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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

"Labour Gazette" completes twenty-five years

The twenty-sixth volume of the LABOUR GAZETTE commences with this issue. The Conciliation Act of 1900, which established the Department of Labour, provided that the Minister in charge of the new Department "shall issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the LABOUR GAZETTE, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects." The work of the Department has been extended in many directions during the past twenty-five years, and this growth has been reflected in a gradual widening of the range of subjects dealt with in the GAZETTE. Moreover a new field of study has been opened during recent years in the development of labour legislation in the provinces and by the increasing activities of labour and industrial organizations. But the main purposes of this publication remain as they were stated in the introductory note in the first issue, September, 1900, as follows:—

"The GAZETTE will not be concerned with mere questions of opinion, nor will it be the medium for the expression of individual views. It is an official publication, and as such will seek to record only such statements of fact, and such collections of statistics, as are believed to be trustworthy. In the selection and publication of these, care will be taken to have the information as complete and impartial as possible, and so to arrange if that, while furnishing from month to month facts and figures of current interest, these may at intervals be classified and compiled in such a manner as to show, over periods of time, the trend and development of the subjects dealt with. The work thus undertaken will, it is hoped, establish a basis for the formation of sound opinions, and for the drawing of correct deductions, but these, in themselves, are tasks which lie beyond the scope and purpose of the GAZETTE, and are ends it will seek to serve, not to meet."

Monthly Summary

Further seasonal losses in employment, as reported by employers in industries other than agriculture and fishing, were noted at the beginning of December, 1925. The contractions however, were the smallest registered on that date since 1920, with the exception of 1922, and the situation was considerably better than on December 1, 1924. Reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,869 employers in these industries showed that they were employing 782,903 persons on December 1, 16,169 persons having been released from employment during the month. The employment index number, with the numbers employed in the same industries in January, 1920 taken as the base of 100, stood at 95.3 on December 1, as compared with 97.1 on November 1, 1925, and with 87.2 on December 1, 1924. The Employment Service of Canada reported the usual decline in the volume of business transacted in November as compared with the previous month, but a marked increase is shown over the records of November, 1924, both in the numbers of vacancies notified and placements effected. At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 5.7 as compared with percentages of 5.1 at the beginning of November and with 9.7 at the beginning of December, 1924. This figure is based upon reports received from 1,632 labour organizations, with 147,853 members.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.56 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.23 for November; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced to 163.5 for December as compared with 161.1 for November; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for

December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in December was less than in the previous month, but greater than the loss in December, 1924. Seven disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,781 employees, and causing a loss in working time of 14,937 days. Corresponding figures for November were as follows:—ten disputes, 3,844 workpeople and 38,582 working days; and for December 1924, three disputes, 125 workpeople, and 1,865 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

The LABOUR GAZETTE for November (page 1053) contained an outline of the proceedings at the fall assizes in Vancouver before Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald in connection with the action (Rex v. Simington *et al*) brought on behalf of the Crown against certain firms and individuals engaged as jobbers and brokers in fruits and vegetables. The charges were based on a report of an investigation made into the business of certain dealers in fruits and vegetables in British Columbia under the authority of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923.

The trial of the accused was delayed on application by the defence for time to enable their counsel to inspect the documents connected with the case. As this postponement meant that the trial would have been interrupted by the Christmas vacation, the Court granted the request of counsel for the Crown for adjournment until January 18

Report of Nova Scotia Coal Commission

The report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia last October to investigate the coal industry in the Province was made public on January 11. A reprint of this report will be issued shortly by the Department under separate cover. The circumstances which led to the appointment of the commission, and the progress of their investigation, have been noted in former issues.

Wages, hours of labour and Prices in Canada 1920-1925

Two supplements are included with this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The first deals with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1925, including the following classes of labour: (1) building, metal printing, electric railways, civic employment, longshoremen and carters in various cities, (2) mining, lumbering, electric power, telephone, and (3) factory labour in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the cost of living in Canada and various other countries during the same period.

The annual index to the LABOUR GAZETTE for 1925 is also published with this issue.

Programme of labour legislation in Quebec

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec on January 7 stated that a new Workmen's Compensation Act would be submitted, aiming at "doing equal justice to both employers and their workmen." A measure is to be introduced to improve the laws concerning technical schools. Since the last session the Government has given effect to the report of the Civil Service Commission by a general revision of the salaries of Civil Servants. It has considerably increased these salaries in accordance with the promise which had been made to civil servants to improve their position, in addition to having already provided an excellent system of pensions and a group insurance, the premium on which is entirely paid by the State. The Revised Statutes of the Province came into effect on December 31, 1925.

8-hour day in garages in B. C.

The Board of Adjustment under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923, announced during December that after January 1, 1926, the provisions of the act would apply to public garages in the province. When the act became effective the 8-hour day was not enforced as far as garages were concerned, on January 1, 1925, owing to peculiar conditions existing in this business. The Board intimates that reasonable latitude will be given so long as no man is worked more than the statutory forty-eight hours in one week. The regulations under the Act require every employer to notify, by means of the posting of notices in conspicuous places in the works or other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the regulations, the hours at which work begins and ends, and where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends. These hours shall be so fixed that the duration of the work shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Act. Every employer is further to notify in the same way such rest intervals accorded during the period of work as are not reckoned as part of the working hours.

Male Minimum Wage Act of B. C.

The text of the "Male Minimum Wage Act" enacted by the British Columbia Legislature at its late session is given on another page of this issue. As in the matter of eight hour day legislation, British Columbia is the first province of Canada to place upon its statute book a law providing for the establishment of minimum wage rates for men. The only previous Canadian legislation was contained in an amendment to the British Columbia Coal Mines Regulation Act in 1919, providing for the establishment of a Coal Mines Minimum Wage Board, but no such Board was ever established under the Act. The Alberta Factories Act also was amended in 1918 to provide that "no person shall be employed by any employer in any factory, shop, office or office building at a wage less than $1.50 per shift." With these exceptions, however, no minimum wage law applicable to men was in existence in Canada before the new act was passed in British Columbia.

Cost of living of working women in Quebec

The Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has been conducting inquiries in order to ascertain what it costs a working girl to live in different parts of the Province. When the Board was appointed last July under legislation enacted in 1919 (amended in 1925), Mr. Gustav Francq, the chairman, intimated that before fixing minimum rates for any class of female workers the Board would investigate the working of similar acts in other provinces and endeavour to secure for Quebec the benefits of experience elsewhere. Accordingly questionnaires enumerating the various items included in the weekly or monthly budget of a working woman were sent out to women's organizations. The form of the questionnaires resembles that of the standard budget of living expenses adopted by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1925, page 976). It calls for information on the following points:—

Board and lodging, per week, estimated on the cost for two persons in one room. *Clothing,* footwear and repairs, shoes, rubbers, slippers, stockings, underwear, nightgowns, petticoats and bloomers, corsets, two or three, corset covers, kimona (two years), hats, suits, half cost, to wear two years, or skirt, one year, light coat, to wear two years, winter dresses, summer dresses, two or three, shirt waists, three, sweater, two years, aprons, handkershiefs, gloves, scarf, umbrella, to last two years; total expense for clothing. *Sundries:* Laundry, doctor, dentist, optician, car fare, reading matter, postage and stationery, recreation and amusement, church and charity, insurance (life and sickness), incidentals, including brush, comb, soap, tooth paste, talcum powder, lotion, shoe polish, pins, needles, thread, shoe laces, etc.; total expense for sundries.

The Board is inviting the co-operation of the working women themselves in supplying the required information, which is treated confidentially. It was intended further to hold round-table conferences at Montreal and Quebec in January. The budgets officially approved will serve as a basis for the future work of the Board and the actual wages paid in the several industries will be tested by these standards.

Semi-monthly payment of salaries

The Minister of Customs and Excise announced in December that arrangements had been made for the semi-monthly payment of the salaries of all employees of the outside service commencing with the month of February, 1926, which is the earliest possible date in view of the amount of clerical labour involved in providing for the change.

Representations had been made to the Minister by the Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association that semi-monthly payments would enable the lower-paid employees to avoid credit accounts, take advantage of bargain sales, secure cash discount, and have at all times some available cash. It is estimated that 5,000 customs officials throughout the Dominion will be affected by the decision.

Results of safety work in Ontario in 1925

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario reports a reduction in the cost of compensation during 1925 as compared with 1924. This reduction is attributed in some measure to the attention given last year throughout the Province to accident prevention work. The Board notes with satisfaction that safety organizations are expecting to carry on a much more intensive campaign during the coming year and they are in hopes thereby to reduce the frequency, severity, and costs of accidents in all classes.

The workmen's compensation figures for the year 1925 show that the Ontario Board has awarded in total benefits during the year 1925, including medical aid, the sum of $5,565,-443.39 as compared with $6,122,820.34 during the year 1924. While the compensation awarded has been less the number of acci-

dents reported have been greater, as the total accidents reported during the year 1925 amounted to 60,012, as compared with 58,675 during 1924. While the number of accidents is greater, the number of fatal cases is considerably less, as there are only 345 fatal cases during the year 1925, while there were 402 during the year 1924.

Those payments have required an average of 646 cheques per day, as compared with 614, the average for 1924. The amount of mail handled per day is between 5,000 and 6,000 letters going in and out. The average number of claims per day is slightly over 200, taking the whole year through, and the average paid out each day is $18,500.

During the month of December a total of 4,483 accidents were reported to the Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 20 of which were fatal cases, in Schedule 2 industries 402 were reported including 4 fatal cases; and 322 Crown, 4 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 5,207, of which 28 were fatal.

School training after working hours

The Toronto Board of Education, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for last September, recently asked the provincial government to amend the Ontario Adolescent School Attendance Act so as to allow the required part time instruction to be given to adolescents after their working hours. The Canadian Council of Child Welfare has since declared itself as strongly opposed to such an amendment. They claim that the amendment would mean that "children under-privileged to the extent of being forced to seek a work permit would be further penalized by compulsory night attendance following a full day's work, such children coming from the home where conditions are sufficiently strained or necessitous to have forced the child out of school below the age which the Council believes his health and rights to citizenship demand. It cannot, therefore, but regard this motion as directly involving the efficacy of the act and as opposed to what a sound social policy demands as standards in this field."

Section 7 of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, which took effect on September 1, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 755) requires adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 years to attend part time courses of instruction unless they have reached certain standards of knowledge. In regard to younger children, section 5 of the act provides that "no adolescent between 14 and 16 years of age shall be employed by any person during the hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. unless he holds a home permit or an employment certificate." Such certificates are granted (for permitted occupations) where the child's services are needed at home, or where they are needed "for the necessary maintenance of such adolescent or some person dependent upon him."

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare maintains that this piece of Ontario legislation is in the front rank in the field and state that they will fight to hold this position and to oppose a movement that would have a very injurious reaction throughout the Dominion.

Minimum wages in Manitoba

The *Manitoba Gazette* in its issue of December 9, announced that the Minimum Wage Board had amended the recent order governing beauty parlours and hairdressing establishments in the section which provided that "there shall be a probationary period of three months for all learners in this industry." The amendment adds to this section the following proviso:—

"Provided that any time spent by any such learner in taking a course of hair-dressing or beauty culture at any trade school or college shall be deducted from such probationary period."

Minimum wage principle rejected in Ohio

The report of the Minimum Wage Commission of the State of Ohio has lately reached the Department. This Commission was appointed by the State Legislature in 1923, in view of conflicting reports as to the operation of such laws in other States and countries. It consisted of three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives (the latter named by the Speaker). The Commission presented its report at the session of 1925-26, signed by five of the commissioners, the sixth member, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, having been prevented by sickness from taking any action when the report was ready for signature. The conclusions reached by the Commission were as follows:—

1. That the so-called mandatory minimum wage legislation is unconstitutional and, therefore, should not be enacted by the General Assembly.

2. That the non-mandatory law similar to that which is in operation in Massachusetts is of little effect because its provisions cannot be properly enforced, the only weapon of enforcement being public opinion.

3. That minimum wage legislation in other states has not brought about the remedial result which was sought, and has not been enforced in several of the states which have enacted it.

4. That such legislation would have a serious effect upon Ohio's industries and employees in competition with those of other states if the minimum wage were fixed at a point above the wages paid in other states.

5. That there is no necessity for enacting minimum wage legislation for the State of Ohio because women employees of this state are receiving wages equal to those paid in states where this law is in operation.

The report states that "the hearings of this Commission disclosed the further fact that in the cities investigated, employers generally by voluntary action are not only paying wages commensurate with the services that are being rendered but are continually working towards bettering the conditions of their employees and adding by indirect means to the compensation paid for the service rendered. For instance, we find that numerous employers have inaugurated a system of group insurance, have added to the compensation of employees by permitting them to participate in the profits of the business, are supplying employees with meals at cost, are supplying them with free medical service, vacations with pay, allowing them, in the case of retail stores, a reduction in the price of goods, furnished in the establishment and supplying numerous other comforts to make their employment more pleasant. In some instances, pension systems have been inaugurated insuring an income to the employee after a period of long service. The Commission finds the condition of women workers within the State of Ohio to be equal, or better than the states having what is purported to be effective minimum wage legislation. That there is no relation between morality and wages is the conclusion of those who are actively engaged in the work of enforcing Minimum Wage legislation in the States under consideration.

Widows' pensions now payable in Great Britain

The British Act providing for widows' orphans' and old age contributory pensions, the provisions of which were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1925, took effect on January 4 in respect to pensions for widows and orphans. Generally speaking, every woman who was a widow on January 4, and who has a legitimate child or children under the age of fourteen years, will be entitled to claim a pension for herself and allowances in respect of her children, provided, however, that her husband at the date of his death was insured under the National Health Insurance Scheme, and that 104 contributions had been paid in respect of him. A woman who becomes a widow after January 4 is also entitled to a pension, and children's allowances. Where both father and mother are dead, and the father was insured at the date of his death, the guardians or foster-parents may be entitled to allowances in respect of the orphans. The allowance in this case is on a higher scale than if the mother is alive to take care of them. The pension is 10 shillings a week for the widow, with an allowance for children up to the age of 14 years at the rate of 5 shillings a week for the oldest child and 3 shillings each for the other children.

The government actuary anticipated that 174,000 widows would be entitled in England and Wales to pensions on January 4, and in Scotland 22,000. However, the number of claims actually received was considerably less, especially in England.

In a recent conference held in London on social insurance in relation to the work of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), the Parliamentary secretary of the Minister of Health, referring to the state contribution to the scheme, stated that the capital value of the liability assumed by the Exechequer in respect of persons brought within the scheme at the outset was estimated at £746,000,000 after allowance was made for the savings to the Exchequer accruing from the earlier termination of health and employment benefits. It was estimated that the increased cost of the existing old age pensions scheme directly attributable to the Act would amount to £1,700,000 in 1926-27, and would grow steadily to £4,700,000 in 1935-36 The net Exchequer liability under the scheme for the year 1935-36 was estimated at £15,300,000. The receipts from contributions in that year were estimated to amount to £25,500,000, giving as the total cost of the scheme in 1935-36, £40,800,000, which would be the amount to be found by the Exchequer if the scheme had been on a non-contributory basis.

A new spirit in industry

The London *Times*, in a recent leading article, discerns a new spirit in industry which is seeking an opportunity to express itself in a definite form of industrial organization. "Whatever the machinery may be, it must be capable, even though cautiously at first, of satisfying the outlook which the reasonable, intelligent, and capable workman of to-day has upon the industry in which are bound up all his material interests. The late Lord Milner, in a wise

and discerning survey of the country's economic problems, anticipated a time when instead of capital hiring labour, labour should hire capital. He recognized that at a certain stage of industrial development the divorce of those actually engaged in productive work from the ownership and control of the materials and instruments of production became inevitable; but he would not admit that the divorce must necessarily be regarded as permanent. 'It is surely conceivable, as it is in every respect to be desired,' he said, 'that the people actually engaged in any industry should themselves be its capitalists, or, in so far as they need the assistance of external capital, should pay for the use of it, without becoming subject to the control of its possessors.' The false antagonism betwen capital and labour will disappear for ever when the organization of industry is such that it becomes apparent that industry is a combination of men employing capital, and that the living organization is the master, and capital as much its instrument as the machines that move according to its will."

Employee stock ownership and banks

The significance of employees' stock-sharing plans at the present stage of industrial development was explained by Professor William Z. Ripley, of Harvard University, in a recent address to the Academy of Political Science. (The July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a note on the subject, quoting the opinion of President Green of the American Federation of Labour). Professor Ripley notes that even before the war "corporations" had almost entirely supplanted the individual and partnership forms of business organization. A more recent development has been the acquiring of business control by the banks. "All kinds of private businesses are being bought up by banking houses; and new corporations are being substituted for the old, in order that the purchase price (and more) may be recovered by sale of shares to the general public. But the significant change is that the new stock, thus sold, is entirely bereft of any voting power, except in case of actual or impending bankruptcy. General stockholders, to be sure, have always been inert, delegating most of their powers of election. But, at worst, they might always be stimulated to assert themselves; and, in any event, they all fared alike as respects profits or losses. Under the new style of corporations, such general stockholders are badly deprived of all rights in this direction, and new preferred stocks are sold up to the hilt of the value of the assets, if not beyond. The issues are called preferred stocks. They are really bonds. And, instead, as formerly, of being limited to a half or two-thirds of the tangible assets, no limit is now set, except the powers of absorption of the investing public.

"As for the second financial fashion—the wide distribution of stock to employees and to consumers of the corporation's product, whether electric service, steel, or what-not, the effect is bound to be cumulative with that of insinuation of banking power between ownership and operation. Corporations have always been susceptible to control by concentration of voting power. Far less than half of the capital stock may be as effective for such control as possession of an actual majority. But it is elemental, requiring no proof, that the larger the number of shareholders, the more easily may a small concentrated block of minority holders exercise sway over all the rest. With a dozen owners, probably fifty-one per cent will be necessary for dominance.

"The total number of stockholders in all sorts of concerns has almost doubled since 1900, rising to an aggregate of 14,423,000 in 1923. These shareholders now possess over $70,000,000,000 worth of stock at par, on the showing of the federal income tax returns. Such possession used to be confined to the wealthy and the well-to-do class. Now it comprehends the small householder and large numbers of wage-earners. The former concentration of wealth is now yielding place to so wide a diffusion as to call for public recognition by way of legislation or oversight. But the important point to note is that the wider the diffusion of ownership the more readily does effective control run to the intermediaries, in this case promoters, bankers, or management companies. Until corrected by appropriate revision of our corporation law or practice, this apparently healthful manifestation may contain the seeds of grave abuse."

British Labour party and unemployment

The Department has received the official report of the 25th annual conference of the British Labour Party, recently held at Liverpool. A resolution in regard to unemployment formed part of the co-ordinated policy of national reconstruction and reform that was adopted by the delegates. This resolution after declaring that unemployment is the inevitable accompaniment of the system of production for private gain, continues as follows:—

"The conference further demands the national adoption of the principle of the living wage as the first charge on industry, and as a means of increasing the purchasing power

of the people, which will stimulate production and so lessen unemployment.

"To alleviate the existing problem the conference demands the adoption of the Labour Party's Prevention of Unemployment Bill, which provides for the appointment of a National Employment and Development Board, consisting of the Ministers in the State Departments primarily concerned with employment and the development of the nation's resources, whose duties shall be: (*a*) To inquire into the nature of and remedies for unemployment. (*b*) To prepare schemes of national development, including schemes for the national ownership and better utilization and development of land, transport, mines and electrical undertakings, and to encourage the preparation of schemes of development in other parts of the British Commonwealth. (*c*) To take all the necessary steps, whether by legislation or by preliminary operations, to secure that such schemes can be immediately undertaken when the state of unemployment requires it. (*d*) To approve employment and development schemes from local authorities, and, failing local action during times of unemployment, to carry such schemes into effect. (*e*) To make advances, either by grant or loan, in respect of schemes of employment and development. (*f*) To present an annual report containing full details of the preparation, progress and execution of schemes of employment and development.

"The Board shall be provided with funds by parliament, the unexpended surplus each year, if any, being retained by the Board for disbursement as and when the Board thinks fit in the execution of its duties."

The late Hon. Robert Drummond

The Hon. Robert Drummond, Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, who died at Stellarton on the 26th December, 1925, at the age of 85 years, was one of the pioneers of the labour movement in Canada. Born in Scotland in 1840, Mr. Drummond came to Canada in 1864 and worked in the coal mines. He was one of the founders of the Provincial Miners' Association (afterwards the Provincial Workmen's Association) which was organized at Springhill, N.S. in 1879, and became its first grand secretary, holding that post for nineteen years. During that period he laboured unceasingly for an improvement of the conditions under which the miners lived and worked and had the satisfaction of seeing many of the reforms he desired put into effect. Among these were the arbitration of wage disputes between miners and employers; the establishment of schools for miners; the organization of miners' relief societies; the inspection of mines by representatives of the workmen when deemed necessary; workmen's representation on coroners' juries in accident cases.

When, very early in its career, the provincial Workmen's Association felt the need of an official organ to explain its aims to the general public, the grand secretary undertook to edit and publish a newspaper, the *Trades Journal*, which first appeared in January, 1880. When he resigned office in 1898, Mr. Drummond decided to found a paper in the interest of the coal trade as a whole, and in July, 1898, appeared the *Maritime Mining Record* which came to be regarded as an authority on coal mining matters. He was the author of a book, "Minerals and Mining, Nova Scotia," and according to press despatches, he completed just before his death, a history of the labour movement in that Province.

Mr. Drummond was at various times a Councillor of the Nova Scotia Mining Society; A Royal Commissioner of the Nova Scotia Stationary Engineers and a Royal Commissioner of Old Age Pensions. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1891. He was Mayor of Stellarton for several terms.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Trail, B.C., gave a turkey to all of its married employees, and a ticket valued at $3 to all its single employees for a Christmas present, the ticket being turned into their retail store, the holder getting anything to that value. The company also gave a turkey dinner at Christmas to all of the unemployed in Trail. At the New Year the Company gave to all its married employees who had been in their employ one year or more a cash bonus of $50 and to single employees serving the same period of employment, a cash bonus of $25. To its employees (married) employed six months, but under one year, a cash bonus of $25, and to its single employees, for the same period of employment, $12.50.

A delegation representing the conductors and trainmen's organizations in Saskatchewan proposed to the Provincial Government in December that the Workmen's Compensation Act should be amended so as to bring conductors and station masters within its scope. The delegation also asked that the Attachment of Debts Act be amended to provide for judgment being secured before a garnishee became effective. Instances of cases where hardship had been suffered by railway employees were given by the delegation.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of December was as follows: The particular period covered by this report is always quiet in regard to industry and employment. Out-of-door work is usually curtailed, while the holiday season to some extent interrupts industry. While the end of December, 1925, was no exception to this rule, still a survey of conditions in Canada on that date does not reveal unemployment of exceptional proportions, and affords some ground for expecting an improvement in certain industries during the succeeding weeks.

In the Province of Nova Scotia the fishing industry reported that good catches were being made. Logging, which had been interfered with by the holidays due to men leaving for home, commenced to revive at the end of the month, with increases in prospect. The coal mining industry was rather active. Some of the manufacturing plants showed the usual seasonal slackening of effort to allow of stock-taking and repairs, but the iron and steel industry was fairly busy. Construction had reached a minimum. Freight traffic was reported as fairly heavy.

As in Nova Scotia, the fishing industry in the Province of New Brunswick reported fair catches. In this Province, likewise, logging showed signs of increased activity. The outlook in the manufacturing industries was reported as good, although some slackening of effort due to seasonal overhauling and repairs was noticeable. The construction industries were very quiet. Railroad freight traffic has been better in recent months, and has shown cumulative gains.

In the Province of Quebec farm placements were very few. As the logging season had progressed the demands for bushmen had been falling off accordingly. In this Province the manufacturing industries were reported as fairly satisfactory. In Quebec the leather industry, following the cessation of the industrial dispute, was working normally. From Sherbrooke it was reported that the textile industries had improved. In Three Rivers pulp mills were very active and other manufacturing was normal. In Montreal the printing trades were still rather slack, but the clothing, rubber and textile industries were fairly busy, while an improvement was reported in the tobacco and cigar industry. Throughout the Province construction, except some finishing on buildings started earlier in the year, was rather quiet. Transportation was fair and trade was good. The general outlook for the rest of the winter was stated as quite satisfactory.

From Ontario it was reported that as was to be expected at the time of year, the demands for workers were not heavy, although the situation generally was regarded as favourable for the season. Farm orders were not as numerous as is customary, and such as were being received were quite readily filled. Manufacturing activity in the central and southwestern portions of Ontario showed no slackening of effort, while mining and lumbering and allied lines in the northern section were busy, and continued to absorb additional workers. Building construction, although drastically curtailed, continued to give a fair measure of employment considering the season. Several superintendents reported that unemployment in their localities was markedly less than one year ago.

With no shortage of farm hands in Manitoba, fair demands for their services were being received at the offices, but few placements of men in the bush were being made. Conditions generally were quiet and some unemployment was noticeable. The completion of a contract which had just been let for one million dollars in pulp and paper mill buildings to be erected in the Winnipeg district, will give a considerable amount of employment.

The demands for farm hands in Saskatchewan were not very heavy, and quite sufficient applicants were available, although there was no very noticeable surplus. A number of men making application at the employment offices were willing to accept bush work, but the demands for workers of this class were very light. Steady employment available to applicants was rather meagre, and the volume of casual work offering was insufficient to take care of all persons applying for it.

As in Saskatchewan, the demands for farm workers in Alberta were only in fair numbers, and an excess of competent applicants was reported. Out-of-door work generally had been curtailed, although it was reported from Calgary that the weather was sufficiently mild to permit of highway work. Logging camps appeared to be filled, and there was a very small demand from them for additional workers. The coal mines were none too active, and the placements being made were few. Although unemployment was on the increase, it appeared to be less than at the same time the year previous.

Lumbering and logging in British Columbia,

besides being interfered with in certain localities by the holiday season, have been hampered in many districts by unseasonable weather, but the prospects for the new year were reported as fairly good. The metal mining concerns in this Province were not taking on many additional workers, although there appeared to be no noticeable slackening of effort. On Vancouver Island coal mining was fair. The manufacturing industries showed no change. As is to be expected, the construction industries were quiet. Although quite a bit of unemployment was in evidence throughout the Province, the situation appeared to be somewhat more favourable than was the case twelve months before.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of December, 1925, showed a further seasonal reduction, but the declines were smaller than is usual at that time of year. The index number continued to be higher than on the same date of 1924. All provinces recorded reduced employment, the curtailment being most pronounced in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, the decreases were less extensive than those noted on the same date of the preceding year; fish canneries, lumber mills and rolling mills released employees, while construction also showed important seasonal losses. Logging, coal mining, transportation and trade, however, were seasonally more active. In Quebec, where the seasonal contractions exceeded those registered on the same date of 1924, the largest recessions were in construction and transportation and saw-mills. Trade and logging, however, reported improvement. In Ontario, manufacturing recorded curtailment, particularly in the lumber milling and fruit and vegetable canning divisions, while construction also showed marked seasonal losses and transportation was slacker. Trade, logging and textiles on the other hand, registered increased employment. In the Prairie Provinces, there were heavy losses in railway and highway construction, but logging, mining, steam railway operation and trade registered heightened activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing, railway and highway construction afforded less employment, while building construction, logging, shipping and trade showed improvement.

Employment in three of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the Border Cities—showed increased activity, but losses were recorded in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, improvement in manufacturing and trade was offset by declines in construction, transportation and services. In Quebec, manufacturing and transportation afforded less employment. In Toronto, there were large gains in retail trade and smaller increases in manufacturing, but employment in construction declined. In Ottawa, lumber mills and construction released employees. In Hamilton, manufactures and trade afforded more employment, while there was curtailment in building. The situation in Windsor and the Border Cities showed very little general change. In Winnipeg, manufacturing was slacker. In Vancouver, construction and trade were more active, while there were declines in manufacturing and in transportation.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a large falling off in employment in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills, but to some extent in fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, electric current plants, and mineral product works. On the other hand, boot, shoe, rubber, textile and iron and steel factories afforded more employment than in the preceding month. The net reduction on December 1, 1925, was considerably smaller than that recorded on the same date of 1924. Logging, coal mining and trade registered heightened activity, while transportation, construction and maintenance and services released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1925.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the end of November was slightly larger than that recorded at the close of October, 5.7 per cent of the members being idle in the month under review as compared with 5.1 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The situation was considerably better, however, than in November, 1924, when the unemployment percentage stood at 9.7. Statements were tabulated from 1,532 labour organizations representing 147,853 persons of whom 8,445 were out of work. The decrease in activity as compared with October although small was general through-

out the various trades and industries. All provinces except Quebec and Alberta reflected less favourable conditions than at the end of October, an increase of 2.6 per cent in unemployment in New Brunswick being the most noteworthy. Conditions were more favourable in all provinces except New Brunswick than in November, 1924, while in that province the change was scarcely perceptible. In the manufacturing industries, as a whole, the decline in the volume of employment as compared with October was nominal. Cigar and tobacco workers, paper makers, printing tradesmen, woodworkers, textile, garment and leather workers, were all slightly less active, but the increases in employment among iron and steel workers and metal polishers nearly offset the declines in the other trades. Nova Scotia coal miners reported more idleness than in October, but conditions in Alberta improved to some extent, and the situation in British Columbia remained unchanged, no idle members being reported. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia were all fully engaged. Less employment was afforded in the building and construction trades, the percentage out of work standing at 12.4 on November 30 as compared with 11.4 in October. The situation for all tradesmen in the group with the exception of bricklayers, masons and plasterers were less favourable than in October. The level of employment in the building trades was, however, higher than in November of last year when 14.2 per cent of the members were unemployed. Slightly less activity than in October was reported by workers in the transportation group, especially by steam railway employees and in Quebec, by street and electric railway employees. Retail shop clerks were fully employed. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were more active than in October but theatre and stage employees and stationery engineers and firemen were slacker. No fishermen were reported out of work. Lumber workers and loggers registered considerable unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of November, 1925, the references to employment made by the officers of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 27,215, while the placements effected totalled 25,796. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 14,902 of men and 3,211 of women, a total of 18,113, and the placements in casual work were 7,683. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 40,766, of which 30,995 were of men and 9,771 of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 19,626 vacancies for men and 7,585 for women, a total of 27,211. It will be seen that a decline is recorded in the transactions when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, while an increase is shown when compared with the records of November 1924, the reports for October, 1925, showing 42,230 vacancies offered, 50,212 applications made, and 39,379 placements effected, while in November, 1924, there were recorded 23,438 vacancies, 40,078 applications for work, and 22,004 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1925, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in December and in previous months are given in the table on page 13.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig iron in Canada in November, 1925, totalled 68,535 long tons, a decline of 7 per cent from the 74,013 tons produced in the preceding month. While the output was slightly less than the highest monthly record for the year established in October, the total was about 21,000 tons over the average monthly production this year and was almost double the 34,609 tons of September. Nova Scotia accounted for 42 per cent of the November total, the balance being produced in Ontario. By grades, this output included 41,386 tons of basic iron, 25,602 tons of foundry iron and 1,547 tons of malleable iron. Of this production, 59 per cent was made for the further use of the producing companies and the balance, or 41 per cent, was intended for sale. Blast furnaces charges in November consisted of 123,374 long tons of imported ore, 77,848 short tons of coke and 39,130 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made the furnace charges were 4,059 pounds of imported ore, 2,290 pounds of coke and 1,151 pounds of limestone. On November 30, the capacity of the active furnaces in Canada was 1,825 long tons per day, or 36 per cent of the total capacity of all possible producers; at the end of October furnaces in blast represented 53 per cent of the total possible capacity. Two furnaces were blown out during the month, one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and one at Sydney, N.S., leaving five furnaces in blast on November 30th. The active furnaces were located: two at Sydney, N.S., two at Hamilton, Ontario, and one at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Ferro alloys at 2,094 long tons marked a slight increase over the 2,041 tons of October and consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content. Small

quantities of ferro-silicon were also produced.

Steel ingots and castings in Canada in November reflected the lower output of pig iron by falling to 73,205 long tons, which although 33 per cent under the 108,868 tons of October was about double the 37,094 tons reported for September. The drop was in basic open hearth steel ingots made for the further use of the producers; this grade fell 34 per cent to 69,497 tons as compared with 105,410 tons in October. Alloy steel ingots at 1,998 tons and direct steel castings at 1,710 tons marked small advances. For the eleven months ending November the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings was 690,342 tons, an increase of 11 per cent over the 624,451 tons made during the same period of 1924. This year's output to date was composed of 663,059 tons basic open hearth steel ingots, 10,097 tons alloy steel ingots, 8,307 tons basic open hearth steel castings, 1,604 tons of converter castings and 17,186 tons electric castings.

Pig iron prices were higher in November, No. 1 foundry at Toronto being quoted at $26.85 and No. 2 foundry at $26.35 as compared with $25.35 and $24.85 respectively in October. At Montreal, both grades were $28.75 as compared with $27.25 in October. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products based on prices at the middle of the month (1913 prices=100) declined from 147.3 to 147.1, higher levels for pig iron and scrap iron being more than offset by lower prices for tin plate, round and square steel bars, black steel sheets and wire nails.

Full statistics of coal production during November are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during October was 30 per cent greater than the production for the preceding month, and 2 per cent above the average for October in the past five years. The figures were 1,562,613 tons in October as against 1,193,454 tons in September, and an average of 1,525,355 tons for the month during the five preceding years. Production in October showed a considerable gain over September in all the coal-producing provinces; New Brunswick was the only province whose output was less than the average tonnage for the month in the five preceding years. Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during October number 27,407 of whom 21,050 worked underground and 6,357 on surface as compared with a total of 26,174 in September of whom 19,886 worked underground and 6,288 on surface. Production per man was 57.0 tons in October as against 45.5 tons per man in September. During October the production per man-day was 3.5 tons, as compared with 2.3 tons in September. The tonnage lost (Table No. 5) was largely due to "lack of orders," "absenteeism," and "other causes."

Eighteen cars containing approximately 1,384,829 pounds of silver ore were shipped from the Cobalt Camp during the month of December; this compares with eighteen cars of silver ore containing 1,321,156 pounds shipped in the previous month. The Nipissing Mines shipped 326 bars containing 372,087.04 ounces of silver, and The Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 176 bars containing 175,083.00 ounces of silver, making a total of 502 bars containing 547,170.04 ounces of silver shipped in the month of December. This compares with 568 bars containing 606,632.79 ounces of silver shipped in the month of November.

The report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 225,260,930 feet of timber board measure was scaled in the province in November. The total amount of timber scaled in the province during the first eleven months is given as 2,057,399,874 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, including affiliated lines in the United States, amounted to $24,675,451 in November, 1925, as compared with $20,946,123 in November, 1924. The gross earnings for the first eleven months of 1925 are given as $221,119,532, as compared with $216,271,446 the first eleven months of 1924.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as given in a preliminary statement, were $19,294,184 in November, 1925, as compared with $18,100,945 in November, 1924. The gross earnings for the first eleven months of 1925 were $163,537,460 as compared with $166,811,984 in the first eleven months of 1924.

BUILDING PERMITS.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities during the month of November showed a decline of 30.4 per cent as compared with the preceding month, and of 23.4 as compared with November, 1924. The total value for November, 1925, was $7,696,099; for October, 1925, $11,059,697, and for November, 1924, $10,047,273.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in December as $12,675,000 as compared with $46,973,000 in November, and $28,868,000 in December, 1924. During 1925 the value of construction contracts awarded amounted to $297,973,000 or $21,711,900 more than 1924, being an increase of 7.8 per cent. For the first time Quebec outstripped Ontario, the provincial totals being $124,509,000 or an increase of 39

per cent in Quebec, and $121,248,000, or a decline of 10.7 per cent in Ontario. In British Columbia there was a falling off in volume amounting to 7.3 per cent. In Manitoba all types of construction showed important increases and the yearly total was 101.6 per cent greater than in 1924. The Maritime Provinces showed small increases as follows: New Brunswick 1.3 per cent; Nova Scotia, 2.7 per cent and Prince Edward Island, 45.0 per cent. The figures for 1925 as given for the various classes of building are: residential $96,489,900; business, $73,067,100; industrial, $40,007,300, and engineering $88,408,700.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in November, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $75,285,662 as compared with $66,229,498, in November, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $140,279,235, in November, 1925, as compared with $143,548,112 in October, 1925, and $118,964,536 in November, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,079,270 in November, 1925, and $911,653 in November, 1924.

The chief imports in November, 1925, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,476,897; iron and its products, $12,779,135, and non-metallic minerals and products, $10,609,237.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $66,869,923; wood, wood products and paper, $24,021,288; animals and animal products, $18,090,936. In the eight months ending November, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $334,163,941, and wood, wood products and paper at $186,484,580.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December was less than during November, 1925, but greater than in December, 1924. There were in existence during the month seven disputes, involving 1,781 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 14,937 working days, as compared with 10 disputes in November, involving 3,844 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 38,582 working days. In December, 1924, there were recorded three disputes, involving 125 employees and a time loss of 1,865 working days. Four of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December, and the one dispute commencing during December, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes and lockouts affecting 129 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices continued to advance due mainly to higher prices for potatoes and eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty ctiies was $11.56 at the beginning of December as compared with $11.23 for November; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Besides the substantial advance in the prices of potatoes and eggs there were less important advances in the prices of butter, milk, flour and sugar. No important declines occurred. Prices of beef, pork, bread, rolled oats, evaporated apples and prunes were, however, slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.87 at the beginning of December, as compared with $21.51 for January; $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued to advance being 163.5 for December as compared with 161.1 for November; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced substantially because of higher prices for wheat, flour and other milled products, hay and straw. Higher prices for cattle, hogs, beef, milk, butter and furs caused an advance in the Animals and their Products group. Slight increases occurred in the Wood and Wood Products group, the Iron and its Products group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group declined due mainly to lower prices for cotton, cotton yarn, silk, sash cord and jute. Lower prices for copper, lead, silver and tin caused a decline in the Non-Ferrous Metals group. The Non-Metallic minerals group was unchanged.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1925			1924		
		December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	216,644,167	225,319,676	186,408,541	186,105,687	172,432,296
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	75,285,662	80,799,757	60,946,487	66,229,498	68,116,115
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	140,279,235	143,548,112	124,429,462	118,964,536	103,292,462
Customs duty collected	$	.....	11,770,905	13,016,330	8,882,560	9,328,450	10,593,850
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,786,635,210	2,867,085,719	2,824,661,224	2,828,726,053	2,721,395,656
Bank clearings	$	1,898,373,589	1,670,184,404	1,710,200,866	.....	1,647,124,234	1,771,879,403
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	.....	186,296,589	165,672,143	176,561,298	172,860,810
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	.....	1,277,588,281	1,237,611,267	1,231,861,390	1,189,086,750
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	.....	906,249,149	938,711,730	961,349,103	981,111,418
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		122·6	120·9	121·2	99·9	100·1	98·6
Preferred stocks		98·5	98·8	98·7	94·7	94·4	93·1
Bonds		106·3	106·0	105·5	105·0	105·1	104·2
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number	$	163·5	161·1	156·6	160·9	157·7	157·0
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·87	21·51	21·11	20·90	20·81	20·67
†Business failures, number		.....	163	178	.....	204	186
†Business failures, liabilities	$	.....	2,316,409	3,487,762	.....	2,488,335	2,454,659
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		95·3	97·1	98·3	90·8	93·0	93·9
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*5·7	*5·1	*5·7	*9·7	*6·8	*5·9
Immigration		.....	5,323	7,703	2,765	5,668	6,925
Building permits	$	7,191,830	7,696,099	11,059,697	6,259,942	10,047,273	11,817,189
‡Contracts awarded	$	12,675,000	46,973,000	29,647,500	28,868,000	24,614,000	21,066,800
Canal, freight, Sault Ste. Marie	tons	.....	8,410,101	11,637,670	.....	6,617,972	10,328,241
Canal, freight, Welland	tons	.....	661,935	849,457	.....	487,085	746,328
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	54,889	68,535	74,013	22,544	22,994	28,626
Steel ingots and castings	tons	62,353	73,205	108,868	26,239	22,744	19,996
Ferro alloys	tons	3,008	2,094	2,041	1,619	1,373	1,350
Coal	tons	.....	1,633,034	1,570,379	1,505,519	1,569,483	1,326,500
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	.....	1,321,156	1,199,183	*505,620	1,100,025	1,353,079
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd.ft.	.....	225,260,930	219,600,213	214,505,407	191,471,496	225,128,966
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	253,460	306,194	297,214	199,089	265,109	286,271
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	.....	21,469,505	23,731,125	.....	18,398,647	19,806,448
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,455,300	14,286,131	15,044,405	15,678,201
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	19,294,184	19,569,188	15,690,172	18,100,945	19,352,340
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	13,046,149	12,125,161	12,071,064	12,071,064	12,330,163
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	$	.....	.....	4,018,593,887	2,582,904,837	3,572,741,221	3,625,575,752

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending December 26, 1925 and corresponding previous periods.

Rural Co-operative Credit in China

An account of an interesting experiment in the formation of rural co-operative credit societies in China was given by Mr. Lawrence Impey in the *China Weekly Review* of September, 1925. Agriculture in China suffers from a total lack of modern methods in ploughing, sowing, watering and harvesting, and still more from the evil of usury but as a result of the formation of these credit societies it is stated that agriculturists are able to obtain loans at not more than 12 per cent, as compared with between 80 and 400 per cent formerly charged by money lenders. It is reported that loans are repaid promptly and interest charges are met when they fall due. In view of the success of the experiment a scheme has been prepared for its extension, particularly in those districts where it has made a good start, with a view to the possibility of the formation of federations. If this scheme can be carried out there is no limit to the beneficial results which should accrue to the rural population, for, besides the development of co-operative credit, plans can be worked out for co-operative selling of agricultural products and the buying of implements, fertilizers, etc. Beyond this lies the possibility of many projects of public utility, such as road building for transport of rural products, irrigation scheme for the benefit of farm lands, etc.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Proceedings

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the department. This board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. A summary of the recent decisions of the board is given in the following paragraphs. Summaries of earlier decisions appeared in the issue for October, 1925, and in previous issues.

Case No. 263.—Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference of opinion arose between the officers of the company and the brotherhood with regard to the payment of crews on a mixed passenger and freight assignment on the Port Alberni subdivision. The company contended that they had followed the procedure laid down in the existing agreement, which provides that the rules and conditions governing trainmen in the valley territory of the British Columbia district of the Canadian Pacific main line should be used as a basis for computing the time of this subdivision. The employees contended that Article 1, clause 1, should govern in this case, and that for "mixed" runs the rates should be "not less than the minimum passenger rates exclusive of overtime, detention or switching." The board found that the company's contention was sustained by the fact that the rules and rates proposed by the company had been accepted by the employees without question for five months.

The claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 264.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The company and the trainmen disagreed as to the practice that should prevail in reference to six-day assignments, the employees contending that Article 18 of the yard schedule forbids the company to make six-day assignments which include Sunday, but exclude some other working day, and that if such an arrangement is permitted, payment should be made on the basis of the full number of working days in the month. They claimed that this contention was supported by the board's decision in Case No. 139 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1922, page 1176). The company on the other hand contended that in six-day assignments, the excepted day, that is the seventh day, was to be reckoned as the "Sunday" for the crew affected; that this view had been accepted by the employees hitherto, and that it was followed in the other branches of the railway service.

The board denied the contention of the employees.

Case No. 265.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines), and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

In 1913 the company opened a new freight terminal at Coquitlam, 17 miles from Vancouver, the former freight terminal. From 1913 to 1917 men either living at Coquitlam or electing to live in Vancouver made their own arrangements for going to or from Coquitlam. In 1917 an arrangement was made whereby enginemen and trainmen were to be recompensed for expenditures for jitney fares paid in travelling between the two points. This arrangement continued until 1921 when the company intimated that it would not apply to men subsequently entering the service who elected to live at Vancouver rather than Coquitlam, and that jitney fares would not be paid to any employee transferred from Coquitlam to the Vancouver terminal. The employees contended that they had suffered much inconvenience and expense, and made certain demands, which the board allowed in a modified form, as follows:—

"1. There shall be one engineers' and one firemen's extra list which will apply to Vancouver and Coquitlam, these men to run first in first out when required at either of these stations.

"2. The company will provide means of transportation either by train, refund of jitney fares, or otherwise, for engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen when living at Vancouver or Coquitlam to enable them to get to and from their working assignments with as little delay and inconvenience as is possible under the conditions and circumstances,

and arrangements for calling should be made accordingly.

"It is to be understood that this arrangement for transportation between Vancouver and Coquitlam, without expense to the employees, will apply to engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, who, in 1917, held seniority rights, and have since continuously held such seniority rights, in the exercise of which they might at some time be engaged in engine or train service at and running out of Vancouver or Coquitlam."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts during December was seven, as compared with ten in November. The time loss for the month was greater than during December, 1924, being 14,937 working days, as compared with 1,865 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
December, 1925.....	7	1,781	14,937
November, 1925.....	10	3,844	38,532
December, 1924.....	3	125	1,865

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving 1,716 employees, were carried over from November. Four of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December, and the one dispute commencing during December, terminated during the month. At the end of December, therefore there were on record two strikes and lockouts as follows: fur workers at Montreal and moulders at Owen Sound.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922, and moulders at Sarnia, March 3, 1925. During December information reached the Department that the strike of moulders at Hamilton, commencing January 30, 1925, had lapsed. It has also been reported that the strike of street railway employees at St. John, N.B., commencing June 29, 1921, had lapsed, and no benefits had been paid to the strikers unemployed since June, 1925.

The dispute which began during December was for an increase in wages. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during December, one ended in favour of the employees, two in favour of employers, and two ended in compromises or were partially successful.

Reference was made in the November LABOUR GAZETTE to a strike of coal miners at Canmore, Alta. Further particulars were received since as follows: On November 10, 250 coal miners struck in support of two coal miners in demanding a higher rate of pay for certain work. After failure to secure a settlement between the men concerned and the pit boss, the miners went on strike. After three weeks it was agreed to refer the dispute to the general manager of the company and the officials of the Canmore Miners' Union, as provided in the agreement between the union and the company and work was resumed November 26.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER AND WAYNE, ALBERTA.—A strike involving 1,465 coal miners in the Drumheller and Wayne fields in the Red Deer valley in Alberta, occurred on November 30, for an increase in wages. The dispute appears to have originated in a demand by the drivers for an increase of 50 cents per day and spread to the other classes.

Some of the miners at Drumheller returned to work on December 7, some on December 14, receiving an increase of about five per cent granted in the union mines on December 7, dating from December 1, by the operators who had an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. The drivers' pay was increased from $4.90 per day to $5.25. The miners at Wayne returned to work on December 21, at the rates prior to the strike.

COAL MINERS, COALHURST, ALTA.—A one-day strike of 65 coal miners occurred at Coalhurst, Alta., on December 14, for an increase in wages. The rates paid were $4.90 for drivers and $4.40 per day for grippers, and the men demanded an increase of ten per cent. The mine was closed down throwing out of employment 450 other miners. Negotiations were carried on and work was resumed December 15, at an increase of seven per cent, bringing the rates to $5.25 per day for drivers and $4.71 per day for grippers.

TAILORS (CUSTOM, WOMEN'S CLOTHING), TORONTO, ONT.—On November 16, a strike of nine tailors (male) occurred at Toronto for a higher rate for a particular piece of work for two men. During December the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour was requested to mediate, but was informed by the employer that the strikers had been replaced by other workers.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—During June, a dispute occurred involving some 200 hat and cap makers in the employ of twelve firms, for union recognition. Towards the end of September all but ten strikers had been replaced, and by the end of December information available indicated that employment conditions were no longer affected.

PRINTING COMPOSITORS AND STEREOTYPER, EDMONTON, ALTA.—The dispute of printing compositors and stereotyper at Edmonton on June 19, against a reduction in wages in violation of existing agreements, resulting in the suspension of publication, terminated December 2, when publication of the paper was resumed under new management. The rates of wages remained the same as prior to the strike.

BOILERMAKERS AND PIPEFITTERS, VICTORIA, B.C.—This strike was carried over from the previous month's record and terminated December 4, a partial increase being granted, bringing the rates paid to $6.40 and $5.60 per day from $6.20 and $4.80 per day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1925

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to December, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller and Wayne, Alta.	1,465	11,465	Commenced November 30, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed December 7, 14 and 21; miners partially successful.
MANUFACTURING—			
Clothing, including knitted goods:			
Hat and cap makers, Toronto, Ont.	.....	.....	Commenced June 16, for recognition of the union. Information available indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
Tailors (Custom, Women's clothing), Toronto, Ont.	9	45	Commenced November 16, for increased wages for piece work. Information available indicates strikers were replaced by December 7.
Fur and leather products, other than boots and shoes:			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	120	3,120	Commenced April 1, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing:			
Printing compositors and stereotyper, Edmonton, Alta.	13	13	Commenced June 19, against a reduction in wages. Settled by resumption of publication of paper, December 2 at previous rates of wages.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	9	234	Commenced January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Boilermakers and pipefitters, Victoria, B.C.	20	60	Commenced November 26, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed December 4.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during December, 1925.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Coalhurst, Alta...	65	65	Commenced December 14, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed December 15; in favour of employees.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AT RECENT SESSION

THE second session of the sixteenth Legislative Assembly of British Columbia opened on November 2 and continued until December 19. Several measures of interest to labour were enacted, among these being an act to validate the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in regard to disputes that would otherwise lie within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Province; an act providing for the fixing of minimum wages for males, and acts amending the Workmen's Compensation and Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

Industrial Conditions in Province.—The opening speech from the Throne gave a favourable review of industrial conditions in the Province during the past year. "Returns received in respect to the mineral production of the province indicate that the output for the present year will constitute a high record. The value of agricultural production continues to increase. The value of fisheries production is being maintained and it is expected that the 1924 yield will be equalled in 1925. The lumbering business of the province is now on a more satisfactory basis than heretofore. The industrial payroll continues to show a substantial advance over former years.

The Honourable J. D. McLean, minister of Finance, in the course of his budget speech, declared that in mining, fisheries, agriculture, lumbering, and manufacturing British Columbia ranks third among the provinces in gross production, but per head of population, it holds the premier position. Based on a population of 525,582, British Columbia had a total production of $391,810,734, or an annual per capita return of $746.80; Ontario, its closest competitor, with a total production of $1,838,868,599, showed a per capita return of $626.74. As a manufacture province British Columbia held third place, containing 3,345 industrial plants, employing 75,000 workers with an annual payroll of $106,800,000 and representing a capital investment of $437,863,970. The average wage paid in production industries and in manufacturing was also heavier than anywhere else in Canada, he continued, the figure being $1,184 for every worker. British Columbia was second in production of commercial apples, and apples from this province secured the highest price of any in Canada. Agricultural production had doubled in ten years; fisheries production was the highest in Canada; and mining production the highest per capita in the Dominion.

"British Columbia takes first place in Dominion production of copper, lead and zinc," the minister said, and second in gold and silver and third in coal. British Columbia had the whole zinc output and fifteen-sixteenths of the total lead production. Forest outputs were more than half the total for Canada."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (British Columbia)", as already stated, makes the Federal Act of 1907 applicable to industrial disputes otherwise within the exclusive legislative authority of the province. It will be recalled that the Dominion Act was amended at the last session of Parliament as the result of a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1925). This judgment declared the statute to be *ultra vires* of Parliament in regard to certain sections which dealt with matters coming properly within provincial jurisdiction (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925). The amendment of the last session declared that such matters might be dealt with under the federal statute provided legislation to this effect was passed by the province concerned.

Male Minimum Wage Act.—The Male Minimum Wage Act provides for the establishment of minimum wages for men employed in nearly all types of industry, the minimum rates to be fixed by the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provided for an eight-hour day. The original bill as introduced by Major R. J. Burde provided for a minimum wage for all workers, but later, he accepted representations that the bill as it stood would be difficult to apply in practice, and substituted a new bill designed to apply only to workers in the lumber industry. The Minister of Mines desired to have the new bill enlarged to include the coal mining industry, but opposed any further extensions, which he considered would make the act too sweeping and tend to destroy its effectiveness. The legislature however decided in the end to accept other amendments restoring the general character of the act and making it applicable to every class of occupation with the exception of those mentioned in the last section of the act. The text of the act is as follows:—

MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

1. This Act may be cited as the "Male Minimum Wage Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Board" means the Board of Adjustment constituted under the "Hours of Work Act, 1923";

"Employee" means every adult male person to whom this Act applies who is in receipt of or entitled to any compensation for labour or services performed for another;

"Employer" includes every person, firm, or corporation, agent, manager, representative, contractor, sub-contractor, or principal, or other persons having control or direction of, or responsible, directly or indirectly, for the wages of, any employee to whom this Act applies;

"Minimum wage" means the amount of wages fixed by the Board under this Act;

"Wage" or "wages" includes any compensation for labour or services, measured by time, piece, or otherwise.

3. It shall be the duty of the Board to ascertain the wages paid to employees in the various occupations to which this Act applies, and to fix a minimum wage for such employees in the manner provided in this Act.

4. The Board may conduct such inquiries as it deems necessary for the purposes of this Act, and for the purpose of obtaining information it shall have all the powers and authorities conferred by the "Public Inquiries Act" upon commissioners appointed under that Act, and the provisions of that Act shall extend and apply, mutatis mutandis, to every inquiry held by the Board under this Act. All witnesses subpœnaed by the Board shall be paid the same witness fees and mileage as are allowed by law to witnesses before the Supreme Court.

5. (1) After inquiry the Board may by order establish a minimum wage for employees, and may establish a different minimum wage for different conditions and times of employment.

(2) In the case of any employees classified by the Board as handicapped, or as part-time employees, or as apprentices, the Board may by permit in writing authorize the payment of a wage less than the minimum wage fixed under subsection (1); and may in any case limit and define the number of handicapped employees, or part-time employees, or apprentices to whom the lesser wage fixed under this subsection may be payable by any employer.

6. Every order of the Board establishing a minimum wage shall be published in the Gazette and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the date of publication.

7. The Board shall supply copies of every order establishing a minimum wage to any employer requesting the same, and every employer of employees affected by any such order shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in his establishment or plant a copy of the order, so that all employees affected thereby may have ready access to and see the same.

8. (1) Every employer shall keep in his principal place of business in the Province a true and correct record of the wages paid to and the hours worked by each of his employees, together with a register of the names, ages, and residential addresses of all his employees.

(2) Every employer shall, on demand of the Board or any person authorized in writing by the Board, produce for inspection all records kept by him relating to the wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment affecting any of his employees.

9. The Board may, either by any member of the Board or by any person authorized in writing by the Board, inspect and examine all books, pay-rolls, and other records of any employer which in any way relate to the wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment affecting any employees; and may take extracts from or make copies of any entry in such books, pay-rolls, and records; and may require from any employer full and correct statements respecting the wages paid to his employees and the hours of labour and conditions of their employment duly verified on oath.

10. (1) Every employer who contravenes any order of the Board made under this Act by the payment of wages of less amount than the minimum wage fixed by the Board shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each employee affected; and in default of immediate payment of such penalty shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of not less than two months nor more than six months.

(2) Every employer who neglects or fails to perform any duty imposed on him by this Act, or who refuses or neglects to permit of any inspection or examination authorized by this Act, or who refuses or neglects to furnish any information required under this Act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

11. If any employee is paid less than the minimum wage to which he is entitled under this Act, the employee shall be entitled to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the balance between the amount paid and the amount of the minimum wage, with costs of action.

12. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act according to their true intent or of supplying any deficiency therein, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of this Act as may be considered necessary, advisable, or convenient.

13. This Act shall apply to all occupations other than those of farm-labourers, fruit-pickers, fruit-packers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide (1) That compensation shall be paid to injured workmen for the full period of their disability, provided that it lasts for fourteen days. This removes the previous three-day waiting period for which no compensation was payable; but where the injured man is laid off for less than fourteen days he will continue to suffer the three-day loss; (2) That the compensation payable to orphans shall be raised from $12.50 to $15 per month, the maximum total payment also being raised from $50 to $60; (3) That foster mothers shall be entitled to aid on the same basis as real mothers in respect of orphaned children until these children are sixteen years of age and provided that she actually cares for them.

Coal Mines Regulation.—An amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act provided safeguards in connection with the miners' selection of check-weighers. All mines on piecework are to have the privilege of nominating a candidate; elections are to be by secret ballot at the pit-head, or at a place to be agreed on by the majority of the employees; persons interfering with the nomination of candidates or obstructing the election of a check-weigher are made subject to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for one month, or both.

Chauffeurs' Licenses.—Under amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act persons designated as

chauffeurs under the Act will be only those specifically hired to drive cars professionally. Women chauffeurs will be freed from the necessity of carrying their license plates in their hats and may wear them on any part of their clothing. Applicants for chauffeurs' licenses who are under twenty-one can obtain their licenses only on direct application to the Superintendent of Provincial police, in order to restrict the number of minors driving professionally. Chauffeurs will also be required to obtain drivers' licenses so that they may be amenable to the same discipline as ordinary drivers in case of infractions of the Act. No applicant for a driver's or chauffeur's license is to be granted such license if it is obvious that he cannot read and understand the signs and notices which tell him how to observe the traffic laws. Another amendment corrected an abuse of the clause which exempts war veterans suffering from amputations from paying for their motor licenses. The amendment limits this exemption to one car.

Licensing of Barbers.—The Barbers' Act of 1924 was amended by the addition of a section providing that the provisions of the act are not to apply to unorganized territory, or to organized territory wherein the population does not exceed 750 persons.

Contributory Negligence.—The Contributory Negligence Act was passed to provide that "where by the fault of two or more persons, damage or loss is caused to one or more of them, the liability to make good the damage or loss shall be in proportion to the degrees in which each person was at fault." Liability will be apportioned equally if it should prove impossible to establish the degree of fault.

Similar acts were passed last year in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in Ontario in 1924; the purpose of these acts being to establish uniformity in this class of legislation throughout the Provinces of Canada.

Old Age Pensions

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Legislature, reaffirming the resolution passed at its previous session (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1925):—

Whereas at its 1924 session this legislature unanimously went on record as approving the principle of old-age pensions, and as being in favour of the Dominion Government enacting legislation which will bring the same into effect at an early date:

And whereas the Dominion Government has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Provinces in establishing an old-age pension scheme:

Therefore be it Resolved, That this House reaffirms its decision of last year; that the necessary steps be taken to formulate some plan, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, to provide old-age pensions; and that the other Provinces of the Dominion be requested to take similar action.

And be it further Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be conveyed to the Secretary of State for Canada and the Provincial Secretaries of the various Provinces this Preamble and Resolution.

Production in British Columbia in 1924 and in earlier years

The Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia, in reply to questions in the Provincial Legislature on November 16, furnished the following information as to the quantity and value of various commodities in the province in 1916 and 1924. The Minister of Mines, on November 17, stated the quantity and value of the minerals produced respectively in 1914 and 1924.

PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1914, 1916 AND 1924

—		1914	1924
		Quantity	Quantity
Silver	oz.	3,602,180	8,341,768
Copper	lbs.	45,009,699	64,845,393
Zinc	"	7,866,467	79,130,970
Coal	tons	1,810,967	1,939,526
Gold	oz.	247,170	268,753
Lead	lbs.	50,625,048	170,384,481

—	1916		1924	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Small fruits, lbs.	3,793,680	370,173	11,866,000	1,115,822
Poultry, lbs.	3,356,400	738,408	8,174,033	1,880,027
Pork, lbs.	702,000	108,000	1,289,051	105,702
Creamery butter, lbs.	1,243,292	497,316	3,670,670	1,374,095
Fresh milk, gals.	9,113,500	2,551,780	13,900,000	5,421,000
Evaporated milk, cases	.....	.....	213,392	959,251
Ice-cream, gals.	.....	.....	424,487	661,212
Other products	.....	.....	.....	881,600
Fodders, tons	372,798	5,741,979	582,935	10,671,692
Marketed beef, lbs.	11,700,000	1,263,600	24,870,112	1,119,155
Eggs, dozen	4,531,140	1,585,899	7,351,672	2,352,535
Cheese, lbs.	18,000	3,960	317,839	79,789
Dairy butter, lbs.	568,000	198,800	1,570,400	393,602
Potatoes, tons	72,709	1,844,612	99,084	3,368,856
Swine, head	39,055	497,951	47,619	952,380
Roots, tons	48,333	595,505	64,126	1,167,093
Mutton, lbs.	204,000	34,272	794,622	85,819
Tree-fruits, lbs.	70,156,204	1,806,489	126,770,000	4,303,416

RATES OF ASSESSMENT FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR 1926

The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, in accordance with the provisions of the provincial act, have given notice to the employers in the various classes of industry in the Province of the rates of assessment to be charged against them in 1926, these rates being based upon estimates of the amounts required to provide funds in each class to meet all claims for compensation payable in the coming year. Some changes are made from the rates for 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1925, page 27), indicating to some extent the accident record of the several classes in which they occur.

Class 1 (Mining, quarrying, etc.).—Increases are made in this class, the rates for coal mining being advanced from $4 to $5, and for mining other than coal from $2 to $3. In manufacture of brick, cement, etc., the increase is from $2.50 to $3.50, and in the stone quarrying group, from $2.25 to $3.

Class 2 (Lumbering, sawmills, etc.).—The rates in this class remain unchanged, with the exception of the furniture manufacturing group, which is raised from 50 cents to $1. Members of the New Brunswick Lumberman's Association had asked the Provincial government to reduce the rates charged against their industry, claiming that these were excessive. No change, however, is made in the rates for 1926, which remain as in 1925, namely $4.50 for sawmills, etc.; $2.25 for planing mills, lumber yards, etc.; $4.25 for logging; and $1.70 for pulp and paper mills.

Class 3 (Manufacturing steel, etc.)—The only change in this class is in vehicle manufacturing and blacksmithing group, the new rate being $1.25 instead of $1. The erection of steel buildings remains at $7; manufacture of stoves, implements, etc., at $1.50; foundries, car, engine and boiler making and repairs, at $1.50; garage repairs at $1.50; installation of machinery at $1.50; manufacture of bolts, nails, screws, etc., at $2; steel shipbuilding and repairing, at $2.50; battery service, etc., at $2.

Class 4 (Manufacturing—miscellaneous).—Most of the groups in this class remain unchanged, but the rate for dairy product manufacturing is raised from $1.25 to $1.50, and for window cleaning (as a business) from $3 to $4, while that for cotton and flax mills is reduced from 70 cents to 50 cents.

Class 5 (Building construction).—The only increase in this class is in the general construction group, the rate being raised from $2.20 to $3.

Class 6 (Construction of bridges, electric railways, etc.).—In this class the rate for wood bridge construction is raised from $4.25 to $5, and that for steel bridge construction from $7 to $8 while for sewer and waterwork construction the rate is reduced from $1.75 to $1.50.

Class 7 (Storage, dredging, etc.).—The rate charged against railway operation and maintenance is reduced from $2 to $1.50; but that for the operation of drydocks, including repairs to vessels, is raised from $2.50 to $3.50. The rates for stevedoring are also increased, that for the Bay of Fundy ports being $5 instead of $4.50, and for other ports $3.50 instead of $3.

Dividend of British-Canadian Co-operative Society

The *Canadian Co-operator* calls attention to the last quarterly report of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. "The sales for the three months ending November reached the great total of $332,938.10. As this is $11.733 over the corresponding period of the previous year, and, therefore, before the long period of the strike, it must be a record. The most outstanding feature in the statement is the great increase in members. During the quarter 378 were struck off or withdrew, there was a net increase of 346, the total at the close of the quarter being 3,217. The increased trade does not appear to be in proportion to the increase in membership, but we understand that industrial conditions are still depressed, and many are working short time. The directors recommend an interim dividend of 7 per cent on members' purchases, and half that rate on those of non-members.

The Calgary Trades and Labour Council recently asked that the Alberta Federation of Labour should hold a special convention in view of the coming session of the Provincial Legislature. The council desires amendments to the Mechanics' Lien Act.

JOINT CONTROL IN TORONTO FURNITURE FACTORY

Profit Sharing Scheme of Gold Medal Manufacturing Company

THE Gold Medal Manufacturing Company, furniture manufacturers of Toronto, have instituted a system of joint management and profit sharing for the benefit of their employees which contains many novel and interesting features. Mr. Bruce McMurtry, manager of the company, has supplied the LABOUR GAZETTE with the following particulars of the scheme.

Following the election by the employees in the factory and office of a Workers' Committee, on which the management has one representative, the Company purposes to give to the committee for division 50 per cent of net profits, after setting aside a 6 per cent dividend. In addition, the Company intends to set aside 10 per cent of net profits which is to be distributed to charity as the committee may direct.

Group insurance is included in the plan, each employee being insured for a sum ranging from $1,000 to $2,000, at a cost of 50 cents a month. An employee begins to participate in this benefit on the completion of three months' service. With the exception of the small contribution of the employee, the Company pays the group insurance premium.

The Workers' Committee, elected by their fellow employees, is composed of the following: Chairman, Bruce McMurtry, Manager of the Company; Members: Ivan McDonald, William Campbell, George Bunker, Harry Hinchcliffe, Frank Bradley, Robert Byron, O. J. Eaton, George Hughes.

The Committee meets every Monday to discuss various matters connected with the working of the whole organization, for better merchandise and more efficiency. This Committee has been authorized by the Company to vote in or out of their jobs any employees whose cases are brought up for consideration. As most of the plant is run on a piece work basis, the individuals affected are paid at the rate of $1 per hour whilst attending the Committee meetings. This Committee also discusses and recommends the wages which should be paid to the various workmen, and also the prices which should be paid for the different piece work operations. The members of the Committee are expected to visit those who are ill. At all times the committee has access to the company's auditor. This was given to assure all employees of a fair deal.

Employees of the Company who are members of labour unions and similar organizations are requested to take the scheme before their respective bodies for approval.

The Company is preparing a club room in the factory, where it is proposed to hold various entertainments, provide educational talks, and develop talent amongst the members of the organization.

Mr. McMurtry, in giving an outline of the new industrial organization, explains that "the basis of the whole thing is simply fair play to the men who produce and who are responsible to a greater extent than we may realize, for the success of every industry. If we do not treat labour fairly we cannot expect their best efforts and loyalty.

"The great fact with which we are confronted in the industries of to-day is that labour and capital are organized not in one, but in opposing camps, with the object not so much of promoting the common well-being of all connected with industry, as they are with the purpose of promoting their own particular good. The members of each camp consequently regard each other with distrust and suspicion. The capitalist is inclined to give the minimum that is necessary to secure the labour which he requires, and the worker in turn considers that all that should be required from him is the minimum of labour which will save him from dismissal. The existence of this mutual hostility and suspicion generates an atmosphere most unfavourable to the growth of that spirit of content and of mutual sympathy, and of active and cheerful helpfulness, on the existence of which the prosperity of industry and the happiness of all connected with it depends."

The tendency in the wage rates of street and electric railway employees during the past two years is reflected in a report of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which notes the following increases, decreases, and renewals of contracts at the same wage rate. From August 1, 1923, to January 31, 1924, there were 105 increases, 3 reductions, and 64 renewals at the same wage rate. From February 1, 1924, to July 31, 1924, increases, reductions and renewals were, respectively, 50, 6 and 110. From August 1, 1924, to January 31, 1925, there were 26 increases, 6 reductions, and 99 renewals; while from February 1, 1925, to July 31, 1925, there were only 16 increases, with 4 reductions and 115 renewals at the same wage rate.

PROGRESS OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN GREAT BRITAIN

EVIDENCE was given before the British Committee on Industry and Trade in October, by the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Reconstruction Committees. In the view of the Association, much may be expected of this form of organization, especially if carried out on the lines laid down by the Whitley Committee, having as its object the regular consideration of means affecting the progress and well-being of the trade concerned.

In the industries in which Joint Industrial Councils are established, disputes have been very rare, the atmosphere created by the constant meeting together of employers and workers tending to difficulties being reasoned out round the conference table. Such Councils exist to prevent rather than to settle disputes, and the witnesses contended that industrial troubles have mainly occurred in industries not associated with Whitley Councils.

Though a number of Industrial Councils have from various causes been disbanded or are not at present functioning, there are at the present time 50 Councils and seven Interim Committees, apart from the Government Joint Industrial Councils, actively functioning in various trades, and much lasting benefit has been derived in the majority of such industries by the setting up of this machinery.

The witnesses thought that the causes for failure could be roughly summarized as follows:—

(1) One reason was that the time of some Councils was occupied wholly, or almost so, with wages questions, other important matters affecting the well-being of those engaged in the trade being diregarded, as a consequence of which such a Council never had an opportunity of properly justifying itself;

(2) Another reason was insufficient financial support being given to a Council by the industry concerned, the result being that its field of operations and usefulness, particularly in research work, is very strictly limited;

(3) The witnesses thought the main weakness was inability to enforce decisions arrived at, members of Councils considering it a waste of time to attend meetings, often at great inconvenience, to discuss problems for the good of the industry, when they realized such decisions may not and often will not be carried out by unorganized firms.

As a result of this weakness in the Whitley scheme, the Association had promoted the Industrial Councils Bill, which passed its second reading in May 1924 by a majority of 220, but owing to the dissolution of Parliament shortly afterwards, was never placed upon the Statute Book. This Bill is being pressed with vigour, and is now receiving much greater support, the Trades Union Congress at its recent meeting deciding in favour of the principle. By the passing of the bill, more Councils would be established, especially in the larger industries, there being provision for a neutral person (the Minister of Labour) to suggest the formation of a Council in every industry where practicable. The main principle of the bill is the statutory enforcement, if and when desired, of agreements which have been voluntarily entered into by, or ratified by, Joint Councils representing as they do the vast majority in an industry. It is the same principle which underlies the Trade Boards Acts, the Agricultural Wages Act and the Railways Act; but in this case the Joint Industrial Council is a voluntary organization, and its decisions can only be arrived at with the approval of both the employers' and operatives' sections of the Council. It would also be quite optional on the part of a Council whether application be made for its decisions to be made legally enforceable; and an application for such an Order would need approval by a majority of both sections.

The witnesses also put forward the proposal that all Councils should include in their constitution regular machinery for resolving "deadlocks" in matters of wages, hours and cognate questions; also that Councils should carefully consider the utilization, in connection with preventing and settling industrial disputes, of carefully prepared statistics as to the economic position of the industry concerned, the wages paid and earned, costings, etc.

The American Federation of Labour as now constituted consists of four departments, 107 national and international unions, 49 state federations, 786 local department councils, 850 city central bodies, 436 local trades and federal unions, and 31,261 local unions. Its membership is reported as 2,878,297, which is net increase for year 1925 of 12,498.

The United States Railroad Labour Board has set aside one of its own decisions which awarded time and one-half for Sunday work for certain employees of American Railway Express Company. Railway express drivers, chauffeurs, conductors, and helpers protested against non-application of this decision by company. The Board upheld express company in this action.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Legislation Suggested by Labour in British Columbia

Before the opening of the recent session of the legislature of British Columbia, the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada laid before the Government the following proposals for legislation on matters affecting labour:—

Workmen's Compensation Act.—1. That the Act be amended by deletion of words "By accident" in second line of section 6. (Part 1 Div. 2. Compensation.) (Section 6 reads: "where in any industry within the scope of this Part, personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment is caused to a workman, compensation as provided by this Part shall be paid by the Board out of the Accident Fund".)

2. Where compensation is based on rate of wages being paid, workmen shall have the right of appeal from the decisions of the Board's medical adviser to an independent medical board consisting of three doctors nominated by B. C. Medical Society. The decision of such appeal Board shall be final and binding.

4. Increase of compensation from 62 per cent to 66⅔ per cent same as Ontario and Manitoba.

5. Where injured workman has been transported from place of accident to a doctor or hospital outside the vicinity of his employment the cost of transportation shall be provided back to original point in addition to any compensation already given.

6. No commutation of compensation due under the Act shall be made without the consent of the injured workman. Compensation shall be payable for the full period during which earning capacity is impaired.

7. The Board shall defray all hospital charges of every description. It shall be illegal for a hospital to render any bill whatever to a workman for services rendered him while a patient under the Board.

8. The initial waiting period of three days shall be duly compensated for in all cases where incapacity exceeds that period.

9. That the Act be amended to bring casual workers within its scope.

10. That death claims be paid in full to the parents in cases where single men are killed.

Mother's Pension Act.—1. The word "indigent" to be eliminated from the regulations of the Board and the benefits of the Act extended to all cases where there are not adequate means of support. (The act reads: "'Mother' includes an indigent person, etc.")

2. Widows, with or without children, to be brought within the Act.

3. That the Act be amended allowing personal property up to $1,000 or real property assessed at not more than $2,000.

Eight Hour Bill.—We favour the extension and enforcement of the eight-hour principle to all industries within the province. (A list of the industries exempted by the Board of Adjustment from the operation of the Hours of Work Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925, page 346.)

Compensation of Police Court Witnesses.—Attention is directed to the hardship involved on witnesses summoned to give evidence in Police Courts. In many cases the loss of pay sustained by witnesses exceeds the penalty imposed on convicted persons. We submit that payment of witnesses should be provided for.

Old Age Pensions.—We urge the Provincial Government to continue their efforts to cooperate with other provinces and the Federal Government: in instituting adequate Old Age Pensions. In the meantime grants should be made to aged persons without means of support.

Minimum Wage Act.—This Act should be amended to include boys by substituting "Minors" instead of "Girls under Eighteen."

Amend Factory Act.—Strike out those sections wherein it permits children of any age to be "employed in the business of curing fish or packing fruit and the work incidental thereto, during times of the salmon runs or runs of other classes of fish and during the respective fruit seasons."

Also strike out the clause which removes the limit upon hours children may be employed which reads as follows: "Provided further that the limitations upon the hours of labour, the hours of commencement and cessation of work, as set forth in the Act, shall not be binding upon the employers of any child, young girl or woman in the business if canning, or curing fish, or fruit packing within the time or times aforesaid."

Automobile Owners' Insurance.—That all automobile owners be compelled to carry insurance against physical or property injury to others.

Unemployment.—We urgently impress upon the Provincial Government the necessity of passing legislation covering unemployment insurance.

Protection of Employees on Buildings.—We again request your consideration of our request at your last session for a Bill giving protection to employees on buildings and excavations.

Municipal Act and City Charters.—1. That legislation be enacted giving to every person, male or female, in all cities and municipalities, who is a British subject of 21 years of age and to all from whom a poll tax is collected the right to vote in all Civic and Municipal Elections.

2. That legislation be passed prohibiting any person to vote in any more than one polling division in any city or municipal election.

3. Legislation abolishing Property Qualifications for all elective officers in cities and municipalities.

Licensing of Automobile Mechanics.—That an Act be placed on the Provincial Statutes covering the examinations and licensing of all Automobile Garage employees.

Commercial Telegraphers Union of America

The thirteenth regular and tenth biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was held at Chicago in September, President Roscoe H. Johnson in the chair. The secretary-treasurer's report stated that the membership of the Union was at its highest mark since 1919, each six-monthly period showing a gain over the previous period. Since the last convention, held a Montreal in 1923, eight new charters were issued, including Broker and Leased Wire Divisions for Eastern Canada, Ontario, and Western Canada (west of Port Arthur), and district councils for Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

The combined financial statement on June 30, 1925, showed a total surplus of $15,254, or a net gain since 1920 of $18,340 and a total revenue of about $40,000 was indicated for 1925.

Funeral Benefit.—The Funeral Benefit Department has now been in existence three years. A total sum of $4,195.75 in funeral benefits had been paid to September 1, 1925, on a total of 51 deaths.

The most important development since the last session of the General Assembly was the adoption by referendum of a proposal to increase the funeral benefits from $50 to $75 and $100 for six months, three years and five years membership respectively, to $75 and $125 for six months and five years membership respectively.

Canadian Activities.—Conditions in Canada were outlined in the report of Vice-President Paul F. Schnur, who stated that "the commercial field, which comprises the big bulk of our Canadian membership, was the spearhead of activity. Our efforts to secure improved wages and working conditions for the rank and file of the two Canadian commercial divisions were successful to a degree. Improvements in wages and working conditions were also brought about for the two wireless divisions. The broker field also shows a marked improvement in general wage levels.

"The two-year period developed one strike —the Canadian Press strike of September last year, which affected approximately 85 members. The strike was unsuccessful and wages were reduced in the smaller towns as a result.

"Membership figures in Canada were considerably increased since the last convention, Canadian National System Division No. 43 showing the largest growth.

"It may be said," continued Mr. Schnur, "that the organization is in better shape than it was two years ago, both from the standpoint of growing mass intelligence and membership figures. Of course, the reactionary element is a serious hindrance and we shall have to reckon with that element until it is educated to progressive militancy or else swept along by the force of growing majority intelligence. Organization of Canadian Pacific Division No. 1 is practically at the same point as two years ago, with perhaps a slight growth in numbers. Canadian National Division No. 43 has experienced considerable growth, due to absorption of Western Union lines in British Columbia and inclusion of gangmen and foremen in our agreement with the company. There has also been some successful activity with regard to formerly neglected small offices, Central (Ontario) District deserving especial mention in this connection. Organizing activity in Marconi Wireless Division No. 59 has resulted in maintaining approximately the same numerical strength as obtained two years ago, with perhaps a slight decline manifesting itself this spring, due to falling off of lake shipping. Canadian Radio Division No. 65 has had considerable growth and is in a much improved condition both from the standpoint of numbers and better wages and working conditions. This division is one of the most efficient and militant in our Canadian jurisdiction, despite the fact that its members are civil servants. Alberta and British Columbia have also been affected. Divisions 53 and 67, who have jurisdiction over this field, have lost considerable members through this abandonment of lines and that, coupled with the secession movement in 1922, which pulled Division 53

to pieces and from which very little recovery has been made, has left the two Government divisions with but a skeleton of their former numerical organization.

"Canadian Press Division No. 52, having lost its strike of last September, refused to sign an agreement on the basis of the conciliation award, handed down subsequent to the strike, and is now without an agreement. Machines have displaced a few Morse operators and the minimum wage for some small towns east of Winnipeg was reduced from forty-five to forty dollars per week. The division membership remains substantially intact, and it is expected that an effort will soon be made to recover the wage loss at small points, and at the same time secure substantial improvements. The Western Union land lines in the Maritime Provinces have not as yet been taken over by the Canadian National Telegraphs, some hitch having occurred in the transfer negotiations. In the meanwhile these lines continue to be a potential field of membership for us.

"Negotiations with the two Canadian commercial telegraph companies took up more than a year of our time. Commencing with joint committee meetings in March of last year, we were working almost continuously on negotiations, Board hearings, etc., until early this summer." The vice-president gave full particulars of the Canadian press strike in 1924, presenting the report of the Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1924). "The award," he stated, "was so generally unsatisfactory that it could not be accepted, and the men chose to go without an agreement. In the meanwhile, however, the Company had put the reduction into effect." The award was rejected by both committees and further negotiations with the companies were finally productive of settlement of the dispute, Canadian National Division securing an increase of $105,000 per annum and signing up on May 8, while Canadian Pacific Division secured an increase of approximately $6,000 per annum and signed up July 1.

Trade Union Policy.—The president in his address dealt with the movement within the organization in the direction of revolutionary socialism. "I for one am glad that the show-down is here. No man or group of men can serve democracy and communism at the same time. The men and women of our movement can be revolutionists if they want to, but they cannot be revolutionists and constructive trade unionists on the same day of the week. No officer of this organization can be considered faithful to his trust, to the principles and fundamentals laid down by the American Federation of Labour if his office, and his time are used to propagate the false doctrines of the enemies of all that the American Federation of Labour represents. He is either for or against trade unionism. Certainly there can be found no honest middle path. If an officer of this organization awakes to the conviction that the trade union policy of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America is all wrong; that the only road to emancipation of the telegraph workers is the revolutionary road lighted by the Marxian torch, then that officer is in honour, bound to sever his connections with the organization."

The convention discussed the question of changing the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America from a craft union form of organization into a class conscious, socialistic body. Unlimited debate was permitted in Committee of the whole on the various forms of labour organizations, but the general assembly voted to retain the policies under which the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has developed and progressed during its 23 years of life.

The office of vice-president for Canada was abolished, a vote of thanks being extended to Past International Vice-President Paul F. Schnur for his work. The resulting saving in salary and expenses of this office was turned back into the low-salaried divisions in the form of a reduction of *per capita* from $8 to $5. Divisions affected will be Canadian Pacific Railways System Division No. 1, Canadian National Telegraphs System Division No. 43, Western Union System Division No. 2, Postal Telegraphs System Division No. 55 and one or two other divisions.

Conventions in the future will be held every three years instead of every two years, but the General Executive Board retains the power to call a special session of the General Assembly whenever conditions warrant.

The convention adopted a proposal of the Canadian National Telegraph organization that messenger boys should be admitted to membership. Among other problems taken up were the automatic printer, the employment situation, transfers, exchange of minutes, the short trick and organization. Uniform by-laws were adopted and will be presented to each division with recommendation for adoption.

The Permanent Insurance Committee was instructed to take a group insurance with the Union Labour Life Insurance Company (in process of formation under the auspices of the American Federation of Labour), and with

the approval of the General Executive Board submit a plant to the membership for approval or rejection.

Officers were elected as follows:—

International President—Roscoe H. Johnson, re-elected.

International Secretary-Treasurer—Frank B. Powers, re-elected.

General Executive Board—Jos. F. Mallon, W. J. McMahon, J. G. A. Decelles, C. McMahon and A. T. Maddux, re-elected.

Electrical Communication Workers of Canada

A new Canadian union of commercial telegraphers was formed in Toronto on January 4, when, following a preparatory movement from within the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America having such an objective, a committee elected the provisional officers of an organization known as the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada. All electrical workers in the communication services, including radio operators, were reported as being eligible for membership. It is the intention to call a Canadian convention within 60 days for the election of permanent officers, the establishing of permanent headquarters in Toronto and to approve the constitution under which the new union is to function.

Among the provisional officers elected were Henry Lynch, general chairman, and Robert I. Bradley, general secretary-treasurer. Both were former officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Mr. Lynch being former chairman of the Central District, Canadian National Telegraphs System Division, No. 43, and Mr. Bradley being the former secretary-treasurer of the same Division. On December 14, 1925, Messrs. Lynch and Bradley were expelled from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America after a trial board had found them guilty of "conduct unbecoming officers of the C.T.U.A." This charge had been preferred by Roscoe H. Johnson, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, on the ground that Messrs. Lynch and Bradley were spreading secession propaganda which sought the establishment of an industrial union purely Canadian in scope. It was also charged that they were demanding a referendum vote of the Canadian National Telegraphs System Division No. 43 on the question of withdrawal from the C.T.U. of A. The accused claimed that they were acting within their constitutional rights. However, the trial board declared them guilty, and also ruled that "any officer or member of the C.T.U.A. who definitely aligns himself with the present secession movement will not again be admitted into the C.T.U.A. until and unless such application is approved by the general executive board of the union."

After the expulsion of Messrs. Lynch and Bradley, the secession movement developed into the formation of the new union as mentioned above. The new organization has the support of Paul Schnur, former vice-president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, whose position was abolished at the 1925 convention of the union. It was reported that the provisional general chairman of the new union claimed that 85 per cent of the telegraph operators of the Canadian National Railways System had joined the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.

Canadian Organization of Boilermakers

Owing to dissatisfaction over the adoption of a compulsory insurance scheme by the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, a secession movement from the parent body developed among a section of the Canadian membership. The Canadian branches, upon learning of the adoption of the insurance plan, were reported to have asked for a convention to be held in Montreal on December 14 in order to discuss the subject. In spite of the warning of the international president that such a meeting would be illegal, the convention was held, delegates being reported from several Canadian branches. With the object in view of severing relations with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, various alternatives were discussed, among these being affiliation with the One Big Union (rejected because of the radicalism of this body); formation of a new union (discarded because of financial stringency), and affiliation with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. At a subsequent meeting held in Montreal on December 18, it was decided to form a Canadian union and seek affiliation with the C. B. of R. E. A charter was issued to the new organization by the C. B. of R. E. under the title of Pioneer Division No. 182.

Issuing a statement with regard to the situation, J. A. Franklin, general president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, declared that "the whole proceedure was manoeuvered by a small clique of not more than a dozen men who were more concerned with promoting a dual or secession movement than of the welfare of their International, they taking advantage of the dissatisfaction arising out of the insurance scheme to foster this move." The headquarters of the International Brotherhood had not received a report of any members withdrawing with the exception of

a number from Montreal, where it was stated that 248 had applied for membership in the new organization.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America

The thirteenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was held at Montreal, Quebec, in September. Addresses of welcome to Canada were given by the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy-Minister of Labour of Quebec and Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, Mr. A. Bastien, general organizer of the American Federation of Labour in Canada also welcomed the delegates on behalf of the French Canadian labour movement.

President Hedrick in his address stated that there were 120,000 members of the Painters' union, and about a million building tradesmen in the ranks of organized labour. Comparing the effectiveness of political and union activity he said that "anything we cannot get within reason through the ranks of organized labour, we can never get through political action. He referred to the union jurisdiction problem and stated that their members did not want to be called off a building where every man on it carries a card, just because two of the trades cannot adjust their little difficulties. Officers of the Building Trades Department should be big enough to get together and formulate some plan or plans, whereby the work and dispute could be carried on until the matter has been investigated and adjusted.

The union delegates to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour were asked to consider a resolution demanding that all unions affiliating with the Department should order their members not to work with non-union men in any of the building trades.

Among other resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:—

Favouring uniform wage agreements.

Recommending better understanding between all building trades, and that a job committee be elected on each building, composed of the job steward elected by each trade.

Favouring a five day or 40-hour working week as a preventive of disease through constant exposure to lead poisoning.

That health measures be written into agreements, such as abolition of paint spraying, and use of harmless substitutes for dangerous poisons.

Instructing the Executive Board to draft a scheme of old age pensions. Favouring the establishment of a home for the aged and infirm, and a hospital for accident cases and occupational diseases.

Favouring the affiliation of the Painters' Union of the Workers' Health Bureau, a trade union, co-operative and health organization, and suggesting that this Bureau should draw up a national health standard for the painting trade.

Directing the Executive Committee to study various proposed system of insurance, with a view to the adoption of the one best suited to the union.

Favouring the establishment of scholarships at Brookwood Labour College, Katonah, N.Y.

President Hedrick and secretary-treasurer C. J. Lammert were re-elected for the ensuing term.

British Labour Directory

The Ministry of Labour of Great Britain has published a directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organizations, etc., 1925. The directory contains lists of organizations of employers, of workpeople, and of employers and workpeople jointly, so far as they are directly concerned with labour matters, together with the names and addresses of their secretaries. Associations with purely commercial, technical, educational, social or political objects are excluded. The numbers of various kinds of organizations included are as follows:—Employers' Associations, 2,403; Trade Unions and other Employees' Associations (other than Trade Councils), 1,250; Trades Councils (including Federations of Councils), 505; Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, etc., 418; Joint Industrial Councils, 62; Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees, 7; Trade Boards, 65; Agricultural Wages Board and Committees, 47.

The new City Council of Edmonton, Alberta, at its inaugural meeting held in December, appointed a special committee to bring the unemployment situation in the city to the attention of the Dominion and Provincial governments. This action was taken after the Council had heard a delegation representing the unemployed.

The Belgo-Canadian Paper Company of Shawinigan, Quebec, put an end to Sunday work in its factories, commencing with the present month, work being suspended from midnight on Saturday nights for twenty-four hours. The factories formerly closed from 6 to 7 o'clock on Sunday mornings, resuming at 7 a.m. on Mondays.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety League for British Columbia

The Canadian National Safety League is considering the establishment of a provincial branch for British Columbia, similar in its character to the Ontario Safety League, the Province of Quebec Safety League, and the Maritime Safety League, organizations that are all affiliated with the Canadian League.

References to the work of these organizations were made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, and in previous issues (November 1923, etc.). The objects of the provincial safety leagues are as stated in connection with the formation of the Quebec organization in 1923, as follows:—

"To protect and safeguard the public, especially children, from the dangers of automobiles, railroads, street railways, and all forms of vehicular traffic on the public highways of this province.

"To educate the public through schools, churches, literature and all channels of publicity upon all matters pertinent to public safety.

"To minimize the injuring and killing of persons employed in stores, factories, workshops, and all departments of industrial and mercantile activity, by instilling into the minds of employers and employees the full meaning of "safety always."

"To co-operate in the prevention of destruction of lives and property by fire, to assist in the enactment and enforcement of all possible legislation for the improvement of public safety, and to encourage and assist the formation of Safety Leagues throughout the province.

South African Methods in Ontario Mines

Mr. T. F. Sutherland, chief inspector of mines for Ontario, recently returned from South Africa, where he had been studying mining operations as carried on there, with the view to suggesting such amendments to the Ontario Mining Regulations as would conduce to the better protection of the life and health of the workmen employed in Ontario mines. (This visit to South Africa, with the comments of the Provincial Minister of Mines thereon, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925, page 687).

It was considered the development of the mining industry of Ontario had reached a stage where the accident and death rate called for careful consideration. Up to the present time, little deep mining has been done except in some of the nickel mines. Silver mines are comparatively shallow, but in the gold mining area, the ore is found to extend and to maintain its value to considerable depths.

Suggested Safety Organization in Factories

The Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Australia has published a valuable report on Industrial Accident Prevention by Dr. D. G. Robertson (Service Publication No. 2). It is recommended that industrial safety organizations in large factories should consist of three branches: 1. General Safety Committee. 2. Workmen's Committees. 3. Safety Inspectors.

The General Safety Committee should consist of three or more persons; such as the Assistant Superintendent, Chief Electrician, and departmental heads. Its duties should be as follows: (1) Generally to supervise all accident prevention work. (2) To formulate general principles of safe working with the object of eliminating dangerous practices. (3) To see that first aid organization and equipment are maintained at the highest state of efficiency. (4) To consider reports of lost-time accidents common to all sections of the works, or of a particularly serious nature, and to devise means of preventing the recurrence of accidents of a similar nature. (5) To consider recommendations from workmen's committees involving special disciplinary action or expenditure and to make recommendations to the management on these points. (6) To make periodic inspection of the works. A general inspection of the plant should be made not less frequently than once a month. (7) The management having arranged for a supply of posters, the general safety committee to advise as to the most suitable methods and places for display, and to arrange mass meetings, exhibitions of films, etc. (8) The secretary of the committee to collate accident statistics rendered by departments. (9) To organize competitions and intensive campaigns. (10) To ensure that workmen's committees function efficiently. (11) To formulate safety working rules for the different departments.

The Workmen's Committee should consist of three or four members, one of whom acts as secretary and keeps notes of the proceedings and inspections. Where a safety inspector is appointed he should serve as secretary. The duties of this committee should be as follows: (1) To encourage and receive suggestions for the prevention of avoidable accidents. (2) By means of campaigns in their departments to warn their

fellow workers against unsafe practices. (3) To see that dangerous conditions are eliminated. (4) To make periodic inspections of the department, two thorough inspections being made each month. (5) To investigate all accidents noted in the first aid record book, with a view to devising means of preventing their recurrence. (6) To report to the General Safety Committee matters involving disciplinary action or expenditure.

The safety inspector should preferably devote all his time to safety work. Where the plant is not sufficiently large to justify this, he may have other duties, such as draughtsman, mechanical foreman, or efficiency engineer, devoting a regular portion of his time to safety inspections. The personal qualifications of a safety inspector are very important. He should have a good knowledge of machinery, and resourcefulness in solving the safety problems which arise. Above all, he should be able to work with the other employees and secure their co-operation without arousing antagonism.

Employees' Share in Accident Prevention

At the recent annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labour, State Industrial Commissioner J. H. Hamilton referred to the wage-earners' share in accident prevention as follows:—

"Of all the parties who may have an interest in this matter, it is the employee who has most at stake. He is the victim of accidents. He must bear the physical and mental suffering which after all constitute the most serious part of the cost; and by no means whatever can this be removed from his shoulders. Even under the most liberal schedule of compensation benefits in the country, as is that of the New York law, a great burden of financial loss falls upon the injured employee. Allowing for all of the money loss in accidents that the compensation statute shifts from the wage-earner to society, but bearing in mind the loss in excess of two-thirds of wages, and in the waiting period, which is not shifted, it may be estimated that wage-earners in this state still suffer in industrial accidents a financial loss annually of $24,000,000.

"The way an employee does his work is a large factor in his chances of injury. This must not imply that he alone can be held responsible for doing his work safely. The individual employee out of his own limited experience has no means of knowing all the possible hazards of his work and what it is necessary to do to avoid them; but careful observance of instructions about his work designed to make it safe, and of safety rules and regulations generally, are dependent upon his co-operation and conduct.

"The facts as to the causes of accidents afford evidence of the prominence of this matter of personal conduct of the employee for prevention of accident. When the 58,078 accidents for which closed compensation awards were made in the year ending June 30, 1923, are classified by general classes of causes, it is found that the largest class of all comprises accidents due to something in the "handling of objects" by hand. One quarter of the whole number or 14,917 fall in this group. Among them were 2,940 cases in which objects were dropped by the injured man or a fellow workman; 1,644 in which the workman was caught between objects; 1,269 in which something fell from a load or pile; and 3,767 in which strain in handling occurred. Obviously in such cases how the workman himself does his work is a highly important factor in the problem of reducing such accidents."

History of the Safety Movement

An outline of the history of the industrial safety movement was given by Mr. W. C. Dickerman, vice-president of the American Car and Foundry Company, at the ninth annual Safety Congress, held by the New York State Department of Labour.

The responsibility of employers was recognized from the earliest age. The obligation of the owner of the slave to feed, to clothe, and to keep the slave in good health, was clearly established. Later in the feudal ages, the lord of the manor, in return for certain services rendered by the "villein," was obliged to protect him against marauders; at times to furnish capital for his business endeavours, and generally to exercise a mild form of parenthood. With the formation of the medieval guilds, protection became more clearly systematized, and the relations between the master workmen and their assistants and apprentices took on many of the forms that are existing to-day. The guilds established pension systems to give relief to their workers in times of want, and generally exercised a supervisory control over the well-being of those employed in their respective industries.

"With the inception of modern mass production during the latter half of the eighteenth century, the sense of obligation on the part of the employer seems to have been lost. For a period of almost one hundred years the world underwent an era of magnificent expansion. Few rights, if any, were conceded to the workmen. Gradually public opinion began to make itself felt. In England the law of 1819 forbade the work of children under nine

and permitted their employment for twelve hours a day between the ages of nine and sixteen. In 1824 trade unions were legalized. Then followed two decades of agitation against the shocking conditions of labour, cruelties to children and the unsafe methods of work. In 1844, the first attempt was made to prevent accidents. The cleaning of machinery in motion by children and young persons was prohibited, flywheels were to be fenced off, and dangerous parts of machinery guarded. Fines for violations were to go to the injured persons. This is the first systematized attempt towards accident prevention that I have been able to find, and may be regarded as the birth of the safety movement. It is interesting to note that until 1853, the English labour laws applied only to textile factories.

"In Germany the development was much slower. This was due to two causes; first, Germany was naturally an agricultural country and secondly, the autocratic and monarchical form of government made it much less responsive to the opinions of the middle and working classes. In 1878 a unified act for all of Germany was enacted despite the opposition of Bismark, who already was planning a sick and accident insurance code such as was afterwards developed and put in force. Bismark's theory was that by placing the costs of sickness and accident on industry, the employer would be stimulated to greater efforts in prevention. In 1885 the Sickness Insurance and Accident Insurance Acts came into joint operation. These form the German scheme of which so much has been heard and which has had a profound influence on labour legislation everywhere. The history of the accident prevention movement in other European countries runs parallel with that of Germany and England.

"Towards the close of the nineteenth century labour began to assert its rights with more and more emphasis. Industrialists too began to realize that trade success can only be secured by the co-operation of the employer and the employee. Economists were preaching that there could be no wealth without labour. The old thought of a mutual obligation again came to the fore and has had a splendid florescence in the progress made during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The last twenty-five years have witnessed the inception, the development, and the active acceptance of pension systems, of works councils, of mutual benefit associations, of profit sharing, of stock distribution, and last, but not least, the striking promotion of the safety conception which has profoundly influenced not only the employer of labour but every phase of public interest."

Joint Study of Coal Dust in Great Britain and United States

An arrangement for co-operative research between the United States Bureau of Mines and the British Department of Mines in the development of safer mining methods, particularly in regard to the dangers of coal dust, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924. The result of this joint inquiry has been published lately by the Safety in Mines Research Board of Great Britain. Experiments were carried out in representative British and American mines, in order to ascertain the truth regarding the conflicting conclusions that had been formerly reached regarding the amount of stone dust which must be mixed with coal dust in order that the mixture shall be incapable of propagating flame when raised as a cloud in the air. The most important conclusion reached from the two series of comparative tests (which are described in the present paper) is that the behaviour of the American and British coals, selected as standards, is sufficiently uniform under similar conditions of testing to render available for direct application to British coals the results of the numerous series of experiments made with the Pittsburgh coal at the Experimental Mine in America, in order to gauge the effect of such factors as the degree of fineness of the dust and the direction of the ventilating currents.

Qualification of Coroners' Juries

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council unanimously passed a resolution in December recommending that the foremen of coroners' juries in industrial fatality cases should be workers in the same trade as the deceased workmen. It was stated that in many cases wrong verdicts were returned at coroners' inquests in industrial accident inquiries, owing to the fact that jurors know nothing of the work at which the victim was employed.

Effect of Industrial Fatigue

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in a recent report, state that mistakes by over-tired workers constitute one of the greatest losses in industry:

"It is being realized more and more, that one of our greatest industrial wastes is the waste of human man power, and that unnecessary fatigue is one of the principal factors in causing this waste. It would seem that there is no scientific and experimental research that could be taken up by industry that would be more profitable and far-reaching in its results as one on industrial fatigue."

PROBLEMS OF ACCIDENT PREVENTION

MR. ETHELBERT STEWART, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, in a paper read before the American Association for Labour Legislation at the convention held at New York in December 30, discussed the question whether or not there has recently been a positive increase in the number of industrial accidents. "The accidents of 1925," he said, "have apparently exceeded those of 1924 as certainly the accidents of 1923 greatly exceed those of 1922. A careful statistician will ask two questions before he attempts to answer the question as to whether or not accidents are increasing; first, are there more men at work, or were men working more hours in 1923 and 1924 than they did in 1921 and 1922? In other words, is there a greater one-man hour exposure and what is the relation of the number of accidents to this one-man hour exposure? Second, is there more complete and better reporting of accidents and of one-man hour exposure now than formerly? An increase in accidents may mean a greater volume of men at work. It may mean better reporting.

"At present we have no serious machinery for the collection of accidents and especially for the collection of the base upon which to compute a rate, this base of course being the one-man exposure in the various industries being studied. On the face of it, accidents are increasing, yet in the only industry about which we really know anything, that of iron and steel, accidents are decreasing. The Bureau of Labour Statistics has for a series of years collected accident reports from the iron and steel industry in such a way that we can tell for the industry as a whole, and for the various departments of the industry and by occupations within the departments, whether or not accidents are increasing or decreasing. That is to say, we get the one-man hour exposure down to this detail and connect the accidents with this immediate exposure. The result of these figures is placed in the hands of the industry which several years ago began to take the matter of accident prevention seriously and used these figures to accomplish this purpose. The trend has been gradually and practically continuously downward. I hesitate very much to apply these figures, however, to industries which have not applied safety methods backed up by an intelligent survey of what parts of the industry are dangerous, or which have not applied such methods for any such length of time as has been true in iron and steel.

"I do not believe that the present trend in iron and steel is applicable to industry as a whole. My own judgment is that accidents are on the increase; that the reasons for this are:—First: In every recovery from a depression large numbers of new men are taken on and the accident rate for new men is always very much greater than for employees older in point of service; Second: There is a general speeding up of workers, both skilled and unskilled, a production per man hour increase which registers a greater number of accidents, and this would probably especially affect the accident rate among new men; Third: Better reporting; Fourth: During the War a great deal of safety work was done by a large number of firms and even where a safety engineer was not added to the personnel of

MEN EMPLOYED, AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER MAN, MEN KILLED, FATALITY RATES IN COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924

Year	Tons mined (Short tons)	Men employed		Average production per man		Men killed	Fatality rate per 1,000,000 hours exposure	Production per death (Short tons)	Fatalities per 1,000,000 tons mined
		Actual number	Equivalent full year workers	Per year	Per day				
1907	477,892,536	674,613	519,452	708	3·07	3,242	2·08	147,407	6·78
1908	409,409,857	678,873	441,267	603	3·09	2,445	1·85	167,407	5·97
1909	460,807,263	666,535	.....	691	.....	2,642	.....	174,416	5·73
1910	501,596,378	725,030	531,689	692	3·14	2,821	1·77	177,808	5·62
1911	496,371,126	728,348	534,122	682	3·10	2,656	1·66	186,887	5·35
1912	534,466,580	722,662	541,997	740	3·29	2,419	1·49	220,945	4·53
1913	570,048,125	747,644	593,131	762	3·20	2,785	1·57	204,685	4·89
1914	513,525,477	763,185	526,598	673	3·25	2,454	1·55	209,261	4·78
1915	531,619,487	734,008	511,598	724	3·46	2,269	1·48	234,297	4·27
1916	590,098,175	720,971	565,766	818	3·48	2,226	1·31	265,094	3·77
1917	661,402,374	757,317	634,666	860	3·42	2,696	1·42	241,618	4·14
1918	678,211,904	762,426	654,973	890	3·45	2,580	1·31	262,873	3·80
1919	553,952,259	776,569	542,217	713	3·41	2,317	1·42	239,082	4·18
1920	658,264,932	784,621	601,283	839	3·65	2,271	1·26	289,857	3·45
1921	506,395,401	823,253	474,529	615	3·56	1,987	1·40	254,854	3·92
1922	476,951,121	848,932	405,056	565	3·92	1,979	1·63	233,576	4·15
1923	657,903,671	860,560	560,000	764	3·91	2,458	1·46	267,492	3·74
1924	571,613,400	779,613	499,894	733	3·81	2,381	1·59	240,072	4·17

the establishment, yet the care and safety of employees at work was very generally made a function of the welfare administration. Since the War a great many of these positions have been abolished and much of the accident prevention work which requires a mechanical engineer has been thrown into the welfare departments presided over by sociologists.

"The Bureau of Labour Statistics in its attempt to secure an intelligent basis for accident rates has made arrangements with the firms that furnish the Bureau with its volume of employment, the number of men on the payroll at a given date, to also furnish us with their statistics on accidents distinguishing only between fatal and non-fatal. This gives us at least a start toward developing an accident rate by industries, though we are not yet prepared to attempt, outside of iron and steel, to show accident rates by departments within an industry.

"I have not as yet published any of the results of our efforts along these lines, but will probably do so within a few months. This will at least give us a start on a comparison of accidents with human exposure which will give us a chance to tell definitely some time whether accidents are really increasing or not."

Mr. Stewart appended to his paper tables analysing such figures on the coal industry as are available.

FATALITIES AT COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1924, BY PLACES OF OCCURRENCE AND CAUSE

(FATALITIES PER 1,000,000 HOURS EXPOSURE)

Cause	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
UNDERGROUND—									
Falls of roof or face	962	1,218	1,294	1,100	1,132	1,024	905	1,162	1,052
Cars and locomotives	390	482	506	381	408	341	341	415	348
Explosions, gas or dust	170	362	129	191	164	116	311	372	536
Explosives	146	111	135	206	128	152	92	114	100
Electricity	90	79	88	69	76	80	74	75	81
Miscellaneous	269	127	129	130	112	118	77	117	99
Total, Underground	2,027	2,379	2,281	2,077	2,020	1,831	1,800	2,255	2,216
Shaft, Total	49	52	52	53	56	36	41	46	29
SURFACE—									
Haulage	75	114	118	93	78	45	54	59	70
Machinery	26	51	47	28	29	17	23	26	8
Miscellaneous	49	100	82	66	88	56	61	72	58
Total, Surface	150	265	247	167	195	120	138	157	136
Grand Total	2,226	2,696	2,580	2,317	2,271	1,987	1,979	2,458	2,381

FATALITY RATES AT COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1924, BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, AND CAUSE

(FATALITIES PER 1,000,000 HOURS EXPOSURE)

Cause	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
UNDERGROUND—									
Falls of roof or face	·57	·64	·66	·68	·63	·72	·74	·69	·70
Cars and locomotives	·23	·25	·26	·23	·23	·24	·28	·25	·23
Explosions, gas or dust	·10	·19	·07	·12	·09	·08	·26	·22	·36
Explosives	·09	·06	·07	·13	·07	·11	·08	·07	·07
Electricity	·05	·04	·04	·04	·04	·06	·06	·04	·05
Miscellaneous	·16	·07	·06	·08	·06	·08	·06	·07	·07
Total, Underground	1·19	1·25	1·16	1·28	1·12	1·29	1·48	1·34	1·48
Shaft, Total	·08	·03	·03	·03	·03	·03	·03	·03	·02
SURFACE—									
Haulage	·05	·06	·06	·05	·04	·03	·05	·04	·05
Machinery	·02	·03	·02	·02	·02	·01	·02	·01	·01
Miscellaneous	·03	·05	·04	·04	·05	·04	·05	·04	·03
Total, Surface	·09	·14	·12	·11	·11	·08	·12	·09	·09
Grand Total	1·31	1·42	1·31	1·42	1·26	1·40	1·63	1·46	1·59

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Employment Bureau at London Technical and Commercial School

At the annual commencement exercises of the London Technical and Commercial School, Principal H. B. Beal made three important announcements: first, the extension of the technical school employment bureau for graduates to embrace a register for all ex-students of the school, particularly for those prepared to fill more advanced positions; second, the granting of the privilege to students to specialize in some department in the school for a period of four or six months, if it is found necessary for them to leave school before having completed the regular period of two years required for general course work before specialization has been permitted in the past; and third, the donation of prizes and scholarships to the value of $25 each by a long list of individuals and firms in the city, who are interested in the progress being made by the technical school.

Vocational School as a Means of Selecting Apprentices

The following paper by Mr. C. J. Freund, supervisor of apprenticeship, Falk Corporation, is taken from the *Wisconsin Apprentice*, November, 1925.

For those who are willing to co-operate, the vocational school can be made an apprentice proving ground. One of the very great difficulties which confront all employers who are engaged in apprentice work is the extreme difficulty of finding boys and young men who are fully qualified in every way to become skilled mechanics. It frequently happens that a boy has the mental ability and the strength required for a certain occupation, but after several weeks of work it is discovered that the working conditions are detrimental to his health. Again, there are those who were very much fascinated by a trade considered from a distance, but find upon actual contact that it has certain features which are extremely distasteful to them. Still others appear to be high-grade boys upon interview, but when they are put to work in the shop and the first novelty of the work has worn off they are found to be an intolerable nuisance. The result of these conditions is that everybody in a plant from the superintendent down to the older apprentices and labourers is irritated by the constant coming and going of apprentices who are engaged, work for a day or so, and then leave again only to be replaced by others, who again disappear in their turn. The effect upon the body of apprentices, not to mention the working men in the plant, is far from gratifying. Foremen and supervisors become discouraged with the entire apprentice movement and are very apt to give even the best apprentices somewhat less attention and encouragement than they require.

The employer who will co-operate with his local vocational school will soon find that the school will provide an almost complete remedy for this great problem. In order to avail himself of the facilities provided by the school he must first throw overboard all stock prejudices against the vocational school, if he has them, and then he must become acquainted with the school, the people who administer it, and the teachers who are in charge of the classes there. He can almost invariably obtain from them information concerning any boy which will prevent mistakes made in the employment of apprentices. Under the Wisconsin law young boys must attend the vocational school one day in every week, and this time is spent under the care and direction of the vocational school staff, who are thus enabled to acquire very thorough knowledge regarding his character and ability. Accordingly, the vocational school becomes a civic bureau of information concerning all the young men in a community who might be considered as candidates for apprentice courses, and the employer who will take the pains to visit the vocational school to find out what the experience of the school has been with all the young men who apply to him for apprenticeship, will find his time and efforts very amply repaid. Of course, mistakes will be made and the school authorities cannot be expected to possess infallible judgment, but if he will engage only those boys who are recommended to him by the school he will find the turnover among apprentices in the first part of their training period very re-

markably reduced and the morale among his journeymen and apprentices very greatly improved.

The employer who is willing to invest a little money in apprentice-training activity can improve the situation almost to perfection if there is in his locality a vocational school which is quite well equipped with shops and tools. The employer can then not only receive information regarding the apprentice previous to engaging him, but he can also send him to school full time during the first few weeks or even months of his apprentice course so that he may work in the school shops and the shop instructor may determine very definitely for him whether the boy will be successful in his trade or not. If it is found that the boy will not qualify he can be paid off before he ever comes near the plant, and if he has demonstrated his ability he may be brought into the shop with little fear that he will not ultimately be successful. Inasmuch as the apprentice is required to attend vocational school four hundred hours in total during a four-year training period, the time spent at the school in this manner is not lost, as the school authorities will usually make it possible for the boy to absent himself from the regular half-day school attendance for the number of hours that he has spent full time at the school. The only chance which the employer takes is that he may be forced to discharge an apprentice after he has been at the school some time and will lose his wages, but his loss will be more than compensated for by the improved morale in the shop resulting from reduced apprentice turnover.

These suggestions are not merely theoretical, they are not based upon what ought to happen, but upon what has actually happened; they are based upon actual experience with a large group of apprentices at the Milwaukee Vocational school where it has been demonstrated over a period of nearly two years that the vocational school is fully qualified and equipped to make an intelligent and extremely profitable selection of boys and young men for apprentice training courses. This activity of the vocational school is no longer in the experimental stage. The experiment has been successfully completed and employers of apprentices should by all means avail themselves of the conclusions which have been reached.

The Apprentice Problem and its Solution

The following extracts are taken from an article by John F. Walsh, Secretary, Building Trades Employers' Association of Boston, appearing in *The Vocational Guidance Magazine* of December, 1925.

There is no real hope for better conditions in the building industry until there is a real, true and sincere adjustment in the attitude of parents, guardians and educators, and the general public towards encouraging more of the youth of our country in taking up and interesting themselves in the acquirement of skill and efficiency as trained mechanics and builders. The old days of indentured apprentices have passed by. The proper time to start training a boy to be a genuine trades mechanic is at the grammar school age. Modern parents appear to grow more indifferent and reluctant each year to the good old idea of making a skilled mechanic out of their boys. They seem not to care, or even think, at all about the many advantages and opportunities a boy who has learned a trade has over one who has not received such training. Parents close their eyes to the fact that character building is an important feature entering into the training and development of all successful skilled tradesmen.

The next most important step necessary in order to improve conditions in the building industry is to build trade schools, wherever necessary, more and more trade schools. The successful promotion of the second largest industry depends absolutely on making new mechanics, not perhaps in the old way of serving time as an indentured apprentice but in the new way of combining academic training with practical constructive experience on the job at definite percentage wage rates, according to the apprentice's periodic advancement while learning. At present the entire country is behind in developing apprentices in the building trades and we cannot put all the blame for our present unhealthy condition in the construction field on the heads of labour unions or contractors' organizations.

To-day we certainly ought to try to make all contractors have sufficient pride in their calling as builders to do something worth while for it by assisting in solving the apprentice problem. This can best be solved by establishing permanent public trades schools in all the principal cities or centres for the purpose of developing the youth of the land in callings that will give them healthful, enjoyable, and honest employment at rates of compensation which are better than a mere living wage. All half-hearted forms of endeavour in the matter of developing apprentices should be tabooed. The too prevalent idea of delegating only delinquent pupils to vocational training courses should be corrected at once. Nothing has done greater injury to the apprenticeship cause.

To-day both fame and good fortune await the man who builds a system of education

which will teach our present-day youth to understand the true value of learning a trade. To teach the boy to want to work is an excellent accomplishment for whose successful working out the parents and public schools of each community must be held directly responsible. We cannot delegate such an important obligation to a contractors' organization or a labour union for its ideal fulfilment. We can, however, insist upon and welcome their sincere co-operation. The apprenticeship problem will never be solved until both parents and educators realize more fully their exacting responsibilities in this matter and work together earnestly for its successful accomplishment.

There are several methods by which apprentices may be developed into skilled mechanics, and many agencies available to assist in this process. It would seem to be the duty of the various school committees to earnestly co-operate with the local commissions on apprenticeship in each city or community wherever such commissions exist in order that the best use of such helpful resources may be obtained. It is the opinion of the writer that thoroughly trained mechanics will best be developed through practical training on construction work, or in the shops related thereto, with parallel instruction at the same time in the necessary theoretical and technical branches of their training at day or evening public trade schools, but preferably public day schools.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Co-operation in Soviet Russia

A VOLUME has been compiled by the International Labour Office entitled "Co-operation in Soviet Russia," which gives a complete and objective description of the development of the Russian co-operative movement from the end of 1917 to the beginning of 1925. It is based mainly on official sources and on co-operative publications. It outlines the theory and practice of the Soviet Government in regard to co-operation, and of the position occupied by co-operation and the part played by it in Russian economic life. Under the Communist régime, co-operation underwent a profound transformation, and became part of the economic machinery of the State. New duties were assigned to it and, with the political and financial aid of the Government, it had an important share in the task of applying Communist principles. When the new economic policy was adopted, in 1921, it was applied to co-operation equally with other branches of the national economic system. Under the new policy—called by Lenin "state capitalism"—co-operative activities were to be based on entirely fresh principles, including a return to voluntary membership and the cessation of state financial support.

The role of co-operation under the new conditions, particularly in connection with nationalized industry, was one of considerable importance, and the co-perative movement as a whole developed greatly. Numerous defects, however, in the organization and working of co-operation became apparent, and the last two years have been mainly taken up with the carrying out of the necessary reforms.

Industrial Safety Survey

The fourth number of the Industrial Safety Survey, which is issued every two months by the International Labour Office, has been published recently. This number contains an article on Springless mechanical interlocks for doors of elevator shafts, with diagrams. Short reports are given of the activities of safety institutions and associations in Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States. The section devoted to acts and regulations, safety codes and official reports, contains a Belgian order regulating the storage of petrol and petrol essence in underground storage tanks and the sale of these products in Belgium, and another decree concerning general regulations on steam boilers; a German order concerning general principles for the construction, equipment and working of oil fuel machinery on board ship; and regulations dealing with wood-working machinery in South Africa.

Books and publications relating to industrial safety in various countries are reviewed.

Occupation and Health

The second series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," an encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare, has just appeared. The brochures deal with the following subjects: phosphorus—amorphous or red phosphorus—phosphorus compounds; lucifer matches; benzene (benzol); tellurium: nickel carbonyl; litharge; fulminate of mercury.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1925

ACCORDING to returns from employers of labour, tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the year 1925 was characterized by steady recovery in industrial employment; from early in January to the beginning of July there was a period of uninterrupted expansion, during which approximately 105,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms. The brief setback recorded on Aug. 1 was partly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories in factories and partly to contractions in highway construction and other industries as work commenced on the harvest. Employment was only slightly quickened on Sept. 1, but there was considerable improvement at the beginning of October. This, in turn, was followed by the usual seasonal losses in November and December, rather aggravated in the former month by the inclement weather that prevailed generally during the autumn and hindered outside construction work. The December losses were, however, the smallest registered on that date since the record began in 1920. As shown in the chart on the opposite page, the 1925 curve commenced at a point lower than in 1924, 1923 or 1921, but by July 1 it had risen above the level of any of the last five years, except 1923. At the beginning of December, however, the curves converged for 1923 and 1925, owing to the fact that employment in the latter part of 1923 had decreased more rapidly than in the year under review.

The working forces of the approximately 5,900 firms reporting averaged 761,131, varying between 690,538 on January 1 and 809,072 on Oct. 1. The index number on the latter date was at its highest point for the year, standing at 98.3. In 1924 the peak of employment was reached on July 1, when the index was 95.9, and in 1923 on August 1 when the index stood at 100.2. During 1925, manufacturing showed marked revival; construction was exceptionally active and trade afforded more employment than in any year since the record began in 1920. Communication and services also registered a very favourable situation as compared with earlier years. Although employment in transportation attained a greater volume towards the end of 1925 than in 1924, it averaged rather lower during the better part of the year. Logging and mining were slacker.

Employment by Provinces

The situation in all provinces was better than in 1924 during the greater part of the year. The index number of employment reached a higher level in British Columbia than elsewhere, with Quebec taking second place in that respect.

Maritime Provinces.—The year began with employment in the Maritime Provinces at a low level, the index standing at 78.5 on Jan. 1. This was succeeded by a series of increases that brought the index to 99.4 on July 1; this was higher than in any month of 1924. The pay rolls covered averaged 65,310 persons during the year. Although curtailment of the very active highroad construction programme begun early in the year resulted in heavy declines from Aug. 1, the situation was better at the end of the year than at the beginning. Employment in coal mining was poor, the protracted strikes affecting the situation greatly. Transportation, trade, construction and maintenance were decidedly busier than in 1924. Iron and steel showed improvement towards the close of the year, but in the earlier months it afforded less employment, as did manufacturing as a whole, and logging.

Quebec.—According to the 1,250 reporting firms, whose staffs averaged 212,643 persons in 1925, employment in Quebec gained continuously from January to October, approximately 39,500 workers being added to payrolls during that period. For six months (May 1 to Nov. 1) the index number was above the base level (Jan., 1920). For the twelve months it averaged 96.2, as compared with 95.8 in 1924 and 95.2 in 1923. Employment in manufacturing was in practically the same volume, on the whole, as in the preceding year; the index was lower in the early part of 1925, but expansion in succeeding months brought it to a point above the 1924 level. The same is true also of mining and transportation. Construction during almost the whole year afforded a great deal more employment, being, in fact, more active than in any year since this record was begun in 1920. Services and trade also registered a better situation than in previous years for which statistics are available.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario averaged about the same as in the preceding year; the situation early in 1925 was not as good, but improvement in the latter part raised employment to a higher level than in 1924. The index number on Dec. 1, 92.6, was over 11 points higher than on Jan. 1, 1925, and more than 4 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Manufacturing was not as active during the first few months of the year, but

the increases recorded in succeeding reports caused the index number for each month from June 1 to the end of the year to be higher than on the same date in 1924. Trade, services and communication also afforded more employment, but logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and mining did not employ as many workers as in the preceding year. The number of employers making returns in 1925 averaged around 2,700 and their payrolls averaged 315,772.

Prairie Provinces.—Early in 1925, employment in the Prairie Provinces was in considerably less volume than in 1924, but as the year progressed, conditions were reversed, and the situation was a good deal more favourable than in the preceding year. On Jan. 1, 1925, the index was 88.1, or over 6 points lower than on that date in 1924, while on Dec. 1, 1925, it was 97.5, or nearly as many points higher than on Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The average payroll of the 770 firms reporting was 98,563. Although employment in most groups was lower in the first few months of 1925 than in the corresponding months of 1924, improvement in that respect was shown during the spring and summer in manufacturing, communication, construction, services and trade. Transportation in the last quarter was considerably more active, owing to the movement of the exceptionally large crop. Mining was dull throughout the greater part of the year, but employment on Dec. 1 was brisker than on that date in the preceding year.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia was better in 1925 than in any other year since the record was begun in 1920; the situation was more favourable at the opening of the year and steady gains were indicated from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1. During those nine months, approximately 12,700 workers were added to the staffs of the firms reporting, averaging about 650, who employed, on the average, 71,805 persons, as compared with the 1924 average of 68,534 for the employers making returns. Manufacturing as a whole was uniformly more active than in 1924, as were trade, services and communication; construction afforded more employment during the greater part of the year, and transportation showed improvement in the last four months. Mining and logging were, however, duller on the whole.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas since 1921 are shown in Table I.

Employment by Cities

The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver was better in 1925 than in 1924, while in Quebec and Ottawa it was not quite so good.

Montreal.—The index number of employment in Montreal was lower during the first six months of 1925 than in the preceding year, but improvement in that comparison was indicated during the second six months. The index number for the year averaged 93.0, as against 91.8 in 1924. Manufacturing was slacker until the autumn, but the improvement recorded in that comparison during the last four months caused the index to be nearly five points higher on Dec. 1, 1925, than on the same date in 1924. Trade and construction were very active, and transportation and communication reported a greater volume of employment during the year. The payrolls of the firms reporting averaged 105,713.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec was moderately active during 1925 but the situation was not as good at the end of the year as in 1924. The record was only begun in August of that year, so that earlier comparisons are not possible. Transportation was more fully employed, but construction and manufacturing were on the whole, slacker.

Toronto.—As in the past three years, employment in Toronto during 1925 reached its highest level on Dec. 1, when the index was 90.9, as compared with 82.2 on Jan. 1, and 87.4 on Dec. 1, 1924. There were only two general declines during the year (on Mar. 1 and June 1), important gains being registered in the other months, except on Nov. 1, when no change was indicated. The payrolls of the firms making returns average 93,413. Manufacturing was more active than in 1924 in all except the first quarter of 1925; construction and trade, with few exceptions, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Transportation, on the other hand, was generally slacker, as were the communication industries, except during the first and last two months of the year, when the index was higher than on the corresponding dates of 1924.

Ottawa.—In spite of some large projects undertaken in Ottawa and vicinity during 1925, employment in the city, as indicated by over 125 employers having an average working force of 9,892 persons, was less active than in 1924. Manufacturing and construction in the first part of the year employed smaller working forces, but from the early summer improvement was noted. The number of persons reported in trade averaged about the same as in 1924.

Hamilton.—Almost continuous increases in employment were reported in Hamilton during 1925, there being only two general reductions since Jan. 1; these were on Aug. 1 and

Nov. 1, but neither was large. The index number gained almost 12 points in as many months, standing at 88.7 on Dec. 1, 1925, as compared with 77.0 on Jan. 1, 1925, and with 77.3 on Dec. 1, 1924. Statements were received monthly from approximately 200 employers, whose staffs averaged 25,343 during 1925. Although employment in manufactures, which constitutes over 85 p.c. of the total reported in Hamilton, was lower in the earlier months of 1925 than in 1924, recovery was indicated from June 1, and the index number in those industries on Dec. 1 stood at 85.3, while on that date in the preceding year, it was 74.1. Textiles and iron and steel, very important industries in Hamilton, both reported a more favourable situation than in the preceding year, while some other manufactures also showed improvement; electrical appliance works, on the other hand, were not so fully employed.

Windsor.—The record for Windsor and the Border Cities was only begun on July 1; the payrolls of the reporting firms averaged 9,307 for the six months. There was a large loss in employment on Aug. 1, owing to the temporary closing of automobile works, but a renewal of activity was recorded in the following months.

Winnipeg.—The period from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1925, was one of steady expansion in Winnipeg, according to some 285 employers having an average working force of 24,335 persons. The index number, at its peak on the latter date, stood at 92.5, as compared with the 1924 high level of 86.4 on Sept. 1; it averaged 86.5 for the twelve months in 1925, or two points higher than the 1924 average. Manufacturing maintained a steadily upward movement during the greater part of the year, and from early in the spring, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Construction was much more active; transportation showed improvement in the last few months of 1925, and trade, which reported approximately 40 p.c. of the total number of employees covered in Winnipeg, was, on the whole, decidedly brisker.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver showed substantial gains during 1925, the index number rising from 98.3 on Jan. 1 to 113.9 on Oct. 1. This is the highest point reached in any month since the record was commenced in 1920; the previous high level was 104.3 on Sept. 1, 1923. Manufacturing, notably of lumber products, was very active as compared with recent years. Communication, services and trade also recorded a uniformly better situation than in 1924 or 1923. Employment in construction was slacker during the greater part of the year than in 1924 but from Oct. 1 showed improvement in that comparison; the same is true also of transportation from Aug. 1. Monthly statistics were received from over 235 Vancouver employers, representing on the average, 23,193 workers in 1925.

Index numbers by cities are shown in Table II.

Employment by Industries

MANUFACTURING

The number of persons covered by returns from the reporting manufacturers averaged 423,028 in 1925, as compared with 421,173 in the preceding year. The situation was less favourable than on the corresponding date of 1924 each month from Jan. 1 to May 1, but the steady increases that had been indicated from month to month during that period brought the curve of employment in manufactures to the same level as on June 1, 1924. Subsequent gains caused it to be higher for the remainder of the year, the index number at 88.1 on Dec. 1, being 6 points higher than on that date in 1924. Although most industries within the manufacturing group displayed less activity during the first few months of 1925 than in 1924, recovery was soon indicated, and with very few exceptions, they all afforded greater employment at the end of the year. The iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper divisions are notable examples of this revival in trade, which is also illustrated in the course of employment in the textile industries. These, however, began the year only a little lower than in 1924.

Animal Products—Edible.—The situation in this division was better than in any previous year of the record. Fish and meat preserving establishments and dairies all showed heightened activity. The peak of employment was reached on Aug. 1, when the index was 105.7, while in 1924 it was 101.3 on July 1. The number of persons employed in the reporting firms varied between 12,500 on Mar. 1 and 16,400 on Aug. 1.

Leather and Products.—Employment in leather factories showed considerable fluctuations, but continuous recovery was indicated in the last five months of the year, which brought the index on Dec. 1 to a point very slightly above its level of the same date in 1924. Between 15,200 and 16,600 workers were covered by the leather manufactures making returns, most of whom were engaged in boot and shoe factories.

Lumber Products.—The trend of employment was steadily upward between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, but beginning with September, the

usual seasonal losses were indicated. From May 1, the index was higher than in 1924; it averaged 96.8 in 1925 as compared with 94.7 in the preceding year. On Jan. 1, 35,133 workers were reported by the employers whose statistics were received; this was increased monthly until, at the peak of employment on Aug. 1, 58,300 men had work in the mills covered; the average was 48,392.

Plant Products—Edible.—The industries coming under this heading reported a generally higher level than in 1924; sugar refineries, bread, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories, in particular, showed improvement. The payrolls of the reporting firms ranged between 24,125 on Feb. 1 and 31,753 on Oct. 1.

Pulp and Paper.—Pulp and paper mills provided work for a greater number of persons in 1925 than in the preceding year, while printing and publishing establishments also registered more activity on the whole. Uninterrupted expansion was noted from Feb. 1 to July 1; employment fluctuated during the remainder of the year, but the index on Dec. 1 stood at 102.4, as compared with 98.5 on that date in 1924. An average working force of 51,327 persons was employed by the companies making returns in 1925.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories increased generally from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, 1925, with only one exception—on Nov. 1, when a shutdown for repairs caused reductions in staff. The index number rose from 70.3 on Jan. 1 to 93.9 at the beginning of December; the latter was higher than at any time since the middle of 1920. This industry is very largely centred in Quebec and Ontario, both of which provinces shared in the improvement during the year. Some 30 manufacturers reported payrolls varying between 10,100 at the first of the year and 13,400 on Dec. 1.

Textile Products.—During the first three months of 1925 employment in textiles showed a revival that brought the index number above its level of the corresponding months of the preceding year. On May 1 and June 1, there were moderately large reductions, mainly of a seasonal character, followed by steady increases during the remainder of the year. On Dec. 1 the index was 90.8, nearly 11 points higher than on Jan. 1, 1925, and over 8 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Cotton, woollen and knitting mills recorded greater activity than in 1924, while the index number of employment in garment factories averaged about the same. Between 61,800 and 70,400 workers were employed by the firms reporting in the textile industries.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Improvement over 1924 and also as compared with 1923 was indicated in this group, towards the middle and end of 1925, although the situation was less favourable in the first few months of the year. The payrolls of the employers making returns varied from some 8,800 on Jan. 1 to 12,100 on Dec. 1; the index averaged 97.3 while in 1924 it was 97.4.

Clay, Glass and Stone.—In spite of the fact that construction afforded considerably more employment in 1925, conditions reported in the building material industries were not as good as in 1924, in which there was a falling off from 1923. An average index of 82.7 was reported, as against the average of 93.9 in the preceding year. There were seasonal increases during the spring and summer which caused the payrolls of the companies whose statistics were received to rise from 6,600 on Feb. 1 to 9,300 on July 1. From this peak, employment declined until the end of the year, but on Dec. 1 the index at 89.3 was some 8 points higher than on the same date of the preceding year.

Electric Current.—Employment in electric current works was maintained on a higher level than in preceding years of the record, largely a result of the progressive gains, indicated since 1922, together with the improvement shown during last summer. Working forces that fluctuated between 11,300 on Mar. 1 and 13,000 on Aug. 1 were registered by the reporting employers.

Electrical Apparatus.—Following the marked activity of 1924 in this division (which includes a number of radio manufacturers) there was a tendency for employment to slacken during 1925, many more decreases than increases being recorded. The index on Dec. 1, standing at 119.6, was slightly lower than on the same date of the preceding year. The payrolls of the reporting firms averaged 9,038.

Iron and Steel.—During the better part of 1925, employment in the iron and steel group was lower than in the preceding year, but from the beginning of September, improvement in that respect was indicated. The index number, however, averaged lower at 71.5 in 1925, compared with 74.0 in 1924. It is noteworthy that employment in the year under review increased steadily from Feb. 1 to May 1, a longer period of uninterrupted revival than had previously been indicated since the record was instituted in 1920. Fluctuations were noted during the remainder of the year, but employment was, on the whole, fairly well maintained, and on Dec. 1 the index was 74.7 as against 66.4 at the begin-

ning of December, 1924. Payrolls averaged 110,245, varying between 92,400 on Jan. 1 and 116,000 on May 1, when the index was 75.0. Agricultural implements, in the last half of the year, and crude, rolled and forged products and land vehicles in the last four months, registered greater activity than in 1924. General plant machinery and heating appliance plants, shipyards and practically all other divisions of the iron and steel group also reported a better situation towards the close of the year.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—With very few exceptions, the trend of employment in the non-ferrous metal industries was upward during 1925. Gold, copper, lead, zinc and other works recorded revival. A working force that averaged 11,115 was reported by the employers making returns.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in this division increased considerably during 1925, causing the situation to be rather better than in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The index number averaged 105.0, as compared with 102.5 in 1924, while payrolls ranged between 8,950 on Jan. 1 and 10,300 on Aug. 1. Petroleum and gas plants showed improvement.

Other Manufacturing Industries.—On the whole, employment in fur, musical instrument, chemical and wood distillate and extract works was on a lower level than in 1924, although the first two gained towards the end of the year.

Logging

The number of persons employed in logging camps was smaller than in 1924, in which year and 1923 very large cuts were made. The index averaged 58.4, as compared with an average of 64.6 in the preceding year. The working force of the firms furnishing returns varied between the high mark of 34,600 in February and the low mark of 13,200 on Aug. 1, averaging 23,154.

Mining

Mining as a whole was slacker during 1925. In *coal mines*, the prolonged strikes at various times during the year affected the situation considerably, while the increasing use of hydro-electric power in industrial undertakings may be reflected in the smaller quantities of coal produced. The reporting operators had an average working force of 24,928; the index averaged 79.9, as compared with 88.2 in 1924. In *metallic ore mines*, the index was slightly higher during the better part of the year, averaging 151.1, as against 148.9 in 1924. The payrolls reported fluctuated between 13,000 on Jan. 1, and 14,100 on July 1, Considerable expansion was indicated between those months in both Ontario and British Columbia. In *non-metallic minerals (other than coal)*, the situation generally was better than in 1924 or 1923, although the index was lower during the first months of 1925. Substantial improvement, however, was shown during the summer. Between 4,500 and 6,900 persons were employed in the quarries, asbestos mines and other industries coming under this heading.

Communication

Employment was well maintained in the telephone and telegraph divisions, the index averaging 111.1 in 1925 as compared with 109.0 in 1924. Between 21,800 and 24,200 employees were reported in these industries.

Transportation

Steady expansion was registered in the transportation industries between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1, but until the beginning of September, employment was in slightly smaller volume than in 1924. The index averaged 104.6 in 1925, or 1.3 points lower than the average for the preceding year. *Street railways and cartage* reported, on the whole, the same volume of employment. Some 18,800 persons, on the average, were engaged in local transportation during the year. *Steam railway operation* gave employment to a rather smaller number of persons until September, when the commencement of the crop movement caused activity to increase and to be maintained at a higher level than in 1924. The average for the year, however, was slightly lower, standing at 95.8 as against 98.9 in the preceding year. Personnel varied between 70,800 on May 1 and 77,600 on October 1. In *shipping and stevedoring*, conditions were somewhat better: there were the usual pronounced fluctuations in employment during the year, but on the whole, the trend was favourable. The number of persons covered by the reporting firms varied between 8,700 on Feb. 1 and 16,100 on Nov. 1.

Construction and Maintenance

Employment in construction was in greater volume than in any other year since the record was established in 1920; the index number averaged 138.4 as compared with 130.8 in 1924. At the peak of employment on July 1 96,500 workers were reported by the contractors making returns; the smallest staff was on Jan. 1, approximately 47,700 men. In *building construction* there was steady expansion from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1, and the index on that date stood at 148.6, as compared with

135.4 at the beginning of October, 1924. In *highway construction*, very pronounced gains took place in the spring and early summer: subsequent contractions reduced employment to some extent, but many more men were employed on roads at the end of 1925 than in any previous year of the record. In *railway construction*, the index number averaged 111.9 as compared with 114.4 in the preceding year. At the end of 1925, however, the

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICTS.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

—	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921						
January 1	95·9	88·3	83·4	95·7	86·6	87·7
February 1	96·3	90·4	88·1	93·7	87·2	90·1
March 1	90·7	88·7	86·2	91·0	87·3	98·0
April 1	87·2	80·4	83·5	88·7	88·1	84·1
May 1	87·5	80·8	83·6	86·6	90·1	84·1
June 1	89·5	83·4	84·9	91·1	93·3	86·6
July 1	89·0	87·2	84·2	94·7	92·6	87·5
August 1	91·2	87·8	85·0	97·5	96·3	88·9
September 1	93·5	87·4	83·7	98·5	95·6	88·7
October 1	93·1	89·2	85·9	100·0	96·4	90·2
November 1	91·4	87·5	87·0	102·6	94·3	90·2
December 1	89·5	83·7	85·9	95·6	88·9	87·2
1922						
January 1	78·1	74·4	78·3	82·8	79·9	77·9
February 1	78·6	74·6	79·5	83·0	84·3	78·9
March 1	80·7	80·6	81·7	84·4	85·3	81·9
April 1	80·6	77·5	81·1	82·1	85·9	80·6
May 1	83·0	81·2	82·4	85·4	91·3	83·3
June 1	87·4	88·1	87·8	92·8	96·6	89·2
July 1	92·6	88·0	89·2	99·7	99·2	91·1
August 1	94·0	90·3	90·8	101·5	99·8	93·1
September 1	90·3	91·6	91·9	101·2	102·0	93·7
October 1	91·8	92·0	93·6	101·9	100·1	94·6
November 1	91·7	92·7	94·9	105·0	100·2	95·8
December 1	92·1	93·9	94·4	101·5	95·6	95·1
1923						
January 1	90·8	83·5	85·6	90·0	88·3	86·3
February 1	90·4	87·7	90·0	91·6	88·4	89·5
March 1	90·7	87·9	90·8	88·9	92·0	89·9
April 1	90·5	85·5	88·4	83·5	92·8	87·6
May 1	90·0	90·3	91·6	90·4	97·5	91·4
June 1	93·9	99·1	96·8	95·5	100·4	97·3
July 1	101·0	100·5	97·2	101·4	103·9	99·5
August 1	97·8	101·9	97·1	104·3	107·2	100·2
September 1	101·4	100·1	98·1	101·1	106·6	100·0
October 1	97·0	104·0	96·0	100·7	104·2	99·5
November 1	95·2	103·2	96·0	99·2	102·8	98·8
December 1	91·2	98·5	93·4	99·3	97·8	95·7
1924						
January 1	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	88·7
February 1	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	90·6
March 1	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	90·7
April 1	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	89·3
May 1	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	91·8
June 1	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	95·2
July 1	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	95·9
August 1	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	94·7
September 1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	93·1
October 1	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	93·9
November 1	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	93·0
December 1	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	90·8
1925						
January 1	78·5	65·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	83·9
February 1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	86·1
March 1	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	87·0
April 1	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	87·2
May 1	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	90·8
June 1	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	94·5
July 1	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	96·8
August 1	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	96·3
September 1	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	96·6
October 1	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	98·3
November 1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	97·1
December 1	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	95·3
Relative weight of employment by economic areas as at December 1, 1925	7·9	27·7	41·9	13·2	9·3	100·0

index at 96.3 was over 4 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Working forces rose from 24,600 on Jan. 1 to 46,900 on July 1.

SERVICES

Considerable activity was shown in the service group, hotels and restaurants, laundries and other industries reporting gains. The number of persons employed by the firms making returns increased from 12,900 at the beginning of the year to 15,300 on Sept. 1. Seasonal losses were recorded during the last three months of 1925, but the index was slightly higher on Dec. 1 than on that date of 1924.

TRADE

Employment in trade attained a higher level than in any other year of the record. The index stood at 103.9 on Dec. 1, this was

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
January 1	73·2	.....	85·1	.....	.....	.....	85·2	79·9
February 1	73·6	.....	81·8	.....	.....	.....	84·1	88·7
March 1	80·5	.....	81·9	.....	.....	.....	82·6	91·1
April 1	76·0	.....	82·7	.....	.....	.....	83·6	93·1
May 1	82·1	.....	84·9	.....	.....	.....	88·6	95·4
June 1	85·9	.....	86·6	.....	.....	.....	92·9	97·5
July 1	88·2	.....	88·4	.....	.....	.....	92·8	97·4
August 1	88·6	.....	88·1	.....	.....	.....	96·5	98·3
September 1	90·5	.....	88·3	.....	.....	.....	98·9	102·2
October 1	92·3	.....	90·9	.....	.....	.....	98·8	100·7
November 1	92·6	.....	92·2	.....	.....	.....	99·5	94·9
December 1	94·7	.....	92·9	.....	.....	.....	97·8	90·7
1923								
January 1	79·8	.....	84·7	94·4	81·5	.....	92·6	87·7
February 1	86·2	.....	88·5	95·7	86·0	.....	89·0	85·8
March 1	85·9	.....	85·7	92·2	89·2	.....	86·4	90·4
April 1	83·3	.....	86·7	90·6	88·4	.....	85·7	86·9
May 1	88·8	.....	88·1	94·8	92·6	.....	86·3	91·8
June 1	95·4	.....	89·9	109·6	94·6	.....	87·1	94·7
July 1	95·9	.....	89·5	110·2	91·4	.....	87·7	100·3
August 1	97·3	.....	89·1	109·3	93·3	.....	91·0	103·6
September 1	93·6	.....	89·6	107·5	92·2	.....	89·9	104·3
October 1	98·7	.....	90·1	105·5	91·1	.....	89·4	101·6
November 1	99·1	.....	89·8	103·8	89·7	.....	88·6	98·6
December 1	93·6	.....	90·2	94·3	88·5	.....	88·2	98·1
1924								
January 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
February 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
March 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
August 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
September 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
October 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·6
November 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
December 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
January 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
February 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·1	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
March 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
August 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
September 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
October 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
November 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
December 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
Relative weight of employment by cities, as at December 1, 1925	14·1	1·0	12·5	1·2	3·4	1·3	3·3	3·1

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II, and III, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date indicated. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

higher than in any other month in the last four years. In 1925 the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 93.3 in 1924. The personnel in trading establishments varied between 55,000 on Mar. 1 and 61,600 on Dec. 1. Employment increased uninterruptedly from

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and maintenance	Services	Trade	All industries
1921									
January 1	78·4	88·6	100·3	105·4	103·0	102·9	94·5	100·4	87·7
February 1	84·8	94·3	95·8	104·6	101·3	100·1	94·2	92·5	90·1
March 1	84·6	81·8	92·8	104·1	95·8	89·2	96·3	92·0	88·0
April 1	80·7	44·5	88·0	101·8	95·5	86·7	97·8	92·5	84·1
May 1	80·2	49·9	86·9	103·1	94·0	92·7	98·3	92·4	84·1
June 1	81·1	47·3	88·7	106·1	98·1	111·9	103·8	92·5	86·6
July 1	80·9	35·4	92·2	107·4	99·6	126·7	108·0	92·7	87·5
August 1	81·3	32·3	91·0	107·1	102·7	144·6	107·7	91·4	88·9
September 1	79·3	41·9	96·0	106·8	106·6	141·6	107·3	92·1	88·7
October 1	81·3	48·1	96·4	105·1	109·6	142·5	104·5	92·4	90·2
November 1	81·1	59·7	98·1	104·5	110·5	139·3	96·0	93·0	90·2
December 1	79·3	61·2	98·0	103·8	106·9	113·2	93·4	96·3	87·2
1922									
January 1	68·7	59·5	93·0	101·1	99·2	92·4	92·9	96·9	77·9
February 1	73·0	61·5	89·7	95·7	97·0	79·8	91·7	90·3	78·9
March 1	78·1	54·8	90·3	97·5	97·1	83·7	93·0	88·2	81·9
April 1	78·0	27·2	88·9	98·2	96·8	81·4	94·6	88·6	80·6
May 1	79·0	37·0	90·2	100·4	98·7	101·1	95·6	90·1	83·3
June 1	84·2	37·5	92·6	100·6	106·2	129·5	100·3	90·0	89·2
July 1	84·2	31·4	94·4	100·6	109·2	157·4	104·4	90·7	91·1
August 1	85·8	27·9	96·2	103·1	111·6	169·4	104·7	90·1	93·1
September 1	86·5	36·5	97·1	103·4	111·9	164·3	105·0	90·8	93·7
October 1	86·7	42·1	101·1	102·8	114·0	166·2	102·0	91·9	94·6
November 1	87·7	66·0	104·5	102·2	114·7	153·2	96·6	93·8	95·8
December 1	87·7	84·7	102·8	101·5	115·3	122·6	95·8	97·0	95·1
1923									
January 1	78·1	87·0	100·8	97·4	104·8	96·0	92·8	98·2	86·3
February 1	85·0	95·1	101·3	96·5	101·5	86·0	92·4	93·7	89·5
March 1	87·5	88·8	98·6	97·4	99·8	83·8	93·4	88·9	89·9
April 1	85·6	57·8	97·0	98·0	100·2	85·2	94·9	90·2	87·6
May 1	90·5	48·0	96·7	99·7	101·7	101·6	97·1	91·7	91·4
June 1	93·5	52·5	101·6	102·2	109·0	140·2	108·8	91·9	97·3
July 1	93·6	48·4	101·6	103·4	112·2	169·1	115·1	92·3	99·5
August 1	93·5	42·2	101·0	105·2	113·4	183·7	118·7	91·7	100·2
September 1	93·0	43·1	104·0	106·4	113·4	180·9	120·3	92·0	100·0
October 1	91·8	51·7	104·9	106·6	116·2	171·8	113·7	93·2	99·5
November 1	91·2	62·6	105·4	105·3	116·8	159·3	108·5	93·1	98·8
December 1	88·2	82·2	105·9	106·1	113·8	125·2	106·2	96·8	95·7
1924									
January 1	80·1	92·1	100·5	104·2	107·3	93·8	106·6	99·4	88·7
February 1	84·9	97·0	104·0	104·0	103·7	94·2	106·3	91·2	90·6
March 1	86·0	90·8	99·7	105·4	103·1	93·1	106·2	91·2	90·7
April 1	86·5	54·2	99·5	106·0	103·7	91·4	107·9	91·0	89·3
May 1	87·7	54·5	103·3	108·2	105·3	111·2	108·0	91·9	91·8
June 1	88·4	53·6	103·7	109·8	110·1	147·3	113·8	92·5	95·2
July 1	87·7	43·1	99·9	111·7	110·0	175·8	122·5	92·1	95·9
August 1	86·2	36·2	99·4	113·9	110·8	173·1	122·4	91·7	94·7
September 1	84·5	43·7	99·1	113·1	107·8	165·3	121·7	92·1	93·1
October 1	85·7	53·4	99·0	111·2	109·0	157·5	115·0	93·1	93·9
November 1	84·2	71·8	100·5	111·3	108·2	144·9	109·3	93·8	93·0
December 1	82·0	85·1	99·2	109·3	108·2	116·6	107·2	99·1	90·8
1925									
January 1	75·5	83·4	97·1	108·9	99·0	93·3	107·1	96·3	83·9
February 1	79·3	86·8	93·1	107·6	98·4	98·3	106·8	94·2	86·1
March 1	81·9	81·0	92·9	106·3	97·6	95·8	106·2	92·0	87·0
April 1	84·3	47·5	94·2	107·6	98·5	96·8	107·7	93·6	87·2
May 1	86·6	47·4	94·3	109·3	100·3	125·6	109·9	95·0	90·8
June 1	88·3	51·3	94·5	110·1	105·2	155·9	116·4	93·8	94·5
July 1	89·1	38·2	97·2	112·6	106·2	187·5	122·9	93·8	96·8
August 1	88·5	33·5	97·6	116·1	108·5	180·3	126·3	95·1	96·3
September 1	89·4	38·5	93·7	114·8	108·7	175·5	125·9	95·6	96·6
October 1	91·3	49·5	96·2	114·2	111·3	169·7	120·5	96·7	98·3
November 1	89·2	66·4	97·2	113·3	111·5	154·2	112·5	100·0	97·1
December 1	88·1	77·1	96·9	112·7	109·8	128·3	108·5	103·9	95·3
Relative weight of industries as at December 1, 1925	55·3	3·9	5·6	3·0	14·2	8·4	1·7	7·9	100·0

Aug. 1 to the end of the year, there being gains in both retail and wholesale trade.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups since 1921, while the trend of employment during 1925 in some 60 industries are shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1925 (Jan. 1920=100)

Industry	January 1, 1925	February 1, 1925	March 1, 1925	April 1, 1925	May 1, 1925	June 1, 1925	*Rel'tive weight June 1, 1925	July 1, 1925	August 1, 1925	September 1, 1925	October 1, 1925	November 1, 1925	December 1, 1925	*Rel'tive weight Dec. 1, 1925
Manufacturing	75·5	79·3	81·9	84·3	86·6	88·3	55·9	89·1	88·5	89·4	91·3	89·2	88·1	55·3
Animal products—edible	87·2	84·7	80·8	81·9	92·2	101·3	2·0	105·4	105·7	104·2	100·5	98·9	94·1	1·9
Fur and products	80·3	73·1	72·4	75·4	77·0	78·8	0·1	81·9	73·8	84·0	90·8	92·4	96·5	0·1
Leather and products	71·0	74·8	75·8	75·9	70·5	70·3	2·0	69·8	70·4	72·3	75·2	76·0	76·5	2·1
Lumber and products	70·4	75·5	78·1	83·3	97·7	109·1	7·1	116·2	116·5	115·1	113·4	100·2	86·6	5·5
Rough and dressed lumber	76·1	79·0	82·3	88·7	113·9	135·8	5·0	148·0	149·2	145·5	142·1	117·8	94·9	3·3
Lumber products	63·1	71·1	72·7	76·4	77·3	74·2	2·1	75·2	74·8	76·2	77·1	77·9	76·5	2·2
Musical instruments	59·1	57·7	58·9	58·5	58·8	56·6	0·3	56·3	55·1	62·5	67·8	70·9	70·9	0·4
Plant—products—edible	86·6	86·3	89·5	90·1	89·4	89·8	3·2	97·0	99·8	104·4	113·9	104·5	102·7	3·6
Pulp and paper products	95·6	96·7	97·3	98·0	99·6	100·9	6·6	102·1	101·5	102·9	102·8	102·2	102·4	6·7
Pulp and paper	95·3	98·1	101·4	101·9	105·1	107·5	3·3	110·5	109·7	111·4	110·2	108·2	106·3	3·2
Paper products	83·3	86·3	85·4	88·6	88·0	89·9	0·8	85·9	84·9	88·8	91·7	91·7	94·4	0·8
Printing and publishing	98·8	98·4	96·6	96·5	97·2	97·9	2·5	97·6	97·4	97·6	98·0	98·7	100·5	2·7
Rubber products	70·7	76·6	79·1	81·8	83·2	84·9	1·6	86·9	89·0	89·9	92·1	88·2	93·9	1·7
Textile products	80·1	85·8	87·8	90·2	89·4	87·9	8·8	87·7	87·9	88·0	89·6	90·1	90·8	9·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	94·6	99·3	101·3	103·9	103·0	101·4	3·3	100·6	101·8	100·9	103·0	104·8	107·3	3·4
Hosiery and knit goods	81·9	86·7	89·4	92·0	90·9	91·1	1·6	91·0	90·7	92·4	93·9	98·6	98·0	1·8
Garments and personal furnishings	62·7	70·6	71·2	74·8	73·2	71·3	2·7	72·1	72·4	72·3	74·1	72·0	69·6	2·6
Others	92·3	98·0	99·7	99·4	101·9	98·7	1·2	97·0	94·5	94·6	94·7	92·9	101·2	1·2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	75·5	93·8	94·4	89·1	96·2	99·7	1·5	100·6	102·5	103·9	103·6	103·6	104·6	1·5
Wood distillates and extracts	138·8	150·3	114·9	105·7	95·3	95·8	0·1	89·1	71·5	73·6	81·7	105·7	105·5	0·1
Chemicals and allied products	76·2	78·9	80·6	82·1	83·8	80·1	0·8	79·7	78·4	79·6	80·1	80·0	81·3	0·8
Clay, glass and stone products	68·5	66·5	68·1	75·0	82·7	88·9	1·1	93·2	91·0	90·0	90·0	89·5	89·3	1·1
Electric current	128·6	125·0	122·4	123·5	129·1	132·4	1·6	135·2	139·7	138·3	134·3	132·2	124·7	1·5
Electric apparatus	120·0	116·5	114·9	112·5	110·4	109·7	1·1	109·6	109·8	109·2	117·3	120·2	119·6	1·2
Iron and steel products	60·0	65·2	70·8	74·6	75·0	75·0	14·8	72·9	69·5	71·0	74·5	74·2	74·7	14·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	38·4	44·7	55·1	61·9	62·2	62·0	1·6	52·2	47·1	49·8	61·2	63·3	57·5	1·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	62·6	65·3	66·0	67·6	68·4	71·0	1·1	70·9	70·4	71·2	72·8	69·6	70·4	1·1
Agricultural implements	40·4	46·1	49·7	57·6	56·4	57·1	0·8	59·2	57·7	57·2	59·6	63·8	66·4	0·8
Land vehicles	74·9	81·9	89·4	91·6	92·9	91·6	7·0	88·8	83·2	86·1	89·8	87·9	89·0	6·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20·1	25·3	29·0	32·9	33·2	38·0	0·6	34·8	30·3	30·0	28·5	26·8	32·3	0·5
Heating appliances	67·2	67·0	76·5	81·6	82·0	82·4	0·6	82·8	80·8	83·8	87·0	89·4	88·2	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	59·1	70·1	69·7	71·2	72·8	73·7	0·6	75·8	74·2	75·7	76·5	76·6	76·3	0·6
Foundry and machine shop products	72·2	68·6	71·1	79·3	75·7	74·2	0·6	73·0	72·2	73·4	74·3	76·5	79·0	0·7
Others	62·1	64·9	67·0	70·0	71·5	70·3	1·9	72·3	72·4	71·1	73·1	73·6	74·0	2·0
Non-ferrous metal products	73·3	76·1	79·2	79·9	80·0	79·8	1·4	79·7	82·9	83·8	86·6	85·1	93·3	1·8
Mineral products	95·8	96·0	97·8	98·9	105·4	109·9	1·3	110·8	112·8	110·9	109·5	107·8	104·8	1·2
Miscellaneous	79·5	80·7	83·5	84·6	85·9	84·6	0·5	82·3	82·5	82·5	84·3	83·6	83·0	0·5
Logging	83·4	86·8	81·0	47·5	47·4	51·3	2·6	38·2	33·5	38·5	49·5	66·4	77·1	3·9
Mining	97·1	93·1	92·9	94·2	94·3	94·5	5·6	97·2	97·6	93·7	96·2	97·2	96·9	5·6
Coal	87·6	81·5	80·5	80·3	78·3	77·0	3·1	77·5	78·5	73·0	78·8	81·0	85·2	3·4
Metallic ores	145·7	148·2	151·3	152·7	154·8	151·6	1·7	157·3	154·9	157·0	147·1	149·8	143·0	1·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	75·5	72·2	71·6	79·4	87·6	100·2	0·8	109·6	111·4	107·1	109·9	102·7	97·3	0·8
Communication	108·9	107·6	106·3	107·6	109·3	110·1	2·9	112·6	116·1	114·8	114·2	113·3	112·7	3·0
Telegraphs	102·6	97·3	97·4	99·1	105·8	110·9	0·6	115·4	123·8	119·1	115·3	113·0	111·8	0·6
Telephones	110·6	110·3	108·6	109·9	110·2	109·9	2·3	111·9	114·1	113·6	113·9	113·3	112·9	2·4
Transportation	99·0	98·4	97·6	98·5	100·3	105·2	13·7	106·2	108·5	108·7	111·3	111·5	109·8	14·2
Street railways and cartage	108·2	107·5	107·5	107·8	110·9	111·9	2·4	111·3	111·5	115·1	119·4	116·6	113·3	2·5
Steam railways	93·8	94·0	92·2	91·6	91·4	94·2	9·4	96·9	98·2	98·4	100·1	99·6	99·2	9·8
Shipping and stevedoring	135·1	124·9	134·4	154·0	174·4	211·1	1·9	198·6	215·8	208·3	215·5	231·9	218·7	1·9
Construction and maintenance	93·3	98·3	95·8	96·8	125·6	155·9	10·3	187·5	180·3	175·5	169·7	154·2	128·3	8·4
Building	91·3	89·1	91·8	99·7	112·0	122·7	3·0	135·4	144·6	147·2	148·6	140·7	130·2	3·1
Highway	701·4	826·8	718·7	748·7	908·7	1547·0	1·7	2873·4	2382·9	2523·4	2204·8	1917·5	1303·9	1·4
Railway	78·3	86·2	82·7	80·2	114·3	139·4	5·6	149·2	141·6	130·1	128·4	115·8	96·3	3·9
Services	107·1	106·8	106·2	107·7	109·9	116·4	1·8	122·9	126·3	125·9	120·5	112·5	108·5	1·7
Hotels and restaurants	109·9	109·0	109·4	110·2	112·0	124·0	1·0	135·6	142·7	142·7	130·4	115·9	109·5	0·9
Professional	114·8	111·9	109·6	111·8	113·6	115·7	0·2	112·8	110·0	108·9	113·8	113·8	111·8	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100·7	102·0	100·6	102·9	105·7	105·8	0·6	107·8	107·6	106·6	108·5	107·1	105·9	0·6
Trade	96·3	94·2	92·0	93·6	95·0	93·8	7·2	93·8	95·1	95·6	96·7	100·0	103·9	7·9
Retail	97·0	93·6	90·9	92·9	95·1	94·2	4·7	94·3	95·2	94·9	95·4	100·5	106·5	5·3
Wholesale	94·9	95·3	93·9	94·8	94·8	93·1	2·5	92·8	94·8	96·8	99·1	99·0	99·1	2·6
All Industries	83·9	86·1	87·0	87·2	90·8	94·5	100·0	96·8	96·3	96·6	98·3	97·1	95·3	100·0

*For explanation of term "relative weight," see page 50.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1925, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FURTHER seasonal losses in employment were noted at the beginning of December, but the contractions, which caused the release of 16,169 persons by the 5,869 reporting firms, were the smallest registered on that date since the record began early in 1920, with the exception of those in 1922. The number of persons employed by these firms on December 1, was 782,903; the index stood at 95.3, as compared with 97.1 in the preceding month, and with 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The accompanying chart illustrates the course of employment in the past five years. Although employment in 1925 did not quite reach the 1923 level, the curves for the two years practically converged on December 1; they were both slightly higher than the 1922 line and considerably above the 1924 and 1921 curves.



At the beginning of December, 1925, the most pronounced reductions were in construction and manufacturing, while important increases were reported in logging and trade. The increases, like the declines, were largely of a seasonal nature.

Employment by Provinces

All provinces recorded reduced employment, the curtailment being most extensive in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—The decreases registered in the Maritime Provinces were less than half as great as those noted on December 1, 1924, when the level of employment was several points lower. According to 504 employers, their staffs aggregated 61,624 persons, as compared with 63,124 at the beginning of November. Fish canneries, lumber and rolling mills released employees, while construction also showed important seasonal losses. On the other hand, logging, coal mining, transportation, and trade were seasonally more active.

Quebec.—Further seasonal contractions exceeding those of the same date of last year were indicated in Quebec, where the situation was better than on December 1, 1924. All groups on the whole showed declines, except trade and logging, in both of which there were the large gains customary at this time of the year. The recessions in construction and transportation were most pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel and rubber recorded important increases, but lumber mills continued their large scale seasonal reductions. and there were smaller losses in some other industries. Statements were tabulated from 1,271 firms having 216,703 workers, or 5,605 less than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Employers reporting in Ontario (numbering 2,691) reduced their payrolls from 333,726 on November 1, to 328,105 on December 1. The decreases were less extensive than on that date of either 1924 or 1923; the index number continues to be several points higher than in 1924. Manufacturing recorded curtailment, particularly in the sawmilling and fruit and vegetable canning divisions, while construction also showed marked seasonal losses, and transportation was slacker. On the other hand, textile factories, logging and trade registered large increases, those in the last two industries being seasonal in character.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces continued to decline, 1,697

persons being released from the working forces of 759 firms reporting 103,356 employees on December 1. Logging, mining, steam railway operation, and trade registered heightened activity, but heavy losses took place in railway and highway construction. On December 1, 1924, somewhat larger reductions were noted, and the index then was below its level at the same date in 1925.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills and fish canneries, and highway and railway construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month, while building construction, logging, shipping and trade showed improvement. A combined payroll of 73,115 persons was reported by the 645 firms making returns, who had 74,861 employees on November 1. This contraction is rather less than that noted at the beginning of December, 1924, when the index number was nine points lower.

The following table gives index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics:—

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100)

District	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1922	Dec. 1, 1921
Maritime Provinces.	7·9	83·5	85·5	79·3	91·2	92·1	89·5
Quebec.....	27·7	98·5	101·1	95·3	98·5	93·9	83·7
Ontario....	41·9	92·6	93·7	88·4	93·4	94·4	85·9
Prairie Provinces.	13·2	97·5	99·1	91·8	99·3	101·5	95·6
British Columbia	9·3	109·0	111·5	100·0	97·8	95·6	88·9
Canada....	100·0	95·3	97·1	90·8	95·7	95·1	87·2

Employment by Cities

Employment in three of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made—Toronto, Hamilton, and Windsor including the Border Cities—showed heightened activity, while losses were recorded in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.—Improvement in manufacturing (chiefly in iron and steel) and in trade was offset by declines in construction, transportation and services. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest changes were in iron and steel, in which employment increased considerably, and in textile and electric current works, where it declined. Statements were tabulated from 692 employers having 110,608 workers as compared with 113,043 on November 1. This reduction, which was the first to be recorded during 1925, exceeded that noted on the same date of 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and transportation afforded less employment, while little general change was indicated in other industries. The payrolls of the 86 firms reporting aggregated 7,998, as compared with 8,316 on November 1. Reduced activity was also noted on December 1, 1924.

Toronto.—Large gains in retail trade and smaller increases in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel and printing establishments, were partly offset by decreases in construction. A combined working force of 97,750 persons was employed by the 772 establishments making returns; they had 96,856 employees in the preceding month. The improvement recorded at the beginning of December, 1924, was less pronounced, and employment then was on a lower level.

Ottawa.—According to 129 employers of labour in Ottawa, their staffs declined from 10,293 on November 1, to 9,599 on the date under review. Lumber mills and construction registered seasonal shrinkage in employment. The index number was slightly lower than at the beginning of December, 1924.

Hamilton.—Manufactures, especially textile and iron and steel factories, and trade afforded more employment, while there was curtailment in building. Statistics were compiled from 196 firms having 26,949 employees, or 210 more than at the beginning of November. The situation in Hamilton was considerably better than on December 1, 1924; large losses in personnel were indicated on that date.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—Very little change on the whole was reported in the Border Cities, where 79 firms employed 10,213 workers, as compared with 10,161 on November 1. Minor gains in manufacturing and construction caused the increase.

Winnipeg.—After eight months of uninterrupted expansion, employment in Winnipeg showed a falling off at the beginning of December, 225 persons being released from the staffs of the 284 employers furnishing data; they had 25,503 employees. The same number of workers were let out by the firms reporting on the corresponding date of last year, but the index number then was eight points lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—Construction and trade were more active, while there were declines in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills and in transportation. The result was a reduction of 83 workers in the staffs of the 236 firms whose returns were received; they had 24,288 employees on December 1, 1925. More extensive curtailment was indicated on that date in 1924, and the situation then was less favourable.

The following table gives index numbers of employment by cities. The column headed "Relative Weight" in this table shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in each of the indicated cities is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1925.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES
(Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920 =100)

City	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1922
Montreal	14·1	97·0	99·3	93·1	93·6	94·7
Quebec	1·0	94·4	99·4	98·5	.....	.....
Toronto	12·5	90·9	89·7	87·4	90·2	92·9
Ottawa	1·2	90·4	96·8	92·3	94·3	98·6
Hamilton	3·4	88·7	87·7	77·3	88·5	88·2
Windsor	1·3	93·3	92·9	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	3·3	91·5	92·5	83·5	88·2	97·8
Vancouver	3·1	110·7	112·0	104·0	98·1	90·7

Manufacturing Industries

Statements were received from 3,771 manufacturers having 432,933 operatives, as compared with 439,654 on November 1; this loss of 6,721 workers was smaller than in the preceding month and also than that recorded on December 1, 1924, when some 11,800 persons were released by the firms reporting; the index was then about six points lower. Lumber mills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries and mineral product works registered further seasonal curtailment, and electric current employers laid off employees. On the other hand, boot and shoe, rubber, textile and iron and steel factories showed decided improvement.

Animal Products. Edible.—Further losses were recorded in fish canneries, smoking and curing establishments, while little change was shown in other branches of this division. The working force of the 159 employers making returns aggregated 14,575, as compared with 15,294 at the beginning of November, 1925. The shrinkage took place in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. On December 1, 1924, less extensive decreases were indicated, but the index number was lower.

Leather and Products.—Further additions to staff were made by the 192 manufacturers of leather products whose statistics were tabulated and who employed 16,639 persons; this was 241 more than in the preceding month. Boot and shoe factories registered practically all the gain, which was mainly reported in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Minor declines were noted on December 1, 1924, when the index number was insignificantly lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment in lumber mills continued to cause pronounced reductions in employment in this industry. There were gains in furniture factories, but on a much smaller scale than were the decreases already mentioned. The payrolls of the 716 manufacturers reporting stood at 42,699, as compared with 49,724 on November 1. All provinces shared in the shrinkage, that in Ontario, being most extensive. Losses were also recorded on December 1, 1924, but the level of employment then was rather lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—The trend of employment in this group continued to be unfavourable, although the declines were much smaller than on November 1, 1925. They were, however, somewhat larger than those noted at the beginning of December, 1924, when the index number was not quite as high. According to 308 firms, their staffs declined from 29,002 at the beginning of November to 28,317 on December 1. The most pronounced curtailment was in fruit and vegetable canneries, while starch and glucose factories showed improvement. The largest declines were in Ontario.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Varying conditions in the pulp and paper group produced a net increase of seven persons in the staffs of the 452 employers reporting, who had 52,100 on their payrolls. Pulp and paper mills released workers, but printing and publishing establishments were busier. Very little general change was shown in any province. Employment on December 1, 1925, was in greater volume than on that date in the preceding year, when large reductions were indicated.

Rubber Products.—Pronounced increases in employment were registered in rubber at the beginning of December, partly representing recovery from the temporary losses in the preceding month. The index number was very much higher than on December 1, 1924, when improvement was also noted. Practically all the additions to staffs were made in Quebec. An aggregate working force of 13,397 persons was reported by the 29 firms making returns, who had 12,562 employees on November 1.

Textile Products.—There were fluctuations in employment in the textile division, producing a net increase of 428 persons in the payrolls of the 517 manufacturers making returns; they had 70,434 workers on December 1. Cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting and headwear factories recorded increased activity, but garment mills were slacker. Ontario firms reported the bulk of the gain. Pronounced reductions in employment were

indicated on December 1, 1924, when the index number stood at 82.5 as compared with 90.8 on the date under review.

Electric Current.—According to 89 producers of electric current, their staffs fell off by 613 persons to 11,597 on December 1. The largest losses were in Quebec and Ontario. Curtailment on a much smaller scale was noted on the same date of 1924, and the index number then was a good deal higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Rolling mills registered a large reduction in personnel, but agricultural implement, railway car and steel shipbuilding factories were considerably busier. Statements were tabulated from 637 employers having 114,641 persons in their employ, as against 113,722 on November 1. The trend of employment on the same date of last year was downward; the index number then was over eight points lower. On the date under review, the improvement took place chiefly in Quebec, although employment in iron and steel was also more active in the Western Provinces.

Mineral Products.—A further reduction in employment, that repeats the contraction indicated on the same date in 1924, was reported on December 1, 1925. Statistics were compiled from 77 employers having 9,621 workers, or 281 less than at the beginning of November. The reductions, which were fairly generally distributed over the country, were reported chiefly in petroleum products. The situation was better than on December 1, 1924.

Logging

According to returns from 225 logging camps, they gave employment to 30,625 men, as compared with 26,587 on November 1. This increase is somewhat smaller than the expansion indicated at the beginning of December, 1924, and the index number then was higher. All provinces shared in the improvement indicated on the date under review, but the gains in Ontario constituted more than half of the total increase.

Mining

Coal.—Further additions to staffs were made in both eastern and western coal-fields, those in Alberta being most marked. Returns received from 88 operators showed that they employed 26,530 persons, as compared with 25,171 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted on December 1, 1924, but the index number then was slightly higher than on the date under review.

Metallic ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines declined, chiefly in British Columbia; 200 persons were let out by the 45 employers reporting, who had 11,172 workers. Reductions on practically the same scale were registered at the beginning of December, 1924, when the index number was rather higher.

Non-metallic minerals, other than coal.—There was a further and general decrease in employment in this industry at the beginning of December, largely in quarries, but also in asbestos mines in Quebec. The shrinkage was slightly less than that noted on the same date of 1924; the index number then stood at 89.8 as compared with 97.3 on December 1, 1925. The payroll of the 71 firms making returns stood at 6,006; this was 346 less than in the preceding month.

Communication

A further moderate contraction in employment in the communication industries was noted at the beginning of December, when 134 persons were released from the staffs of the 178 companies or branches making returns. Their payrolls aggregated 23,426. There were minor losses on telephones and telegraphs, in which most of the provinces shared. The situation is rather better than on the same date of 1924, employment then also having shown a decrease.

Transportation

Street railways and cartage.—Statements were tabulated from 115 firms in this group having 19,178 employees, as compared with 19,726 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in Quebec. Somewhat smaller losses were reported on December 1, 1924; the index number then, however, was only slightly higher than on the date under review.

Steam railways.—Further though smaller reductions in employment were noted on December 1, 1925. The shrinkage was very much less extensive than at that time in 1924, when the index number was several points lower. A combined working force of 76,892 persons was reported by the 102 employers making returns for the date under review, as compared with 77,166 on November 1. There were large reductions in Ontario and smaller losses in Quebec, but considerable improvement was indicated in the Western Provinces.

Shipping and stevedoring.—In spite of considerable additions to staffs in the Maritime Provinces and somewhat smaller gains in British Columbia, there was a net contraction in the employment afforded in this group at the beginning of December, on account of seasonal curtailment in Quebec. Substantial increases were recorded on December 1, 1924,

when the index number was practically the same as on that date in 1925. The working forces of the 58 reporting employers declined from 16,073 on November 1 to 15,200 at the beginning of December.

Construction and Maintenance

Continued and pronounced curtailment of outside work caused important losses in employment in construction and maintenance. Building, highway and railway construction all registered reduced activity, the losses in the last-named being most extensive. Firms in all provinces recorded declines, except that building construction afforded more employment in British Columbia than in the preceding month. Statements compiled from 465 employers in the construction industries showed that they had 65,776 workers, as compared with 80,046 on November 1. This reduction is a good deal smaller than that recorded on December 1, 1924; the index number stood at 128.3 on that date under review, while on the former date it was 116.6.

Services

Hotels and restaurants continued to release employees, while little general change was shown in other branches of the service group.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative weight	Dec. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1922	Dec. 1, 1921
Manufacturing	55·3	88·1	89·2	82·0	88·2	87·7	79·3
Animal products—edible	1·9	94·1	98·9	91·5	87·6	88·4	89·2
Fur and products	0·1	96·5	92·4	88·0	110·8	108·3	105·8
Leather and products	2·1	76·5	76·0	75·6	82·0	85·1	86·2
Lumber and products	5·5	86·6	100·2	82·1	88·6	90·9	76·3
Rough and dressed lumber	3·3	94·9	117·8	90·2	100·2	98·5	77·1
Lumber products	2·2	76·5	77·9	71·9	73·8	81·0	75·5
Musical instruments	0·4	70·9	70·9	67·9	69·6	77·5	67·5
Plant products—edible	3·6	102·7	104·5	100·6	100·7	100·7	96·1
Pulp and paper products	6·7	102·4	102·2	98·5	102·1	98·7	89·0
Pulp and paper	3·2	106·3	108·2	100·0	107·2	101·0	85·8
Paper products	0·8	94·4	91·7	90·1	92·7	93·0	85·5
Printing and publishing	2·7	100·5	98·7	99·4	99·5	98·0	84·6
Rubber products	1·7	93·9	88·2	72·8	69·0	71·5	70·7
Textile products	9·0	90·8	90·1	82·5	88·7	90·7	85·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·4	107·3	104·8	92·2	101·4	102·7	97·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	98·0	98·6	88·9	94·0	96·4	89·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	69·6	72·0	66·5	73·5	77·6	74·1
Others	1·2	101·2	92·9	97·3	95·8	92·1	84·9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	104·6	103·6	101·9	102·0	97·4	98·9
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	105·5	105·7	122·0	114·9	102·6	82·5
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	81·3	80·0	79·7	88·3	87·9	84·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	89·3	89·5	81·2	93·3	97·3	79·8
Electric current	1·5	124·7	132·2	132·3	120·4	115·5	107·0
Electrical apparatus	1·2	119·6	120·2	123·1	108·8	87·5	72·8
Iron and steel products	14·6	74·7	74·2	66·4	79·2	78·1	68·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	57·5	63·3	44·1	64·1	66·7	61·0
Machinery other than vehicles	1·1	70·4	69·6	64·7	75·9	66·3	62·0
Agricultural implements	0·8	66·4	63·8	43·2	58·3	57·2	43·4
Land vehicles	6·8	89·0	87·9	83·4	97·1	97·2	84·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	32·3	26·8	26·1	25·7	22·2	23·9
Heating appliances	0·6	88·2	89·4	83·0	87·9	94·3	87·8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	0·6	76·3	76·6	69·8	91·6	85·6	71·5
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	79·0	76·5	69·3	76·7	73·9	61·3
Others	2·0	74·0	73·6	66·4	77·6	75·2	65·1
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	93·3	85·1	76·1	86·0	79·6	62·2
Mineral products	1·2	104·8	107·8	102·7	97·7	93·1	85·4
Miscellaneous	0·5	83·0	83·6	82·9	85·3	91·9	83·1
Logging	3·9	77·1	66·4	85·1	82·2	84·7	61·2
Mining	5·6	96·9	97·2	99·2	105·9	102·8	98·0
Coal	3·4	85·2	81·0	86·9	97·3	101·9	104·8
Metallic ores	1·4	143·0	149·8	148·7	138·5	109·4	86·6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	97·3	102·7	89·8	101·7	97·6	79·2
Communication	3·0	112·7	113·3	109·3	106·1	101·5	103·8
Telegraphs	0·6	111·8	113·0	103·9	107·9	102·6	103·2
Telephones	2·4	112·9	113·3	111·9	105·6	101·2	104·0
Transportation	14·2	109·8	111·5	108·2	113·8	115·3	106·9
Street railways and cartage	2·5	113·3	116·6	114·9	124·2	120·8	119·6
Steam railways	9·8	99·2	99·6	96·8	106·3	100·7	98·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	218·7	231·9	219·0	170·3	287·3	187·0
Construction and Maintenance	8·4	128·3	154·2	116·6	125·2	122·6	113·2
Building	3·1	130·2	140·7	119·2	127·5	105·1	85·2
Highway	1·4	1,303·9	1,917·5	984·7	1,230·2	2,312·9	2,760·1
Railway	3·9	96·3	115·8	91·9	98·8	108·0	105·2
Services	1·7	108·5	112·5	107·2	106·2	95·8	93·4
Hotel and restaurant	0·9	109·5	115·9	111·6	110·9	96·4	92·2
Professional	0·2	111·8	113·8	104·7	108·2	97·8	86·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	105·9	107·1	102·0	99·7	94·5	95·2
Trade	7·9	103·9	100·0	99·1	96·8	97·0	96·3
Retail	5·3	106·5	100·5	99·9	96·5	97·1	95·7
Wholesale	2·6	99·1	99·0	97·7	97·5	96·8	97·5
All industries	100·0	95·3	97·1	90·8	95·7	95·1	87·2

According to 177 firms, they employed 13,519 workers, or 425 less than on November 1. Although this decrease exceeds that noted on the same date of 1924, the index number was very slightly higher on December 1, 1925.

Trade

Further seasonal improvement was noted in retail trade, while there were very slight declines in wholesale establishments. Reports were compiled from 574 trading establishments having 61,646 employees, as compared with 59,421 on November 1. Trade during the last few months has been more active than in recent years. The index number on December 1 stood at 103.9 as compared with 99.1, 96.8, 97.0, and 96.3 on December 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Considerable improvement was also registered on December 1 of those years, to meet the requirements of the holiday buying.

The accompanying table gives index number of employment by industries as at the first of November and December, 1925, as compared with December 1 of the last four years. The columns headed "Relative Weight" in the tables in this article show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1925.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1925

A DECREASE of 26 per cent in the volume of business transacted was reported by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of November, 1925, this decline being mainly attributable to the usual slackening in out-of-door activities, farming and construction in particular, which takes place at this season of the year. A gain, however, of over 12 per cent was recorded when the records were compared with the average daily placements effected during November, 1924.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that although the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the month, at the close of the period the levels maintained by both were several points higher than those shown at the close of the corresponding period of 1924. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 70.7 and 63.0 during the first and second half of November, in contrast with the ratio of 63.0 and 53.7 during the same period in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 68.5 and 58.3 as compared with 58.9 and 50.7 during the corresponding month of the year 1924.

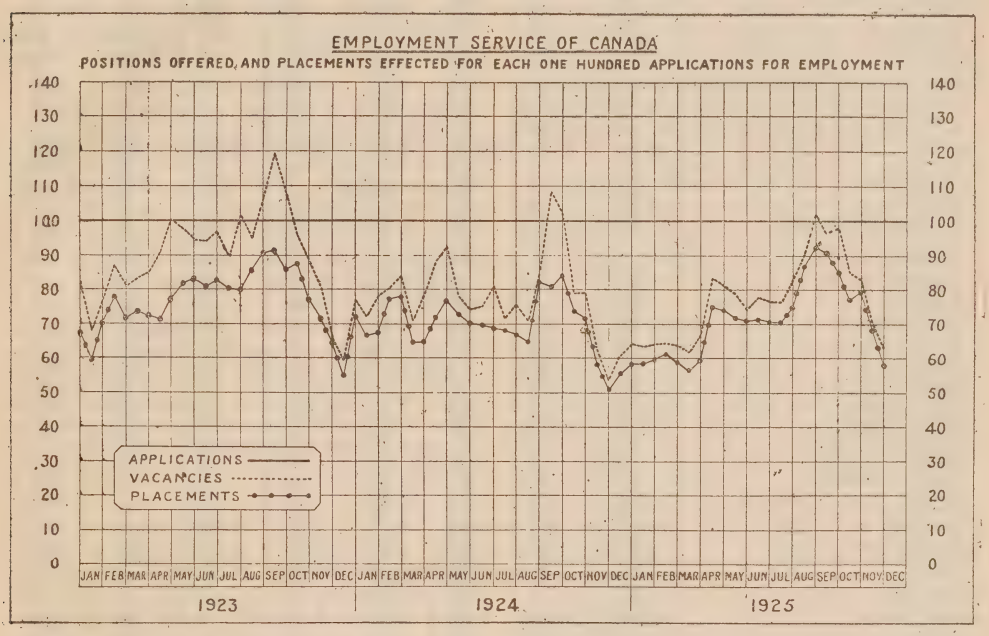
A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of November, 1925, was 1,813, as compared with 1,801 during the preceding period, and with 1,721 daily in the corresponding period in 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,602 daily in contrast with 1,619 during the latter half of November a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,282 vacancies during the first half and 1,010 during the latter half of the month under review as compared with a daily average of 1,084 and 869 vacancies during the month of November, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of October, 1925, averaged 1,495 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,242 placements during the first half of November, of which 891 were in regular employment and 351 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total average placement during the preceding period of 1,429 daily, and with 1,014 daily during the first half of November, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 934 daily (640 regular and 294 casual) as compared with an average of 820 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of November, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 27,215 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,796 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 18,113, of which 14,902 were of men and 3,211 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 7,683. The number of vacancies reported by the employers numbered 19,626 for men and 7,585 for women, a total of 27,211, while applications for work totalled 40,766, of which 30,995 were from men and 9,771 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925 (11 months).....	293,565	98,737	392,302

effected in Nova Scotia were manufacturing, 91; logging, 81; construction and maintenance, 84; services, 115 and trade, 64 and in New Brunswick manufacturing, 67; logging, 91; construction and maintenance, 51 and services, 454, of which 286 were household. During the month of November 234 men and 52 women were placed in regular employment through Nova Scotia offices and 205 men and 79 women through offices in New Brunswick.



MARITIME PROVINCES

Opportunities for employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the month of November were about 18 per cent less than in October and over 8 per cent less than during November 1924. Nova Scotia offices listed about 20 per cent more vacancies during November than in the corresponding month of 1924, but this increase was more than offset by a reduction in employment offered through New Brunswick offices. Nova Scotia offices made nearly 11 per cent fewer placements than in October but over 19 per cent more than during November 1924. Placements by New Brunswick offices during November were more than 18 per cent below October and more than 4 per cent less than during November 1924. There was a net increase in placements effected by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of about 4 per cent when comparing the month under review with the corresponding month of 1924. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were

QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 22 per cent in the number of orders received by Quebec offices during November when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of more than 98 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1924. Placements were 19 per cent less than in October, but about 83 per cent in excess of November 1924. All industries participated in the gains recorded over November 1924, those in the manufacturing industries and building construction being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 230; logging, 615; building construction, 523 and services, 754. Placements in regular employent numbered 1,560 of men and 680 of women.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at Ontario offices during the month of November were nearly 28 per cent

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES			APPLICANTS				Regular placements same period 1924
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**544**	**68**	**634**	**541**	**286**	**213**	**912**	**238**
Halifax	173	21	221	153	62	91	509	49
New Glasgow	188	40	177	196	141	20	221	135
Sydney	183	7	236	192	83	102	182	54
New Brunswick	**746**	**85**	**925**	**743**	**284**	**493**	**639**	**390**
Chatham	126	74	114	110	55	59	169	57
Moncton	296	11	366	309	109	200	89	137
St. John	324	0	445	324	120	204	372	196
Quebec	**2,340**	**339**	**4,435**	**2,631**	**2,240**	**64**	**1,540**	**1,216**
Hull	214	16	439	335	333	2	94	197
Montreal	1,572	223	2,918	1,537	1,320	54	1,078	530
Quebec	278	21	636	355	321	0	233	304
Sherbrooke	110	8	186	150	123	8	26	131
Three Rivers	166	71	256	254	143	0	109	54
Ontario	**12,125**	**2,761**	**16,504**	**10,863**	**7,080**	**3,215**	**7,188**	**5,892**
Belleville	122	0	125	115	76	39	42	66
Brantford	146	9	299	149	89	53	146	49
Chatham	272	5	312	278	158	120	26	32
Cobalt	226	6	165	130	120	6	34	232
Fort William	541	66	620	560	386	174	95	137
Guelph	138	10	256	176	58	97	120	51
Hamilton	774	31	1,381	774	221	550	1,485	191
Kingston	173	27	227	163	85	78	126	83
Kitchener	171	29	389	190	95	75	159	61
London	317	46	450	346	229	73	366	317
Niagara Falls	166	42	193	164	106	50	133	90
North Bay	409	89	447	457	444	13	0	267
Oshawa	112	25	372	94	67	27	195	163
Ottawa	606	167	943	739	496	129	470	485
Pembroke	208	316	186	170	151	19	10	164
Peterborough	144	31	222	179	124	8	168	100
Port Arthur	1,784	508	801	786	694	92	26	548
St. Catharines	437	10	578	436	313	123	150	166
St. Thomas	142	8	243	174	106	68	91	48
Sarnia	282	5	234	203	113	90	93	112
Sault Ste. Marie	267	234	541	225	164	43	206	176
Sudbury	679	544	426	387	376	11	10	288
Timmins	277	108	282	235	219	16	42	246
Toronto	3,129	430	6,155	3,126	1,765	1,079	2,829	1,525
Windsor	603	15	696	607	425	182	166	295
Manitoba	**2,890**	**127**	**5,086**	**3,699**	**2,037**	**1,440**	**1,595**	**2,422**
Brandon	244	33	272	220	179	41	49	198
Dauphin	169	6	146	104	75	29	26	65
Winnipeg	2,477	88	4,668	3,375	1,783	1,370	1,520	2,159
Saskatchewan	**3,071**	**224**	**3,376**	**3,146**	**2,335**	**775**	**509**	**1,944**
Estevan	41	5	52	40	40	0	12	66
Moose Jaw	499	45	668	572	453	83	283	363
North Battleford	74	16	58	57	34	23	1	45
Prince Albert	1,013	57	381	361	320	41	27	296
Regina	631	34	910	797	574	223	137	485
Saskatoon	376	29	851	868	759	109	37	478
Swift Current	116	14	116	115	48	67	6	103
Weyburn	85	8	82	76	43	33	5	63
Yorkton	236	16	258	260	64	196	1	45
Alberta	**3,273**	**101**	**4,319**	**3,256**	**2,700**	**507**	**863**	**2,198**
Calgary	1,050	20	1,734	1,106	941	165	402	731
Drumheller	218	0	474	202	170	32	86	169
Edmonton	1,300	76	1,430	1,330	1,075	206	273	867
Lethbridge	592	5	499	470	387	83	57	285
Medicine Hat	113	0	182	148	127	21	45	146
British Columbia	**2,222**	**85**	**5,487**	**2,336**	**1,151**	**1,006**	**3,347**	**1,976**
Cranbrook	79	0	582	75	73	2	332	166
Kamloops	41	5	271	49	21	16	186	72
Nanaimo	27	2	48	20	14	6	49	3
Nelson	90	4	92	83	81	2	38	117
New Westminster	75	4	287	76	44	32	281	20
Penticton	47	1	74	50	24	17	45	18
Prince George	119	9	95	95	95	0	0	122
Prince Rupert	36	0	125	39	25	14	82	12
Revelstoke	27	0	164	32	32	0	92	24
Vancouver	1,251	51	3,089	1,370	556	686	1,525	366
Vernon	17	0	24	17	13	4	23	8
Victoria	413	9	636	430	173	227	694	148
All Offices	**27,211**	**3,790**	**40,766**	**27,215**	**18,113**	**7,683**	**16,584**	**15,337***
Men	19,626	2,568	30,995	19,552	14,902	4,276	13,228	12,556
Women	7,585	1,222	9,771	7,663	3,211	3,407	3,356	2,831

*11 placements effected by offices since closed.

less than during October, but about 14 per cent higher than during November 1924. Placements decreased over 21 per cent from October, but were more than 19 per cent in excess of November 1924. The most noteworthy gains over November 1924 occurred in the manufacturing industries, farming, transportation and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 1,335; logging, 2,143; farming, 899; transportation, 662; construction and maintenance, 2,049; services, 2,787 and trade, 323. Regular employment was secured for 6,020 men and 1,060 women.

MANITOBA

During November the number of orders received was nearly 41 per cent less than in October and slightly over one per cent less than during November 1924. Placements were nearly 43 per cent below October and over 8 per cent less than during November 1924. The reductions under the latter comparison were due to decreased demand for farm and bush workers, offset in part by increased orders for workers in the trade and services group. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 122; logging, 874; farming, 581; construction and maintenance, 116; services, 1,554 and trade, 199. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,548 of men and 489 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at Saskatchewan offices during November were over 36 per cent less than during October, but more than 26 per cent higher than during November 1924. Placements were nearly 34 per cent fewer than in October but nearly 33 per cent above November 1924. Increased demand for farm and bush workers accounted for nearly all the improvement recorded over November 1924. Placements by industrial groups included logging, 1,042; farming, 1,081; construction and maintenance, 148 and services, 664. There were 2,020 men and 315 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

Vacancies and placements during November were approximately 56 per cent less than during October, but about 16 per cent more than during November 1924. The increase in the latter comparison occurred chiefly in logging and farming, offset in part by reduced demand under services and trade. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 126; logging, 482; farming, 1,467; mining, 180; construction and maintenance, 206; services, 600 and trade 89. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,418 of men and 282 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of about 42 per cent in the number of orders received and placements effected during November when compared with October, but gains of approximately 9 per cent in comparison with November 1924. All industrial divisions participated in the gains over November 1924 except logging and transportation, the change in the latter group being nominal only. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 243; logging, 326; mining, 73; farming, 83; transportation, 99; construction and maintenance, 330; services, 909 and trade, 85. Regular employment was secured for 897 men and 254 women during the month.

Movement of Labour.

During November, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 18,113 placements in regular employment of which 11,306 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,838 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,077 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 761 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the employment service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Sydney, Nova Scotia, office transferred one bushman to the Quebec zone. In Quebec 104 certificates were granted, 51 provincial and 53 interprovincial. Of the provincial transfers Quebec City despatched 23 bushmen and 7 cooks and Montreal 21 bushmen to points within their respective zones. To employment at a distance, Montreal transferred 15 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie and Hull 38 bushmen to Cobalt. From the Ontario offices 745 workers were granted the special reduced rate, 56 of whom were railway construction labourers destined to Hull and sent by the Port Arthur, North Bay, Cobalt and Sudbury offices. In addition Ottawa despatched two bushmen to Hull and Pembroke one plasterer. Of the provincial transfers 655 were bushmen going to camps near North Bay, Pembroke, Sudbury, Peterboro, Hamilton, Fort William and Port Arthur, 9 were carpenters, 18 construction labourers, and 1 clerk going from Fort William and Port Arthur to points within their own zones, 2 were rubber workers sent by the Pembroke office to Kitchener, and one a weaver travelling from Windsor to the Nia-

gara Falls zone. The number of reduced rate certificates issued in Manitoba was 679. From Brandon 21 bushmen went to Dauphin. The Winnipeg office transferred 87 farm labourers, 5 hotel workers, 3 farm generals and 7 domestics to Brandon, 3 bushmen to Dauphin and one waitress, one housekeeper and 9 cord wood cutters within its zone. Of the transfers outside the province Winnipeg sent 507 bushmen, 4 cord wood cutters, one blacksmith, one saw filer, two cooks and one kitchen maid to Port Arthur, 4 bushmen to Timmins, 18 farm workers, 2 chambermaids and one cook to Regina, and one engineman to Prince Albert. Saskatchewan offices issued 929 certificates, 836 of which were for points within the province and 93 for employment in other provinces. Of the provincial transfers 784 were bushmen for the Prince Albert zone, 19 were farm labourers, 6 teamsters, 3 blacksmith, 4 miners going from Regina to Moose Jaw, 5 saw mill workers, 4 bolt cutters, 3 carpenters sent by the Moose Jaw office to points within the zone and the remainder housekeepers, cooks and hotel workers. The interprovincial transfers included 32 bushmen travelling from Saskatoon, 31 to Port Arthur and one to Edmonton, 1 bushman from Yorkton to Port Arthur, 28 saw mill workers from Regina to Lethbridge, 15 farm workers from Regina, 14 to Dauphin and one to Brandon, 2 miners from Estevan to Drumheller and from Moose Jaw 11 saw mill workers to Lethbridge, 3 bushmen to Dauphin and one bushman to Sudbury. Alberta issued 326 certificates, 316 for points within the province and 10 to other provinces. From Edmonton 9 bushmen were sent to Prince George and from Calgary one housekeeper to Saskatoon. Within the province Calgary sent 27 farm workers and 40 bushmen to Lethbridge, 13 bushmen, one housekeeper, one farm labourer and one cook to points within its own zone, 3 farm workers to Drumheller and 2 miners, one farm worker, one kitchen maid, one bushman and one cook to Edmonton. Edmonton transferred 2 farm workers to Drumheller, 106 bushmen, 11 cooks, 2 bookkeepers, 20 farm workers, 2 engineers, 3 blacksmiths, 41 mine labourers, one teamster, one saw filer, one machinist, two prop cutters, 2 carpenters and 7 hotel workers within the zone and Medicine Hat sent 15 harvesters to Lethbridge. The transportation certificates in British Columbia numbered 54, 2 of which were farm hands sent to Lethbridge and one a hoisting machine operator destined to Edmonton. Provincially the transfers included one bricklayer travelling from Nelson to Cranbrook, and 14 tie makers from the Prince George and Prince Rupert offices to their respestive zones. In addition, Vancouver sent one farm hand and one engineer, one flunkey, one cook and one dishwasher to Penticton, 8 diamond drillers to Nelson, one engineer and one sawyer to Prince George, 3 miners and one engineman to Kamloops and one engineer, one blacksmith, 11 miners and muckers and 4 labourers to points within its zone.

Of the 2,838 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 2,010 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 793 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 27 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Welfare Work in Pulp and Paper Industry

The *Canadian Mining Journal* of December, 1925, says: "The announcement of the decision of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company to provide group insurance for their employees on a contributory basis further emphasizes the importance which the big industries of the North Country are attaching to the need of providing protection for the wives and families of their employees in the event of death on the job or accident. Among the big mining companies whose employees benefit by a similar plan are the McIntyre and Dome mines of the Porcupine camp. The McIntyre for several years had adopted a policy of placing a graduated insurance protection policy on each one of its employees who has been more than six months on the payroll. The mine pays the total cost of the insurance, which increases annually to a certain maximum about $1,000. The Dome mine signed a somewhat similar contract this year, providing coverage for all their employees, free of cost to the employee, but payable to the dependents of the employee in the event of his death."

The International Paper Company is giving its employees an opportunity to purchase some of the seven per cent preferred stock of the company on very advantageous terms.

As an incentive to the subscribers to remain in the service of the company and retain their stocks, the company will pay each subscriber, in addition to the regular dividend of $7 per annum, a bonus of $1 on January 1, 1927, a bonus of $2 the following year, and an increasing amount of $1 each year until five bonus payments have been made, the last one being $5 in January, 1931.

The offer to purchase stock on these terms expired on January 1, 1926.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN NOVEMBER, 1925

THERE was a decline in the value of the building permits issued by 60 cities during November as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with November, 1924. The building authorized was valued at $7,696,099; this was 30.4 per cent less than the October total of $11,059,697 and 23.4 per cent less than the aggregate of $10,047,273 for November, 1924.

Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1925.—The value of the building permits issued by 60 cities during the first eleven months of the last six years, is shown in the following table, which also gives the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials for the same months:—

Year	Value	Index Number of Wholesale Prices (11 mos. average)
1925	$115,250,956	153·5
1924	117,397,577	159·8
1923	126,227,451	166·9
1922	138,450,681	162·0
1921	110,828,380	185·0
1920	111,970,591	215·3

There were, therefore, declines in 1925 of 1.8, 8.7 and 16.8 per cent, in the eleven months' aggregate for the 60 cities as compared with 1924, 1923 and 1922, respectively, but the total was higher by 4.0 per cent than in 1921 and 2.9 per cent than in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished statements, showing that they issued in November over 800 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about $3,300,000, and nearly 1,300 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $2,100,000. In the preceding months the erection was authorized of some 1,200 dwellings at a proposed cost of about $6,400,000 and of over 2,600 other buildings estimated to cost more than $2,900,000.

All provinces recorded reductions in the value of the building permits issued as compared with October. British Columbia and Quebec registered the greatest absolute losses of $1,143,487 or 58.3 per cent and $1,052,837 or 28.2 per cent, respectively.

As compared with November, 1924, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized. The last named province showed the most pronounced gain of $73,040 or 66.1 per cent. Of the declines recorded elsewhere, that of $1,870,676 or 41.0 per cent in Quebec was actually the largest, but New Brunswick

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	Nov. 1925	Oct. 1925	Nov. 1924
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	24,715	25,883	68,285
*Halifax	23,825	16,945	27,920
New Glasgow	Nil	3,700	1,000
*Sydney	890	5,238	39,265
New Brunswick	1,760	41,305	10,750
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton	1,760	805	4,250
St. John	Nil	40,500	6,500
Quebec	2,686,945	3,739,782	4,557,621
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	2,331,420	2,988,941	4,176,785
*Quebec	165,210	176,741	142,061
Shawinigan Falls	Nil	148,100	11,250
*Sherbrooke	29,150	57,700	7,500
*Three Rivers	97,365	51,150	26,400
*Westmount	63,800	317,150	193,625
Ontario	3,712,565	4,579,737	4,273,115
Belleville	2,200	11,925	8,800
*Brantford	4,198	13,615	5,650
Chatham	16,278	4,200	18,250
*Fort William	45,725	47,915	23,400
Galt	700	7,281	8,510
*Guelph	31,410	18,580	30,949
*Hamilton	185,430	183,550	176,850
*Kingston	29,663	19,831	24,988
*Kitchener	103,911	123,164	81,515
*London	159,045	189,235	151,610
Niagara Falls	88,435	106,045	52,465
Oshawa	30,075	22,465	27,225
*Ottawa	92,945	305,498	228,480
Owen Sound	6,060	1,000	14,400
*Peterboro	11,660	31,300	33,665
*Port Arthur	13,334	7,365	3,387
*Stratford	18,945	33,190	11,090
*St. Catharines	64,953	57,585	39,085
*St. Thomas	10,700	8,570	3,095
Sarnia	46,495	62,345	142,700
Sault Ste Marie	10,993	14,065	20,090
*Toronto	1,776,468	2,051,735	2,223,585
York Township	319,600	493,500	389,400
Welland	8,820	16,635	13,490
*Windsor	423,290	303,707	256,730
Ford	80,975	107,065	35,170
Riverside	39,000	21,500	39,500
Sandwich	29,000	169,675	50,800
Walkerville	59,000	136,000	117,000
Woodstock	3,257	11,196	41,536
Manitoba	194,075	295,535	143,700
*Brandon	900	1,665	3,300
St. Boniface	31,325	95,070	26,800
*Winnipeg	161,850	199,800	113,600
Saskatchewan	73,150	224,985	47,610
*Moose Jaw	745	6,820	3,770
*Regina	49,440	76,445	27,435
*Saskatoon	22,965	141,720	16,405
Alberta	183,591	188,685	110,551
*Calgary	125,825	88,885	74,700
*Edmonton	49,245	95,800	28,675
Lethbridge	4,935	335	6,791
Medicine Hat	3,586	3,665	385
British Columbia	819,298	1,962,785	835,641
Nanaimo	1,000	2,200	2,500
*New Westminster	138,113	47,525	24,420
Point Grey	233,600	339,700	230,100
Prince Rupert	13,105	867,350	16,525
South Vancouver	41,250	66,275	26,650
*Vancouver	355,660	605,430	302,950
*Victoria	36,570	34,305	232,496
Total—60 cities	7,696,099	4,059,697	10,047,273
Total — 35 cities*	6,626,410	8,348,405	8,746,236
Cumulative total for 60 cities—first eleven months	1925 115,250,956	1924 117,397,577	1923 126,227,451

registered the greatest proportional loss of $8,990 or 83.6 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto reported reductions in the value of building permits issued as compared with both October, 1925, and November, 1924, while Winnipeg and Vancouver showed declines in the former and increases in the latter comparison. Three Rivers, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Calgary and New Westminster registered increases in both comparisons.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 60 cities during October and November, 1925, and November, 1924. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

A BULLETIN recently issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington, entitled "Building Permits in the Principal Cities of the United States in 1924" shows that the total estimated cost of new buildings for which permits were issued in 274 cities having a population of 25,000 and upwards, amounted to $3,216,151,061. Of this total amount 64.6 per cent of the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued during the calendar year 1924 was expended for residential buildings, while only 49.7 per cent of the total number of buildings for which permits were issued were for residential purposes. This is accounted for by the large number of private garages, totalling 224,089 in all, being 39.9 per cent in number and 3.1 per cent in cost of all buildings projected during the year.

One-family dwellings rank second in number and first in estimated cost, there being 215,170 permits issued for these homes, or 38.3 per cent of all permits issued. The estimated cost of their erection was $928,317,525, or 28.9 per cent of the cost of all classes of structures. The estimated average cost of a one-family dwelling house as shown in the report is $4,314. The average cost of a two-family dwelling is $8,317, or $4,159 per family. The average cost of apartment house dwellings is shown to be $42,732. As the 13,099 apartment houses referred to in the report were planned to house 134,744 families, the average cost per family provided for, would be $4,153, or practically the same as the cost per family in two-family dwellings. It must be borne in mind that all classes of dwellings and apartment houses are averaged in these estimates. The cost given in this report is estimated cost, which quite often will vary from the actual cost. In some cities charges are made for permits in accordance with the cost of the buildings, and in these cities, unless the city officials check up strictly, there is a tendency on the part of the builder to give rather low estimates. Often, too, the builder thinks the assessor will assess his property at a lower figure if he puts the cost low. Of course this is not true, as the assessor makes his own estimate of the worth of the property, but it has a tendency to keep the estimated costs as shown by the permits lower than they should be. Partly counterbalancing this is the tendency of certain builders of dwelling houses who desire to sell their houses as soon as erected, to report a rather high cost on the permits. A prospective buyer who had examined the records of the local building inspector, would thus be given an idea of higher value than the expenditure really involved.

Among the non-residential buildings the average cost of educational buildings (schools, libraries, etc.) is shown to be higher than that of any other group. It speaks well for the material side of the educational system at least that the average cost of buildings in this group is shown to be 153,351. This average cost is somewhat lowered too by the inclusion in the group of low-cost temporary school buildings in a number of cities reporting. The estimated cost of non-residential buildings for which permits were issued during the year was as follows: amusement buildings, $60,016,470; churches, $58,863,579; factories and workshops, $173,045,738; public garages, $80,160,491; private garages, $98,585,220; service stations, $11,043,125; institutions, $35,572,721; office buildings, $188,504,006; public buildings, $29,510,179; public works and utilities, $43,664,992; schools and libraries, $158,718,052; sheds, $9,095,659; stables and barns, $1,393,020; stores and warehouses, $185,419,389; all other, $6,107,648.

For the first time since the collection of building figures by the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, a gain was shown in the percentage of families to be housed in new one-family dwellings, as compared with the percentage housed in that class of dwellings in the previous year. There is a contrasting falling off in the percentage of families to be housed in apartment houses, as compared with the previous year. Of course this gain in one-family

dwellings over apartment house dwellings is small and not positive proof of a change in the trend of housing conditions, but nevertheless a good sign.

There were fewer families planned for by all classes of dwellings in 1924 than in 1923, there being 455,429 living quarters planned for in the new buildings for which permits were issued in 1924, as compared with 459,471 in 1923.

The total number of buildings for which permits were issued in 1924 showed an increase of only nine-tenths of one per cent over the year 1923. The total estimated expenditure showed an increase in the same period of 3.5 per cent. In 1923 the total estimated expenditure for new buildings was 23.4 per cent larger than in 1922. The estimated expenditure on buildings in 1922 was 58.3 per cent larger than in 1921. The smallness of the increase in 1924 over 1923 would seem to indicate that the peak of construction had been about reached, taking the country as a whole.

According to figures compiled by Mr. Barclay White, a Philadelphia builder, and presented to both the Philadelphia and the National Congress of Construction Industries in 1921, 42.88 per cent of the cost of building construction comprises material. Skilled and unskilled labour together form 36.99 per cent of the cost, the remaining 20.13 per cent of cost being chargeable to supervision, insurance, engineering, etc.

Methods of Profit Sharing in British Printing Industry

The Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain appointed a committee a few months ago to examine schemes of profit-sharing and share-purchase suitable for the industry. Their report deals with the subject fully, and explains various methods which have been in existence in the industry for many years. One method is, that when the dividend on the ordinary capital is above an agreed minimum, for each 1 per cent declared above that amount 1 per cent, or some other agreed percentage on their total wages in the financial year shall be paid to the employees. Thus, if 6 per cent be the minium dividend, and 10 per cent be declared on the ordinary capital, the workers would receive 4 per cent (or some other fixed percentage) on their earnings for that year.

A second scheme suggested was, after reserving the minimum dividend, to distribute an agreed fraction of the balance of the profits to the workers as a percentage on their earnings. Both schemes have proved successful, and would, with modification, be suitable for any business or industry. The profits thus paid to the workers must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, fair wages. A working man lives by the week and cannot wait until the end of the year for part of his wages. His share of profits must be a bonus over and above a fair rate of wages.

Any scheme for offering shares to employees should be in accordance with a working-man's habits and outlook, and the following method, which has been very successful in the last 25 years, meets this difficulty, and is suitable for a company whose shares normally stand at a premium. A special class of employees' ordinary shares should be created, which can only be issued to the employees at par. The shares can be purchased for cash or by small weekly payments. When a holder wishes to sell he can, and when he ceases to be employed by the company he must offer his shares to the directors, who find another employee willing to purchase at par. If no employee be willing to purchase at par the holder can sell at any price to whom he pleases, but all subsequent holders when selling must offer the shares at par to the directors, so that ultimately the shares will return to the employees for whose benefit they were created. This scheme encourages the invaluable qualities of thrift and self-reliance, and gives to the holder all the dividends and rights of an ordinary shareholder (except a restriction on the rights of sale) on very favourable terms.

The Union Co-operative Insurance Association, with home offices in the Machinists Building, Washington, D.C., which was organized and is controlled by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been issuing regular standard life insurance policies on the participating plan since January, 1925. It is now announcing new low rates for the standard forms of individual insurance on the non-participating plan. The announcement of the group insurance for labour organizations was well received, inquiries coming from locals and internationals all over the country. The group rates are based on the ages of the members, so that no general rate can be quoted, except that for an average union, the cost would be about ninety cents per month for a benefit of $1,000 for each member in good standing.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO—DUFFIN AND ROSS COMPANY, AND THE TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

Agreement to be in effect from October 9, 1925, until October 9, 1926, with 90 days' notice of renewal, change or amendment.

Both parties agree to have union shop; all work is to be cut and made by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, this to apply to any work manufactured off the premises; in event of help being required in shops, employers will make application to the unions; both parties agree to equal division of work. Hours per week, forty-four. In case of differences arising as to rates of wages, hours of labour, or other matters under this agreement the employers will receive a committee of the employees to discuss and adjust matters.

Overtime, time and a half; legal holidays, double time.

The employees are to be given the benefit of any improvement in the matter of hours or wages occuring in the general labour market of the trade.

The wage scale prevailing on this market shall be paid to all competent employees.

The employees agree to maintain fair and equitable production, and be responsible for satisfactory work.

The system of piece work in the cutting room will remain as it is at present.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO—PUBLISHERS OF TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 91

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1925, until March 31, 1928.

Only union members are to be employed. The union is to furnish competent journeymen as called for by the publisher. If union fails to do this, publisher may secure helpers who must make application to join the union.

Night work shall be between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. and day work between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Where three shifts are employed, two shall be night work.

An extra man put to work within half an hour of starting time shall have a full day's pay. If brought in after starting time, and working less than five hours, he shall be paid overtime rates; after five hours, a full day's pay, but if required he shall work until 6 p.m. or 5 a.m. to make up the full day's or night's work. A member called back after a full day's or night's work shall perform work to that amount if required. Overtime shall be in rotation and evenly distributed, except where a man has charge of a particular work.

On a seven-day paper when night staff is brought back to work day work, six hours shall constitute a day's work; overtime rates thereafter.

Foremen shall have full control of operators, machine tenders and other employees.

Only journeymen members, or apprentices in last six months, shall be eligible as learners during working hours. The term for learners shall be six months, and compensation not less than three-quarters of regular scale. A journeymen member employed in an office shall be privileged to practice for not more than two hours per day on machines.

No member may act as operator machinist in an office where more than three machines are operated. With more than three machines a permanent machine tender shall be employed. An office with three machines working day and night shall employ a machine tender. Machine tenders shall attend to the typesetting and type casting machines. Provision is made for a standing committee of two from each party to decide questions regarding this agreement or alleged violation thereof. If no settlement is reached within thirty days questions shall, on request of either party, be submitted to arbitration.

Foreman shall be the judge of competency.

Provision shall be made that not less than half the staff shall work only forty-five hours and shall complete their day on Saturday or some other day at one o'clock.

Minimum wages per week: on evening newspapers, from April 1, 1925, until March 31, 1926, $41.50; from April 1, 1926, until March 31, 1927, $42.50; from April 1, 1927, until March 31, 1928, $43.50. Hours per day, 8. Overtime, time and one-half, on basis of 46½ hour week. On morning newspapers, from April 1, 1925, until March 31, 1926, $44; from April 1, 1926, till March 31, 1927, $45; from April 1, 1927, till March 31, 1928, $46. Hours per night, seven and one-half. Overtime, time and one-half, basis on wages paid.

Work on Sundays and holidays, double time, men to be guaranteed at least two consecutive hours' work. This does not apply on morning newspapers. Day men on morning newspapers shall work on above holidays five hours, to be completed by 12.30 p.m. or not later than 1 p.m., for which they shall receive one day's pay.

In each office, one apprentice to six journeymen, or fraction of six, up to twenty-four, one for each additional ten. Beginning with the second year, each apprentice shall attend at least one session a week at the technical school. In third year, they shall pay to the union fifty cents per week for the International Typographical Union course of instruction. Apprentices must graduate before becoming journeymen. Office boys may be employed on certain work. Apprentices shall be not less than sixteen years of age and shall serve five years. They shall be registered by the union secretary. The foreman and the apprentice committee shall determine fitness of applicant. At end of second year apprentice must become apprentice member of the union. Apprentices shall undergo yearly examinations. Scale for apprentices per week from April 1, 1925, till December 31, 1925, from $15 for first six months of third year to $27 for second six months of

fifth year. From January 1, 1926, till March 31, 1928, from $15 for first six months of third year to $28 for second six months of fifth year.

The Joint Apprentice Committee shall be composed of two members appointed by each party.

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 627.

Agreement effective from November 1, 1924, until October 31, 1926, with at least sixty days' notice of change. Only union members are to be employed. Union officers will preserve discipline among union members while on duty.

A committee of two from each party shall decide questions regarding scale of wages and agreement. In case of failure to agree committee shall select a fifth and disinterested person. Decision of committee shall be final and binding.

Local union laws (not affecting hours or working conditions) shall not be subject to arbitration.

Wages per hour, from November 1, 1924, until October 31, 1926: newspaper workers, day work, 91⅔ cents; night work, $1.04½; hours, day work, 48; night work, 45. Book and job printers, day work, per hour, 91⅔ cents; night work, $1.04½; hours, 44. The middle shift (one not falling between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. or 6 p.m. and 5 a.m.) shall receive the rates of pay for night work. Foreman, 50 cents per shift over scale.

Holiday work, time and one-half, this not to apply to night shifts of morning papers or night staffs of afternoon papers published every week day. Sunday work, double time, except for night staffs of morning or afternoon papers.

A journeyman called to work outside of regular hours shall receive $1 for call besides overtime pay.

Foreman shall have full control of employment and discharge.

One learner (a journeyman member) shall be allowed to every four machines, as well as apprentice members on last six months. Term of apprenticeship for beginners on typesetting and typecasting machines, thirteen weeks, at following scale: first three weeks, $2.80 per day; thereafter an increase of $1 each week for next ten weeks. If beginner does not attain standard speed in thirteen weeks he shall be granted an extension of up to three months.

One apprentice to five journeymen. Beginning with third year apprentices shall complete International Typographical Union course in printing, paying fifty cents per week. No youth under fifteen years of age shall be accepted. The foreman and local apprentice committee shall examine applicants.

Wages per week for apprentices on newspapers, third year, $16; fourth year, $20.50; fifth year, $26.25 and $31; night work $2 extra. On book and job work, during third year $14.50; fourth year, $19.25; fifth year, $24.25 and $28; night work $2 extra.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN—EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 663.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1925, to November 1, 1926, and from year to year unless notice is given before September 1 of any year.

Only union men are to be employed. Union agrees to furnish capable men.

Wages per week, news offices, day work (8 hours per day) $44, night work (7½ hours per night) $47; job offices, day work $40.33; night, $45.98.

News offices, 48 hours per week; job offices, 44 hours per week. Middle shift to be governed by night scale of wages and hours.

Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter double time.

Call-back, $1 extra.

Apprentices: one to five journeymen, the limit being two apprentices, except when an apprentice is in the last six months, where office may have one extra. Wages, first year, 33⅓ per cent of journeymen's scale; second year, 42 per cent; third year, 53 per cent; fourth year, 68 per cent; 5th year, 80 per cent. A machinist's assistant shall be classed as an apprentice but shall not interfere with the allotment and shall receive the apprentice scale.

Machine learners: term, thirteen weeks. Wages per week, first three weeks, $22; next five weeks, $28; last five weeks, $35. Beginners attaining standard speed shall have full wages; an extension of time may be granted up to three months.

Time lost during week in which holiday occurs shall be deducted from regular scale. Work done on holidays, double time, morning papers excepted after 7 p.m. Where night work is done, 5½ hours to be a night's work previous to a holiday.

In case of disputes arising under provision of the agreement, if impossible of adjustment they shall be referred to a committee of three, one from each party, and a third selected by them. Decision of this committee shall be final and binding.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN—LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, NO. 85

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1927.

Scale for men: hours per week, 44. Wages, journeymen, $40.35. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter double time. Sundays and holidays, double time. All bindery men's work to be done by union members. No girl shall do journeymen's work.

Apprentice scale: minimum, first six months, 35 per cent; second six months, 40 per cent; third six months, 45 per cent; fourth six months, 50 per cent; fifth six months, 70 per cent; seventh six months, 80 per cent; eighth six months, 90 per cent.

One apprentice to every four journeymen. No apprentice may move to another bindery during his apprenticeship without the sanction of both parties to the agreement.

Scale for women: hours per week, 44; wages for journeywomen, $17. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentice scale, per week: minimum, first six months, $10; second six months, $11; third six months, $12.50; fourth six months, $14.50.

General clauses: In case of reduction of staff persons last employed shall be first discharged; and in case of increase of staff such persons shall be reinstated in reverse order.

In event of any misunderstanding matter shall be submitted to arbitration, one arbitrator being selected by each side and a third by them. The award shall be final.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO—CERTAIN MASTER INSULATORS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 20

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1925, to April 30, 1926.

Agreement to be binding within thirty mlies of Toronto city hall.

Working hours, 8 per day, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturdays.

Not more than one improver to a mechanic.

Overtime to 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double

time. No work on Labour Day except in emergency, when triple time shall be paid.

There shall be a trade board of one representative for each employer signing the agreement, and an equal number of union members. Board shall have the right to investigate all questions arising under the agreement, and may summon, question or examine any party to the agreement. Disputes shall be taken care of by the trade board, notice being given in writing by aggrieved party within two days. Regular meetings of the trade board shall be held quarterly and special meetings may be called. Voting shall be by secret ballot. The board may impose fines or other penalties where agreed by vote, shall see that the money is collected, and decide the disposition of same.

Lockouts and strikes must be ordered only by the Building Trades Employers' Association or the Building Trades Council. Disputes shall be referred to the trade board.

If the union fails to supply help, an emergency number may be employed and may work under permit until replaced.

Wages per hour, mechanics, 85 cents; improvers, first year, 45 cents; second year, 55 cents; thereafter, 65 cents. Improvers may try mechanics' examinations after four years.

Provision is made for paying board, railroad transportation and extra carfare when required.

Local No. 20 agrees that there shall be no limitations or restrictions placed on individual efforts of membership.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING December the department received information regarding twenty-five contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In twenty-two of these contracts the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Each of the remaining three contracts contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. These schedules are given below.

The following general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council appear in the twenty-five contracts above referred to:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the

same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours

Reconstruction of wharf in concrete at Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, F. A. Grothé & Fils, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 19, 1925. Amount of contract: Unit prices, approximate expenditures, $7,539. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Foreman	0·50 per hour	10
Carpenters	0·45 "	10
Concrete mixers	0·35 "	10
Concrete placers	0·35 "	10
Labourers	0·30 "	10
Carters (single)	4·00 per day	10
Carters (double)	7·00 "	10

Construction of a Signalling School building with a 13-inch brick wall and asbestos shingle roof at the Royal Canadian Navy Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, Williams, Trerise & Williams, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 8, 1925. Amount of contract, $5,629.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9·00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	7·00 "	8
Concrete workers	0·55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7·50 "	8
Labourers	0·45 per hour	8–9
Lathers	0·07 to 0·09 per yard	8
Lathers	8·00 to $10·00 per day (according to efficiency)	8
Marble setters	9·00 per day	8
Marble setters' helpers	5·50 "	8
Painters and glaziers	6·50 "	8
Plasterers	9·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	8·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers	5·00 "	8
Roofers	6·50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	8·00 "	8
Structural steel workers	9·00 "	8
Teamsters one horse and cart	7·00 "	9
Teamsters two horses and wagon	9·00 to $10 per day	9

Construction of a Gunnery Control building at the Esquimalt, B.C., Royal Canadian Navy Barracks. Names of contractors, J. Parfitt and F. Parfitt, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 2, 1925. Amount of contract, $8,754.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9·00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	7·00 "	8
Concrete workers	0·55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7·50 per day	8
Labourers	0·45 per hour	8–9
Lathers	0·07 to 0·09 per yard	8
Lathers	8·00 to $10·00 per day (according to efficiency)	8
Marble setters	9·00 per day	8
Marble setters' helpers	5·50 "	8
Painters and glaziers	6·50 "	8
Plasterers	9·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	8·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers	5·00 "	8
Roofers	6·50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	8·00 "	8
Structural steel workers	9·00 "	8
Teamsters one horse and cart	7·00 "	9
Teamsters, two horses and wagon	9·00 to $10·00 per day	9

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause

Dredging channel at Robertson's wharf, Port Mouton, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Contractors, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 10, 1925. Amount

of contract, Class "B," $0.67½ per cubic yard for overcast material and $0.90 per cubic yard for material dredged and scowed away (place measurement).

Construction of an extension to Cattle Shed at West St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, Kane and Parker, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, December 19, 1925. Amount of contract unit prices, approximate expenditure, $42,181.

Construction of a public building at Stouffville, Ont. Name of contractors, Stuart Brothers, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1925. Amount of contract, $17,623.

Construction of a breakwater at Port Maitland, Yarmouth County, N.S. Name of contractors, D. G. Kirk Woodworking Company, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, November 18, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $19,986.96.

Reconstruction of 587 feet of the east breakwater at Meaford, Grey County, Ont. Name of contractor, Myles Carver, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 14, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $8,877.

Reconstruction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at Haney, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, November 21, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,477.

Reconstruction of 864 lineal feet of the superstructure of the West Pier of the Eastern channel to Toronto harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Port Arthur Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $76,968.40.

Alterations (interior and exterior), main immigration hall, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 23, 1925. Amount of contract, $16,747.

Reconstruction of a portion of the superstructure of the wharf at Maria, county of Bonaventure, P.Q. Names of contractors, E. Nadeau and H. Nadeau, "Peter Nadeau and Sons, Registered," Grand Cascapedia, P.Q. Date of contract, November 21, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $12,885.12.

Construction of a wharf at Arisaig, N.S. Names of contractors, A. S. McMillan and C. R. MacDonald, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, November 20, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $9,965.97.

Construction of a public building at Gravenhurst, Ont. Name of contractors, the Schultz Brothers Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1925. Amount of contract, $19,900.

Construction of a public building at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, The Schultz Brothers Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1925. Amount of contract, $53,700.

Construction of 310 feet of proposed breakwater at Escuminac, Northumberland County, N.B. Name of contractors, Burpee Construction Company, Limited, Devon, N.B. Date of contract, December 7, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $43,991.

Electric light plant, etc., Lazaretto, Bentinck Island, B.C. Name of contractor, Allan H. Coulter, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 23, 1925. Amount of contract, $3,375.

Construction of a wharf at Main-à-Dieu, N.S. Name of contractors, Atlantic Dredging Company, Limited, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, November 24, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $8,609.90.

Construction of an extension to the jetty in the North Arm, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Constructing Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 1, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $30,772.16.

Construction of an addition to the public building at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractor, John Johnston, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, November 26, 1925. Amount of contract, $9,723.

Construction of protection works across the mouth of Portage Creek at the southern end of Lake Manitoba at Delta, Man. Names of contractors, P. La Cour and Knud Schioler ("La Cour and Schioler"), Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 28, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $29,046.

Construction of an extension to the landing wharf at Chandler, P.Q. Names of contractors, "Farley and Grant," Arthur E. Farley of Ottawa, Ont., and Percy R. Grant of Hazeldean, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $72,993.80.

Construction of a public building at Nelson, N.B. Name of contractors, Geo. Burchill and Sons, Nelson, N.B. Date of contract, December 4, 1925. Amount of contract, $7,989.76.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause

Repairing of highways on the Williamsburg Canals. Name of contractor, Frank Milligan, Iroquois, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately $5,204 estimated from estimated quantities).

Construction and erection of bridge at Mile 29.3, Buctouche S/D, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited. Date of contract, December 9, 1925. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in December, 1925, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 1,256 21
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	359 81
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	14,148 03
Stamping pads, inks, etc.	123 47
Mail bag fittings	27,779 34
Scales	842 29
Repairs to letter boxes, etc.	299 22
Cotton duck bagging	30,742 92
Satchels	500 63

HOURS OF WORK AND WAGES ON AMERICAN FARMS

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with various College authorities, has initiated a series of surveys on the living conditions in farm homes in the United States. The following information shows the length of the working day for the person who works his own land, and also the hours available for rest and recreation:—

In Alabama, where data were obtained from 198 families in selected localities during the survey ending August 31, 1924, the working day of the operator is 9.9 hours and that of the home-maker 10.1 hours excluding Sundays, with 3.8 hours rest and recreation within the home for the former and 4 hours for the latter.

In Kansas, information obtained from 406 families in selected localities during the survey ending December 31, 1923, shows that the working day of the operator and that of the home-maker is 11.7 hours excluding Sundays, with 1.8 hours rest for the former and 2 hours for the latter.

In Delaware County, Ohio, data obtained from 383 families during the survey ending September 30, 1923, show that the working day of the operator and of the home-maker is 11.1 hours excluding Sundays, with 2.6 hours rest and recreation in the home.

In Missouri, where data were obtained from 178 families in selected localities during the survey ending December 31 1923, the working day of the operator and that of the home-maker is 11.4 hours with 2.4 hours rest and recreation within the home.

In Lebanon Town, Newhaven County, Connecticut, where information was obtained from 110 families during the survey ending December 31, 1923, the working day of the home-maker is 13.2 hours with 0.9 hours rest and recreation in the home and 26 hours during the year for vacations.

Wages of Farm Workers.—A table of prevailing farm wage rates paid to farm workers, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows large variations between the rates prevalent in different parts of the country. The latest figures, for July 1, 1925, are as follows:—

In North Atlantic States per month with board, $46.35; without board, $67.34; per day with board, $2.73; without board, $3.54; in East North Central States per month with board, $40.41; without board, $54.45; per day with board $2.31, without board $2.99; in West North Central States per month with board $41.02; without board $54.14; per day with board, $2.22, without board $2.95; in South Atlantic States per month with board, $26.38; without board $37.41; per day with board $1.41, without board $1.84; in South Central States per month with board, $25.75; without board $36.56; per day with board $1.38, without board $1.71; Western States per month with board $52.92; without board $73.74; per day with board $2.49, without board $2.91; and in the whole country per month with board $34.94, without board $48.55; per day with board $1.89, without board $2.40.

An interesting table has also been published by the New York State College of Agriculture, for a series of years, showing the acreage of farm land (average values, including all improvements) purchased with one month's farm wages. The wages are cash wages, ex-

clusive of board. The figures are, therefore, a rough indication of the economic facts on which any purchase of land by a worker with a view to becoming an independent farmer, would have to be based. The variation over a period of 45 years of the amount of land thus represented by the worker's cash earnings is, in spite of some violent fluctuations, small; in other words, the worker's chances of independence have neither permanently improved nor gone back over a long period. (There was a noticeable increase between the figure for 1869, namely 0.44 acres, and that for 1880-81, namely, 0.65 acres). The last five years show an upward trend.

The amount of improved land purchasable by a farm-worker's monthly cash earnings in 1880-81 was 0.65 acres; in 1889-90, 0.62 acres; in 1899, 0.70 acres; in 1910, 0.49 acres; in 1920, 0.68 acres; in 1921, 0.48 acres; in 1922, 0.55 acres; in 1923, 0.68 acres; in 1924, 0.69 acres; and in 1925, 0.71 acres.

Labour Policy of Italian Government

The policy of the Italian Government with regard to trade unionism, which has attracted a certain amount of notice of late, is indicated in a Bill recently adopted by the Italian Parliament. The Bill lays down the conditions which are to govern the recognition by law of trade unions, whether of employers or workers; it contains detailed provisions with regard to levies, discipline, and official supervision; it provides for the registration of collective agreements; it establishes a system of industrial courts for the settlement of trade disputes; and it prescribes penalties for strikes or lockouts in connection with disputes within the jurisdiction of these courts. Under its provisions only one trade union is to be recognized for each class of workers or employers. Certain other unions are permitted to exist, subject to legislation already in force, but trade unions of officers or men of the Army and Navy, magistrates, and officials of certain public departments, are prohibited. The reference to industrial courts is compulsory in the case of all disputes relating to the enforcement of collective agreements and in the case of all disputes relating to the introduction of new conditions of labour in agriculture and the public utility services.

A particularly interesting provision is that whereby a recognized trade union (i.e., in the case of employers, an association whose members employ at least one-tenth of the labour employed in the industry and district concerned; in the case of workers, an association whose members constitute at least one-tenth of the total workers of the class and district concerned) is empowered to represent and levy contributions from all the employers or workers, as the case may be, of the class and within the district covered by the union, whether they are or are not members of the union. This, it is explained by the Minister of Justice, is one of the privileges which counterbalance the obligations imposed on such unions by the Bill. The Minister, in a personal interview, also emphasized the difference between the industrial courts and simple compulsory arbitration as established by legislation in certain other countries which had the character of compromise. The industrial courts ("labour magistracy") of Italy, he said, would not exist for the purpose of making business deals but of dispensing justice.

Pensions of School Teachers in Ontario

The second annual report of the Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund shows that pensions to the amount of $1,588,000 are now being paid to the school teachers and inspectors of the Province. The number of teachers on the fund is 499, of which number 338 are women, who receive $1,049,000. The maximum annual pension is $1,000 and the minimum $365, based on 40 years of service; it is compulsory on the part of all teachers and inspectors to contribute to the fund, which takes the place of the previous pension funds of Ontario. The teachers and inspectors contribute 2 1-2 per cent of their salaries to the superannuation fund, the Provincial Treasury contributing a similar sum. The report shows that at the age of 25 years the percentage of females leaving the teaching profession is 72, and of males 52. At 40 years of age, the figures are females 28, males 27; at 60 years one per cent and six per cent, respectively. At the latter age the proportion expected to retire on pension is 91 per cent of women teachers and 73 of males.

Of the women contributors to the fund between the years 1917 and the summer of 1924 there were 7,200 who ceased to contribute, and 850 men also dropped out in the same period. In the seven years the deaths of 153 women and 101 men were recorded.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1925

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued upward, both the family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being considerably higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.56 at the beginning of December, as compared with $11.23 for November; $10.58 for December, 1924; $10.73 for December, 1923; $10.39 for December, 1922; $11 for December, 1921; $14.84 for December, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for December, 1918; and $7.96 for December, 1914. Potatoes again showed a substantial advance, the increase in this item alone accounting for 22c. of the increase in the budget. Besides the increase in potatoes, less important advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter, sugar and milk. Slight declines occurred in the prices of beef, pork, bacon, lard, rolled oats, and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent, with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.87 at the beginning of December, as compared with $21.51 for November; $20.90 for December, 1924; $21.21 for December, 1923; $20.97 for December, 1922; $21.49 for December, 1921; $25.67 for December, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.64 for December, 1918; and $14.26 for December, 1914. Higher prices for coal in some localities caused an increase in fuel. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced to 163.5 for December, as compared with 161.1 for November; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918. Forty prices quotations were higher, forty-three were lower and one hundred and fifty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups advanced, two declined, while one remained unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced substantially, mainly because of higher prices for wheat, flour and other milled products, hay and straw. Higher prices for cattle, hogs, beef, milk, butter and furs caused an advance in the Animals and their Products group. The Wood and Wood Products group was slightly higher, chiefly because of higher prices for wood pulp. The Iron and its Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group both showed slight increases. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group both declined, the former mainly because of lower prices for cotton, cotton yarn, silk, sash cord and jute, and the latter due to declines in copper, lead, silver and tin.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. In the former group lower prices for fruit, bacon, cheese, vegetables and fresh eggs were more than offset by the higher prices for flour, fish, beef, milk, butter and spices. In producers' goods the increase was due to higher prices for materials for the fur industry, the chemical using industries, the meat packing industries, the milling industries and for miscellaneous producers' materials. Prices for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industries and for the metal working industries were slightly lower.

In the grouping according to origin domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced, while articles of mineral origin showed a slight decline. Raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, due to higher prices for grains, tobacco, live stock, beef, milk, furs and antimony. The increases in these commodities more than offset lower prices for fruit, vegetables, raw sugar, rubber, cotton, wool, jute and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were higher, mainly because of higher prices for flour and milled products, butter, glycerine, rolling mill products and wood pulp.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, advanced substantially to 152 for November, as compared with 145 for October; 146 for September; and 148 for November, 1924. Grouped by stage of manufacture raw materials, producers' goods and consumers' goods advanced. Grouped by origin both domestic goods and imported

goods were higher. Export goods also advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of exports rose from 161.12 for November to 163.97 for December, while that for imports declined from 166.27 to 161.24. The combined index of both exports and imports fell from 163.69 to 162.61.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-1924," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1919, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to decline, sirloin steak averaging 27.4 cents per pound in December, as compared with 27.7 cents in November, rib roast 20.4 cents per pound in

December and 20.6 in November, and stewing beef 11.3 cents per pound in December and 11.6 cents in November. Declines occurred in most localities. Veal also showed a general decline, averaging 18.2 cents per pound, as compared with 18.6 cents in November. Mutton was unchanged in the average. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former averaging 28 cents per pound in December, as compared with 28.7 cents in November, and the latter 26.7 cents per pound in December, as compared with 26.9 cents in November. Bacon and boiled ham also averaged slightly lower. In fresh fish, cod steak and halibut were higher, while white fish declined slightly. Finnan haddie declined from 20.8 cents per pound in November to 20.4 cents in December. Lard showed little change, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Eggs showed a substantial general advance, fresh averaging 64.7 cents per dozen in December, as compared with 57.2 cents in November and 48.2 cents in October; and cooking averaging 51.3 cents per dozen in December, 48.7 cents in November and 43 cents in October.

Higher prices for milk were reported from Three Rivers, St. John's, Montreal, Toronto and Medicine Hat. Dairy butter advanced in many localities, averaging 46.1 cents per pound, as compared with 44.7 cents in November, while creamery was slightly higher, averaging 50.6 cents per pound. Cheese advanced slightly, averaging 33.5 cents per pound.

Lower prices on bread were reported from Truro, Quebec and Montreal. Flour advanced slightly, averaging 5.2 cents per pound. Rolled oats were somewhat lower. Rice and tapioca were steady. Canned vegetables showed a slight decline, tomatoes averaging 17.2 cents per two and one-half pound tin, peas 17.9 cents per two-pound tin and corn 16.9 cents per two-pound tin. Potatoes showed a general advance, averaging $2.62 per ninety pounds, as compared with $1.96 in November and $1.48 in October. Evaporated apples were down from 20.1 cents per pound in November to 19.8 cents in December. Raisins were slightly higher at an average of 17.3 cents per pound. Granulated sugar advanced in most localities and averaged 7.9 cents per pound. Coffee and tea showed little change.

Anthracite coal was up from an average of $17.41 per ton in November to $18.02 in December. Higher prices were reported from Halifax, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Belleville, Peterboro, Oshawa, Brantford, Kitchener, Stratford, Owen Sound, Sudbury, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William. Bituminous coal was up from an average of $10.31 to $10.42. Hardwood was little changed in the average at $12.16 per cord. No changes were recorded in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat prices advanced to higher levels during December. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.57 per bushel, as compared with $1.42 in November. The low price for the month was $1.44⅜ reached on the 21st, and the high $1.70 on the 7th. Short stocks existing abroad and the suspension of Russian exports, together with reports of a short crop from the Argentine were considered to to be the causes of the upward movement. Coarse grains showed considerable fluctuation but were generally somewhat weaker, yellow corn at Toronto being 92 cents per bushel as compared with 96¾ cents in November; Western barley 63 cents per bushel, as compared with 63½ cents in November; Western oats 48 cents per bushel, as compared with 51 cents in November; and flax seed $2.26 per bushel, as compared with $2.29 in November. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat being up at Toronto from $8.11 per barrel to $9.20. Oranges at Toronto fell from $6-$9.50 per case to $5.50-$6, and lemons from $6 per case to $4-$5. Apples were slightly lower at $6.50 per barrel. Ceylon rubber was down from $1.05 per pound to 99 cents. Raw sugar fell from $3.74 per hundred to $3.71½. Coffee at Toronto declined one to two cents per pound. Ontario tobacco rose from 18 cents per pound to 22 cents. Potatoes at Montreal declined from $2.80 per bag to $2.66, and at Toronto from $2.50-$3 per bag to $2.50-$2.75. Turnips and carrots were slightly lower. Turpentine fell 7 cents per gallon to $1.58. Hay at Toronto advanced from $15.29 per ton to $15.60 and straw from $8.84 per ton to $9.60. Western cattle at Winnipeg rose from $6.57½ per hundred pounds to $7.03, and choice steers at Toronto from $7 per hundred pounds to $7.17. Hogs at Toronto were up from $12.35 per hundred pounds to $13.25, while sheep continued to decline, being $5.06 per hundred pounds, as compared with $6.75 in November. Whitefish advanced from 17 cents per pound to 21 cents, and salt mackerel from $7 per barrel to $7.50. Mink skins advanced $1 each to $13 and muskrat skins from $1.10 each to $1.35. Dressed beef at Toronto advanced two cents per pound to 18 cents. Milk at

Montreal advanced from 25 cents per gallon to 29 cents. Creamery butter was slightly higher. Cheese at Toronto fell from 27 cents per pound to 24 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 75-80 cents per dozen to 72-75 cents, while storage eggs were slightly higher at 43½ cents per dozen. Cotton prices showed little change, averaging 20.1 cents per pound at New York as compared with 20.8 cents in November. Cotton yarn was down from 43½ cents per pound to 40½ cents. Jute declined from $16.17 per hundred to $15.90. Raw silk at New York was slightly lower. Non-ferrous metals were generally lower, copper declining from $16.55 per hundred to $15.80; lead from $9.40 per hundred to $8.85; silver from 71½ cents per ounce to 69⅛ cents, and tin from 64½ cents per pound to 64 cents. Antimony advanced slightly to 18 cents per pound.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Nov. 1925	Jan. 1925
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**109·9**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·1**	**153·5**	**160·9**	**161·1**	**163·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fru.ts, etc.)	67	111·6	130·2	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	137·8	135·2	174·0	171·5	178·8
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	104·4	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	143·7	141·6	139·8	152·3	153·9
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	100·2	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	184·8	207·1	195·0	187·9	187·3
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	174·1	176·4	156·8	159·2	159·6
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	107·2	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	156·4	168·7	158·1	147·1	147·3
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	108·6	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·5	95·1	101·5	107·9	106·0
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	96·4	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·1	182·5	177·6	177·2	177·2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	107·4	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·7	162·2	154·4	156·8	158·0
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	124·1	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·0	127·0	165·1	166·7	173·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	133·0	130·1	156·7	161·2	166·4
III.—Forest	21	94·3	88·5	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	174·1	176·4	156·9	159·2	159·6
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	101·9	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·9	156·8	152·1	151·1	150·9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	113·9	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	148·0	142·7	159·3	160·2	163·5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	110·9	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	155·5	156·4	159·9	157·0	159·8
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**105·9**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**154·1**	**153·0**	**152·2**	**164·4**	**165·8**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**111·0**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**150·2**	**152·1**	**154·9**	**170·4**	**173·0**
Beverages	4	101·7	119·4	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	218·8	229·1	248·3	244·1	242·4
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	130·1	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	139·2	123·6	184·9	161·2	177·8
Chocolate	1	102·0	104·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	100·3	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	133·0	130·1	156·7	161·2	166·4
Fruits	8	101·6	111·7	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	194·4	165·8	167·7	167·5	152·5
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	101·5	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	136·3	121·9	129·2	141·1	145·8
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	108·9	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	144·0	154·4	138·2	159·8	160·7
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	148·5	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	181·8	234·4	170·4	143·0	143·0
Vegetables	10	122·9	98·6	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	122·8	165·4	130·6	316·3	305·1
Eggs	2	104·4	96·5	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	196·3	203·0	198·5	201·2	195·7
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·9	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	100·0	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	164·0	160·9	159·7	147·0	151·4
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**99·3**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**159·0**	**154·2**	**148·9**	**156·8**	**156·8**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	107·6	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	162·9	158·3	153·8	150·9	150·9
Household equipment	13	93·0	96·7	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	157·7	152·8	147·3	158·7	158·7
Furniture	3	102·8	104·7	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	120·3	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	342·6	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	96·5	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	156·2	151·6	146·3	157·5	157·5
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**114·2**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**143·8**	**141·0**	**156·8**	**148·8**	**153·1**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**96·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**188·0**	**185·3**	**181·3**	**180·7**	**180·7**
Tools	4	98·1	96·8	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	211·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	96·4	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·9	184·4	180·6	180·7	180·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	97·1	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	186·5	203·6	197·4	177·4	176·3
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**116·1**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**139·0**	**136·2**	**154·2**	**145·3**	**150·1**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	90·3	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	164·0	166·3	151·3	152·7	152·7
Lumber	14	91·1	83·4	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·5	165·8	146·1	149·6	149·7
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	119·8	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	184·3	189·1	192·5	189·5	189·5
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	103·3	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·8	165·7	160·8	157·6	157·3
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**121·9**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**133·3**	**129·5**	**155·3**	**143·7**	**149·5**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	100·5	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	190·2	215·8	199·0	190·0	189·3
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	50·0	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	237·3	245·0	262·4	270·1	299·0
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	114·0	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	110·9	85·0	102·9	103·4	101·7
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	107·4	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	112·9	118·4	117·6	116·9	116·0
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	123·5	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	159·3	153·9	151·9	151·9	156·3
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	108·8	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	99·6	89·6	99·6	110·4	113·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	145·2	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	125·4	107·1	191·7	156·9	169·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	123·2	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	150·0	150·0	159·0	150·5	157·7

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1916	Dec. 1917	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Nov. 1925	Dec. 1925
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	46·6	51·6	62·4	73·4	69·4	71·2	53·4	52·8	53·8	52·4	55·4	54·8
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	32·2	33·8	43·4	50·8	45·6	46·0	29·4	28·6	28·8	27·6	29·6	29·4
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	17·5	19·3	24·7	27·5	25·5	28·0	19·0	18·0	17·9	17·2	18·6	18·2
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	20·8	24·2	30·4	34·2	32·3	33·4	24·3	26·5	27·0	26·7	28·6	28·6
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	19·7	23·7	32·7	36·7	35·7	38·8	26·5	26·4	24·6	23·8	28·7	28·0
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	36·0	41·2	62·4	69·6	70·6	70·6	51·8	52·2	48·6	45·8	53·8	53·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	26·3	30·9	44·6	51·3	51·8	57·0	40·3	41·0	37·5	33·1	41·7	41·3
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	36·2	47·6	65·8	73·8	77·8	70·4	43·8	46·0	46·0	46·6	49·6	49·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	45·4	56·7	60·8	71·3	82·4	88·8	67·7	60·3	60·1	63·3	57·2	64·7
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	35·4	44·9	50·7	59·7	68·5	73·9	56·2	46·1	47·0	50·0	48·7	51·3
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	52·2	59·4	70·8	82·2	88·8	93·6	80·4	71·4	73·2	73·2	71·4	72·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	65·4	84·2	94·8	104·4	132·4	118·6	84·8	76·4	83·4	78·2	89·4	92·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	37·4	49·0	51·3	58·1	72·6	65·3	48·0	41·4	46·1	43·7	50·5	50·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	24·3	29·9	33·2	34·8	40·9	40·0	32·7	$30·6	$33·4	$28·9	$33·4	$33·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	22·0	28·2	30·3	32·8	37·6	37·9	29·1	$30·6	$33·4	$28·9	$33·4	$33·5
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	66·0	91·5	112·5	118·5	118·5	133·5	106·5	100·5	100·5	111·0	115·5	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	35·0	54·0	65·0	69·0	67·0	70·0	49·0	$44·0	$43·0	$52·0	$51·0	$52·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	23·5	27·0	33·5	40·5	39·5	38·5	28·5	27·5	27·5	30·5	29·5	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	12·2	13·6	19·2	25·2	29·0	30·8	19·0	$20·8	$20·8	$21·6	$21·8	$22·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	16·6	23·8	32·6	32·0	23·0	21·8	17·2	16·8	17·4	16·8	16·2	16·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	12·2	13·8	17·5	22·8	26·6	28·2	22·3	22·5	18·7	19·9	20·1	19·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	12·7	13·3	16·6	19·4	25·2	26·1	18·2	19·1	16·9	15·4	15·5	15·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	30·8	37·2	43·2	49·6	53·3	53·6	38·0	37·2	48·0	38·4	31·2	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	14·2	17·6	20·0	22·6	25·2	25·2	18·0	17·6	23·2	18·2	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	9·7	9·9	12·5	15·6	15·9	15·1	13·6	$14·8	$17·2	$17·5	$17·9	17·8
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	10·0	9·7	11·9	15·1	16·5	16·1	15·0	$14·8	$17·2	$17·5	$17·9	$17·8
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·6	14·3	15·2	13·5	13·5	13·4	14·3	15·3	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	42·0	64·0	70·7	62·0	86·7	75·3	52·8	37·9	47·1	44·3	65·4	87·4
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 8·13	$ 10·11	$ 12·24	$ 13·65	$ 14·73	$ 14·84	$ 11·00	$ 10·39	$ 10·73	$ 10·58	$ 11·23	$ 11·56
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·4	c. 4·5	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	53·0	63·1	69·8	81·8	83·1	125·9	110·1	114·3	112·6	104·4	108·8	112·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	37·0	47·3	55·6	63·6	64·0	92·3	72·6	75·3	71·5	64·6	64·4	65·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	41·5	44·5	60·8	79·8	80·0	87·8	81·1	78·8	79·3	78·6	77·2	76·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	30·2	32·2	44·0	57·7	60·0	69·1	60·0	58·9	59·1	57·4	56·3	56·4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	23·0	23·1	25·6	27·8	29·6	40·5	31·6	31·1	30·2	30·4	30·2	30·3
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 1·85	$ 2·10	$ 2·56	$ 3·11	$ 3·17	$ 4·16	$ 3·55	$ 3·58	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·37	$ 3·40
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 3·97	$ 4·09	$ 4·45	$ 4·83	$ 5·54	$ 6·62	$ 6·90	$ 6·95	$ 6·92	$ 6·93	$ 6·87	$ 6·87
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·26	$ 13·98	$ 16·33	$ 19·30	$ 21·64	$ 23·49	$ 25·67	$ 21·49	$ 20·97	$ 21·21	$ 20·90	$ 21·51	$ 21·87

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	$ 5·61	$ 5·83	$ 6·82	$ 7·29	$ 7·76	$ 8·24	$ 9·98	$ 12·36	$ 13·92	$ 14·77	$ 14·63	$ 11·27	$ 10·51	$ 10·96	$ 10·67	$ 11·36	$ 11·75
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·90	6·95	8·65	10·81	12·00	12·42	12·79	10·08	9·48	9·58	9·61	10·35	10·59
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	8·11	9·87	12·24	13·58	14·32	14·76	11·05	10·51	11·09	10·99	11·56	11·83
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	7·76	9·74	11·83	13·07	13·95	14·05	10·58	10·00	10·10	9·92	10·83	11·06
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	8·11	10·27	12·39	13·62	14·75	14·91	10·83	10·31	10·66	10·42	11·15	11·57
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	8·43	9·98	11·67	13·29	15·20	14·38	10·63	9·87	10·19	10·02	10·46	10·73
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	8·32	10·34	12·05	13·86	15·15	14·52	11·04	10·25	10·57	10·67	10·98	11·18
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·47	8·36	10·35	12·25	13·80	15·16	14·56	10·63	10·09	10·50	10·93	11·08	11·35
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	8·65	10·66	12·67	14·54	15·64	15·93	12·02	11·45	11·77	11·66	12·29	12·44

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**27·4**	**22·1**	**20·4**	**14·7**	**11·3**	**18·2**	**28·6**	**28·0**	**26·7**	**41·3**	**45·4**	**60·4**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**30·5**	**25·8**	**21·3**	**16·6**	**12·8**	**14·2**	**24·5**	**27·0**	**26·9**	**39·5**	**44·3**	**61·6**
1—Sydney	29·5	23·5	21·2	16·2	13·8	14	25	29	26·9	40	44	60·6
2—New Glasgow	27·1	24·6	19·3	14·2	10·8	14·2	21·5	23·9	25·3	37·1	42·2	61·8
3—Amherst	22·5	22·5	15	14	12	15	25	25	26·5	40	40	60
4—Halifax	33·7	24·2	25·3	16·3	13·8	14·8	26·2	29	25·8	38·3	42·8	58·6
5—Windsor	35	30	22	20	12	15	25	25	.....	.....	48	65
6—Truro	35	30	25	19	14·3	12	.....	30	29·8	42	49	63·3
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	25·2	24·3	20·6	15·4	13·2	18	20·6	24·8	24·6	40·3	44·6	60
New Brunswick (Average)	**29·1**	**24·0**	**21·3**	**16·6**	**12·4**	**14·3**	**24·3**	**26·9**	**26·8**	**41·4**	**46·8**	**59·5**
8—Moncton	27·6	23·3	17·8	16·5	11·8	.....	30	27·5	25·4	40·5	47	59·3
9—St. John	32·5	22·6	24·3	15·3	11·3	16	24·5	28·3	28	39·7	44	58·5
10—Fredericton	32·5	27·5	25	20·2	14·3	12·5	20	27·5	27·9	41	46	60
11—Bathurst	23·7	22·5	18·2	14·4	12	.....	22·5	24·2	25·7	44·5	50	60
Quebec (Average)	**23·6**	**20·7**	**20·0**	**13·4**	**9·7**	**16·0**	**25·6**	**24·3**	**26·6**	**36·3**	**40·2**	**58·9**
12—Quebec	24	21·9	20·2	14·6	10·3	19	26·2	24·8	25·7	36·6	39·3	57·1
13—Three Rivers	24	23·4	20·5	13·8	9·8	13·3	20·6	24·5	30·9	40	46	61·3
14—Sherbrooke	32	25	27·6	17·4	12·8	16	.....	25	26·8	37·8	41·1	66·3
15—Sorel	21	17·8	19	12·3	7·8	14·3	22·7	22·5	25·3	34	37·5	55·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·3	18	15	11·3	7·3	18·7	22	21·5	24·2	34·3	38·3	55
17—St. John's	21·8	20	21·8	11·7	9·7	18·3	31·3	25	28	36·7	39	60
18—Thetford Mines	18·3	19	15·3	14·3	11	.....	.....	21·7	25·7	30·5	35	53·5
19—Montreal	26·9	21·9	23·8	13·1	9·7	12·6	27·4	27·5	27·2	40·1	43·1	62·4
20—Hull	23·2	18·9	17·2	12·3	8·9	15·8	29·3	26·4	25·4	37·1	42·3	58·7
Ontario (Average)	**28·1**	**22·4**	**21·2**	**15·3**	**11·8**	**20·5**	**28·3**	**28·7**	**27·1**	**39·8**	**43·2**	**59·9**
21—Ottawa	25·1	19·4	19·4	14·1	10·2	18·6	27·3	27·7	26·6	39·9	44·2	60·8
22—Brockville	30·7	24	21·7	13·6	11·9	17	27·5	29·3	25	41	44·8	56·8
23—Kingston	25·7	20·3	20·9	14·9	10·4	15·6	23·7	26·8	25·4	37·5	40·9	55·1
24—Belleville	25·2	19·2	21·8	14·8	10·2	19·7	30	28·3	25·2	41·9	43·8	60·8
25—Peterborough	29·7	25·1	22·3	16·9	12·9	20·3	28	28·9	29	39·8	42·7	60
26—Oshawa	25·8	21·3	20	14·4	12·7	21·7	29	28·4	27·5	38·3	41·7	56·9
27—Orillia	27·4	22·8	20·1	15·8	11·9	20·8	26·3	27·7	27·2	39·4	41·7	59·3
28—Toronto	29·4	21·6	22·4	14·6	12·8	21·6	30·9	28·4	27·5	40·1	44·8	61·4
29—Niagara Falls	28·4	22·6	20·4	15·8	11	24·2	31·7	31·5	27·7	40·7	43·5	60·3
30—St. Catharines	26·4	21	21·5	15·5	11·1	22·5	28·8	30	28·8	39·8	42·4	59·1
31—Hamilton	31·5	23·4	25	16·2	13·8	21·3	27	28·9	34	40·5	44·6	60·8
32—Brantford	27·7	22·1	21·2	15·1	10·8	19·2	29	30·1	25	39·6	41·5	58·5
33—Galt	23·5	20·3	18·5	14·5	12·8	22	25	27·5	30	41·1	44·6	59·9
34—Guelph	26·6	21·4	19	14·8	13·3	21	25	25·6	27	38·7	40·2	56·3
35—Kitchener	27·9	24·7	20·5	16·9	12·5	21·1	.....	29·4	25	38	40·9	57·7
36—Woodstock	31·1	24·4	22·8	15·8	13·3	18·1	28·3	26·8	25	39	41·3	58·6
37—Stratford	30	25	21·1	17·6	13·4	21·4	28·8	27·9	24·2	40·8	43·8	61·1
38—London	28·6	23·3	21·7	15·3	11	21·5	28	28·6	26·8	39·9	42·7	58·3
39—St. Thomas	24·3	19·3	18·6	13·8	10·5	18·3	22·5	27·5	27·5	40·4	43·5	59
40—Chatham	27·5	22·3	20·2	14	11·3	22·5	26·7	28·4	27·6	39·6	43·5	62·4
41—Windsor	26·1	20·5	21·4	14·2	11·1	21·5	28·3	28·1	24·4	39·1	42·3	59·3
42—Sarnia	30·6	23·3	24·2	18	13·9	22·2	28·3	30·0	29	38·8	42·5	59
43—Owen Sound	25	20·5	21	15·8	12·8	21·4	.....	28	26·6	41·1	42·3	59·3
44—North Bay	35·8	29·5	28·3	17·3	11·1	22	28·5	30·5	26·8	38·2	42·8	61·5
45—Sudbury	29·8	24·1	21·3	16·6	11·3	23·6	30·7	30·5	27·6	40·3	44·3	61·8
46—Cobalt	30·3	23·9	22·6	15·5	10·7	20	32	30	28·6	40·6	44·5	62·5
47—Timmins	26·7	23·3	20	14·3	11·3	21	26·7	30	.....	39·4	45	59
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·2	25·1	21·5	16·8	11·6	21·5	32	30·3	27·6	38·8	42	61·1
49—Port Arthur	27·3	19·3	18·9	13·9	10·7	16·6	33·5	28·4	28·4	41·2	47·4	63·1
50—Fort William	27·7	19·5	17·7	13·6	11·5	16·8	28·8	28·6	25·3	40·2	45·8	65·4
Manitoba (Average)	**23·7**	**17·3**	**17·7**	**12·0**	**9·1**	**14·0**	**27·5**	**26·2**	**23·3**	**39·6**	**43·7**	**59·5**
51—Winnipeg	24·5	16·7	17·8	11·4	9·1	13·9	26	26·4	22·1	39·6	44·4	58·4
52—Brandon	22·8	17·9	17·5	12·5	9·1	14·1	28·9	26	24·5	39·5	42·9	60·5
Saskatchewan (Average)	**25·8**	**19·3**	**17·2**	**12·4**	**9·3**	**15·0**	**31·3**	**26·9**	**25·3**	**45·1**	**51·7**	**64·2**
53—Regina	26·2	18·5	17·4	11	10	13·6	31·4	25·3	.....	46·1	54·3	67·9
54—Prince Albert	22	16·1	13·3	11·5	8·5	14·3	31·3	28·6	25·5	44	48·4	59·2
55—Saskatoon	23·6	18·3	18	12·6	9	14·6	30·4	26·9	24	43·8	46·8	58·5
56—Moose Jaw	31·3	24·4	20·1	14·3	9·8	17·4	32	26·6	26·3	46·3	57·2	71·1
Alberta (Average)	**24·1**	**17·6**	**15·6**	**11·5**	**8·7**	**13·9**	**31·4**	**26·9**	**24·7**	**45·3**	**50·1**	**58·4**
57—Medicine Hat	25·5	17·3	16·6	12·2	8·7	15·3	33	28·2	26·3	48	53·6	58·3
58—Drumheller	25	20	15	12·8	9	15	35	30	25	50·8	55·8	61·7
59—Edmonton	24·4	16·5	16·8	11·8	7·9	14·5	32·3	27·6	24	40·8	43·7	55
60—Calgary	20·6	14·9	14·5	9·6	8·2	12·7	25·9	25·7	24	42·7	48·5	59·4
61—Lethbridge	25·2	19·1	15·2	11·3	9·5	11·8	31	23	24	44·3	48·8	57·8
British Columbia (Average)	**30·1**	**24·2**	**22·2**	**14·9**	**12·4**	**21·1**	**35·9**	**32·6**	**28·4**	**49·4**	**54·2**	**63·3**
62—Fernie	30	25	22	15	10	20	.....	32	31·5	51	55	61·2
63—Nelson	31	25	23·5	16·5	13·9	19	35	35	29·3	45·6	50·7	62·1
64—Trail	20	25	20	15·6	11·2	21·1	36·6	34·4	29·2	55	60	63·3
65—New Westminster	27·5	22·9	21·1	14·9	12·5	20·9	35·6	29·4	29·8	46·1	51·4	61·1
66—Vancouver	29·9	22·5	22·9	13·6	13	21·7	38	31·6	27·1	49·4	53·5	66·4
67—Victoria	28·5	21·4	22·6	14	13·5	22·3	33·9	29·4	25·2	52	56·3	62·6
68—Nanaimo	31	24	21·8	16·7	14·1	26·9	37	33	25	48	52	64·4
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	27·5	24	13·1	11	17	35	36	30	48	55	65

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1925

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·6	29·9	20·4	13·9	58·5	20·9	20·4	35·0	24·7	64·7	51·3	12·0	46·1	50·6	
13·0	26·8	.....	.....	53·0	17·9	17·0	27·5	25·5	61·3	53·1	11·5	47·0	54·0	
10	30	.....	.....	60	18·2	16·4	28·6	25·6	60	55	b12-14	44·4	53·4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	16·9	18·7	27·6	23·9	61	53·5	13	46·8	53·8	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	15	25·3	24	57·5	55	9	45	52·4	3
12	.....	.....	.....	50	18·1	16·6	26·2	25·8	72·9	57·1	14	46·1	54·2	4
15	25-30	.....	.....	50	18	18	32	28·3	56·2	41·5	10	52·5	55	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·9	17·5	25·4	25·6	60	56·6	10	47·2	55·4	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	16·9	19	38·6	24·7	50·6	46·3	9-12	43	48	7
12·0	35·0	.....	.....	53·8	18·0	18·0	32·3	24·4	62·9	54·5	12·3	46·5	53·2	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·6	17·5	35·1	24·1	68	54·1	10-12	50·9	55	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	17	15·7	32·8	24	64·6	56·3	14	47·2	53·1	9
12	35	.....	.....	50	18·4	17·7	33·3	24·6	65·6	57·6	12	48·7	51	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·1	21	27·8	25	53·3	50	12	40	53·7	11
15·1	30·8	19·5	9·3	59·2	21·1	22·4	29·6	23·1	61·9	48·6	11·6	45·6	48·4	12
10	25	.....	.....	50	22·5	21·8	31·7	24·3	64·7	44·3	12-14	45·2	48	12
15-20	30	.....	10	.....	20	23·3	33·6	24	59	46·5	14	46	47·9	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	24·2	20·8	32·2	22·3	70	53·9	a11·1	47·2	50·7	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	25	22	22·8	56·5	46·6	8	.....	46·3	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·4	22·8	62·7	52	9	40	46·7	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	25	35	24·2	61·2	54	11	48	49·6	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	27·4	22·2	55	47·4	13	46·7	49	18
18	35	28	.....	75	21·3	22	32·3	20·8	67·1	47·7	14	46·3	49·3	19
15	30	.....	.....	60	18·8	18·8	29·4	24·2	60·5	45·4	11	45·1	48·2	20
18·9	30·6	22·4	10·8	64·0	20·4	19·7	37·2	24·0	66·0	51·4	11·8	46·9	50·1	21
18	30	22	10	.....	20·7	21·2	36·9	24·4	75·2	53·4	11	48·5	50·6	21
16-18	32-35	28-30	10	70	22·4	19·8	40·8	24·6	63·8	49·6	10	45	50	22
12·5-15	30-32	20-22	10	.....	18·5	18·2	34·5	22·1	72·5	53·1	10	45·7	48·8	23
.....	.....	18	8	.....	22·5	21·3	31·9	24·5	65·6	56·7	a9	48	50	24
25	35	25	.....	.....	19·1	21·7	32·8	24·4	64·2	45·9	10	46·1	48·5	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	20	19·2	35·3	24·5	69·6	46·3	13	46·3	48·8	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19·2	32·9	24·5	57·8	50·6	10-11·5	46·4	50·5	27
16	30-32	22	10	72	22·6	17·7	37·7	23·6	65·3	50	a13·3	47·3	50·3	28
22	35	.....	.....	.....	25	19·9	39·6	23·9	76·3	56·1	12	46	51·9	29
.....	30	30	.....	.....	19·5	19·9	41·2	23·5	67·5	49·3	12	46	49·5	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	20·4	16·4	40·7	23·5	80·5	51·8	13	46·1	50·7	31
18	28	25	15	.....	18·9	16·5	32·6	23·3	71·3	46·7	12	46·8	49	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	20·6	35	24·2	65·3	50·1	a11·8	47·8	49·8	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	19·8	18·3	34·3	23·3	71·5	50·2	10-11	47·3	49·6	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	20	18	31·1	23·5	68·7	55·4	a11·8	48	49·2	35
20	30	22	15	.....	20	19	33·2	22	63	50	8	45·1	48·7	36
20	35	25	10	.....	22·3	20	36·8	22·1	61·8	49·3	12	45·8	49·4	37
16	25	.....	.....	60	20·3	18·7	39·9	23·8	62·5	56·9	10	46·8	49·1	38
20-25	30	25	10	50	19·1	20·5	40·9	23·9	60·7	54·4	10	48·4	49·6	39
18	30	20	12	.....	19	21·8	37·4	24·3	58·8	51·1	12	46·4	50·9	40
22	35	25	.....	.....	23·3	19·3	41·9	23·1	59·9	53·7	15	48	51·4	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20	21·3	43·8	25	65·6	55	a12	50	51·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	33·6	23·6	59·5	48·9	11	45·7	47·4	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·5	22·7	43·5	24·6	64	50·2	12	47·8	50·4	44
.....	30	24	10	60	21·3	19·6	40	25·4	69·4	49·1	15	48	51·1	45
.....	30	15	.....	70	19·7	22·1	39·1	25·6	61·1	52·5	15	.....	52·5	46
.....	25	15-20	.....	.....	16·5	20	26·5	23	68·3	51·3	a14·3	50	52·8	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19·5	22·9	39·3	23·8	62·3	50·8	13	46·8	51	48
18	30	16	9	.....	19·6	15·8	38·8	25·6	61	52·9	a12·5	42·5	49·5	49
15	30	16-18	.....	50-60	22·5	20·3	44·2	26·5	65·6	52	a12·5	.....	50·4	50
.....	30·0	19·0	.....	.....	22·7	18·6	36·2	25·1	64·9	47·1	11·0	43·6	48·1	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·7	17·6	41·3	25·4	73·3	50·2	12	44·9	48·8	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	21·7	19·5	31	24·7	56·4	43·9	10	42·3	47·4	52
23·8	29·4	15·0	.....	.....	24·2	22·8	33·7	26·6	59·4	46·8	12·5	40·3	48·2	
25	30	.....	.....	.....	21·7	22·5	33·4	27·5	62	48·2	13	39	47·7	53
20	25-30	12	.....	.....	25	23·8	25·8	26·3	51·4	43·2	11	40	49·6	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	21·3	37·9	28·1	61·1	45·9	12	39·3	46·3	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	23·7	37·6	24·6	62·9	50	14	43	49·2	56
23·4	27·8	15·4	20·0	.....	23·6	22·8	38·2	27·0	67·9	50·9	11·7	42·6	50·1	
30	30	17	25	.....	25	25	40·8	28·1	69·3	53·8	12	42·8	51·4	57
25	30	15-20	.....	.....	25	25	36·6	28	67	50·3	a12·5	45	51·9	58
17·5-20	23-25	12·5	15	.....	21·5	22	33·6	25·7	70	52	a11·1	42·5	48·5	59
25	30	15	20	.....	24·3	21·1	42·5	27·8	64·3	46·8	11	39·2	49·2	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22	20·7	37·5	25·6	68·9	51·5	12	43·3	49·5	61
21·1	27·1	20·0	17·8	.....	23·2	22·5	37·5	26·6	69·2	54·6	13·8	49·1	53·7	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	25	25	43·5	26·6	64·3	52·5	a12·5	.....	53·2	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	35·2	26·6	68·2	52·5	a14·3	47·5	53·1	63
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	32·8	27·3	73	53·3	15	42·5	50	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	19·3	19·3	36·2	26·1	65·5	55	10	52	53·6	65
20	25	.....	16·5	.....	21	19·3	37·3	25·8	68·3	53·4	10	48·3	53·4	66
18	30	.....	20	55	22·5	20·9	34·2	25·6	64·4	51	a14·3	48·4	54·1	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	22·5	22·8	37·8	27·1	71·2	60	14	55	57·2	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	22·5	43·3	27·5	79	58·7	20	50	55	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·5**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**5·2**	**5·8**	**11·0**	**13·3**	**17·2**	**17·9**	**16·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**33·6**	**8·2**	**18·0**	**5·9**	**6·2**	**10·0**	**14·9**	**19·6**	**19·1**	**18·4**
1—Sydney	33·5	8	19	6·0	6·5	10·7	14·7	18·9	18·8	18
2—New Glasgow	32·9	8	17·2	5·5	5·5	9·9	14·4	18·3	17·9	17·6
3—Amherst	32	8·7	18·5	5·8	6·5	9·5	14	20·4	20·2	18·2
4—Halifax	35	8	18·3	5·5	6·1	9·5	13·4	19·3	18·1	17·5
5—Windsor	34·8	8·3	18·3	6·8	6·6	10	17·6	22·3	21·6	21
6—Truro	33·6	8	16·8	5·5	6·2	10·4	15	18·6	18	18
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30	7·4	19	5·5	6	10·8	15·7	18·7	18·2	18·1
New Brunswick (average)	**32·9**	**8·8**	**18·3**	**5·6**	**6·1**	**10·7**	**15·1**	**17·6**	**18·0**	**16·6**
8—Moncton	35	9·3	18·3	6·0	6·3	11·8	14·3	18·5	18·2	17·6
9—St. John	32·7	8·7	18·7	5·3	6·3	9·5	15·6	16·1	16·1	15
10—Fredericton	30·2	8-8·7	18	5·6	5·9	11·4	14·6	16·2	18·6	15·5
11—Bathurst	33·7	8·7	18·2	5·6	6	10	16	19·5	19·2	18·2
Quebec (average)	**31·7**	**6·5**	**18·1**	**5·3**	**6·3**	**9·8**	**13·9**	**15·4**	**17·8**	**15·7**
12—Quebec	33	7·5	18	5·6	6·1	9·8	13·1	15·5	17·6	15·6
13—Three Rivers	34	5·3	18·7	5·5	7	9·7	15·7	15·7	19·9	15·8
14—Sherbrooke	33·1	8	18·1	5·2	6·5	10·6	14·8	16·4	19·3	16·5
15—Sorel	29·4	6	17·8	4·7	6	9·4	13·1	14·3	18·4	15·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·5	5·3	17·7	5·0	6	9·9	13·7	15·2	17·6	16·2
17—St. John's	31·7	6	17·8	5·2	6·7	9·5	13·3	16·	18·3	16·4
18—Thetford Mines	30	6·7	18·1	5·2	6·5	10·6	14·8	16·4	17·9	16
19—Montreal	32·3	5-3·8	18·1	5·5	5·5	10·2	12·7	15·1	15·9	15·2
20—Hull	31·9	6·7	18·6	5·7	6·3	8·7	14·3	14·3	15·6	13·8
Ontario (average)	**33·4**	**7·3**	**18·2**	**4·8**	**5·4**	**11·6**	**13·6**	**16·7**	**16·6**	**15·7**
21—Ottawa	30·9	8	18·5	5·1	6·2	11·2	12·7	15·5	16·3	15·5
22—Brockville	32	6·7	17·9	5·2	5·3	10·5	13·5	17·9	17·4	15·8
23—Kingston	32	6·7	15·8	5·2	4·9	10·8	12·9	14·8	14·8	14·2
24—Belleville	30·9	6·7	17·9	4·8	5·2	11·2	13·2	16·6	16·8	13·8
25—Peterborough	34·1	7·3	16·9	4·7	4·8	11·4	12·5	16·4	16·1	14·7
26—Oshawa	34·9	7·3	16·5	4·2	5	12·5	12·8	16·6	16·1	15·8
27—Orillia	33·8	6·7	18·1	4·9	4·7	12	12·5	16·5	17	16·4
28—Toronto	35·1	7·3	18·5	4·8	5·3	11	12	15·6	15·7	15·1
29—Niagara Falls	33·5	7·3	19·1	5·1	5·2	12·2	13·9	17·5	17·6	17·1
30—St. Catharines	31·3	7·3	18	4·5	5	12·1	12·2	15·5	15·4	15
31—Hamilton	35·1	7·3	17·6	4·4	5·4	10·9	12·7	16	16·1	14·8
32—Brantford	33·7	7·3	17·8	4·3	5	11·8	12·5	15·4	15·5	14·3
33—Galt	33·2	6·7	19·3	4·8	4·9	12·1	13·2	15·5	16	15·3
34—Guelph	34·1	7·3	18·4	4·5	5·3	10·7	11·8	16	14·8	14
35—Kitchener	33	7·3	18·6	4·3	4·9	11·8	13·5	15·4	15	15·2
36—Woodstock	31·9	7·3	18	4·5	4·8	11	13·8	15·1	15·1	14·8
37—Stratford	33·5	7·3	18·5	4·8	5·5	11·9	13·5	17·7	17·8	15·5
38—London	34·9	7·3	19·1	4·7	5·5	11·8	15	17·2	17·3	15·7
39—St. Thomas	31·8	7·3	19·3	4·7	5·4	12·4	14·5	16·5	16·5	15·1
40—Chatham	33·5	6·7	18·6	4·5	5	11·5	14·1	17	16·3	16
41—Windsor	32·2	8	19·1	4·6	5	12·2	14·6	16·4	16·7	15·9
42—Sarnia	36·8	6	18·7	4·4	5·5	12·7	15	19·3	18	18·3
43—Owen Sound	34·3	6·7	18·6	4·4	5·2	11·4	14·3	15·4	16·2	15·2
44—North Bay	34·4	8	16·5	5·2	7·1	11·8	15·7	16	15·9	15
45—Sudbury	33·7	8	.....	5·1	6·7	12·3	15·1	18	18·5	16·9
46—Cobalt	33·3	8·7	19	5·5	6·8	12·1	15·3	19·2	19·9	18·8
47—Timmins	33·5	8·3	17·5	5·2	5·5	10·1	12·5	18·8	17·9	18
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·4	8	19	5·0	5·7	12·6	15·6	15·9	16·3	15·7
49—Port Arthur	32·9	6·7	18·8	5·0	5·3	10·4	13·3	16·9	16·8	16·7
50—Fort William	34·2	6·7	18·5	5·3	6·3	12·4	13·1	19·2	19·2	17·8
Manitoba (average)	**34·0**	**7·2**	**19·0**	**5·2**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**13·9**	**18·9**	**19·0**	**18·6**
51—Winnipeg	34	7	19·6	5·2	5·9	12·6	13·1	19	18·8	18·4
52—Brandon	34	7·3	18·3	5·2	5	10·4	14·7	18·7	19·1	18·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**34·8**	**8·0**	**17·6**	**5·2**	**6·1**	**11·0**	**13·1**	**19·0**	**19·9**	**19·3**
53—Regina	35·5	8	16·7	5·2	5·8	12	12·4	19·1	20·1	18·8
54—Prince Albert	33·8	8	16·5	5·1	7·8	8·5	12·5	19·2	20	19·5
55—Saskatoon	34·3	8	17·5	5·3	5·6	11·9	14·8	19	19·3	19·5
56—Moose Jaw	35·6	8	19·5	5·2	5·3	11·4	12·8	18·5	20	19·5
Alberta (average)	**34·9**	**8·6**	**18·5**	**5·3**	**6·1**	**11·1**	**11·5**	**17·1**	**20·1**	**19·5**
57—Medicine Hat	35·6	8·9	17	5·4	6·2	11·8	11·9	17·2	20·6	18·9
58—Drumheller	38·3	10	18·3	5·2	5	10·4	14·7	19·2	20·8	22
59—Edmonton	30·9	8	19	5·0	5·7	10·2	9·2	15	19	18·7
60—Calgary	36·1	8	18·9	5·5	7·9	12·3	11·2	16·6	19·8	19·4
61—Lethbridge	33·7	8·3	19·3	5·2	5·7	11	10·5	17·6	20·1	18·4
British Columbia (average)	**35·0**	**8·6**	**20·1**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**10·7**	**9·9**	**18·0**	**18·8**	**18·1**
62—Fernie	35·5	8·1	17	5·4	6·1	12·4	11·5	19·8	18·8	20
63—Nelson	34·4	10	17·5	5·4	5·6	11·7	11·2	17·2	20·7	20·9
64—Trail	33·3	9·3	17	5·4	5·5	10·8	8·8	16·7	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	34·4	7·4	23	5·4	5·9	9·6	8·4	16·9	16·9	16·6
66—Vancouver	35·4	7·4	23·3	5·5	6·1	9·8	9·9	16·4	17·4	16·1
67—Victoria	36·5	8	20·4	5·4	6·8	9·9	9·4	17·7	19·7	17·5
68—Nanaimo	35·4	8·9	20	5·3	6·5	10	10	18·4	18·6	16·7
69—Prince Rupert	35	10	22·3	5·8	8	11	10·1	20·6	20	18·7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1925

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium, size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·1	4·9	2·623	48·3	23·3	19·8	15·7	17·3	18·5	·885	29·4	·773	46·9	
8·1	5·2	2·515	45·0	21·2	19·5	16·2	18·3	20·2	·941	31·7	·899	50·6	
8·1	5·1	2·73	51·8	.....	19·5	17·1	19·7	20·8	·925	32·3	·907	.....	1
7·8	4·8	2·18	38·8	25	20	16·1	17·2	20·2	·87	30·9	·73	50	2
7·5	5·4	2·25	40	17·5	20	15·5	17·3	20	·90	31·6	1 00	45	3
7·9	4·9	2·84	52·5	24·5	17·6	15·7	17·5	19·6	·898	28·9	·756	55	4
9·5	6	2·70	45	17·5	21	17·5	19·6	20·6	1·05	35	1·10	.....	5
7·6	5·1	2·39	41·7	21·6	19	15·1	18·4	20·2	1·00	31·6	·90	52·5	6
7·9	4·6	1·67	31·8	15·2	20	15·6	15·4	19	1·00	30·6	·875	60	7
7·9	4·8	2·633	47·0	21·3	19·8	16·6	17·6	19·3	·891	30·2	·832	46·9	
8·3	4·5	2·61	46·7	20	20	17	17·5	20·3	·81	33·5	·762	50	8
8	4·5	2·74	49·1	25	19	15·7	17·3	18·3	·83	29·7	·75	42·5	9
7·2	4·8	2·93	49	15	20	17	17·4	18	·923	26·9	·817	45	10
7·9	5·5	2·25	43·3	25	20	16·6	18·2	20·6	1·00	30·5	1·00	50	11
7·8	6·2	3·013	52·7	26·7	18·5	16·5	18·4	19·6	·996	29·3	·817	46·0	
8·7	6·6	2·72	49·4	27	18·3	18·7	19·1	18·5	·944	26·7	·85	46	12
8	7·3	3·02	49·2	25·7	20	16·3	19	18	1·04	31·9	·875	46	13
7·4	5·6	3·24	56·9	28·6	19·7	16·6	18·8	20·6	1·08	32·6	·775	49·3	14
7·6	6·8	2·84	51	.....	15	16	18·3	22·5	1·03	30	.....	43·3	15
7·8	5·6	3·00	50	25	19	17·2	17·8	16·5	1·02	27·5	·80	44	16
8	6·2	3·42	55	.....	19·3	14·4	20·8	21·7	·977	30	·95	45	17
6·7	6·3	2·95	55	28·6	19·7	16·6	18·8	20·6	1·08	32·6	·775	49·3	18
7·8	4·9	3·24	57·2	29·2	18·8	15·1	17·6	18·8	·988	27	·759	45·7	19
8·4	6·3	2·69	50·8	22·5	16·7	17·5	15·5	19·6	·806	25	·75	45·8	20
8·2	5·0	2·856	52·4	21·9	18·9	15·5	16·7	17·6	·862	27·8	·731	43·9	
8·3	5·4	2·77	50·3	25·2	18·1	16	16·4	19·8	·851	29·8	·671	46·3	21
7·7	4·6	3·13	53·3	16	18	15	16·6	17	·923	31·7	·716	44·6	22
7·9	5	3·25	57	23·9	18·3	15·3	16·4	16·8	·877	26·5	·724	41·7	23
8·5	5·3	3·29	60	14·3	.....	14·4	15·9	16·8	·868	25·6	·72	43·4	24
9·1	4·8	3·13	55·4	17·3	19	14·5	16·2	17·1	·915	27·7	·718	41·5	25
8·7	4·4	2·46	55	15	15	15	17·7	18·2	·863	26·7	·68	49·3	26
7·8	4·9	2·79	50	17	17·5	14·8	15·3	16·7	·877	28·6	·754	42·5	27
8·6	4·8	3·04	54·9	19·1	17	14·2	15·7	16·8	·784	24·1	·664	42·8	28
9·4	5·2	2·98	61·3	19·5	.....	17	17·1	17·6	·92	29·9	·84	46	29
8·6	4·8	3·30	60	23·3	.....	14·8	16·1	15·6	·853	24·8	·724	43·1	30
8·5	4·6	2·73	51·3	17·5	18	14·7	15·8	15·7	·81	24·1	·696	42·2	31
7·1	4·5	2·67	45·7	14·7	.....	14·9	15·2	15·2	·756	25·3	·682	37	32
8·1	4·5	2·51	46·5	17·9	.....	15·6	16·2	17·2	·824	25·1	·665	41·7	33
7·9	4·6	2·82	48·8	17·5	.....	13·9	14·3	15·4	·741	25	·662	39·9	34
7·9	5·1	2·45	48·8	15·5	.....	16·1	15·3	16·4	·773	26·4	·706	38·6	35
7·7	5·1	2·50	45	18·3	.....	15	14·8	15·5	·798	26	·697	40·6	36
6·6	5·2	2·73	49·6	16·2	.....	15·6	17	17	·924	28·5	·76	42·5	37
7·4	5	2·53	48·3	18	.....	15	16·2	16·6	·88	27·2	·748	45	38
7·3	5·3	2·58	46·2	24·8	.....	14·9	16·1	16·5	·892	26·8	·778	41·6	39
6·6	3·8	2·82	50	20·6	.....	15·1	15·6	15·5	·895	28	·722	41·1	40
8·2	5	3·10	55·4	27·5	.....	17	17·8	17·8	·848	27·6	·748	42·6	41
7·6	5	2·87	50	19·3	15	16·7	18	18·7	·953	32·5	·85	41·7	42
7·8	4·5	2·74	48·9	14	.....	15	15·2	16·6	·805	28·8	·884	43·2	43
8·1	4·9	2·98	55	31·7	19·3	13·6	16·4	17·6	·917	31·4	·77	47·1	44
9·2	6	3·00	56·7	32	20	18	18·3	20·5	·975	28·8	·775	47·5	45
10·2	6·2	3·64	62·5	.....	22·5	19·3	20·6	21·3	·983	30	·742	53·3	46
9·1	5·8	3·65	73·3	55	18·5	15·2	21	19·3	·917	28·3	·725	53·3	47
8·7	5·5	3·14	56·4	27·2	19·2	14·4	16·8	21	·812	27·5	·71	44·3	48
8·5	5·1	2·01	37	27·6	22	16·1	17·6	19	·814	30·7	·693	45·7	49
8·5	4·7	2·08	39·2	28	25	17	18·9	22·8	·817	31·9	·706	47·2	50
8·6	4·2	1·645	31·7	.....	19·2	16·5	17·8	18·8	·796	29·2	·753	47·4	
8·6	4·2	1·99	38·4	.....	18·4	16·6	17	19·4	·80	29·2	·689	47·2	51
8·5	4·2	1·30	25	.....	20	16·4	18·5	18·1	·792	29·2	·817	47·5	52
8·6	4·6	1·746	34·8	.....	21·9	16·2	18·0	20·9	·841	31·1	·743	52·1	
8·3	4·4	2·29	41·3	.....	19·2	16·8	17·9	20·8	·834	28·4	·742	50·4	53
8·7	5·5	·885	18·8	.....	25	14·2	18·8	20	·838	32·7	·75	50	54
9·1	4·7	1·52	33·2	.....	23·8	16·3	18·5	21·1	·833	31·1	·756	56·1	55
8·3	3·8	2·29	45·8	.....	19·4	17·4	16·8	21·7	·858	32	·725	52	56
8·0	4·1	1·800	37·5	45·0	22·4	15·0	17·6	18·9	·839	30·2	·776	50·5	
8·1	4·5	1·84	35·8	.....	22·5	14·2	17·5	20·3	·90	30	·779	55	57
8·2	5	2·21	45	.....	20	16·4	18·5	18·1	·792	29·2	·817	47·5	58
7·4	3·5	1·14	23·8	55	20·6	13·3	17·1	19·1	·776	29·1	·729	47·4	59
8·5	3·9	2·11	45·8	35	26	15·3	17·2	17·8	·85	29·5	·753	51·7	60
7·6	3·6	1·70	36·9	.....	22·8	15·8	17·6	19·3	·875	33·3	·80	51	61
8·1	3·6	2·699	50·8	.....	20·8	14·9	16·8	17·6	·863	32·0	·771	50·9	
9·8	3·4	2·42	47·5	.....	21·6	16·5	22	23·5	·916	34·2	·816	51·6	62
8·3	3·2	2·61	51·2	.....	23·7	17·6	15·9	17·8	·919	37	·806	54·3	63
8·1	3·4	2·11	43·3	.....	17	15	15	16	·90	35	·80	48·6	64
7·2	3·6	2·56	50	.....	17·5	13·8	16·1	15	·825	30	·734	48	65
8	3·7	2·84	48·2	.....	18	13·4	16·4	16·1	·765	27·5	·688	45·7	66
7·8	3·6	2·97	51·4	.....	22·5	13·2	15·5	16·9	·845	29·2	·75	48·6	67
7·6	3·2	2·72	49	.....	.....	14·9	16·5	17·3	·85	33	·74	55	68
8	4·7	3·36	66	.....	25	15	16·6	18·3	·883	30	·833	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	7·9	7·5	61·0	71·3	27·4	15·3	3·6	45·2	61·3	12·5	7·4
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·4	7·9	65·7	70·7	30·1	12·4	4·2	48·6	47·1	13·3	8·2
1—Sydney	8·5	8·2	70	71·9	31·7	15·5	4·3	58·2	52·4	13·3	8
2—New Glasgow	8·4	8·2	66·4	71·5	30	12·7	3·6	41·2	40	13·6	8·3
3—Amherst	8·4	7·7	66·6	69·4	29·3	10·5	4·5	46·6	47·5	13·2	7·7
4—Halifax	7·8	7·2	60·2	69·1	29·3	13·6	4·2	51·8	48·4	12·4	8
5—Windsor	9	8·2	65	70·3	30	11·1	4·6	44	44	14·3	8·3
6—Truro	8·2	7·7	66	72	30	11·2	3·9	49·6	50	13·2	8·8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7·6	7·1	64·4	70	28	15·5	3·4	48·7	45·1	13·4	7
New Brunswick (Average)	7·8	7·3	64·5	72·4	27·3	12·6	3·7	47·2	42·8	12·5	7·3
8—Moncton	8·3	7·6	66·3	76	28·3	12·2	3·5	48·7	40·4	14	7·7
9—St. John	7·3	6·7	64	66·4	25·8	11·3	3·5	54	45	12·6	7·2
10—Fredericton	7·7	7·5	60	74	25	12·9	3·8	42	41·6	10·8	7
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	67·5	73·1	30	14	4	44	44	12·7	7·2
Quebec (Average)	7·5	7·0	58·6	69·1	26·7	13·8	3·6	46·4	69·7	11·0	7·0
12—Quebec	7·3	7	60·7	70·2	26·7	16·4	3·7	44·3	66·7	11·6	7·4
13—Three Rivers	7·9	7·3	60·5	71·5	26·1	13	4·4	47·1	75·8	11·6	7·4
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	6·9	60·3	72·7	27·5	13·8	3·3	47·5	65·7	10·9	6·9
15—Sorel	7·6	6·9	54	59	27	11·6	3·9	44	70	11·3	7
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	6·9	56·3	64·4	26·3	12·5	4·3	45·5	80	10·5	6·9
17—St. John's	7·6	7	58·8	70	25	14·8	3·4	50	65	11·3	6·8
18—Thetford Mines	7·3	6·9	60·3	72·7	27·5	13·8	3·3	47·5	65·7	10·9	6·9
19—Montreal	7·2	6·9	60·2	69·9	26	14·7	3·3	46·9	70·8	11·1	7
20—Hull	7·5	7·1	56·7	71·7	28·3	13·2	3·2	45	67·5	10	6·8
Ontario (Average)	7·8	7·5	61·3	71·0	26·3	13·3	3·3	44·0	59·7	11·9	7·3
21—Ottawa	7·4	7	62·9	70·1	26·6	12·9	3·5	47·8	58·5	11·6	7·1
22—Brockville	7·8	7·2	59·3	70	26	12·4	3·7	41·3	59·9	12	7·2
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	54·5	67·3	25·1	12·2	3·3	44·3	50·9	10·7	7
24—Belleville	7·6	7·2	61·3	67·7	25·1	13·3	3·4	43·6	63·6	11	7
25—Peterborough	7·5	7·4	61·9	67·8	25·3	13·9	3	42	52·4	12·9	7·5
26—Oshawa	8·5	8·1	63·3	73·5	25	12·5	3·4	53·3	60	12·2	7
27—Orillia	7·6	7·4	62·3	68·6	24·6	14·1	3·3	41·3	52·4	12	7·7
28—Toronto	7·6	7·1	62·9	71	24·5	12·2	3·1	44	54·8	10·1	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·5	60·3	75·2	25·6	13·5	3·3	45·5	57·1	11·2	7·1
30—St. Catharines	7·8	7·7	61·3	73	24·5	11·8	3·3	39·3	58·4	11·1	7·1
31—Hamilton	7·4	7·2	62·5	71·1	24·9	11·9	3·1	43	59·6	10·5	6·6
32—Brantford	7·4	7·2	60·2	70·2	24·6	12·1	3·1	40·7	61·6	10·8	6·2
33—Galt	7·4	7·1	69·1	62·8	24·5	13·6	3	46·4	59·9	10	6·3
34—Guelph	7	6·9	59·3	71	24·1	12·9	3·4	41·3	55·8	11	6·1
35—Kitchener	7·7	7·5	49·6	69	24·4	13	3·2	41·9	55·6	11·2	6·7
36—Woodstock	7·1	7	61	68·8	24	12·1	2·8	41·8	53·8	11·5	6·7
37—Stratford	7·6	7·4	58	69	25·2	12·5	3·4	45	49·9	11·6	7·1
38—London	7·8	7·5	64·5	70·9	25·5	13·9	3·6	45·9	54·8	11·2	8
39—St. Thomas	7·9	7·8	66·6	74·1	25·9	13·5	3·1	46·9	63·3	12·3	7·6
40—Chatham	7·7	7·3	58·6	68·7	25·8	12·6	3·6	41·1	60·3	11·3	7·1
41—Windsor	7·6	7·5	59·9	71·5	25·7	12·8	3·1	41·9	54·8	11	7·4
42—Sarnia	7·7	7·2	66·6	71·7	28·3	13·3	3·6	46·7	77·5	11	7·7
43—Owen Sound	8	7·6	64·5	71·4	25·8	11·9	2·9	48·4	53·6	11·8	8·1
44—North Bay	8·3	8	68·3	74	30	14·7	3·2	45	60	15·5	7·8
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·4	58·8	75	28·3	13·1	3	41·3	70	15	7·5
46—Cobalt	9	8·5	60	72	30	15	4·1	46	62·5	14·6	8·5
47—Timmins	8·7	8·2	63·3	73	30	16·7	4	40	65	15	7·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·1	7·9	57	74·1	29·4	14·5	3·6	42·5	63	13·7	7·7
49—Port Arthur	7·8	7·6	55·7	73·3	27·9	14·3	3·1	43·6	72·5	10·6	7·8
50—Fort William	7·9	7·7	65·4	73·8	31·1	14·8	3·2	47·5	70	12·6	8·7
Manitoba (Average)	8·1	7·9	58·8	68·9	27·7	13·4	3·6	40·5	63·4	13·3	8·1
51—Winnipeg	8	7·7	59·2	68·5	27·7	11·9	3·5	41·8	59·2	13·2	7·8
52—Brandon	8·2	8·1	58·3	69·2	27·6	14·8	3·6	39·2	67·5	13·3	8·3
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·1	7·7	62·4	74·7	30·1	21·0	3·7	44·5	80·1	14·5	8·0
53—Regina	8	7·6	59·3	71·4	28·7	k21·9	3·3	40	78	14·2	8·1
54—Prince Albert	8	7·7	63·8	75·4	31·7	k20	3·8	47·5	80	15	9·1
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·7	61·1	75·8	29	k23·1	3·9	46·7	87·5	15	7·4
56—Moose Jaw	8·5	7·8	65·4	76·1	30·8	k18·8	3·8	43·8	75	13·8	7·5
Alberta (Average)	8·3	7·8	57·4	73·5	27·6	17·7	3·8	42·0	64·7	13·9	7·7
57—Medicine Hat	8·3	8·1	57·1	76·1	28·6	k18·9	3·6	41·4	77·5	13·9	7·7
58—Drumheller	8·2	8·1	58·3	69·2	27·6	k14·8	3·6	39·2	67·5	13·3	8·3
59—Edmonton	8·2	7·5	52	71·3	26·4	k17·7	3·8	39·6	56·6	13·8	h8
60—Calgary	8·1	7·5	61·1	75·5	27·8	k17·2	3·8	46	60·7	13·6	7·7
61—Lethbridge	8·8	7·7	58·3	75·4	27·8	k20	4	44	61	15	6·9
British Columbia (Average)	7·7	7·2	58·7	72·5	28·7	24·3	3·9	48·2	68·0	13·8	7·5
62—Fernie	8·3	7·7	65·8	70·4	28·3	k22	4·2	53·3	70	14·6	h6
63—Nelson	8·2	7·6	63·1	76·4	29	k30·3	3·9	46·4	73·7	14	h8·3
64—Trail	7·7	7·2	57·5	69·2	26·6	k27·5	3·4	41·6	65	13·7	h8·3
65—New Westminster	7·3	6·9	56·3	72·7	30	k19·1	4	46·7	66·1	13·8	h8·3
66—Vancouver	7·4	7	57·1	72	28·6	k25	3·8	46·1	60·5	12·1	h7·5
67—Victoria	7·1	6·8	55·9	69·5	29	k18·4	3·7	51·7	55	13·1	h7
68—Nanaimo	7·7	7·4	57	73	30	k21·8	3·7	50	68·3	15	h7
69—Prince Rupert	8·2	7·3	56·6	76·6	28·3	k30	4·5	50	85	13·7	7·6

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite, f. Poplar, etc. g. In British Columbia coal-oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). h. Small bars 5c. k. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. n. The higher price

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1925

Coal		Wood							Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
18·019	10·422	12·159	14·539	9·016	10·622	9·822	30·3	13·6	27·473	19·552	
18·667	9·300	9·250	10·100	6·600	7·650	5·500	34·2	14·8	22·750	15·083	
.....	a7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	a7·35	.....	.....	.....	8·00	.....	35	15	22·00	14·00	2
17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
n20·00–22·00	11·00	12·00	14·00	10·00	12·00	8·00	32	14	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
18·00	11·00	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	b4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
.....	9·50–11·00	.....	8·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	37	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
15·50	10·00	11·50	12·50	7·00	8·00	b9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
17·833	10·750	10·625	12·125	7·000	8·583	7·050	30·3	14·5	27·000	19·250	
.....	10·00–12·50	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
15·00 18·00	8·50–13·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	b8·00–9·00	26–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
18·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	b4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
19·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
17·250	10·125	13·239	15·230	9·000	10·688	11·188	28·1	14·3	22·889	14·875	
16·50	10·00	b14·67	b14·67	b12·00	b12·00	b12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
o19·00	10·00–11·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	b8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
o17·75	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
.....	10·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
n16·00–18·00	.....	.....	b16·67	.....	b12·00	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
15·00	10·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	b10·00	b12·00	27–28	15	p23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
18·00–18·50	.....	.....	b12·00	.....	b9·00	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
17·50	7·50–9·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	b16·00	30	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
17·00	.....	b16·00	b17·23	7·00	9·00	b9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
17·665	11·190	13·568	15·991	10·038	12·678	11·435	27·7	12·5	28·973	20·950	
16·50–17·00	9·25	12.00–13.00	14·00–15·00	8·00	10·00	b7·00–7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15·50–16·00	10·50	.....	b16·00	.....	b11·20	.....	28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
16·00	8·50–10·00	15·50	16·00	10·50	13·00	b14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
18·00	.....	14·00	15·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
17·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
18·00	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	b13·00	25–28	13	s20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	26
16·75–17·00	9·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	b7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
16·00	11·50–14·00	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
15·50	10·00	c	c	c	c	c	30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
15·50	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
16·00–18·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	13·00	14·00	b10·00	27–30	10	25·00–40·00	15·0)–25·00	32
17·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	b12·00	25	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
17·00	13·00	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	b12·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
17·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
16·00	10·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	b10.67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
16·50	13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	b12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
17·00–20·00	8·50–14·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	b15·00	25	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
17·00	11·00	14.00–15.00	b16.00–20·00	.....	.....	b16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
18·00	11·00–13·00	.....	b20·00	.....	b18·00	b9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
16·00	10·00	c	b & c 26·00	c	b & c 22·00	c18·00	25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
.....	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
16·50	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
17·50	12·00	.....	11·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
21·50	12·00–14·00	.....	b15·00–19·00	.....	b10·50–15·00	b12·75	30	15	x	25·00	45
24·00	15·50	13·00	b15·00	13·00	b12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
c27·00	18·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	r	25·00–35·00	47
14·75	8·00–12·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	b6·50	27–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
19·00	8·50–14·00	10·00	b12·00	9·00	b10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
19·00	8·00–13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	12·500	11·000	12·125	7·250	8·750	.....	33·8	15·0	35·000	24·500	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	10·188	7·750	12·500	10·000	13·000	12·333	33·1	15·0	35·000	23·750	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
.....	d9·50	f6·00	f7·50	.....	.....	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	10·25	.....	f & b 18·00	.....	b18·00	b14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	6·688	.....	.....	10·000	11·000	8·500	33·8	13·4	28·125	19·500	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25·00	17·50	57
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	w	w	58
.....	d5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	b6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	d6·00–11·50	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	b13·00	40	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	a5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
.....	10·248	.....	.....	9·375	10·458	5·670	g35·4	15·1	25·813	20·125	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	9·75–11·75	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	b9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·00–11·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·75–11·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	5·00	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·55–11·50	.....	.....	7·50	b10·00	b4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	a7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

for British coal. o. British coal. p. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. r. Mining company houses $20; others $40-$60. s. For new tenants $30-$35 and $20-$25. w. Company houses $10-$20; others $30-$35. x. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35.00.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The tables of index numbers published quarterly with this article as well as tables of index numbers of wholesale prices by groups and cost of living index numbers of the principal countries will be found in the Supplement to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, "Prices in Canada and other Countries".

Great Britain

The Board of Trade index number for November, on the base 1913=100, was 153.7, a decline of 0.7 per cent from the October level. Foods advanced slightly owing to a rise in the price of cereals. Non-foods declined 1.4 per cent, the principal change being a decline of 6.2 per cent in the price of cotton.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), rose 2.1 per cent in November to 132.9, after having declined in September and October. The recovery was most marked in "materials" which rose by 2.8 per cent, textiles gaining 7.4 per cent. Foods rose 0.9 per cent, vegetable food and sugar, coffee and tea rising, while animal food declined.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 156.7 on November 30, a decline of 1 per cent from the figure for one month earlier. Foods rose about 5 per cent and materials fell 1.5 per cent. The groups cereals and meat and fish showed the greatest rises and cotton fell, owing to the good American crop.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour declined 2 points to the level 175 on January 1. Foods declined 3 points to 171, and fuel and light rose from 180 to 180-185. Rent remained at 148, clothing at 225, and sundries at 180.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, rose 1.7 per cent to 577 in September. The principal changes were rises in the groups food products, glass products, textile products, resin products and raw rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living for a working-class family of the lowest category rose slightly in October to 140.90. There were slight rises in all the groups of the budget.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale* rose 3 per cent in October, being 584, on the base July, 1914=100. The rise in industrial materials was accountable for the change, minerals and metals rising 12 per cent, textiles rising 2.8 per cent and miscellaneous goods rising 2.3 per cent. Vegetable foods rose slightly and other food groups declined.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, calculated each week, showed a slight upward tendency in November. Goods produced rose steadily and goods imported declined. Farm products rose quite sharply and industrial materials fell slightly. The groups cereals and potatoes, fats, sugar, meat and fish, colonial products and hops all rose and the groups hides and leather textiles, and minerals and petroleum declined. Coal and iron showed no change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce rose one point in November to 155, on the base respective months of 1913=100. Raw materials rose three points and semi-manufactured and completely manufactured goods showed no change. In the separate groups there was very little movement, vegetable and animal foodstuffs both showing slight advances.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Union of Swiss Co-operative Stores for December was 163 on the base June, 1914=100. This was the lowest level for the year, whereas in both of the previous years the December figure stood above those for the other months. Food prices were noticeably lower than in the previous year.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13 = 1000, rose 12 points to 1813 in October. The principal changes were increases of 2.8 per cent in agricultural produce, of 3.5 per cent in the groups wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese, and of one per cent in chemicals and manures. There was a decline of 1.7 per cent in building materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices of food in 25 towns, on the base prices in 4 chief centres in 1909-13=1000, was 1656 in October, an increase of 1.3 per cent. Dairy produce and meat both rose and groceries remained unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, showed practically no change in the general level of wholesale prices from October to November, the number being 157.7 as compared with 157.6. Farm products declined 1 per cent from the October level, as did clothing materials and house furnishing goods. Prices were higher in all other groups, ranging from less than 1 per cent in the case of building materials and chemicals and drugs, to 3 per cent in the case of miscellaneous articles. The index number of the group fuel and lighting rose 1.8 per cent although quotations for anthracite coal were omitted.

Gibson's index number of 22 articles of food, on the Dun system of weighting, was 91.4 in December, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the November average. This made the average for the year 1925 90.2, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the yearly average for 1924, and the highest since 1920.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts, having as base average retail prices in 1913=100, recorded an increase of one-half of one per cent in November, owing to higher retail prices of food, clothing and fuel. Foods went up about 0.7 per cent, due to increases in the prices of potatoes, eggs, cheese, meal, rice, flour, onions, evaporated apples and dried beans, which were partially offset by slight decreases in prices of meat, lard, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, prunes and vinegar. Fuel and light showed an increase of 2.9 per cent, due to higher prices of anthracite coal. The clothing index rose slightly owing to increases in the prices of gloves, women's underwear, and shoes.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following "statement of social ideals" was adopted recently at a meeting of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States:—

(1) A reciprocity of service, group interests, whether of labour or capital, must always be integrated with the welfare of society as a whole, and society in its turn must ensure justice to each group.

(2) A frank abandonment of all efforts to secure something for nothing, and recognition that all ownership is a social trust involving Christian administration for the good of all and that the unlimited exercise of the right of private ownership is socially undesirable.

(3) The abolition of child labour and establishment of standards for the employment of minors which will ensure maximum physical, intellectual and moral development.

(4) Freedom from employment one day in seven, and the eight-hour day as the present maximum for all industrial workers.

(5) The provision of safe and sanitary conditions, especially protecting women, and adequate accident, sickness and unemployment insurance, together with suitable provision for old age.

(6) An effective national system of public employment bureaux to make possible the proper distribution of the labour forces of America.

(7) That the first charge upon industry should be a minimum comfort wage.

(8) Adequate provision for impartial investigation, publicity, conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

(9) The right of labour to organize with representatives of its own choosing and, where able, to share in the management of industrial relations.

(10) Encouragement of the organization of consumers' co-operative societies for the more equitable distribution of the essentials of life.

(11) The supremacy of service, rather than the profit motive, in the acquisition and use of property on the part of both labour and capital, and the most equitable division of the product of industry that can be devised.

FUEL SUPPLIES AND THE STRIKE OF ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS IN THE UNITED STATES

IN previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to the strike of anthracite coal miners in the United States on September 1, 1925, negotiations for a renewal of the agreement, then expiring, having been unsuccessful (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1925, page 1235).

The President of the United States, in his message to Congress at the opening of the session in December, advocated legislation to carry out some of the recommendations of the United States Coal Commission, including those for federal regulation of the anthracite coal industry during an interruption in mining, and that regional consolidation of the mines should be brought about. A number of bills were introduced by members of Congress to provide for regulation by the Government.

The municipal authorities in the anthracite mining districts in Pennsylvania, meeting in Harrisburg on December 16, after the rejection of the proposals of the State Governor in November by the operators, proposed to call a meeting of the two parties to the dispute a week later at Scranton. The operators agreed to come if it was understood neither party would bring up for discussion the Governor's proposals. The union officials stated they would consider other proposals but would bring up for discussion the Governor's proposals. Accordingly no conference resulted.

Towards the end of December, the scale committees of the two parties to the dispute met at New York, to resume the negotiations broken off at Atlantic City on August 4. The chairman of the joint conference brought down a proposal for a ten-year agreement, the 1925 wage scale to be in force till September, 1926, and a board of nine, three appointed by the operators, three by the miners, and three by the President of the United States, to sit in at all conferences regarding changes from the previous agreement, and to decide all matters not agreed on within sixty days. The miners rejected this proposal on the ground that it would provide for arbitration for the next ten years. The conference lasted until nearly the middle of January, when it broke up without result. In the meantime the Governor of Pennsylvania summoned the State Legislature to meet on January 16, stating that he would propose legislation to provide for regulation of the anthracite coal mining industry.

The fuel supply and markets continued during December in about the same condition as during November, the prices for coke and other substitutes for anthracite becoming firmer when the weather became cold, or whenever the probability of the strike being prolonged appeared great. Coke at the ovens rose from $4.50 per ton to $6, and later to $8 per ton. Supplies of anthracite coal in dealer's hands were reported to be very small toward the end of the year. The mining of bituminous coal continued to be much above the average in recent years.

In Canada, the Dominion Fuel Board continued to collect information as to supplies and as to possible sources of supply and means of transportation for districts where scarcity might develop during the winter. Anthracite coal from Wales and from Scotland continued to be imported into the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, supplies going to Montreal and adjacent districts by rail from the coast after the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence River. At the close of navigation there were substantial stocks of British anthracite coal at Montreal.

Prices showed some advances, retail prices in some sixty cities in Canada averaging $18.02 for December, as compared with $17.41 for November; $16.77 for October; $16.68 for September; $16.56 for August, and $16.71 in December, 1924. In a small number of cities in Ontario and the East, anthracite coal was off the market in December. In the winter following the anthracite coal strike in 1922, from April to September, the average price of anthracite coal in Canada was up to $18.28 in December, 1922, and up to $18.88 in March, 1923. A general strike of bituminous coal miners had coincided with the strike of anthracite miners on that occasion and coal of all kinds was scarce for some time and coke as a substitute for anthracite was not available in large quantities.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Tools of Workman Exempt from Seizure when Workman is following his Trade

The Exemptions Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, chapter 51, section 2, subsection 7) includes among the real and personal property of an execution debtor "the tools and necessary implements to the extent of $200 used by the execution debtor in the practice of his trade or profession." In a case involving the question whether the work of a telephone line repair man is a "trade," and whether an automobile is a "tool" or "implement" within the meaning of this subsection, the Court of Kings Bench in the Province found that in order to be entitled to an exemption with respect to the tools or implements of his trade the debtor must have been actually following the trade at the time of the seizure.

(Saskatchewan—McLeod versus Girvin Central Telephone Association et al)

Hospital Board Held Responsible for Actions of Employees

A patient who had undergone a successful operation in a hospital received personal injuries in the feet through the negligence of one of the nurses in applying overheated water bottles which resulted in burns. These injuries detained him in hospital for about seven weeks after his recovery from the operation, and caused a permanent destruction of tissue in one foot. The patient brought action against the hospital board for damages for his injuries. The Supreme Court of Alberta found that the question of the board's responsibility resolved itself into one of the nature of its contract with the patient. The board contended that its obligation was limited to the furnishing of qualified and competent nurses, and claimed that this obligation had been met. The Court, however, decided that the contract required the Board to supply proper and sufficient nursing, and therefore held the board liable for the personal injuries of the claimant, the amount of damages allowed being fixed at $1,200.

(Alberta—Eek versus High River Municipal Hospital District No. 11.)

Municipalities May Not Discriminate Against any Race in granting Licenses for Female Employment

A Chinese restaurant proprietor, in accordance with the requirements of the Female Employment Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, Chapter 185), applied to the city council of Regina, Saskatachewan, for a license to employ white women to work in his restaurant and rooming house. The Act provides as follows:—

> Section 2. No person shall employ a white woman or girl in any capacity requiring her to reside or lodge in or to work in any restaurant or laundry, without obtaining a special license for the purpose from the municipality in which such restaurant or laundry is situated, which license the council of every municipality is hereby authorized to grant.

The Chinaman's application for a license was supported by the municipal license inspector and by the chief constable, but was strongly opposed by the representatives of certain women's societies. The Council refused the application, and the Chinaman brought an action in the Court of King's Bench to have the Council's resolution declared invalid.

The Court in giving judgment said that "the aldermen who voted against the resolution did so because the plaintiff employed a number of Chinamen on his premises, who, owing to the restrictions placed upon them by our Federal laws, have not been permitted to bring their wives into this country. Hence they feared that such employees would constitute a menace to the virtue of the white women if the latter were allowed to work on the same premises with them. None of these witnesses questioned the plaintiff's own good character, while nearly all admitted that it was excellent."

The judgment pointed out that the council's decision suggested that if the plaintiff, instead of employing Chinamen, had employed an equal number of white men, matrimonially unattached, no member of the council would have considered it, though the menace of the virtue of the white women might well be greater in the latter event, since there would exist no racial antipathy to be overcome between them and the white men. Moreover, it was clear from the evidence that the question of the racial origin of the male employees had never been raised by the Council as a reason for refusing a special license to any white restaurant keeper who applied for it, though it was common knowledge that white restaurant keepers do frequently employ Chinamen on their premises "which suggests the seemingly absurd conclusion that when a Chinaman is employed by a Chinaman, however respectable the latter may be, the former is a menace to the white women's virtue, while, when the white man employs him, he is not. Such facts,

when carried to their logical conclusion, go far to confirm the evidence of those witnesses who testified that the Council refused the plaintiff's application because he was a Chinaman. I think, therefore, that I must find that the Council really refused the license in this case upon racial grounds."

The judgment proceeded to outline the history of this legislation, showing that the Legislature had deliberately abandoned the principle of discrimination against any particular race in the matter of licenses. The Female Employment Act, as originally passed by the Legislature, constituted a discrimination against Chinamen and other men of Oriental origin by absolutely prohibiting the employment of white women to work in any restaurant, laundry or other place of business, owned, kept, or managed by a Japanese, Chinaman or other oriental person (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1912, chapter 17, section 1). This enactment was amended by the statutes of Saskatchewan, 1912-13, chapter 18, by striking out the words, "Japanese," and "or other oriental person," which left it applicable to Chinamen alone. Subsequently the said enactment was repealed altogether by the statutes of Saskatchewan, 1918-19, chapter 85, and a new enactment substituted, which has been re-enacted in its present form in the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, chapter 185, as stated above.

"It would be strange," the Court commented, "if the municipalities to which has been delegated authority of granting such special licenses could now go on and maintain the discriminatory principle which the Legislature had been at such pains to abolish."

The resolution of the council was therefore declared invalid and the plaintiff was granted a *mandamus* requiring the defendant to grant the desired license.

(Saskatchewan—Yee Clun versus City of Regina.)

Transfer Card must be Accepted by Local Union

A sheet metal worker living at Pittsburgh, Pa., on removing to Cleveland, Ohio, received a transfer from the Pittsburg local of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance with the expectation of procuring work at Cleveland as a union man. The constitution of the union makes the acceptance of such a transfer mandatory upon the local to which it is presented, unless a strike or lockout is in existence. The Cleveland local, however, repeatedly refused the application in this case, and the applicant finally instituted a suit for damages on account of the loss incurred by him. Judgment was given in his favour in the district court, being later affirmed in the circuit court of appeals. A preliminary question was as to whether or not there was at the time when the card was presented a strike or lockout, such as would permit the card to be rejected within the terms of the constitution. There were negotiations with employers for an adjustment of the wage scale, and it was claimed that this was the equivalent of a lockout. The court rejected this view.

In regard to a claim that the court could not intervene to review the action of the union the court found that in some cases such a right might not exist, but that the present case was an action for damages to redress a wrong. "A general rule is that one who has been wrongfully suspended or expelled from an association may abandon his claim to membership and resort to an action for damages for the wrong done."

Legal Decisions in United States

The United States Department of Labour recently issued the eleventh bulletin in the series entitled "Decision of Courts Affecting Labour." This publication covers the year 1923-24. A number of decisions of outstanding interest were rendered during this period. The unsettled dispute as to liabilities in the Coronado case, relative to the capacity and responsibilities of labour organizations, decisive rulings as to the status of the Railroad Labour Board and the Kansas Industrial Court, a wide range of substantive provisions and administrative problems of workmen's compensation, questions of construction and constitutionality as regards minimum wage laws, and a variety of cases involving the status and powers of labour organizations in their different aspects and activities, the application of the antitrust law to such organizations and to employers' associations, and the constitutionality of a number of statutes relative to wage payments, the licensing of occupations, restrictions on Sunday labour, etc., make the bulletin one of interest to the workingman.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. J. H. KING, Acting Minister of Labour

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR — REPORT NO. 9

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1920 to 1925

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1920 TO 1925

THE present bulletin is the ninth in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, the first having been issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and giving figures as to wages and hours of labour in certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. Reports numbered two, three, four and six in the series continued this record with certain additions. Report No. 5 dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 contained also statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts and Report No. 7 covered the years 1920 to 1924 and included figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 8 gave additional statistics for factories, etc., for 1920 to 1924.

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wage rates and in hours during the periods covered. In each report the figures given constitute as far as is possible a continuous record and in each instance throughout the report the figures are from the same source, continuity being thereby assured within reasonable limits. The figures in each report are not necessarily in continuation of those in previous reports as from year to year more sources of information are available.

In the building trades, metal trades, printing trades and in employment on electric street railways the figures are given for thirteen cities throughout Canada. Information is secured from union agreements and from reports of representative employers and of trade unions secured each year. These reports are supplemented by figures secured by officers of the Department and by correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each city. The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for eight classes of labour for the years 1920 to 1925 inclusive for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. In the metal trades the figures are for metal manufacturing industries and do not include wages in the metal trades on railways, in mining, construction, etc.

Wages in manufacturing and various other industries are shown by samples. For common labour in factories, these are given by localities. The figures are secured from reports from employers and from such union agreements as are available.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways paying the same rates to nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in some cases represented by unions and in others committees of employees. The figures published are taken from such agreements. In some of the mines in each district the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than those in the agreement. In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada.

For civic employees wages of policemen, firemen and labourers are included and shown by localities. For laundries, grain elevators, telephones, and electric current production and transmission the figures are given by samples, as for factory labour.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the percentages of changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is, the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentages of changes from time to time prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers the simple arithmetical averages were taken. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the table of index numbers of hourly rates only since 1901 have

13166—1½

been reproduced, the figures since 1921 being calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily rates in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 was calculated in the same manner as those of the other groups.

labour unions. The statistics given in these tables, therefore, show wage rates and hours of labour in a number of organized occupations in certain cities at the dates under review. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages show to some extent the trend of wages for labour in factories, and for the lumbering industry as compared with the changes in the classes mentioned above.

Changes since 1920

The table of index numbers here given includes the figures referred to above for each group with yearly averages for all groups for which figures are available from 1901 to 1925.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901-1925

(Rates in 1913 = 100)

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	* Average	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Logging and Sawmilling
1901	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	70·8	82·8	67·8	.....	.....	.....
1902	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	73·6	83·8	70·2	.....	.....	.....
1903	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	76·7	85·3	72·7	.....	.....	.....
1904	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	78·6	85·1	74·8	.....	.....	.....
1905	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	78·9	86·3	76·5	.....	.....	.....
1906	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	80·2	87·4	78·7	.....	.....	.....
1907	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	85·5	93·6	83·6	.....	.....	.....
1908	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·7	94·8	85·0	.....	.....	.....
1909	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·7	95·1	85·9	.....	.....	.....
1910	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	91·2	94·2	89·1	.....	.....	.....
1911	90·2	91·0	91·6	88·1	96·4	97·5	92·5	94·9	95·4	93·3
1912	96·0	95·3	96·0	92·3	98·3	98·3	96·0	98·1	97·1	98·8
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·7	101·9	101·4	101·0	103·2	94·7
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·0	106·2	89·1
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	10'·9	111·7	105·7	110·4	115·1	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	110·1	130·8	117·5	129·2	128·0	130·2
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	133·2	157·8	139·8	152·3	146·8	150·5
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·3	154·2	170·5	160·4	180·2	180·2	169·8
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	186·6	197·7	192·1	215·3	216·8	202·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	165·3	208·3	186·1	190·6	202·0	152·6
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	155·1	197·8	176·8	183·0	189·1	158·7
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	157·4	197·8	178·4	181·7	196·1	170·4
1924	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	157·4	192·4	179·3	183·2	197·6	183·1
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	157·4	165·1	174·8	186·3	195·5	178·7

*Simple average of six preceding columns.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering, calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. This was brought down to 1924 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of the index number table for the period 1901 to 1925, are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these, even the unskilled, are in most cities organized to a great extent in trade and

It will be seen that by 1920 wages had reached levels almost one hundred per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for the building trades and steam railways the increases were appreciably less, being only about eighty to eighty-five per cent. Since 1920 all groups have shown some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining were higher in 1921 than in 1920, declining somewhat thereafter, the decreases in coal mining in 1925 being comparatively steep and tending to reduce the average for all groups.

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10c. per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5c. per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and in 1925 while there were upward movements in the averages it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities and not to an upward movement general for most of the trades and localities.

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates up to 1920 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases were made. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, but in 1925 there was practically no change.

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were about the same as in the building trades, but in 1921 when many of the three or five year agreements between employers and the unions expired rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Since 1921 there have been some reductions but these were only in a few localities and in some cases were followed by increases later.

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920 but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922 but recovered somewhat in 1923 and very slightly in 1924 and 1925. Reductions in rates were general in 1921 and 1922.

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921 decreases averaging about twelve per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made averaging about ten per cent.

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in some districts and in other districts in 1923 and 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia (as in 1924) where no decreases occurred until 1924.

In wages for common factory labour rates had more than doubled by 1920 but fell steeply in 1921, again in 1922 and slightly in 1923 but recovered a little in 1924 and in 1925. In miscellaneous factory trades the recovery began in 1923 but also appeared in 1924, a decrease appearing in 1925 in the average.

In lumbering considerable decreases appeared in 1921 with recoveries in each year thereafter until 1925 when reductions again occurred.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Bricklayers—												
1920	.75	44	.75 -.80	48-50	.75	50	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1921	.75	44	.90	44-48	.75	54	.90-1.00	44-50	.90	44	1.00	44
1922	.75	44	.90	44-48	.75	54	.90	44-50	.85	44	1.00	44
1923	.90	44	.90	44-48	.90	54	1.00	44-50	1.00	44	1.00	44
1924	.90	44	1.00	44-48	.90	54	1.00	44-50	1.10	44	1.25	44
1925	.90	44	1.00	44-48	.90-1.00	54	1.00	44-50	1.10	44	1.12½	44
Carpenters—												
1920	.66	44-54	.60 -.65	48-54	.50 -.60	48-60	.67½	48	.85	44	.90	44
1921	.66	44-54	.60	48-54	.52½-.55	60	.60 -.70	44-55	.75	44	.90	44
1922	.57	44-54	.50 -.60	48-54	.45 -.55	48-60	.50 -.65	44-60	.70	44	.70 -.90	44
1923	.57	44	.50 -.60	48-54	.45 -.60	54-60	.60 -.72½	44-60	.75	44	.85 -.90	44
1924	.57	44	.50 -.60	48-54	.45 -.60	54-60	.65 -.75	44-60	.75	44	.80 -.90	44
1925	.57	44	.50 -.60	48-54	.45 -.55	54-60	.65 -.75	44-60	.75	44	.80 -.90	44
Electrical Workers—												
1920	.70	44	.50	48	.50 -.65	54	.65 -.80	54	.80	44	.87½	44
1921	.70	44	.52	48	.46 -.60	50-60	.55 -.70	44-54	.80	44	.87½	44
1922	.60	44	.50	48	.45 -.55	54	.50 -.65	44-54	.70 -.80	44	.80	44
1923	.60	44	.50	48	.45 -.54	54	.60 -.75	44-50	.70 -.80	44	.80	44
1924	.60	44	.50	48	.45 -.60	54	.60 -.75	44-50	.70 -.80	44	.80	44
1925	.60	44	.50	44-48	.45 -.55	54-47	.60 -.70	44-46½	.70 -.80	44	.80	44
Painters—												
1920	.66	44	.75	44-48	.50 -.60	54	.65	50-54	.75	44	.75	44
1921	.66	44	.75	44-48	.52 -.60	48-54	.55 -.65	49½	.65 -.70	44	.75 -.85	44
1922	.57	44	.75	44-48	.42 -.60	54	.55 -.65	50	.65	44	.65 -.75	44
1923	.57	44	.75	44	.40 -.60	48-54	.55 -.65	44-55	.65	44	.65 -.75	44
1924	.57	44	.75	44	.42 -.60	48-54	.60 -.70	44-50	.65	44	.65 -.75	44
1925	.57	44	.75	44	.42 -.60	48-54	.60 -.70	44-49½	.65	44	.65 -.75	44
Plasterers—												
1920	.75	44	.80	48	.70	54	.80	54	.85	44	1.00	44
1921	.75	44	.90	44	.70	54	.80	54	.85	44	1.00	44
1922	.75	44	.90	44	.70	54	.90	54	.85	44	1.00	44
1923	.75 -.90	44	.90	44	.85	54	1.00	44	.85	44	1.25	44
1924	.90	44	1.00	44	.85	54	1.00	44	.85	44	1.25	44
1925	.90	44	1.00	44-48	.85	54	1.00	44	.85	44	1.25	44
Plumbers—												
1920	.70	44	.65	48	.50 -.60	54-60	.72 -.75	44	.80	44	.90	44
1921	.70	44	.65	48	.50	54-60	.62½-.75	44-60	.80	44	.90	44
1922	.60	44	.65	48	.45 -.60	48-60	.70 -.75	44-50	.75 -.80	44	.90	44
1923	.60	44	.65	48	.45 -.60	50-54	.70 -.85	44-50	.80 -.85	44	.90	44
1924	.60	44	.65	48	.45 -.65	50-54	.70 -.80	44-50	.80 -.85	44	1.00	44
1925	.60	44	.65	48	.45 -.60	54-57	.70 -.75	44-49½	.85 -.90	44	1.00	44
Stonecutters—												
1920	.75 -.80	44	.80	48	.65 -.70	48-54	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	1.00	44
1921	.75 -.80	44	.80	48	.60	48	.75	44-49½	.90	44	.90	44
1922	.70 -.80	44	.80	48	.45 -.60	54	.75	44	.85	44	.90	44
1923	.70 -.80	44	.80	48	.45 -.60	54	.75	44	.85	44	1.00	44
1924	.75	44	.80	48	.45 -.60	54	.75	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1925	.75	44	.80	48	.45 -.60	54	.75	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
Labourers—												
1920	.42½-.55	48-54	.45	48-54	.45	54	.45	50	.60	44-50	.55 -.65	44-60
1921	.40 -.45	54	.33½-.35	54	.45	54-60	.30 -.40	44-60	.50	44-50	.50 -.60	44-60
1922	.30 -.40	44-60	.25 -.40	44-60	.30 -.45	54-60	.25 -.40	50-60	.45 -.50	44-50	.45 -.60	44-60
1923	.30 -.35	44-60	.28 -.35	48-54	.30 -.45	48-60	.30 -.50	50-60	.45 -.50	44-50	.40 -.65	44-60
1924	.30 -.35	44-60	.30 -.35	48-54	.35 -.45	48-60	.35 -.40	50-60	.45 -.50	44-50	.40 -.65	44-60
1925	.30 -.35	44-60	.30 -.45	45-54	.35 -.45	54-60	.30 -.40	50-60	.45 -.50	44-54	.35 -.65	44-60

(b) METAL

Blacksmiths—												
1920	.72½-.80	44-54	.60 -.65	50-54	.55 -.60	60	.55 -.80	45-60	.60 -.70	50	.60 -.81	48-50
1921	.62½-.72½	44-50	.60 -.65	44-50	.55 -.70	49½-60	.55 -.70	44-60	.58 -.75	50	.50 -.70	44-50
1922	.50 -.65	44-50	.55 -.65	44-54	.50 -.63	45-54	.50 -.70	44-60	.51 -.70	50	.50 -.65	44-50
1923	.55 -.65	44-50	.55 -.65	44-54	.50 -.66	49½-60	.50 -.70	44-60	.51 -.70	50	.50 -.65	44-50
1924	.55 -.65	44-50	.55 -.65	44-54	.50 -.66	45-54	.52½-.70	44-58	.51 -.70	50	.50 -.65	44-50
1925	.55 -.65	44-50	.55 -.65	44-54	.50 -.60	45-54	.52½-.70	44-58	.51 -.65	44-50	.50 -.65	44-50
Boilermakers—												
1920	.72½-.90	50-54	.60	54	.60	54	.80	47	.68 -.75	50	.78 -.88	44-48
1921	.62½-.75	50	.65 -.75	50	.40 -.65	49½	.62½-.90	42½-58	.60 -.75	50	.60 -.88	44-48
1922	.50 -.60	44-50	.60 -.70	54	.40 -.65	49½	.55 -.63	47-58	.68 -.75	50	.60 -.75	44-48
1923	.55 -.60	44-50	.60 -.70	54	.40 -.65	49½	.50 -.70	47-58	.61 -.75	50	.60 -.75	44-48
1924	.55 -.60	44-50	.60	54	.40 -.65	49½	.50 -.70	47-58	.61 -.75	50	.60 -.75	44-48
1925	.55 -.60	44-50	.60	54	.40 -.75	49½	.50 -.72½	47-58	.61 -.75	44-50	.60 -.75	44-48
Machinists—												
1920	.72½-.84½	44-54	.50 -.73	50-54	.50 -.60	60	.55 -.85	45-60	.50 -.77	50	.50 -.77	44-50
1921	.62½-.78	44-50	.50-.67½	44-50	.50 -.60	49½-54	.55 -.90	45-60	.50 -.65	50	.50 -.75	44-50
1922	.50-.72½	44-50	.45 -.60	44-54	.50 -.55	49½-54	.50 -.72½	44-60	.50 -.68	50	.50 -.70	44-54
1923	.55 -.75	44.50	.40 -.60	44-54	.50 -.60	49½-60	.50 -.77½	44-60	.50 -.68	50	.50 -.70	44-54
1924	.55 -.65	44-50	.45 -.65	44-54	.50 -.60	49½-60	.50 -.77½	44-58	.50 -.65	44-50	.50 -.70	44-54
1925	.55 -.65	44-50	.45 -.60	44-54	.50 -.60	45-60	.50 -.75	44-58	.50 -.65	44-50	.50 -.70	44-54

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

TRADES

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1.02½	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.00	44
1.02½	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.06¼	44	1.00	44
.90½	44	1.10–1.15	44	1.15	44	1.10–1.15	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.06¼	44	.87½	44
1.00	44	1.10	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	1.06¼	44	1.00–1.06¼	44
1.12½	44	1.10–1.25	44	1.25	44	1.15	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.00–1.12½	44
1.12½	44	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.15	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
.85	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.87½–.90½	44	.75 –.85	44
.75–.85	44	.90	44	.85	50–60	.90	44	.80 –.85	44	.81¼	44	.75 –.82½	44
.75	44	.85	44	.75	44–60	.80	44	.75 –.80	44	.81¼	44	.62½–.75	44
.80	44	.85	44	.75	50–59	.80	44	.80	44	.81¼	44	.62½–.75	44
.80	44	.85	44	.75	50–59	.80	44	.80	44	.81¼–.87½	44	.75	44
.80	44	.85	44	.75	44–59	.80	44	.80	44	.87½	44	.75	44
.85	44	.85 –.95	44	.90	44	.85–1.00	48	.85 –.92	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
.75	44	.90	44	.90	49	.90	44	.95	44	.75 –.90	44	1.00	44
.75	44	.77½–.85	44	.90	49	.85	44	.70 –.90	44	.75 –.90	44	.87½	44
.75	44	.77½–.85	44	1.00	49	.85	44	.85	44	.85 –.90	44	.87½	44
.75	44	.85	44	1.00	49	.85	44	.85	44	.85 –.90	44	.87½	44
.75	44	.85	44	1.00	49	.85	44	.85	44	.85 –.90	44	.87½	44
.67½	44	.87½	44	.87½	44	.75 –.80	44–49	.85	44	.87½	44	.70	44
.65 –.75	44	.81	44	.82½ –85	44	.80	44–49	.70 –.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
.62½–.65	44	.75	44	.75 –.77½	44	.70 –.80	44–49	.70 –.80	44	.75	44	.62½	44
.65 –.70	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70 –.80	44–49½	.70 –.80	44	.75	44	.62½	44
.70	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70 –.75	44–49½	.70 –.80	44	.75	44	.62½	44
.70	44	.75	44	.70 –.75	44	.70	44–49½	.70 –.80	44	.81¼	44	.70	44
1.00	44	1.12½	44	1.20	44	1.25	44	.80	44	1–12½	44	.87½	44
.90	44	1.05–1.12	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.12½	44	1.00	44
.90	44	1.00–1.07½	44	1.20	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.06¼	44	1.00	44
1.12½	44	1.07½	44	1.15–1.20	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.06¼	44	1.00–1.06¼	44
1.12½	44	1.07½	44	1.15–1.20	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	106¼–1.12½	44	1.00–1.06¼	44
1.12½	44	1.07½	44	1.15–1.20	44	1.15	44	1.15	44	1.12½	40	1.00	44
.85–.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44
.85–.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½–.90	44
.85	44	.90	44	.90	44	.95	44	.95	44	.90–1.00	44	.80 –.90	44
.85	44	.91–1.00	44	.90	44	.90 –.95	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.80 –.90	44
.85–.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.80 –.90	44
.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.80	44
.87½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06¼	44	1.00	44
.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.15	44	1.06¼	44	1.00	44
.87½	44	.95–1.00	44	1.00	44	.95	44	1.00	44	.87½	44	1.00	44
1.00	44	.95–1.00	44	1.00	44	.95–1.00	44	1.00	44	.87½	44	1.00	44
1.00	44	.95–1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44	.93¾	40	1.00	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
.50–.60	44–50	.55 –.60	50–60	.55	54	.60	44	.65 –.70	44	.60 –.65	44	.55	44
.50	50	.50 –.55	50–60	.45 –.50	50–60	.50 –.60	44–54	.60	44	.50 –.62½	44	.56¼–.62½	44
.30–.40	50–60	.40 –.50	50–60	.40 –.45	50–60	.40 –.60	44–60	.45 –.55	44	.40 –.56¼	44–50	.44 –.56¼	44
.30–.40	50–60	.40 –.50	50–60	.40 –.45	50–60	.40 –.55	44–55	.40 –.50	44	.45 –.56¼	44	.50 –.56¼	44
.35–.40	50–60	.40 –.50	50–60	.40 –.45	44–60	.30 –.50	44–55	.40 –.60	44	.45 –.56¼	44	.50 –.56¼	44
.35–.40	50–60	.35 –.50	50–60	.35 –.45	44–60	.30 –.50	44–60	.45 –.50	44	.45 –.56¼	44	.50 –.56¼	44

TRADES.

.65–.80	48–55	.70 –.80	50	.85	50	.80 –.85	44	.70 –.80	44–50	.75 –.87½	44	.75 –.90	44
.50–.70	48–59	.65 –.82	44–50	.65½–.85	50–55	.85 –.87½	44	.65 –.85	44–50	.75 –.85	44	.68 –.75	44
.50–.70	48–59	.60 –.80	50	.65½–.70	44–55	.77 –.87½	44	.60 –.85	44–59	.62½–.75	44	.62½	44
.50–.70	48–59	.60 –.80	50	.65½–.70	44–55	.70 –.80	44	.60 –.85	44–59	.68¾–.87½	44	.57 –.66	44
.50–.70	48–59	.60 –.80	50	.65½–.70	44–55	.70 –.80	44	.60 –.85	44–59	.68¾–.87½	44	.57 –.68	44
.50–.70	48–59	.60 –.80	44–50	.60	44	.70 –.80	44	.60 –.85	44–54	.71¼–.87½	44	.57 –.68	44
.53–.70	50	.65 –.82	50	.....	.....	.85	44	.80 –.85	44–50	.78 –.92½	44	.77½–.90	44
.53–.70	50–59	.67½–.76½	50	.85 –.92	48	.85	44	.80 –.85	44–50	.75 –.92½	44	.75 –.87½	44
.42–.55	50–59	.57½–.74	50	.77½–.85	48	.77	44	.77½	44–50	.62½–.83	44	.62½–.68¾	44
.45–.60	50–59	.50 –.72	50	.....	.....	.77	44	.....	.....	.68¾–.88	44	.66 –.75	44
.45–.59	50–59	.57½–.72	50	.....	.....	.77	44	.....	.....	.68¾–.88	44	.68 –.75	44
.45–.60	50–59	.60 –.72	50	.....	.....	.77	44	.....	.....	.71¼–.88	44	.68 –.75	44
.65–.80	48–50	.60 –.82	48–50	.90	50	.85	44	.70 –1.00	44–50	.75 –.95	44	.82½–.84¾	44
.50–.65	45–50	.65 –.85	44–50	.70 –.90	50	.85	44	.65 –1.00	44–50	.75 –.85	44	.75 –.78½	44
.40–.65	48–50	.60 –.80	48–50	.75 –.77	44	.77	44	.60 –.95	44–59	.62½–.80	44	.62½–.75	44
.40–.65	48–50	.65 –.80	48–50	.60 –.75	44	.77	44	.60 –.95	44–59	.67½–.80	44	.65 –.75	44
40–.65	48–50	.60 –.80	48–50	.60 –.75	44	.77	44	.60 –.95	44–59	.68¾–.81¼	44	.65 –.75	44
.40–.65	44–50	.60 –.80	44–50	.60	44	.77	44	.60 –.95	44–54	.71¼–.81¼	44	.65 –.75	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(b) METAL

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Iron Moulders—												
1920	.76½	48	.50 –.60	48–54	.37½–.58	48–60	.75 –.87½	45–60	.62 –.70	50	.70 –.80	48–50
1921	.62 –.70	48	.55 –.60	50	.37½–.58	48–60	.65 –.75	40–50	.55 –.68	40–54	.60 –.75	48–50
1922	.62 –.70	48	.45 –.55	48–54	.37½–.57	49½–60	.60 –.75	48–50	.50 –.63	44–54	.55 –.75	48–54
1923	.62 –.70	48	.50 –.60	48–54	.37½–.57	60	.60 –.75	48–60	.50 –.63	50	.50 –.75	44–54
1924	.62 –.70	48	.50 –.60	48–54	.37½– 57	60	.60 –.75	40–50	.50 –.60	44–50	.50 –.75	44–54
1925	.62 –.70	48	.50 –.55	48–54	.37½–.67	60	.60 –.75	40–50	.50 –.60	50	.50 –.70	45–54
**Sheet Metal Workers—*												
1920	.70 –.75	44–50	.60	48	.50 –.55	54	.65	48	.75	48	.90	44
1921	.70 –.75	44	.60	47	.45 –.60	44–55	.50 –.70	44	.75	44	.60 –.90	44–49½
1922	.60 –.65	44	.60	48–50½	.45 –.51	55	.60 –.65	44	.75 –.80	44	.55 –.75	44–50
1923	.60 –.65	44	.50 –.60	48–50½	.45 –.55	55	.60 –.70	44	.75 –.85	44	.50 –.80	44–50
1924	.60 –.65	44	.50 –.60	48–50½	.45 –.55	55	.60 –.70	44	.80 –.88	44	.50 –.80	44–50
1925	.60 –.65	44	·50 –.60	48–49½	.45 –.55	55	.50 –.70	44	.80 –.88	44	.50 –.80	44–50

(c) PRINTING-

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa		Toronto	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Compositors, Machine and Hand, News—												
1920	32.00	48	30.00	48	23.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	45½	38.00	48
1921	32.00	48	30.00	48	26.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	45½	38 00	48
1922	32.00	48	30.00	48	29.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	45½	38.00	48
1923	32.00	48	30.00	48	29.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	41.00	46½
1924	32·00	48	32·00	48	29.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	41.00	46½
1925	32·00	48	32·00	48	29·00	48	38·00	48	41·00	46½	41·50	46½
Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job—												
1920	30.00	44	30.00	48	26.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	48	35.20-36.00	48
1921	30.00	44	27.50	44	26.00	48	36.00	44–48	35.00	44–48	35.20-36.00	44–48
1922	30.00	44	27.50	44	29.00	48	36.00	44–48	35.00	44–48	35.20-36.00	44–48
1923	30.00	44	27.50	44	29.00	48	36.00	44–48	35.00	44–48	35.20-36.00	44–48
1924	30.00	44	30.80	44	29.00	48	36.00	44–48	35.00	44–48	35.20-36.00	44–48
1925	30.00	44	30.80	44	29.00	48	36.00	44–48	35.00	44–48	35.20-36.00	44–48
Pressmen, Web, News—												
1920	27.00	48	32.00	48	24.00	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	36.00	48
1921	28.00	48	32.00	48	24.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	37.00	48
1922	28.00	48	32.00	48	25.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	40.00	48
1923	28.00	48	33.00	48	25.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	40.00	48
1924	28.00	48	35.00	48	28.00	48	36.00	48	39.00	48	40.00	48
1925	28.00	48	35.00	48	28.00	48	36.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
Pressmen, Cylinder—Job—												
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	24.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	48	32.00	48
1921	30.00	48	27.50	44	24.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	44–48	36.00	48
1922	30.00	48	30.00	44	25.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	44–48	36.00	48
1923	30.00	48	30.00	44	25.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	44–48	36.00	48
1924	30.00	48	30.80	44	27.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	44–48	36.00	48
1925	30.00	48	30.80	44	27.00	48	36.00	48	35.00	44–48	36.00	48
Bookbinders—												
1920	35.00	48	30.00	48	24.50	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	34.10	48
1921	35.00	48	30.00	48	26.00	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	36.00	48
1922	35.00	48	30.00	48	26.00	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	36.00	48
1923	35.00	48	30.00	48	26.50	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	36.00	48
1924	35.00	48	30.00	44	26.50	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	36.00	48
1925	35.00	48	30.00	44	26.50	48	36.00	48	34.00	48	36.00	48
Bindery Girls—												
1920	10.00	48	11.00	48	8.00	48	14.50	48	13.50	48	16.50	48
1921	10.00	48	11.00	48	8.00	48	14.50	48	13.50	48	16.80	48
1922	10.00	48	11.00	48	8.00	48	14.50	48	13.50	48	16.80	48
1923	10.00	48	11.00	48	8.00	48	14.50	48	13.50	48	16.80	48
1924	10.00	48	11.00	44	8.00	48	14.50	48	13.50	48	16.80	48
1925	10.00	48	11.00	44	8.00	48	14.50	48	13.50	48	16.80	48

*Sheet metal workers engaged in building construction as well as in shops.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Continued*

TRADES.

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Hours per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.70–.85	48–50	.57½–.80	45	.78	50	.85	44	.70 –.87½	44	.75 –.90	44	.87	44
.50–.80	48–50	.61 –.75	44–50	.78	50	.85	44	.75 –.87½	44–50	.75 –.85	44	.75	44
.58–.80	48–50	.55 –.70	50	.75	44	.77	44	.75	44–54	.67½–.78¾	44	.62½–.68¾	44
.50–.80	45–48	.55 –.70	50	.75	44	.70 –.77	44	.75	44–54	.67½–.81¼	44	.68	44
.50–.80	48–50	.55 –.70	50	.75	44	.75 –.77	44	.75	44–54	.71¼–.81¼	44	.68 –.72	44
50–.80	45–48	.55 –.70	50	.65	44	.75 –.77	44	.75	44–54	.71¼–.81¼	44	.68 –.72	44
.85	44–48	.70 –.90	44–50	.80	50	.95	44	.90–1.00	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
.50–.90	44–48	.65 –.82½	44–48	.70–.85	44–49	.75 –.90	44	.90 –.95	44	.90	44	.87½	44
45–.80	44–48	.65 –.80	44–50	.60–.85	48–49	.75 –.85	44	.90	44	.90	44	.80	44
40–.85	44–48	.55 –.85	44–50	.80	44–49	.80 –.85	44	.85 –.90	44	1.00	44	.80	44
40–.85	44–48	.60 –.85	44–50	.80	44–49	.80 –.85	44	.85 –.90	44	1.00	44	.85 –.90	44
40–.85	44–48	.60 –.80	44–50	.80	49	.80 –.85	44	.90 –.95	44	1.00	44	.85 –.90	44

TRADES

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina		Calgary		Edmonton		Vancouver		Victoria	
Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
34.00	48	46.00	46	37.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
33.00	48	48.00	46	47.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
36.00	47	43.70	46	44.00	48	41.62	45	41.62	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
36.00	47	42.32	46	44.00	48	40.50	45	40.50	45	45.00	45	45.00	45
36.00	47	42.32	46	44.00	48	42.30	45	42.30	45	45.00	45	45.00	45
40.00	47	42.32	46	44.00	48	42.30	45	42.30	45	45.00	45	45.00	45
34.00	48	44.00	48	43.12	48	45.00	45	41.28	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
35.00	44–48	44.00	44	40.35	44	44.00	44	42.65	44	39.60-40.50	44–48	39.60	44
35.00	44–48	39.60	44	40.35	44	40.70	44	37.40	44	39.60-40.50	44–48	39.60	44
35.00	44–48	39.60	44	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	39.60-40.50	44–48	39.60	44
35.00	44–48	39.60	44	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44–48	44.00	44
35.00	44.48	39.60	44	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44–48	44.00	44
34.00	48	41.00	48	42.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45	40.50	48	40.50	48
36.00	48	44.00	48	45.80	48	45.00	45	45.00	45	40.50	48	40.50	48
37.50	48	44.00	48	44.00	48	41.62½	45	41.62½	45	40.50	48	40.50	48
37.50	48	42.00	48	44.00	48	41.50	45	41.62½	45	45.00	48	40.50	48
37.50	48	42.00	48	44.00	48	42.30	45	42.30	45	45.00	48	45.00	48
39.00	48	42.00	48	44.00	48	42.30	45	42.30	45	45.00	48	45.00	48
34.00	48	44.00	48	42.00	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	40.50	48	39.00	48
35.00	48	44.00	44	42.00	44	44.00	44	44.00	44	40.50	44–48	39.60	44
35.00	48	39.60	44	40.35	44	40.70	44	39.60	44	40.50	44–48	39.60	44
35.00	44–48	39.60	44	40 35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	40.50	44–48	39.60	44
36.00	44–48	39.60	44	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44–48	42.00	44
36.00	44–48	39.60	44	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44–48	42.00	44
34.00	48	39.00	48	42.00	48	45.00	45	41.28	44	39.00	48	39.00	48
35.00	48	36.00	48	42.00	44	44.00	44	42.00	44	39.60	44–48	39.60	44
36.00	48	36.00	48	40.35	44	40.70	44	37.40	44	39.60	44–48	39.60	44
36.00	48	36.00	48	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44–48	39.60	44
36.00	48	36.00	48	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44.48	42.00	44
36.00	48	36.00	48	40.35	44	39.60	44	39.60	44	42.00	44–48	42.00	44
12.00–15.00	48	15.00	48	21.00	48	21.00	45	17.60	44	19.50	48	19.50	48
12.00–15.00	48	15.00	48	20.00	44	21.00	44	18.00	44	19.80	44–48	19.80	44
12.00–15.00	48	15.00	48	19.00	44	19.50	44	18.00	44	19.80	44–48	19.80	44
12.00–15.00	48	15.00	48	19.00	44	18.90	44	18.00	44	21.00	44–48	19.80	44
12.00–15.00	48	15.00	48	19.00	44	18.90	44	18.00	44	21.00	44–48	21.00	44
12.00–15.00	48	15.00	48	19.00	44	18.90	44	18.00	44	21.00	44–48	21.00	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF
— (d) ELECTRIC

Occupation	Halifax		St. John		Quebec		Montreal		Ottawa *(b)*		Toronto	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Conductors and Motormen— (Maximum rates)												
1920	.52	59	.55	54	.45	60	.55	60	.55	54	.60	48
1921	.52	63	.40	62	.45	60	.48	60	.55	54	.60	48
1922	.47	63	.40	62	.45	60	.48	60	.48	54	.60	48
1923	.45	63	.42	62	.45	60	.48	60	.48	54	.60	48
1924	.45	63	.44	62	.45	60	.51	60	.49	54	.60	48
1925	.45	63	.44	62	.45	60	.51	60	.50	54	.60	48
Linemen—												
1920	.61½-.66½	50	.....	.....	.45	54	.....	.....	.54	54	.62-.68	48
1921	.61½-.66½	50	.28-.57	54	.45	54	.48	60	.54	54	.72-.78	44
1922	.56 -.61½	50	.28-.57	54	.45	53½	.48	60	.48	54	.72-.78	44
1923	.53 -.58½	54	.28-.57	54	.45-.47	53½-60	.48	60	.48	54	.72-.78	44
1924	.50½-.58½	54	.34-.57	54	.43-.45	60	.51	60	.49	54	.72-.78	44
1925	.50½-.58½	54	.34-.57	54	.43-.45	60	.51	60	.50	54	.72-.78	44
Shedmen—												
1920	.42½-.50	60	.....	.....	.35-.53	60-77	.....	.....	.42-.54	54	.50-.55	44
1921	.40 -.60	60	.35-.58	48-63	.35-.53	60-77	.31-.50	60-70	.42-.54	54	.54-.56	48
1922	.35 -.55	60	.30-.58	48-63	.35-.53	53½-77	.31-.49	60-70	.30-.48	54	.54-.56	48
1923	.40 -.52½	60	.30-.45	48-63	.35-.53	53½-77	.31-.49	60-70	.30-.48	54	.54-.56	48
1924	.40½-.47½	54	.35-.55	48-63	.35-.53	53½-77	.34-.52	60-70	.31-.49	54	.54-.56	48
1925	.40 -.50	54	.30-.55	48-63	.35-.53	53½-77	.34-.52	60-70	.32-.50	54	.54-.56	48
Electricians—												
1920	.60	54	.....	.....	.43	54	.....	.....	.55-.57½	54	.50-.55	48
1921	.55	60	.45-.50	63	.48	54	.46-.57	50	.55-.57½	54	.55-.60	48
1922	.55	60	.45-.50	63	.48	53½	.46-.57	50	.50	54	.55-.60	44
1923	.51-.53	63	.40-.50	63	.48	53½	.46-.57	50	.50	54	.55-.60	44
1924	.53	63	.40-.50	63	.45-.48	53½	.49-.60	50	.51	54	.55-.60	44
1925	.51½-.56	63	.40-.45	48-54	.45-.48	53½	.49-.60	50	.52	54	.55-.60	44
Trackmen and Labourers												
1920	.35-.48	54	.....	.....	.35	60	.....	.....	.48	54	.54	48
1921	.36-.45	54	.30	54-63	.35	60	.30	60	.48	54	.45-.59	48
1922	.30-.45	54	.30	54-63	.33½-.40	53½-60	.30	60	.42	54	.45-.59	48
1923	.30-.43	54	.30	54-63	.40	53½	.30	60	.42	54	.45-.59	48
1924	.30-.43	54	.30	54-63	.40	53½	.33	60	.43	54	.45-.59	48
1925	.30-.43	54	.30	54-63	.35	53½	.33	60	.44	54	.45-.59	48

(a) Regina, one-man car operators, 10 cents extra per hour.
(b) Calgary and Ottawa, one-man car operators, 5 cents extra per hour.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

STREET RAILWAY-

Hamilton		Winnipeg		Regina *(a)*		Calgary *(b)*		Edmonton *(c)*		Vancouver *(d)*		Victoria *(d)*	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
.52	57	.60	50	.55	54	.67½	48	.68	54	.60	48	.60	48
.52	55–60	.60	50	.55	54	.67½	48	.68	54	.65	48	.65	48
.48	55–60	.56	50	.55	54	.62½	48	.66	54	.58½	48	.58½	48
.48	54–57	.56	50	.55	54	.62½	48	.65	54	.62	48	.62	48
.48	54–57	.56	50	.55	54	.62½	48	.65	54	.62	48	.62	48
.48	54–57	.56	50	.55	54	.60½	48	.65	54	.62	48	.62	48
.66	55	.92½	48	.79	54	.87½	48	.88	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.66	55	.92½	49	.79	54	.87½	44	.88	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.66	50	.89	48	.79	54	.84	44	.84	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.66	50	.89	48	.79	54	.84½	44	.84	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.66	50	.89–.91	48	.79	54	.84½	44	.82	44	.93¾	44	.93¾	44
.66	50	.89–.91	44	.79	54	.84½	44	.82	44	.93¾	44	.93¾	44
.48½–.51½	55	.52–.60	50	.60	54	.72½	48	.72½	44	.59–.73	44–48	.59–.73	44–48
.48½–.51½	55	.52–.60	50	.60	54	.72½	48	.65–.72½	44	.59–.73	44–48	.59–.73	44–48
.44½–.47½	55	.52–.56	48	.60	54	.67½	48	.61–.68½	44	.55–.65	44–48	.55–.65	44–48
.44½–.47½	55	.50½–.58	44	.60	54	.67½	44	.58–.68	44	.55–.65	44–48	.55–.65	44–48
.44½–.47½	55	.50½–.58	44	.60	54	.67½	44	.53–.66½	44	.55–.65	44–48	.55–.65	44–48
.44½–.47½	55	.50½–.58	40	.60	54	.65½	44	.53–.66½	44	.55–.65	44–48	.55–.65	44–48
.58	55	.64	48	.65	54	.87½	48	.88	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.58	55	.64	48	.65	54	.82½	48	.88	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.58	55	.64	48	.65	54	.80	48	.84	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.58	55	.60–.64	48	.65	54	.84	44	.84	44	.87½	44	.87½	44
.58	55	.60–.64	48	.65	54	.84	44	.82	44	.93¾	44	.93¾	44
.58	55	.61–.62	40	.65	54	.84½	44	.80	44	.93¾	44	.93¾	44
.45	60	.44–.50	48	.52	54	.60	48	.60–.62½	44	.54–.59	44	.54–.59	44
.40–.45	55	.44–.58	48	.50	54	.60–.62½	48	.60–.62½	44	.50–.55–.60	44	.55–.60	44
.40–.45	55–60	.40–.58	48	.50	54	.55–.62½	48	.54–.56½	44	.40–.49½–.54	44	.45–.54	44
.45	54	.40–.50	44–48	.50	54	.50–.60	44	.54	48	.40–.49½–.54	44	.45–.54	44
.45	54	.40–.50	44	.45–.50	54	.50–.60	44	.45–.52	44	.47–.51½–.56	44	.51½–.56	44
.45	54	.40–.50	44	.45–.50	54	.52½–.57½	44	.50–.52	44	.47–.51½–.56	44	.51½–.56	44
													44

(c) Edmonton, one-man car operators.
(d) B.C. Electric Railway, one-man car operators, 6 cents extra per hour in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

(a) Policemen (Maximum per year)

Locality	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—												
Sydney	1,380,00	84	1,380 00	84	1,380 00	84	1,380 00	84	1,380 00	84	1,380 00	84
Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296 00	77	1,296 00	77	1,296 00	77
Halifax	1,300,00	*	1,400 00	*	1,400 00	*	1,400 00	*	1,330 00	*	1,330 00	*
Truro	1,128 00	84	1,128 00	84	1,176 00	84	1,250 00	84	1,250 00	84	1,250 00	84
Yarmouth	960 00	77	960 00	77	960 00	77	960 00	77	960 00	77	960 00	77
New Brunswick—												
Moncton	1,460 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56
St. John	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	63	1,380 00	63	1,380 00	63	1,440 00	63	1,440 00	63
Fredericton	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77	1,200 00	77
Campbellton	1,300 00	84	1,300 00	84	1,300 00	84	1,300 00	84	1,300 00	84	1,300 00	84
Quebec—												
Quebec	1,118 00	84	1,150 00	84	1,150 00	84	1,170 00	84	1,222 00	84	1,222 00	84
Three Rivers	1,275 00	.....	1,460 00	.....	1,375 92	.....	1,370 70	.....	1,460 00	77	1,460 00	77
Sherbrooke	1,404 00	.....	1,404 00	.....	1,352 00	.....	1,352 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
Sorel	1,000 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,092 00	.....	1,092 00	.....	1,040 00	.....	1,040 00	.....
St. Hyacinthe	800 00	.....	900 00	.....	900 00	.....	900 00	.....	900 00	.....	900 00	.....
Montreal	1,464 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....
Westmount	1,700 00	78	1,700 00	78	1,700 00	78	1,700 00	78	1,700 00	78	1,700 00	78
Hull	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	84
Ontario—												
Ottawa	1,630 00	48	1,630 00	48	1,725 00	48	1,725 00	48	1,725 00	48	1,725 00	48
Brockville	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,095 00	84	1,149 75	84
Kingston	1,200 00	60	1,200 00	60	1,200 00	60	1,300 00	60	1,200 00	60	1,300 00	60
Belleville	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	1,300 00	70	1,400 00	70	1,400 00	70	1,400 00	70
Peterborough	1,400 00	54	1,400 00	54	1,400 00	50	1,400 00	54	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60
Orillia	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	84	1,200 00	84
Toronto	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48	1,950 00	48
Niagara Falls	1,550 00	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60	1,627 50	60
St. Catharines	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60	1,733 75	60
Hamilton	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48	1,617 00	48
Galt	1,200 00	63	1,250 00	63	1,250 00	63	1,250 00	63	1,250 00	63	1,300 00	63
Guelph	1,200 00	48	1,200 00	56	1,200 00	65	1,300 00	56	1,400 00	56	1,400 00	60
Kitchener	1,200 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60	1,400 00	60
Woodstock	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63	1,200 00	63
Stratford	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,380 00	48	1,480 00	48
London	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	55	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	48	1,761 55	48
St. Thomas	.....	.....	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60
Chatham	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66	1,344 00	66
Windsor	1,932 00	.....	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48	1,932 00	48
Sarnia	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54	1,440 00	54
Owen Sound	1,300 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,550 00	63	1,550 00	63	1,550 00	63	1,650 00	63
North Bay	1,008 00	63	1,008 00	63	1,320 00	63	1,320 00	63	1,320 00	63	1,380 00	56
Sault Ste.Marie	1,320 00	60	1,800 00	70	1,680 00	70	1,680 00	70	1,800 00	70	1,800 00	70
Port Arthur	1,620 00	63	1,620 00	63	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60	1,680 00	60
Fort William	.....	.....	1,669 80	63	1,669 80	63	1,669 80	83	1,669 80	63	1,669 80	63
Manitoba—												
Winnipeg	1,860 00	48	1,860 00	48	1,776 00	48	1,776 00	48	1,776 00	48	1,776 00	48
Brandon	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,260 00	48	1,260 00	48	1,260 00	48	1,260 00	48
Saskatchewan—												
Regina	1,680 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48
Saskatoon	1,680 00	51	1,680 00	51	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48
Moose Jaw	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	56	1,800 00	70	1,800 00	70
Prince Albert	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,620 00	48	1,620 00	48
Alberta—												
Medicine Hat	1,434 00	48	1,508 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48	1,500 00	48
Edmonton	1,740 00	48	1,740 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48
Calgary	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48	1,680 00	48
Lethbridge	1,608 00	56	1,788 00	56	1,563 84	56	1,563 84	56	1,563 84	56	1,563 84	56
British Columbia—												
Fernie	1,440 00	84	1,680 00	84	1,680 00	84	1,680 00	84	1,800 00	84	1,800 00	84
Nelson	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,500 00	56	1,620 00	56	1,620 00	56	1,620 00	56
Trail	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,500 00	63	1,620 00	54
New Westminster	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,500 00	54	1,620 00	54
Vancouver	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,890 00	48	1,890 00	48	1,890 00	48
Victoria	1,620 00	48	1,710 00	48	1,620 00	48	1,620 00	48	1,620 00	48	1,620 00	48
Nanaimo	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56	1,690 00	56
Prince Rupert	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48	1,800 00	48

*Eight hour day with one day off in turn.

TABLE II—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—Continued

(*b*) FIREMEN (Maximum per year)

Locality	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—												
Sydney	1,220 00	*b*	1,220 00	*b*	1,220 00	*b*	1,220 00	*b*	1,360 00	*b*	1,360 00	*b*
Amherst	1,100 00	*e*	1,100 00	*e*	1,100 00	*e*	1,100 00	*e*	1,100 00	*e*	1,100 00	*e*
Halifax	1,258 40	*f*	1,404 00	*f*	1,404 00	*f*	1,404 00	*f*	1,404 00	*f*	1,404 00	*f*
Truro	1,080 00§	*h*	1,080 00§	*h*	1,080 00§	*h*	1,080 00§	*h*	1,080 00§	*h*	1,080 00§	*h*
New Brunswick—												
St. John	.....		1,320 00	*c*	1,260 00	*c*	1,260 00	*c*	1,320 00	*c*	1,320 00	*c*
	1,320 00	*c*	1,440 00	*c*	1,380 00*	*c*	1,380 00*	*c*	1,440 00*	*c*	1,440 00*	*c*
Moncton	250 00‡	.....	250 00‡	.....	250 00‡	.....	250 00‡	.....	250 00‡	.....	250 00§	.....
Quebec—												
Quebec	1,180 00*	*g*	1,157 00*	*g*	1,170 00*	*g*	1,170 00*	*g*	1,122 00*	*g*	1,122 00	*g*
	1,246 00	*g*	1,261 00	*g*	1,274 00	*g*	1,274 00	*g*	1,378 00	*g*	1,378 00	*g*
Three Rivers	1,456 00	*a*	1,456 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,456 00	*a*	1,456 00	*a*	1,456 00	*a*
Sherbrooke	1,200 00	*c*	1,404 00	*c*	1,352 00	*c*	1,352 00	*c*	1,300 00	*c*	1,300 00	*c*
Sorel	1,200 00	*h*	1,200 00	*h*	1,200 00	*h*	1,200 00	*h*	1,200 00	*h*	1,200 00	*h*
Montreal	1,464 00	*a*	1,700 00	*a*	1,700 00	*a*	1,700 00	*a*	1,700 00	*a*	1,700 00	*a*
Hull	1,150 00	*a*	1,150 00	*a*	1,150 00	*a*	1,150 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*
Ontario—												
Ottawa	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,600 00	*a*
Brockville	1,000 00	*a*	1,100 00	*a*	1,100 00	*a*	1,100 00	*a*	1,100 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*
Kingston	1,095 00	*a*	1,140 62	*a*	1,140 62	*a*	1,140 62	*a*	1,140 62	*a*	1,140 62	*a*
Belleville	.....	.....	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*
Peterborough	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*
Toronto	1,812 00	*a*	1,812 00	*a*	1,812 00	*a*	1,812 00	*a*	1,812 00	*a*	1,812 00	*a*
Niagara Falls	1,500 00	*e*	1,500 00	*e*	1,500 00	*e*	1,500 00	*e*	1,500 00	*e*	1,500 00	*e*
St. Catharines	1,314 00	*a*	1,314 00	*a*	1,314 00	*a*	1,314 00	*a*	1,368 75	*a*	1,368 75	*a*
Hamilton	1,617 00	*a*	1,617 00	*a*	1,617 00	*a*	1,617 00	*a*	1,617 00	*a*	1,617 00	*a*
Brantford	1,551 25	*a*	1,642 50	*a*	1,642 50	*a*	1,551 25	*a*	1,551 25	*a*	1,551 25	*a*
Galt	300 00‡	*a*	300 00‡	*a*	1,000 00	*a*	1,000 00	*a*	1,000 00	*a*	1,000 00	*a*
Guelph	1,000 00	*a*	1,000 00	*a*	1,080 00	*a*	1,080 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*
Kitchener	1,060 00	*a*	1,260 00	*a*	1,320 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*
Woodstock	1,423 50	*h*	1,423 50	*h*	1,423 50	*h*	1,423 50	*h*	1,423 50	*h*	1,423 50	*h*
Stratford	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*
London	1,704 55	*a*	1,704 55	*a*	1,704 55	*a*	1,704 55	*a*	1,704 55	*a*	1,704 55	*a*
St. Thomas	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,260 00	*a*	1,260 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*
Chatham	1,300 00	*a*	1,300 00	*a*	1,300 00	*a*	1,300 00	*a*	1,300 00	*a*	1,300 00	*a*
Windsor	1,728 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*
Sarnia	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*
Owen Sound	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	
North Bay	1,300 00	*a*	1,300 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,200 00	*a*	1,320 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*
Cobalt	.....	*h*	1,500 00	*h*	1,440 00	*h*	1,440 00	*h*	1,440 00	*h*	1,440 00	*h*
Sault Ste. Marie	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,260 00	*a*	1,260 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*
Port Arthur	1,440 00	*a*	1,440 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*	1,440 00	*a*	1,440 00	*a*	1,440 00	*a*
Fort William	.....	.....	1,438 80	*a*	1,438 00	*a*	1,438 80	*a*	1,489 20	*a*	1,489 20	*a*
Manitoba—												
Winnipeg	1,740 00	*a*	1,740 00	*a*	1,656 00	*a*	1,656 00	*a*	1,656 00	*a*	1,656 00	*a*
Brandon	1,500 00	*f*	1,500 00	*f*	1,312 50	*f*	1,312 50	*f*	1,312 50	*f*	1,312 50	*f*
Saskatchewan—												
Regina	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*
Saskatoon	1,680 00	*a*	1,680 00	*a*	1,680 00	*a*	1,650 00	*a*	1,650 00	*a*	1,650 00	*a*
Moose Jaw	1,500 00	*d*	1,500 00	*d*	1,440 00	*d*	1,476 00	*d*	1,476 00	*d*	1,476 00	*d*
Alberta—												
Medicine Hat	.....	.....	1,320 00	*a*	1,320 00	*a*	1,320 00	*a*	1,320 00	*a*	1,380 00	*a*
Edmonton	1,680 00	*a*	1,680 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*
Calgary	1,680 00	*a*	1,680 00	*a*	1,680 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*
Lethbridge	1,798 80	*a*	1,798 80	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*	1,620 00	*a*
British Columbia—												
Fernie	1,200 00	*h*	1,500 00	*h*	900 00	*h*	900 00	*h*	900 00	*h*	900 00	*h*
Nelson	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*	1,500 00	*a*
Trail	†	.....	†	.....	†	.....	†	.....	†	.....	†	.....
New Westminster	1,230 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,350 00	*a*	1,410 00	*a*
Vancouver	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*
Victoria	1,584 00	*a*	1,584 00	*a*	1,584 00	*a*	1,473 00	*a*	1,473 00	*a*	1,473 00	*a*
Prince Rupert	1,848 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*	1,848 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*	1,800 00	*a*

*Higher rate motor drivers. §Rent, light and fuel in addition. †On call. ‡Volunteer.

a Double Platoon; average 12 hours day, shifts 10 hours day, 14 hours night or 11 hours day, 13 hours night, 12 hours day, 12 hours night.

b Continuous duty, hours off for meals, one day off in 10.

c Continuous duty, hours off for meals, one day off in 7.

d Continuous duty, hours off for meals, one day off in 3.

e Call brigade, one permanent man on duty continuously.

f Continuous duty, hours off for meals, one day off in 5.

g Two squads, 24 hours on and 24 hours off.

h Continuous duty, except hours for meals.

TABLE II—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

(*c*) LABOURERS

Locality	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—													
Sydney	Hour	.35 -.42	54	.35 -.42	52	.35 -.42	54	.35 -42	54	.35 -.42	54	.35 -.42	54
Amherst	Hour	.40	48	.30 -.38	48	.30 -.33½	54	.32½	54	.32½	48	.32½	48
Halifax	Hour	.40	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Truro	Hour	.30	54	.33½	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
Yarmouth	Day	.....	.....	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54
New Brunswick—													
Moncton	Hour	.40	54	.45	54	.45	52	.45	52	.40	52	.40	52
St. John	Hour	.39	54	.39	54	.36	54	.36	54	.36	54	.36	54
Fredericton	Hour	.40	54	.35	54	.25	54	.25 -.30	54	.25 -.30	54	.25	54
Campbellton	Day	3.50-4.00	54	3.50-4.00	54	3.50-4.00	54	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
Bathurst	Day	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....
Quebec—													
Quebec	Hour	.33	60	.35	60	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Three Rivers	Hour	.40	60	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60	.40	60	.40	54
Sherbrooke	Hour	.40	60	.25 -.30	60	.25 -.30	60	.25 -.30	60	.30	60	.30	60
Sorel	Hour	.35	60	.30	60	.30	60	.25	60	.25	60	.30	60
St. Hyacinthe	Hour	.32½-.35	60	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60
Lachine	Hour	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60
Montreal	Hour	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60
Westmount	Hour	.40	60	.35	60	.40	40	.35	60	.35	60	.30	60
Hull	Hour	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54	.40	54
Ontario—													
Ottawa	Hour	.58	44	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Brockville	Hour	.50	54	.40	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
Kingston	Hour	.40	54	.40 -.45	48	.35	54	.35	54	.35 -.40	54	.35 -.40	54
Belleville	Hour	.45 -.50	60	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60
Peterborough	Hour	.40 -.55	48	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Orillia	Hour	.30	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.40	54
Toronto	Hour	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44
Niagara Falls	Hour	.50	54	.40	54	.40	50	.40 -.50	50	.45 -.60	50	.45 -.60	50
St. Catharines	Hour	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Hamilton	Hour	.55	55	.55 -.60	44-48	.50 -.55	44-48	.50 -.55	44-48	.50 -.55	48	.50 -.55	48
Brantford	Hour	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.40	48	.40	48	.40	50
Galt	Hour	.40	55	.40	54	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
Guelph	Hour	.40	54	.40	54	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
Kichener	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Woodstock	Hour	.27½-.45	54	.40	54	.40	54	.35	54	.35	54	.25	54
Stratford	Hour	.....	.....	.45	54	.40	54	.45	54	.45	54	.48	48
London	Hour	.50	60	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	51
St. Thomas	Hour	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54
Chatham	Hour	.50	55	.40	55	.35 -.40	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
Windsor	Hour	.40 -.55	54	.55	55	.40 -.60	54	.40 -.60	54	.50 -.60	54	.50 -.55	54
Sarnia	Hour	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55 -.60	48	.55- .60	48
Owen Sound	Hour	.....	.....	.39	54	.39	54	.39	54	.39	54	.39	54
North Bay	Hour	.44½	54	.44½	54	.35	60	.35	60	.40	60	.40	60
Cobalt	Day	4.75	50–54	4.25	50–54	3.00-3.75	54	3.00-3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54
Sault Ste. Marie	Hour	.37½-.50	48	.45	48	.40	54	.40 -.45	54	.40 -.50	54	.40 -.50	48
Port Arthur	Hour	.....	.....	.49 -.57½	48	.46 -.52	48	.44 -.52	48	.46 -.52	48	.46 -.52	48
Fort William	Hour	.....	.....	.40 -.53	50	.43½-.50	50	.35 -.45	48	.35 -.45	52½	.35 -.54	52½
Manitoba—													
Winnipeg	Hour	.60	54	.50 -.60	54	.47½-.52	54	.42½-.52	54	.42½-.52	54	.42½-.50	54
Brandon	Hour	.40	60	.40	60	.35	59	.30 -.41½	59	.35 -.41½	59	.35 -41½	59
Saskatchewan—													
Regina	Hour	.50 -.55	60	.45 -.50	60	.52½	60	.45 -.47½	60	.40	55–60	.40	55–60
Saskatoon	Hour	.50 -.52½	55	.50 -52½	55	.45 -52½	55	.40 -52½	55	.42½-.52½	55	42½-.52½	55
Moose Jaw	Hour	.53	50	.53	50	.47½	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
Alberta—													
Medicine Hat	Hour	.....	.....	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
Edmonton	Hour	.60	44	.60	44	.45 -.61	44	.45 -61	44	.45 -.50	44	.50	48
Calgary	Hour	.60	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.50	44	.50	44	.52½	48
Lethbridge	Hour	.48 -.52	44	.48 -.52	44	.54 -.57	.....	.54	54	.548	48	.548	48
British Columbia—													
Fernie	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.50-3.75	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
Nelson	Day	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.00-4.25	48	4.00-4.25	48	4.00-4.25	48	4.00-4.25	48
Trail	Day	.....	.....	4.00	48	3.60-3.75	48	3.85-4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
New Westminster	Day	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44	4.60	44
Vanvouver	Hour	.54⅜-.60⅜	48	.54⅜-.60⅜	44	.54⅜-.60⅜	44	.37½-.65¾	44	.37½-.65¾	44	.37½-.65¾	48
Victoria	Hour	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.46⅛-.50	44	.46⅛-.50	44	.50	44
Nanaimo	Day	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44	4.75	44
Prince Rupert	Hour	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.57½	44	.50 -.57½	44	.50 -.57½	44

TABLE III.—*RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES ON STEAM RAILWAYS, CARTAGE, ETC.

(a) Steam Railways.

Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		September, 1922		September, 1923		September, 1924		September, 1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Conductors, passenger	100 miles	4·67	†	4·27	†	4·27	†	4·27	†	4·27	†	4·27	†
Conductors, freight (Irreg.)	100 miles	6·44	†	5·80	‡	5·80	‡	5·80	‡	5·80	‡	5·80	‡
Brakemen, passenger	100 miles	3·33	†	2·93	†	2·93	†	2·93	†	2·93	†	2·93	†
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.)	100 miles	5·12	‡	4·48	‡	4·48	‡	4·48	‡	4·48	‡	4·48	‡
Baggagemen, passenger	100 miles	3·44	†	3·04	†	3·04	†	3·04	†	3·04	†	3·04	†
Engineers, passenger	100 miles	6·48	†	6·00	†	6·00	†	6·00	†	6·00	†	6·00	†
Engineers, freight (Irreg.)	100 miles	7·28	‡	6·64	‡	6·64	‡	6·64	‡	6·64	‡	6·64	‡
Firemen, passenger	100 miles	4·96	†	4·48	†	4·48	†	4·84	†	4·48	†	4·48	†
Firemen, freight (Irreg.)	100 miles	5·52	‡	4·88	‡	4·88	‡	4·88	‡	4·88	‡	4·88	‡
Despatchers	Month	247·00–255·00	48	230·00–238·00	48	230·00–238·00	48	230·00–238·00	48	230·00–238·00	48	230·00–238·00	48
Telegraphers	Month	130·00–141·00	48	117·00–128·00	48	117·00–128·00	48	117·00–128·00	48	117·00–128·00	48	117·00–128·00	48
Maintenance of Way—													
Foremen on line	Day	5·30	48	4·50	48	4·26	48	4·40	48	4·40	48	4·40	48
Sectionmen on line	Day	3·88	48	3·20	48	2·80	48	3·04	48	3·04	48	3·04	48
Car and Shop Trades—													
Blacksmiths	Hour	·85	44	·77	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44
Boilermakers	Hour	·85	44	·77	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44
Machinists	Hour	·85	44	·77	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44
Moulders	Hour	·85	44	·77	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44	·70	44
Carpenters, freight	Hour	·80	44	·72	44	·63	44	·63	44	·63	44	·63	44
Painters, freight	Hour	·80	44	·72	44	·63	44	·63	44	·63	44	·63	44
Repairers, freight	Hour	·80	44	·72	44	·63	44	·63	44	·63	44	·63	44
Cleaners	Hour	·50	44	·42	44	·37	44	·38	44	·38	44	·38	44

*Rates for running trades and despatchers and telegraphers in British Columbia are slightly higher than above. Where ranges are shown for despatchers and telegraphers, the lower rate is that paid east of Fort William, and the higher rate is that paid west of Fort William to British Columbia.

†Basis of 20 miles per hour. ‡Basis of 12½ miles per hour.

(b) Longshoremen (general cargo)

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day	Wages	Hours per day
		$	$		$		$		$		$		$
Charlottetown	Hour	.60	9	.60	9	.60	9	.60	9	.70	9	.65	9
Halifax	Hour	.65	9–10*	.65	9–10*	.55	9–10*	.55	9–10*	.65	9–10*	.65	9
St. John	Hour	.70	9	.70	9	.55	9	.55	9	.65	9	.65	9
Quebec	Hour	.65	9	.65	9	.60	9	.65	9	.65	9	.65	9
Montreal	Hour	.70	10	.60	10	.50	10	.50	10	.62	10	.62	10
Pt. Edward	Hour	.40	10	.35	10	.30	10	.40	10	.35	10	.35	10
Port McNicoll	Hour	.55	10	.40	10	.35	10	.35	10	.35	10	.35	10
Fort William	Hour	.46	10	.43	10	.35	10	.40	10	.40	10	.40	10
Vanvouver	Hour	.90	8	.90	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8
Victoria	Hour	.90	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8
Prince Rupert	Hour	.90	8	.90	8	.90	8	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8

* Hours of labour per day: Winter, 9; Summer, 10.

TABLE III.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR ON STEAM RAILWAYS, CARTAGE, ETC.—*Con.*

(c) CARTAGE, ETC.

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Motor Truck Drivers—													
Fredericton	Week	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
Moncton	Week	22.00–24.00	50–53	22.00–24.00	50–53	20.00–24.00	50–53	20.00–24.00	50–53	20.00–24.00	50–53	20.00–24.00	53
St. John	Week	25.00	54	25.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
Montreal	Week	18.00–30.00	48–63	18.00–33.00	48–63	18.00–26.25	48–63	18.00–27.00	48–63	18.00–27.00	48–63	20.00–27.00	48–63
Sherbrooke	Week	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
Hamilton	Week	18.00–27.00	45–60	20.00–28.00	45–60	20.00–28.00	45–60	20.00–30.00	45–60	23.00–28.80	45–60	22.00–25.00	46½–60
London	Week	20.00–30.00	44–60	20.00–30.00	44–60	20.00–30.00	44–60	20.00–30.00	44–60	20.00–30.00	44–60	20.00–25.00	44–56
Ottawa	Day	3.60-4.50	53–54	3.60-4.00	53–54	3.60-4.00	53–54	3.60-4.00	53–54	3.60-4.00	53–54	3.00-4.00	54
Port Arthur	Month	105.00–113.00	50–55	113.00–115.00	50–55	113.00–115.00	50–55	113.00–115.00	50–55	110.00–115.00	50–55	95.00–110.00	50–55
Toronto	Week	20.00–30.00	48–56	20.00–28.00	48–56	20.00–26.00	48–56	20.00–26.00	48–56	20.00–26.00	48–56	20.00–26.00	48–60
Windsor	Day	2.85-5.25	48–55	4.35-5.00	48–55	4.10-5.00	48–55	4.35-5.00	48–55	4.50-5.00	48–55	4.40-4.50	54–55
Winnipeg	Week	22.50–27.50	45–50	22.50–27.50	45–50	18.00–27.50	45–50	18.00–26.00	45–50	18.00–25.00	45–50	20.25–25.00	45–50
Moose Jaw	Month	95.00–100.00	46½–50	95.00–115.00	46½–50	90.00–115.00	46½–50	90.00–115.00	46½–50	95.00–115.00	46½–50	95.00–115.00	46½–50
Regina	Week	23.00–25.00	48	23.00–25.00	48	23.00–24.00	48	23.00–24.00	48	23.00–25.00	48	23.00–25.00	48
Saskatoon	Week	25.00–27.50	54–60	25.00–27.50	54–60	25.00–27.50	54–60	25.00–27.50	54–60	24.00–27.50	54–60	24.00–27.50	54–60
Calgary	Week	22.50–27.50	46–54	22.50–27.50	46–54	20.75–25.50	46–54	20.00–25.50	46–54	20.00–25.50	46–54	20.00–25.50	45–57
Edmonton	Week	21.00–25.50	48–51	22.00–23.00	48–51	20.00–22.67	48–51	19.75–22.67	48–51	19.75–22.67	48–51	20.00–25.50	48–51
New Westminster	Week	28.50–33.00	54	25.50–30.00	54	25.50–30.00	54	27.00–30.00	54	27.00–30.00	54	27.00–30.00	54
Vancouver	Week	24.50–30.00	48–54	24.50–30.00	48–54	24.50–30.00	48–54	24.50–30.00	48–54	24.00–30.00	48–54	24.00–30.00	44–54
Victoria	Week	27.00	54–56	27.00	54–56	27.00	54–56	27.00	54–56	27.00	54–56	27.00	54–56
Teamsters—													
Horse-drawn vehicles-													
Halifax	Week	25.00	60	21.00	60	21.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60
Moncton	Week	21.00–27.00	50–60	21.00–27.00	50–60	18.00–25.00	50–60	18.00–25.00	50–60	18.00–25.00	50–60	18.00–25.00	50–60
St. John	Week	23.00	54	23.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Montreal	Week	18.00–22.50	48–60	18.00–24.00	48–60	18.00–24.00	48–60	18.00–24.00	48–60	18.00–24.00	48–60	18.00–24.00	48–63
Sherbrooke	Week	20.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55
Hamilton	Week	26.00	54	26.00	54	24.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	24.00	54
London	Week	19.50–22.00	50–55	19.00–22.00	50–55	18.00–22.00	50–55	18.00–22.00	50–55	18.00–21.00	50–55	17.00–20.00	50–55
Ottawa	Week	19.00–20.25	54	19.00–20.25	54	18.50–19.00	54	17.00–18.50	54	18.00–18.50	54	18.00	54
Port Arthur	Month	80.00	50	90.00	50	90.00	50	90.00	50	90.00	50	90.00	50
Toronto	Week	24.00–28.00	49½–60	23.00–27.25	49½–60	21.00–27.64	49½–60	21.00–27.52	49½–60	21.00–27.00	49½–60	20.00–26.00	48–60
Windsor	Day	3.60-4.50	48–55	4.00-4.28	48–55	4.17-4.50	48–55	4.16-4.50	48–55	4.35-4.50	48–54	4.15-4.50	54–55
Winnipeg	Week	26.46	50	26.46	50	23.45	50	23.45	50	23.45	50	23.45	50
Moose Jaw	Day	3.70	50	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	3.75	48	3.50	48
Regina	Hour	.50	50–54	.50	50–54	.40–50	45–50	.40–50	50–54	.40–50	50–54	.40–.50	50–54
Saskatoon	Day	4.50	50–60	4.00	50–60	4.00	50–60	4.00	50–60	4.00	50–60	4.00	50–60
Calgary	Week	24.00–27.50	54	24.00–27.50	54	24.00–25.50	54	24.00–25.50	54	24.00–25.50	54	21.00–25.50	52–57
Edmonton	Week	27.50	50	24.75	50	22.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50	19.75–22.65	48–51
New Westminster	Week	30.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54
Vancouver	Week	22.00–30.00	44–54	22.00–30.00	44–54	22.00–30.00	44–54	22.00–30.00	44–54	22.00–30.00	44–54	24.00–30.00	44–54
Drivers—													
(Single horse-drawn vehicles)—													
Halifax	Week	18.00–22.00	48–53	18.50–22.00	48–53	18.50–22.00	48–53	18.50–22.00	48–53	18.50–22.00	48–53	18.50–22.00	48–53
Fredericton	Week	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Moncton	Week	18.00–23.00	50	18.00–23.00	50	18.00–21.00	50	20.40–21.00	54	20.40	54	20.40	54
St. John	Week	21.00	54	21.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Montreal	Week	19.00–21.00	54–63	17.00–22.00	54–63	15.00–22.00	54–63	17.00–22.00	54–63	17.00–22.00	54–63	17.00–22.00	57–63
Hamilton	Week	24.00	54	24.00	54	22.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54	22.00	54
London	Week	20.00–21.00	55–56	19.00–21.00	55–56	18.00–23.00	55–56	18.00–23.00	55–56	18.00–21.00	55–56	18.00–21.00	54–56
Toronto	Week	18.00–27.00	48–55	18.00–25.00	48–55	18.00–26.00	48–55	18.00–26.00	48–55	18.00–26.00	48–55	18.00–26.00	48–54
Ottawa	Day	3.50-4.00	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54
Moose Jaw	Month	100.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½	115.00	46½
Regina	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50

TABLE III.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR ON STEAM RAILWAYS, CARTAGE, ETC.—*Con.*

(*d*) Grain Elevators

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Labourers—													
No. 1	Hour	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	60
No. 2	Hour	.60	60	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 3	Hour	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 4	Hour	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 5	Hour	.60	60	.50	58	.50	65	.50	65	.50	75	.50	58
No. 6	Hour	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 7	Hour	.45	60	.42½	60	.37	60	.37	60	.37	60	.37	60
No. 8	Hour	.50	54	.55	60	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.50	55	.55	50	.50	45	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 10	Hour	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 11	Hour	.57½	44	.57½	44	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44	.50	48
Millwrights—													
No. 1	Hour	.70	60	.62	60	.58	60	.62	60	.66	60	.66	60
No. 2	Hour	.45	54	.45	54	.45	54	.53½	54	.50	54	.43	60
No. 3	Week	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60	46.25	60
No. 4	Month	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60
No. 5	Month	200.00	56	200.00	56	200.00	56	175.00	56	175.00	56	175.00	56
No. 6	Month	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60	210.00	60
No. 7	Hour	.65	60	.67	60	.62	60	.62	60	.62	60	.62	60
No. 8	Hour	.65	54	.65	60	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48	.74½	48
No. 9	Month	140.00	55	165.00	50	165.00	45	165.00	60	165.00	60	165.00	60
Weighmen—													
No. 1	Hour	.62	60	.56	60	.53	60	.55	60	.60	60	.60	60
No. 2	Hour	.47	54	.47	54	.47	54	.47	54	.51	54	.46	60
No. 3	Week	48.75	60	48.75	54	48.75	54	48.75	54	48.75	54	48.75	60
No. 4	Hour	.55	60	.52½	60	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60
No. 5	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60
No. 6	Month	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	175.00	56	175.00	56	175.00	56
No. 7	Month	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60	190.00	60
No. 8	Hour	.50	60	.52	60	.47	60	.47	60	.47	60	.47	60
Winchmen—													
No. 1	Hour	.55	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	Month	150.00	60	150.00	60	165.00	60	165.00	60	165.00	60	165.00	60
No. 3	Month	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56	165.00	56
No. 4	Month	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60	168.00	60
No. 5	Month	130.00	55	150.00	50	150.00	50	150.00	60	150.00	60	150.00	60

TABLE IV.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Electricians—													
No. 1	Hour	.80	48	.70	48	.60	48	.62	48	.62	48	.62	48
No. 2	Hour	.45	52½	.45	52½	.45½	53½	.46¼	53½	.47¼	60	.45½	54
No. 3	Hour	.60	60	.45	60	.40	60	.50	48	.50	60	.50	60
No. 4	Hour	.70	48	.67	48	.62	48	.65	50	.65	48	.65	48
No. 5	Week	30.77	50	30.77	50	30.77	50	30.77	50	34.61	50	34.61	54
No. 6	Month	185.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54	190.00	54
No. 7	Month	150.00	54	150.00	54	150.00	54	170.00	54	170.00	54	170.00	54
No. 8	Hour	.85½	44	.85½	44	.85½	44	.90	44	.85½	44	.85½	44
No. 9	Month	161.30	44	161.30	44	145.17	44	145.17	44	145.17	44	145.17	44
Groundmen—													
No. 1	Hour	.55	55	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 2	Hour	.50	49½	.50	49½	.45	49½	.45	49½	.50	49½	.50	49½
No. 3	Hour	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.40	54	.48	54
No. 4	Hour	.40	50	.40	50	.45	50	.50	44	.50	55	.50	44
No. 5	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 6	Hour	.59½	47	.59½	47	.55	47	.55	47	.55	47	.55	47
Linemen—													
No. 1	Hour	.66½	50	.66½	50	.61½	50	.58½	54	.58½	54	.58½	54
No. 2	Hour	.57	54	.57	54	.57	54	.57	54	.57	54	.57	54
No. 3	Hour	.70	48	.54½	48	.52	48	.55	48	.55	48	.55	44
No. 4	Hour	.55	60	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60
No. 5	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.65	48	.65	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 6	Hour	.80	55	.80	55	.72	55	.72	55	.77	55	.77	55
No. 7	Hour	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44
No. 8	Month	140.00	54	140.00	54	140.00	54	155.00	54	155.00	54	160.00	54
No. 9	Hour	.80	49½	.80	49½	.72	49½	.72	49½	.77	49½	.77	49½
No. 10	Week	26.25	50	26.25	50	26.25	50	26.25	50	29.00	50	29.00	50
No. 11	Hour	.42½	54	.42½	54	.42½	54	.45	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 12	Hour	.92½	44	.92½	44	.89	44	.89	44	.89	44	.89	44
No. 13	Hour	.90	48	.90	48	.90	48	.90	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 14	Hour	.85	44	.85	44	78½	44	78½	44	.78½	44	.78½	44

TABLE IV.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Switchboard Operators—													
No. 1.....	Week	25.92	72	25.92	72	25.92	72	25.20	72	25.20	72	30.00	56
No. 2.....	Hour	.52½	56	.52½	56	.50	56	.57	56	.57	56	.58½	56
No. 3.....	Month	140.00	56	135.00	56	130.00	56	117.00	56	117.00	56	124.80	56
No. 4.....	Month	135.00	54	130.00	54	130.00	54	135.00	54	135.00	53½	145.00	53½
No. 5.....	Month	115.00	72	115.00	72	115.00	49½	115.00	49½	125.00	49½	125.00	49½
No. 6.....	Month	100.00	70	100.00	70	100.00	70	100.00	70	100.00	70	100.00	70
No. 7.....	Week	34.00	48	30.00	56	28.50	56	35.00	52	35.00	52	30.00	56
No. 8.....	Month	132.00	49½	132.00	49½	132.00	49½	132.00	49½	137.00	49½	137.00	49½
No. 9.....	Month	95.00	56	95.00	56	95.00	56	100.00	56	100.00	56	125.00	56
No. 10.....	Month	132.00	56	132.00	56	132.00	56	132.00	56	132.00	56	132.00	56
No. 11.....	Month	120.00	56	120.00	56	120.00	56	125.00	56	125.00	56	125.00	56
No. 12.....	Month	152.50	48	152.50	48	148.80	48	144.45	48	149.45	48	149.45	48

TABLE V.—SAMPLES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Occupation	Unit	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$	
Operators—											
No. 1.....	Week	8.88	52	9.13	52	9.36	52	9.88	52	7.00–14.50	48
No. 2.....	Month	61.00	54	47.00	54	46.00	54	45.00	54	45.00	54
No. 3.....	Week	9.50–14.50	48	9.50–15.50	48	9.50–15.50	48	9.50–15.50	48	9.50–15.50	48
No. 4.....	Week	13.50–19.00	48	12.00–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48
No. 5.....	Week	10.50–16.50	48	10.50–16.50	48	10.50–16.50	48	10.50–16.50	48	10.50–16.50	48
No. 6.....	Week	13.00–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48	12.50–19.00	48
No. 7.....	Week	10.50–16.50	48	11.00–16.50	48	10.00–16.50	48	11.00–16.50	48	11.00–16.50	48
No. 8.....	Month	40.00–67.00	50	40.00–67.50	50	40.00–67.50	50	45.00–70.00	50	45.00–70.00	50
No. 9.....	Week	13.50–19.00	48	13.00–19.00	48	13.00–19.00	48	13.00–19.00	48	13.00–19.00	48
No. 10.....	Month	57.50–80.00	48	55.00–77.50	48	55.00–77.50	48	55.00–77.50	48	55.00–77.50	48
No. 11.....	Month	62.50–95.00	39	57.50–90.00	39	52.50–85.00	39	52.50–85.00	42	52.50–85.00	42
Installers—											
No. 1*.....	Hour	.31½	55	.31½	55	.37	55	.37	55	.41	55
No. 2.....	Day	3.34–4.09	54	3.38–4.09	54	4.41–6.21	54	4.32–5.22	54	4.32–5.22	54
No. 3.....	Hour	.60–.68	50	.55–.63	50	.63–.70	50	.63–.70	50	.70	50
No. 4.....	Hour	.60–.85	44	.55–.80	44	.55–.80	44	.55–.83	44	.55–.83	44
No. 5.....	Hour	.60–.68	50	.63	50	.68–.70	50	.63–.70	50	.63–.70	50
No. 6.....	Hour	.75–.85	44	.62–.80	44	.62–.80	44	.50–.80	44	.55–.80	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.60–.75	50	.55–.70	50	.55–.70	50	.55–.78	50	.63–.78	50
No. 8.....	Hour	.70–.80	49½	.66–.72	49½	.66–.72	49½	.77	49½	.77	49½
No. 9.....	Hour	.50–.75	50	.63–.70	50	.63–.70	50	.63–.73	50	.63–.71	50
No. 10.....	Hour	92½	44	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 11.....	Hour	.75–.80	44	.69–.80	44	.77	44	.77	44	.72	44
Linemen—											
No. 1.....	Hour	42½	55	42½	55	.40	55	.40	55	.56	55
No. 2.....	Day	3.69–4.45	54	3.74–4.50	54	2.84–3.46	54	2.88–3.87	54	2.88–3.87	54
No. 3.....	Hour	.64	50	.54	50	.57	50	.57	50	.57	50
No. 4.....	Hour	.57–.77	44	.54–.67	44	.48–.67	44	.48–.70	44	.48–.70	44
No. 5.....	Hour	.57–.67	50	.62	50	.62	50	.62–.65	50	.65	50
No. 6.....	Hour	.60–.80	44	.65–.75	44	.55–.75	44	.55–.78	44	.55–.78	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.55–.70	50	.50–.65	50	.57–.65	50	.65–.68	50	.65–.68	50
No. 8.....	Hour	.70–.80	49½	.66–.72	49½	.66–.72	49½	.77	49½	.77	49½
No. 9.....	Hour	.55–.70	50	.57–.65	50	.57–.65	50	.57–.68	50	.57–.68	50
No. 10.....	Hour	.85	44	.74–.89	44	.74–.89	44	.89	44	.89	44
No. 11.....	Hour	.85	44	.78½	44	.77	44	.77	44	.77	44
Repairmen—											
No. 1*.....	Hour	.42	55	.42	55	.37	55	.37	55	.37	55
No. 2.....	Day	3.60	54	3.60	54	4.10	54	3.95	54	3.95	54
No. 3.....	Hour	.75–.80	44	.70–.75	44	.70	44	.62–.83	44	.55–.83	44
No. 4.....	Hour	.83–.85	44	.75–.80	44	.80	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 5.....	Hour	.70	50	.65	50	.65	50	.68	50	.68	50
No. 6.....	Hour	.....	.....	.94	44	.94	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 7.....	Hour	.75	44	.58–.69	44	.68–.77	44	.68–.77	44	.77	44
Cable men—											
No. 1*.....	Hour	.48½	55	.48½	55	.55	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 2.....	Day	4.00–4.59	54	5.00–5.59	54	3.96–4.86	54	3.51–4.59	54	3.51–4.59	54
No. 3.....	Hour	.70–.75	50	.70	50	.65–.80	50	.65–.83	44	.62–.83	44
No. 4.....	Hour	.67–.75	50	.65–.70	50	.65–.70	50	.65–.73	50	.65–.73	50
No. 5.....	Hour	.80–.85	44	.75–.80	44	.75–.80	44	.75–.83	44	.75–.83	44
No. 6.....	Hour	.62–.75	50	.65–.70	50	.57–.70	50	.65–.73	50	.65–.73	50
No. 7.....	Hour	.85	49½	.77	49½	.77	49½	.82	49½	.77	49½
No. 8.....	Hour	.70–.75	50	.65–.70	54	.65–.73	50	.65–.73	50	.60–.73	50
No. 9.....	Hour	.83–.98	48	.79½–.94½	44–48	.79½–.94½	44–48	.79½–.94½	44	79½–.94½	44
No. 10.....	Hour	.92	44	.84	44	.83	44	.83	44	.83	44

*and board.

TABLE VI.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Checkers and markers—													
No. 1	Week	9.00	48	9.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	9.50	47	10.00	47	9.50	45	9.50	45	10.50	47
No. 3	Week	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 4	Week	9.00	54	9·00	54	9.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54
No. 5	Week	20.00	60	22.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55
No. 6	Week	20.00	52	12.00	52	12.00	50	15.00	50	18.00	50	22.00	50
No. 7	Week	7.00	54	7.00	55	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54
No. 8	Week	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	13.00	47½
No. 9	Week	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 10	Week	13.00	60	13.00	49	11.92	40	11.92	42½	11.25	38	13.50	49
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	11.04	48	11.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48	11.05	48
No. 12	Week	18.00	54	16.00	48	12.96	48	13.50	45	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 13	Week	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	11.00	50	12.00	50
No. 14	Week	12.50	49½	12.50	49½	12.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	49½
No. 15	Week	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 16	Week	14.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 17	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 18	Week	16.00	48½	16.00	48½	16.00	48½	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 19	Week	15.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	15.00	46	15.00	46	15.50	46
No. 21	Week	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 22	Week	13.50	46	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 23	Week	13.30	46	13.30	46	14.40	46	14.00	46	14.50	46	14.30	46
No. 24	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48
No. 25	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 26	Week	17.30	45	17.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	50
Menders—													
No. 1	Week	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	12.00	55	9.00	55	9.00	55	9·00	55	9.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	18.00	52	18.00	52	16.00	50	16.00	50	16.00	48
No. 4	Week	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½
No. 5	Week	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	45	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 7	Week	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 8	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 9	Week	13.50	50	13.50	50	13.50	50	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 10	Week	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 12	Week	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	12.00	48	13.50	48	12.00	48
No. 13	Week	12.00	45	13.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	46	12.00	46	12.00	50
No. 14	Week	15.00	48	15.00	46	15.00	46	15.00	45	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 15	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Washers—													
No. 1	Week	21.50	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	22.50	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	21.70	47	23.00	47	21.00	43	21.00	43	21.00	43
No. 3	Week	22.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 4	Week	20.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54	22.00	54
No. 5	Week	20.00	60	20.00	55	22.00	55	22.00	55	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 6	Week	30.00	55	40.00	52	24.00	52	24.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 7	Week	25.00	54	25.00	55	23.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 8	Week	31.00	49½	31.00	49½	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40
No. 9	Week	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	26.00	47½	24.00	47½
No. 10	Week	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	26.00	46½	26.00	46½
No. 11	Week	26.00	60	25.00	49½	25.00	40	26.00	42½	24.87	38	26.00	49
No. 12	Week	.....	.....	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 13	Week	23.00	54	26.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 14	Week	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 15	Week	21.00	49½	21.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½	21.00	49½	21.00	49½
No. 16	Week	25.00	45	25.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 17	Week	28.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	25.00	48	26.00	48
No. 18	Week	28.00	48	28.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	22.00	48	23.00	48
No. 19	Week	25.00	48½	30.00	48½	30.00	48½	23.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 20	Week	32.50	50	30.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	48	25.00	54	20.00	54
No. 21	Week	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	46	27.50	46	27.50	46	27.50	46
No. 22	Week	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 23	Week	27.00	46	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 24	Week	20.50	46	20.45	46	23.95	46	25.00	46	23.75	46	24.00	48
No. 25	Week	22.00	48	22.00	48	23.70	48	23.70	48	25.35	48	26.75	48
No. 26	Week	26.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.50	48	32.50	48	32.50	48
No. 27	Week	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	28.00	48
No. 28	Week	23.23	45	21.50	46	25.00	45½	26.00	46	24.00	46	24.00	50
Starchers—													
No. 1	Week	8.50	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	8.50	48	7.50	48	8.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	10.00	47	10.00	47	9.00	43	9.00	43	9.00	43
No. 3	Week	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 4	Week	13.00	60	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55
No. 5	Week	18.00	55	18.00	52	18.00	52	18.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 6	Week	10.00	54	10.00	55	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54
No. 7	Week	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	13.00	47½
No. 8	Week	14.00	41½	13.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	13.00	46½
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	11.50	48	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48

TABLE VI.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Starchers—Con.													
No. 10	Week	15.00	54	12.00	48	12.00	48	11.25	45	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	Week	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50	15.00	50
No. 12	Week	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	11.50	49½	10.50	49½	12.00	49½	12.50	49½
No. 13	Week	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48	10.00	48
No. 14	Week	16.00	48	17.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 15	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 16	Week	10.50	50	10.50	50	11.50	50	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 18	Week	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 19	Week	14.00	46	14.50	46	14.50	48	14.50	48	14.50	48	14.50	48
No. 20	Week	14.00	46	14.10	46	15.40	46	13.50	46	14.80	46	13.50	46
No. 21	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.25	48	14.25	48	14.25	48	14.25	48
No. 22	Week	13.50	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	15.00	48
No. 24	Week	15.00	45	15.00	46	13.00	45½	13.00	46	12.00	46	12.00	50
Ironers (hand)—													
No. 1	Week	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	9.00	48	10.00	48	10.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	9.70	47	9.00	47	9.50	43	9.50	43	9.00	43
No. 3	Week	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 4	Week	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54	10.00	54	8.50	54	8.50	54
No. 5	Week	12.00	60	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55
No. 6	Week	18.00	55	12.00	52	15.00	52	15.00	50	15.00	50	18.00	50
No. 7	Week	7.00	54	7.00	55	7.00	54	7.00	54	7.00	54	7.00	54
No. 8	Week	16.00	47½	16.00	47½	16.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 9	Week	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 10	Week	13.00	60	13.50	49	12.38	40	11.00	42½	10.00	38	12.00	49
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	10.00	48	13.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48	11.05	48
No. 12	Week	14.00	54	14.00	48	12.00	48	11.25	45	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 13	Week	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 14	Week	13.00	49½	13.00	49½	12.50	49½	11.50	49½	12.00	49½	12.00	50
No. 15	Week	12.00	45	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48	13.00	48
No. 16	Week	15.00	48	15.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 17	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.00	48
No. 18	Week	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	Week	9.75	50	9.75	50	9.75	50	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 21	Week	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 22	Week	15.00	46	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	21.00	48
No. 23	Week	17.25	46	17.45	46	14.90	46	13.00	46	13.40	46	13.50	46
No. 24	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 25	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 26	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 27	Week	14.00	45	13.00	46	12.00	45½	12.00	46	12.00	46	12.00	50
Mangle room Workers—													
No. 1	Week	7.50	48	8.00	48	7.00	48	7.75	48	7.75	48	7.75	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	8.43	47	8.43	47	8.00	43	8.00	45	8.50	43
No. 3	Week	7.50	54	7.50	54	7.50	54	7.50	54	7.50	54	7.50	54
No. 4	Week	18.00	60	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	12.00–16.00	52	12.00–18.00	52	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50
No. 6	Week	6.50	54	6.00	55	6.00	54	6.00	54	6.00	54	6.00	54
No. 7	Week	13.00	47½	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 8	Week	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	10.00	48	9.00	48	8.15	48	8.15	48	8.15	48
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	11.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	Week	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 12	Week	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	11.50	49½	10.00	48	11.00	49½	12.00	49
No. 13	Week	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48	13.00	48
No. 14	Week	.....	.....	14.50	48	14.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 15	Week	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 16	Week	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.00	48½	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	Week	13.45	44	13.45	44	13.45	46	13.45	46	13.45	46	13.50	46
No. 18	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 19	Week	13.50	46	13.50	48	13.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 20	Week	13.50	46	13.75	46	13.90	46	14.65	46	13.55	46	13.55	46
No. 21	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 22	Week	14.05	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23	Week	12.15	45	11.90	46	12.00	45½	12.00	46	12.00	46	12.00	50
No. 24	Week	13.50	48	13.50	46	13.50	46	13.50	45	13,50	48	13.50	48
No. 25	Week	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	40	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 26	Week	9.00	50	9.00	50	9.00	50	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 27	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48

TABLE VI.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Shirt and Collar finishers—													
No. 1	Week	9.00	48	9.00	48	8.00	48	8.00	48	8.25	48	8.50	48
No. 2	Week	9.00	47	9.00	47	9.00	47	9.00	43	9.00	43	9.00	43
No. 3	Week	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54	8.00	54
No. 4	Week	25.00	45	25.00	45	25.00	45	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 5	Week	7.00	54	7.00	55	7.00	54	7.00	54	7.00	54	7.00	54
No. 6	Week	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 7	Week	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	12.00	49	11.00	40	11.00	42½	11.00	38	12.00	49
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	11.00	48	11.00	48	11.05	48	11.05	48	11.05	48
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	10.00	54	12.40	48	14.40	45	14.40	48	14.00	48
No. 11	Week	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50	14.00	50
No. 12	Week	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	12.50	49½	11.00	49½	12.00	49½	12.50	49
No. 13	Week	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48	13.00	48
No. 14	Week	14.00	48	14.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	12.50	48	13.00	48
No. 15	Week	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.00	48
No. 16	Week	11.00	50	11.50	50	10.00	50	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46	15.00	46
No. 18	Week	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.50	48	15.00	48
No. 19	Week	14.25	46	14.35	46	13.65	46	13.50	46	14.00	46	14.50	46
No. 20	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 21	Week	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 22	Week	12.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 23	Week	14.00	45	14.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	46	13.00	46	13.00	50
No. 24	Week	14.00	48	14.00	46	14.00	45½	14.00	45	14.00	48	15.00	48
No. 25	Week	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
Sorters—													
No. 1	Week	9.50	48	10.00	48	10.00	48	9.00	48	9.50	48	9.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	9.50	47	10.00	47	9.50	43	9.50	45	10.50	47
No. 3	Week	23.00	60	15.00	55	22.00	60	15.00	60	15.00	60	15.00	55
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	22.00	52	22.00	52	22.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 5	Week	14.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	14.00	48	14.00	48	16.00	45	13.00	48	14.00	48
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	12.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50	13.00	50	13.00	50
No. 8	Week	12.50	49½	12.50	49½	12.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	49	14.00	49½
No. 9	Week	12.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	45	14.00	48	13.00	48
No. 10	Week	14.50	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 11	Week	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 12	Week	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 13	Week	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 14	Week	17.00	46	17.00	48	17.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 15	Week	15.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 16	Week	15.00	48	15–00	48	20.00	46	15.00	45	15.00	48	15.00	48
Drivers—													
No. 1	Week	22.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48	22.00	48	23.00	48
No. 2	Week	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3	Week	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 4	Week	35.00	60	20.00	52	20.00	60	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 5	Week	17.00	54	17.00	55	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 6	Week	25.00	49½	25.00	49½	25.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40	25.00	40
No. 7	Week	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½	28.00	47½
No. 8	Week	25.00	46½	28.00	46½	28 00	46½	28.00	46½	28.00	46½	28.00	46½
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	25.00	49	25.00	40	25.00	42½	25.00	38	25.00	49
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	22.50	48	22.30	48	22.30	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	25.00	50	27.00	48	24.00	45	24.00	48	25.00	48
No. 12	Week	30.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	20.00	50	30.00	50	30 00	50
No. 13	Week	23.00	49½	23.00	49½	23.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 14	Week	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	45	30.00	48	25.00	48
No. 15	Week	27.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 16	Week	30 00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 17	Week	25.00	48½	25.00	48½	25.00	48½	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 18	Week	24.00	60	24.00	60	23.00	60	18.00	54	20.00	54	25.00	48
No. 19	Week	30.00	46	30.00	44	30.00	46	30.00	46	30.00	46	30.00	46
No. 20	Week	26.60	54	26.00	54	26.00	54	26.00	54	27.00	54	26.00	48
No. 21	Week	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 22	Week	30.00	46	31.05	46	30.95	46	30.20	46	32.40	46	31 00	48
No. 23	Week	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 24	Week	26.00	48	26.85	48	26.85	48	26.50	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 25	Week	24.40	45	24.40	46	28.00	46	27.00	46	27.00	46	27.00	50
No. 26	Week	24.00	48	24.00	46	24.00	46	24.00	45	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 27	Week	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	24.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48

TABLE VII.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING

A. In Sawmills

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Band Sawyers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	7.00	54	5.85	54	6.97	59	6.85	59	6.85	59
No. 2	Hour	.80	54	.72	54	.72	54	.80	54	.80	54	.80	54
No. 3	"	.80	60	.80	60	.80	60	.90	60	.90	60	.80–.90	60
No. 4	"	.87	60	.90	60	.70	60	.90	60	.90	60	.90	60
No. 5	"	1.00	60	.80	60	.80	60	.80	60	.80	60	.90	60
No. 6	"	.90	50	.90	50	1.10	50	1.12	50	1.12	50	1.07	48
Edgers—													
No. 1	Hour	.49	54	.49	54	.40	60	.45	60	.50	59	.42½	59
No. 2	"	.55½	54	.47½	54	.42½	54	.42½	54	.45	54	.45	54
No. 3	"	.47½	60	.47½	60	.45	60	.55½	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 4	"	.58	60	.45	60	.35	60	.47½	60	.47½	60	.45	60
No. 5	"	.60	60	.50	60	.40–45	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 6	"	.40	54	.40	54	.45	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	48
Pilers—													
No. 1	Hour	.42½	54	.42½	54	.30	60	.20½	60	.28½	60	.27½	60
No. 2	"	.50	54	.42½	54	.37½	54	.37½	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 3	"	.54	60	.40	60	.27½	60	.35	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 4	"	.50–.70	60	.45–.50	60	.40–42½	60	.45–.47½	60	.45–.47½	60	.50	60
No. 5	"	.55½	54	.33	54	.29	54	.37	54	.34	54	.34–.37	48
No. 6	"	.35	55	.35	55	.30	55	.35	55	.35–.40	55	.40	48

B. In Bush*

Industry and Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Choppers and Fallers—													
No. 1	Month	65.00–75.00	60	26.00–30.00	60	30.00	60	30.00–35.00	60	45.00–50.00	60	30.00–40.00	60
No. 2	"	75.00	60	32.00	60	32.00	60	35.00	60	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 3	"	70.00–75.00	60	26.00–32.00	48–60	30.00–32.00	48–60	35.00–40.00	48–60	40.00–45.00	48–60	30.00–35.00	60
No. 4	"	75.00	60	32.00	60	32.00	60	35.00	60	40.00	60	30.00	60
No. 5	"	50.00–70.00	60	50.00–70.00	60	20.00–30.00	60	35.00	60	35.00–40.00	60	26.00–35.00	60
No. 6	"	75.00	60	45.00	60	26.00	60	35.00	60	45.00	60	36.40	60
No. 7	Day	7.25	54	6.20	54	5.00-5.30	54	5.75-6.00	48	5.75-6.00	48	5.04	48
Sawyers and Buckers—													
No. 1	Month	50.00–65.00	60	26.00–30.00	60	26.00	60	26.00–30.00	60	30.00–40.00	60	26.00–35.00	60
No. 2	"	65.00–70.00	60	26.00–32.00	60	26.00–32.00	60	32.00	60	32.00	60	30.00	60
No. 3	"	70.00–75.00	60	26.00–32.00	48–60	26.00–30.00	48–60	30.00–35.00	48–60	37.00–42.00	48–60	28.00–33.00	60
No. 4	"	68.00	60	30.00	60	32.00	60	35.00	60	40.00	60	30.00	60
No. 5	"	50.00–70.00	60	50.00–70.00	60	20.00–30.00	60	35.00	60	35.00–40.00	60	26.00–35.00	60
No. 6	"	60.00	60	45.00	60	26.00	60	35.00	60	45.00	60	36.40	60
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	5.40	54	4.85	54	5.00	48	5.00	48	4.72	48

*When wages are paid by the month board is supplied.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES IN MINING

A. Coal

Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		April, 1922		September, 1922		September, 1923		November, 1924		September, 1925	
		Wages	Hours (*e*) per day	Wages	Hours (*e*) per day	Wages	Hours (*e*) per day	Wages	Hours (*e*) per day	Wages	Hours (*e*) per day	Wages	Hours (*e*) per day	Wages	Hours (*e*) per day
		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—															
Contract miners (*a*)	Day	6 55	8	7.22	8	.....	8	5.94	8	6.84	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Hand miners (*b*)	Day	4.50	8	5.05	8	4.00	8	4.85	8	4.85	8	4.60	8	4.30	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	4.60	8	5.15	8	3.68	8	4.35	8	4.35	8	4.60	8	4.35	8
Drivers	Day	3.60	8	4.15	8	3.05	8	3.60	8	3.60	8	3.90	8	3.60	8
Bratticemen	Day	3.60	8	4.30	8	3.10	8	3.75	8	3.75	8	4.05	8	3.75	8
Pumpmen	Day	4.00	8	4.55	8	3.20	8	4.00	8	4.00	8	4.30	8	4.00	8
Labourers, underground	Day	3.35	8	3.90	8	2.84	8	3.35	8	3.35	8	3.65	8	3.35	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.25	8½	3.80	8½	2.84	8½	3.25	8½	3.25	8½	3.50	8½	3.25	8½
Machinists	Day	4.60	8½	5.15	8½	3.68	8½	4.35	8½	4.35	8½	4.60	8½	4.35	8½
Carpenters	Day	4.05	8½	4.60	8½	3.24	8½	4.00	8½	4.00	8½	4.25	8½	4.00	8½
Blacksmiths	Day	4.30	8½	4.85	8½	3.44	8½	4.10	8½	4.10	8½	4.35	8½	4.10	8½
Alberta—(*d*)															
Contract miners	Day	10.63	8	9.57	8	*	.....	9.17	8	10.00	8	8.33†	8	7.06†	8
Machine miners (*b*)	Day	7.01	8	8.02	8	*	.....	8.02	8	8.02	8	7.02	8	5.65–7.00	8
Hand miners (*b*)	Day	6.35	8	7.50	8	*	.....	7.50	8	7.50	8	6.56	8	5.00–5.40	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	7.05	8	7.39	8	*	.....	7.39	8	7.39	8	6.47	8	5.50–6.00	8
Drivers	Day	5.98	8	7.21	8	*	.....	7.21	8	7.21	8	6.31	8	4.70–4.90	8
Bratticemen	Day	6.35	8	7.50	8	*	.....	7.50	8	7.50	8	6.56	8	5.20–5.40	8
Pumpmen	Day	5.58	8	6.89	8	*	.....	6.89	8	6.89	8	6.03	8	4.25–4.75	8
Labourers, underground	Day	5.58	8	6.89	8	*	.....	6.89	8	6.89	8	6.03	8	4.25–4.45	8
Labourers, surface	Day	5.18	8	6.58	8	*	.....	6.58	8	6.58	8	5.76	8	4.00–4.20	8
Machinists	Day	7.16	8	8.14	8	*	.....	8.14	8	8.14	8	7.12	8	4.70–5.50	8
Carpenters	Day	7.16	8	8.14	8	*	.....	8.14	8	8.14	8	7.12	8	5.30–5.50	8
Blacksmiths	Day	7.16	8	8.14	8	*	.....	8.14	8	8.14	8	7.12	8	5.30–5.50	8
Vancouver Island (*c*)															
Contract miners	Day	8.70	8	8.10	8	7.20	8	7.23	8	7.14	8	7.09†	.....	6.49†	.....
Machine miners (*b*)	Day	6.57	8	5.69	8	5.52	8	5.48	8	5.46	8	5.34	8	4.81	8
Hand miners (*b*)	Day	6.30	8	5.42	8	5.22	8	5.16	8	5.13	8	5.05	8	4.52	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	7.03	8	6.23	8	6.12	8	6.06	8	6.04	8	5.92	8	5.39	8
Drivers	Day	5.78	8	4.89	8	4.69	8	4.65	8	4.64	8	4.58	8	4.13	8
Bratticemen	Day	6.11	8	5.23	8	5.02	8	4.97	8	4.95	8	4.87	8	4.35	8
Pumpmen	Day	5.60	8	4.65	8	4.52	8	4.47	8	4.47	8	4.38	8	3.96	8
Labourers, underground	Day	5.59	8	4.71	8	4.49	8	4.44	8	4.43	8	4.36	8	3.97	8
Labourers, surface	Day	5.39	8	4.54	8	4.30	8	4.26	8	4.23	8	4.11	8	3.76	8
Machinists	Day	7.16	8	6.29	8	6.09	8	6.03	8	6.01	8	5.95	8	5.40	8
Carpenters	Day	6.59	8	5.69	8	5.50	8	5.45	8	5.43	8	5.37	8	4.83	8
Blacksmiths	Day	6.86	8	6.05	8	5.79	8	5.75	8	5.72	8	5.64	8	5.11	8

(*a*) Average earnings per day worked on contract. (*b*) Minimum rate per day when not working on contract, per ton, yard, etc. (*c*) No figure for Chinese employees included. (*d*) Including also three mines in Southeastern British Columbia. (*e*) Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work seven days per week. *Strike. †Estimated.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING—*Con.*

B. METAL MINING (Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, etc.)

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA													
Surface Labour—													
Hoistmen—													
No. 1	Day	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.00	54	3.00	48	3.00	48	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.25	48	3.25	48	3.00	48	3.00	48	.....	.....
Compressormen—													
No. 1	Day	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.00	54	3.00	48	3.00	48	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.25	48	3.25	48	3.00	48	3.00	48	.....	.....
Millmen—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.00	54	3.00	48	3.00	48	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.00	48	.....	.....	3.00	48	3.00	48	.....	.....
Blacksmiths—													
No. 1	Day	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.00	54	3.00	48	3.00	48	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.50	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	.....	.....
Labourers—													
No. 1	Day	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.25	54	2.25	48	2.25	48	2.25	54	2.25	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	2.50	48	2.25	48	2.25–2.50	48	2.25–2.50	48	.....	.....
Underground Labour—													
Machinemen—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	54	3.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.00	54	3.00	48	3.00	48	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.50	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	.....	.....
Timbermen—													
No. 1	Day	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	3.00	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.00	54	3.00	48	3.00	48	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.50	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	.....	.....
Muckers and shovellers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	2.50	54	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	54	2.50	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	48	.....	.....
Trammers—													
No. 1	Day	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.00	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.50	54	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	54	2.50	54
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	48	.....	.....
ONTARIO													
Surface Labour—													
Hoistmen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.50	54	4.50	54	5.00	54	5.00	54	5.00	54
No. 2	Day	5.25	48	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	63	4.50	63
No. 3	Day	4.50	56	3.75	56	4.50	54	4.50	54	4.50	54	4.50	54
No. 4	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54	4.00	54
No. 5	Day	5.25	54	4.50	54	4.50	54	4.50	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6	Hour	.60	54	.55	54	.53	54	.53	54	.53	54	.40	60
No. 7	Hour	.78	48	.56	48	.....	.....	.59	56	.66	56	.66	56
No. 8	Hour	.69	56	.69	56	.63	56	.63	56	.68	56	.68	56
No. 9	Day	5.44	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48
No. 10	Day	6.00	60	6.00	60	5.50	60	5.50	60	5.50	60	5.50	60
Compressormen—													
No. 1	Hour	.66	48	.56	56	.....	.....	.56	56	.59	56	.59	56
No. 2	Hour	.65	56	.65	56	.59	56	.59	56	.59	56	.59	56
No. 3	Day	5.44	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	60	.60	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	54
Millmen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 2	Day	4.75	56	.....	.....	4.00	56	4.00	56	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 3	Day	5.22	56	4.42	56	4.13	56	4.56	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 4	Hour	.56	56	.51	56	.52	56	.52	56	.53	56	.53	56
No. 5	Hour	.62	56	.62	56	.59	56	.56	56	.56	56	.56	56
No. 6	Day	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.48	48	4.48	48	4.48	48	4.48	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.50	56
No. 8	Day	4.75	56	4.75	56	4.25	56	4.25	54	4.25	48	4.25	48
Blacksmiths—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	5.50	54	5.50	54	5.75	54	5.75	54	5.75	54
No. 2	Day	5.75	54	.....	.....	5.00	54	5.00	54	5.25	54	5.25	54
No. 3	Day	5.00	54	.....	54	5.25	54	5.25	54	5.25	54	5.25	54
No. 4	Day	6.00	54	5.25	54	5.25	54	5.25	54	5.25	54	5.25	54
No. 5	Day	6.00	54	5.75	54	5.75	54	5.75	54	5.75	54	5.75	54
No. 6	Hour	.57	54	.52	54	.47	54	.47	54	.47	54	.47	54
No. 7	Hour	.69	48	.59	48	.....	.....	.51	54	.58	54	.58	54
No. 8	Hour	.68	56	.68	56	.67	56	.67	48	.67	48	.67	54
No. 9	Day	5.44	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48	4.96	48
No. 10	Day	5.50	54	5.50	54	5.50	54	6.00	54	6.00	54	6.00	54
No. 11	Day	6.50	54	6.50	54	6.00	54	6.00	54	6.50	54	5.40	54

TABLE VIII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING—*Con.*

B. METAL MINING (Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, etc.)

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Con.*		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Labourers—													
No. 1	Day	4.50	54	.....	.....	3.50	54	3.50	64	3.50	54	3.50	54
No. 2	Day	3.25	48	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54
No. 3	Day	4.50	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54
No. 4	Day	4.50	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54
No. 5	Hour	.47	54	.42	54	.34	48	.34	54	.34	54	.34	54
No. 6	Hour	.50	54	.38	60	.....	.....	.35	54	.34	60	.34	60
No. 7	Hour	.59	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 8	Day	4.24	48	3.76	48	3.76	48	3.76	48	3.76	48	3.76	48
No. 9	Day	4.00	54	4.00	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54	3.50	54
No. 10	Day	4.25	54	4.25	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54	3.75	54
Underground Labour—													
Machinemen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 2	Day	5.25	48	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 3	Day	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4	Day	5.25	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Hour	.66	48	.56	48	.....	.....	.53	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 6	Hour	.66	48	.66	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	Day	5.28	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 8	Day	5.25	48	5.25	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 9	Day	5.25	48	5.25	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
Timbermen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 2	Day	5.25	48	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 3	Day	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4	Day	5.25	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 5	Hour	.62½	48	.57½	48	.52½	48	.52½	48	.52½	48	.52½	48
No. 6	Hour	.69	48	.59	48	.50	48	.53	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 7	Hour	.66	48	.66	48	.66	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 8	Day	5.28	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 9	Day	5.25	48	5.25	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 10	Day	5.25	48	5.25	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
Muckers and Shovellers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.75	48	3.75	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	Day	4.50	48	.....	.....	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 3	Day	3.25	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 4	Day	4.50	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 5	Hour	.56	48	.51	48	.46½	48	.46½	48	.46½	48	.46½	48
No. 6	Hour	.59	52	.59	52	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 7	Day	4.72	48	4.72	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48
No. 8	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	4.75	48	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
Trammers—													
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	.....	.....	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 2	Day	3.25	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 3	Day	4.50	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 4	Hour	.59	48	.50	48	.....	.....	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 5	Hour	.59	52	.59	52	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 6	Day	4.72	48	4.72	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48	4.24	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
Surface Labour—													
Compressormen—													
No. 1	Day	5.50	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 2	Day	5.25	48	4.75	52	4.85	52	4.75	56	5.05	56	5.35	56
No. 3	Day	5.50	48	5.00	48	4.50	48	5.00	48	5.30	48	5.80	48
Hoistmen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.25	56	4.25	56	5.25	56	5.00	56	4.50	56
No. 2	Day	5.25	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 3	Day	5.50	56	4.00	56	4.75	56	5.75	56	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 4	Day	5.75	48	5.25	48	4.75	48	5.25	48	5.55	56	6.05	56
No. 5	Day	5.10	48	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.80	48	5.30	48
No. 6	Day	6.50	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	56	5.25	56	5.20	56
Millmen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.50	56	5.00	56	5.50	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.00	56
No. 3	Day	5.00	56	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 4	Day	5.25	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.40	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 5	Day	6.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56	5.00	56	5.05	56	.....	.....
No. 6	Day	4.85	48	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.60	48	4.80	48	5.30	48
Blacksmiths—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	5.00	56	5.50	56	6.00	56	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	6.00	56	5.50	56	5.25	56	5.55	56	5.25	56
No. 3	Day	6.50	48	5.25	56	4.75	56	5.75	56	4.75	56	5.25	56
No. 4	Day	6.67	56	4.75	56	5.50	56	6.00	56	5.75	56	5.75	56
No. 5	Day	5.75	48	4.75	48	4.25	48	4.75	48	5.05	48	5.55	48
No. 6	Day	5.50	48	5.00	48	4.50	48	5.00	48	5.30	48	5.80	48

TABLE VIII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINING—*Concluded.*

B. METAL MINING (Gold, Silver, Nickel, etc.)

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*													
Underground Labour—													
Labourers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.50	56	4.00	56	4.50	56	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 3	Day	4.50	56	3.50	56	3.50	56	3.50	56	3.50	56	3.50	56
No. 4	Day	5.50	48	3.75	56	3.75	56	4.10	56	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 5	Day	4.75	56	3.15	56	3.30	56	4.00	56	3.60	56	3.60	56
No. 6	Day	4.25	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	3.75	48	4.05	48	4.55	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	3.35	48	3.85	48	4.15	48	4.68	48
Machinemen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	4.00	56	4.00	56	5.00	56	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 3	Day	5.00	56	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.50	56	5.00	56
No. 4	Day	6.00	48	4.75	56	4.75	56	5.25	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	Day	6.00	56	4.00	56	4.25	56	5.25	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 6	Day	5.00	48	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.80	52	5.30	52
No. 7	Day	5.10	48	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.80	48	5.30	48
Timbermen—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 2	Day	5.50	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 3	Day	6.50	48	5.25	56	5.25	56	5.75	56	5.25	56	4.25	56
No. 4	Day	6.00	56	4.00	56	4.25	56	5.25	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	Day	5.00	48	5.50	48	5.50	48	4.50	48	4.80	56	5.30	52
No. 6	Day	5.10	48	5.50	48	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.80	48	5.30	48
Muckers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.50	56	3.50	56	4.50	56	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 3	Day	4.50	56	3.75	56	3.75	56	3.75	56	3.75	56	3.75	56
No. 4	Day	5.50	48	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.75	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 5	Day	5.50	56	3.70	56	3.85	56	4.75	56	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 6	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.00	56	4.50	52	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	3.50	48	.....	.....	4.30	52	4.80	52
No. 8	Day	4.60	48	4.00	48	3.50	48	4.00	48	4.30	48	4.80	48

TABLE IX—SAMPLE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES

Locality	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—													
No. 1, Halifax	Hour	.40	50	.40	50	.32½	50	.28	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2, Halifax	Hour	.42½	50	.37½	50	.27½	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 3, Sydney	Hour	.45-.50	54	.45-.50	54	.42-.50	54	.44	54	.44	54	.44	52½
No. 4, Sydney	Hour	.35	54	.35	54	.33	54	.34	54	.33-.43	44-48	.33-.43	48
New Brunswick—													
No. 5, St. Stephen	Week	20.50	50	18.00	50	16.00	50	16.00	50	16.00	50	15.00	50
No. 6, St. John	Week	20.00	54	20.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54
Quebec—													
No. 7, Montreal	Hour	.32½-.48	49½	.32½-.50	49½	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½
No. 8, Montreal	Hour	.43¾	54	.43¾	54	.35-.42½	54	.36-.45	54	.36-.45	54	.36-.45	54
No. 9, Montreal	Week	22.00	55	20.00	55	18.00	55	16.00	55	16.00	55	18.00	55
No. 10, Montreal	Hour	.43¾	48	.30	48	.30	48	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 11, Montreal	Week	18.00-19.00	49½	16.50-18.00	49½	16.50-18.00	49½	16.00-17.50	49½	16.00-18.50	49½	16.00-18.50	49½
No. 12, Quebec	Hour	.39	54	.30	48	.30	48	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 13, Quebec	Week	18.75	49½	18.85	49½	18.85	49½	18.00	49½	19.00	49½	17.50	49½
No. 14, Sherbrooke	Hour	.40	50	.36	35	.32	44	.27-.30	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 15, Sherbrooke	Hour	.40	50	30-.32	50	.30-.32	50	.25-.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 16, Three Rivers	Hour	.42	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 17, Three Rivers	Hour	.45	60	32-.34	54	.30-.32	54	.33	54	.33	54	.30	48
Ontario—													
No. 18, Brantford	Hour	.45-.50	49	.44	48	.35	48	.35	48	.36	48	.36	48
No. 19, Brantford	Hour	.45-.50	49	40-.50	44	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44	.35-.40	44
No. 20, Brantford	Hour	.38	50	.35	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 21, Hamilton	Hour	.50-.62	50	45-.57	50	.40-.57	50	.40-.57	50	.40-.46	50	.42-.46	50
No. 22, Hamilton	Hour	.45	50	.34	50	.28-.30	45	.30-.32	50	.30-.32	50	.30-.32	50
No. 23, Hamilton	Hour	.40-.50	48	32-.40	48	.32-.40	48	.35-.46	48	.35-.50	48	.35-.50	48
No. 24, Hamilton	Hour	.47½	55	.41	55	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 25, Hamilton	Hour	.43	50	.39	50	.33	50	.35	50	.35-.38	50	.35-.38	50
No. 26, London	Hour	.42½-.47½	50	.35	44	.35	44	.35	44	.34	44	.35	44
No. 27, London	Hour	.35	44	.30	44	.30	44	.30	49½	.30	54	.30	44
No. 28, Mount Forest	Hour	.37½	55	30-.32	49	.25-.35	49	.30-.33	50	.31-.33	50	.30-.35	50
No. 29, Ottawa	Hour	.30-.38	50	30-.36	50	.30-.36	50	.33-.36	50	.33-.36	50	.33-.36	50
No. 30, Toronto	Hour	.45-.50	50	30-.40	50	.30-.35	50	.30-.35	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 31, Toronto	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 32, Toronto	Week	20.25-23.75	44	15.35-23.75	48	16.80-23.75	48	17.75-24.00	48	16.80-25.00	48	17.30-25.00	48
Manitoba—													
No. 33, Brandon	Week	17.00	60	17.00	48	17.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	24.00	48
No. 34, Winnipeg	Hour	.50-.55½	50	.44½-.55	50	.35-.49	50	.35-.49	50	.35-.45	50	.35-.40	50
No. 35, Winnipeg	Hour	.50	54	40-.45	50	.36-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 36, Winnipeg	Week	25.00-31.00	50	25.00-30.00	50-54	22.50-30.00	54	22.50-30.00	54	22.50-30.00	54	20.00-32.00	54
No. 37, Winnipeg	Hour	.45	55	.35	55	.25	50	.27½	50	.27½-.35	55	.27½-.35	55
Saskatchewan—													
No. 38, Regina	Hour	.37½	50	.45	50	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	50
No. 39, Saskatoon	Hour	.40	60	.40	60	.35	59	.35	59	.35	59	.35	59
Alberta—													
No. 40, Calgary	Week	32.40	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	21.60	48	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 41, Edmonton	Hour	.45-.50	44	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
British Columbia—													
No. 42, Vancouver	Day	4.75	44	4.20	44	3.78	44	4.00	44	4.00	44	4.00	44
No. 43, Vancouver	Day	4.25	44	4.00	44	3.50-4.32	44	3.36-4.80	44	3.36-4.80	44	3.36-5.20	44
No. 44, Vancouver	Hour	.60¾	44	.52½	38¾	.47½	44	.47½-.50	44	.47½-.50	44	.50	44
No. 45, Vancouver	Day	4.50	50	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.00	55	2.50	55	2.34	48
No. 46, Vancouver	Day	4.50	50	3.60-4.05	50	2.50-4.50	50	3.00-5.50	50	3.00-5.50	50	2.40-3.20	48
No. 47, Victoria	Day	4.55-5.70	44	4.00-4.50	44	3.50-4.00	44	3.68-4.24	44	3.76-4.00	44	3.76-4.00	44
No. 48, Victoria	Hour	.45	44	.40	44-54	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	44-54	.35-.40	44-54	.30-.40	44

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
COTTON MANUFACTURING													
Carders—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	19.80	55	22.35	55	22.00	55	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 2	Hour	.32½	50	.34	50	.34	50	.34	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 3	Hour	.35	50	.26	50	.27½	50	.27½	50	.25	50	.28	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	16.65	55	14.15	55	17.05	55	18.00	55	20.00	55
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	17.50	55	17.50	55	17.50	55	17.00	55	17.00	55
No. 6	Week	16.09	55	.....	.....	12.75	55	14.35	55	14.35	55	14.35	55
No. 7	Week	14.50	50	13.66	50	13.50	50	13.85	50	14.50	50	14.00	50
No. 8	Week	14.25	50	14.20	50	13.15	50	13.60	50	13.50	50	13.50	50
No. 9	Hour	.28½	50	.28½	50	.27	50	.27	50	.28	50	.25	50
No. 10	Hour	.49½	50	.42	50	.34	50	.34	50	.34	50	.36	50
Spinners—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	16.50	55	15.00	55	16.15	55	16.15	55	22.00	55
No. 2	Hour	.41	50	.42	50	.44	50	.43½	50	.43½	50	.43½	50
No. 3	Hour	.26	50	.25½	50	.25½	50	.25½	50	.25½	50	.25½	50
No. 4	Hour	.45½	50	.38½	50	.40	50	.41	50	.39½	50	.39½	50
No. 5	Hour	.30½	50	.26½	50	.27½	50	.28½	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	11.50	55	11.80	55	11.70	55	13.10	55	13.40	55
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	15.00	55	14.25	55	16.75	55	15.35	55	15.90	55
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	13.50	55	11.00	55	11.00	55	10.00	55	10.00	55
No. 9	Week	25.35	55	19.85	55	20.00	55	22.50	55	22.50	55	22.50	55
No. 10	Week	15.52	55	11.97	55	12.00	55	13.50	55	13.50	55	13.50	55
No. 11	Week	11.00	50	11.00	50	10.05	50	12.50	50	11.00	50	11.50	50
No. 12	Week	14.00	50	12.37	50	11.95	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	.22½	50	.23	50	.23	50	.23	50	.23	50
Warpers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	20.90	55	21.35	55	22.00	55	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 2	Hour	.24	50	.21¼	50	.21½	50	.21⅝	50	.21⅝	50	.21⅝	50
No. 3	Hour	.28½	50	.23	50	.27	50	.26	50	.21	50	.27	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	12.83	55	12.65	55	12.75	55	13.50	55	15.60	55
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	14.00	55	12.00	55	15.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 6	Week	18.86	55	14.75	55	14.80	55	16.65	55	16.65	55	16.65	55
No. 7	Week	13.68	50	13.00	50	12.75	50	14.00	50	14·00	50	13.50	50
No. 8	Hour	.30	50	.27	50	.25½	50	.28	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 9	Week	13.75	50	12.75	50	11.15	50	11.30	50	12.75	50	12.50	50
No. 10	Hour	.44½	50	.28½	50	.39	50	.39	50	.39	50	.44	50
Weavers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	20.35	55	16.50	55	18.90	55	18.90	55	20.65	55
No. 2	Hour	.42½	50	.29	50	.30½	50	.29½	50	.29½	50	.29½	50
No. 3	Hour	.49½	50	.38½	50	.38	50	.39½	50	.39	50	.36	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	15.75	55	15.50	55	12.25	55	12.65	55	15.35	55
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	21.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 6	Week	17.52	55	13.72	55	13.75	55	15.45	55	15.45	55	15.45	55
No. 7	Week	16.22	50	12.75	50	15.85	50	16.10	50	16.00	50	16.00	50
No. 8	Week	16.70	50	12.50	50	14.20	50	15.05	50	14.70	50	17.05	50
No. 9	Hour	.38½	50	.22	50	.32	50	.31	50	.32	50	.30	50
Loomfixers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	27.00	55	27.00	55	28.60	55	28.60	55	28.60	55
No. 2	Hour	.56¼	50	.49⅜	50	.49¾	50	·49⅜	50	.49¾	50	.49¾	50
No. 3	Hour	.57	50	.49¾	50	.49	50	.48⅜	50	.51	50	.51	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	28.40	55	26.50	55	27.15	55	27.15	55	27.15	55
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	27.00	55	27.00	55	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50
No. 6	Week	24.69	55	19.34	55	19.50	55	21.95	55	21.95	55	21.95	55
No. 7	Week	27.50	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 8	Week	27.50	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 9	Hour	.55	50	.48	50	.48	50	.48	50	.48	50	.48	50
No. 10	Hour	.55	50	.42½	50	.42½	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50
Drawers-in—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	10.17	55	11.82	55	12.10	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	50
No. 3	Hour	.32	50	.25	50	.25	50	.27	50	.27	50	.26	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	11.88	55	11.95	55	9.50	55	8.70	55	8.50	55
No. 5	Week	16.87	55	13.22	55	13.25	55	14.70	55	14.70	55	14.70	55
No. 6	Week	15.00	50	20.25	50	14.95	50	15.45	50	15.45	50	13.50	55
No. 7	Week	14.75	50	12.25	50	15.60	50	15.05	50	14.75	50	13.15	50
No. 8	Hour	.36	50	.34	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 9	Hour	.47	50	.37½	50	.36	50	.38	50	.37	50	.39	50
Finishers—													
No. 1	Hour	.37½	50	.35	50	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 2	Hour	.35½	50	.30	50	.30½	50	.32	50	.32½	50	.33	50
No. 3	Week	20.19	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	13.50	55	13.50	55	13.50	55
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	16.00	50	13.95	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.25	50
No. 5	Hour	.33	50	.32	50	.28	50	.28	50	.27½	50	.27½	50
No. 6	Hour	.35	50	.24½	50	.21	50	.21	50	.21	50	.23	50
No. 7	Hour	.35	50	.40½	50	.37½	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
COTTON MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Dye-house Employees—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.34⅓	50	.34⅔	50	.34⅔	50	.34⅔	50	.34⅔	50
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.26	50	.26	50	.25½	50	.27	50	.33	50
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	12.25	55	12.50	55	14.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 4	Week	19.60	50	20.00	50	15.50	50	15.60	50	15.50	50	14.80	50
No. 5	Hour	.38	50	.38	50	.32	50	.33	50	.32	50	.33	50
No. 6	Hour	.49⅔	50	.40⅛	50	.35	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING													
Wool Sorters—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	2.40	55	2.25	55	2.25	58½	2.25	58½	2.25	58½
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	15.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	10.00	55	12.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	21.56	55	21.56	55	22.00	55	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 4	Hour	.36	50	.37	50	.37	55	.38	50	.38	50	.36	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.36½	50	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 6	Day	2.70	50	2.88	50	2.50	55	2.50	55	2.50	55	2.50	55
No. 7	Hour	.....	.....	.45	50	.32	50	.32	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 8	Day	3.65	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
No. 9	Day	2.75	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54
Carders—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.00	55	2.25	55	2.25	55	2.25	55	2.25	55
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	11.50	55	11.50	55	11.50	55	11.50	55	11.50	55
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	16.50	55	13.00	55	13.00	55	12.00	55	10.00	55
No. 5	Hour	.35	50	.38	50	.35	50	.35	55	.35	50	.32	50
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.33⅓	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 7	Day	3.90	50	3.50	50	3.65	50	3.65	50	3.40	50	3.40	50
No. 8	Day	5.00	55	4.50	55	4.50	55	4.50	55	4.50	55	4.50	55
No. 9	Day	5.00	55	4.50	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 10	Week	20.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	47½	18.00	47½	15.00	47½	15.00	47½
No. 11	Week	33.00	48	30.00	48	25.00	47½	25.00	47½	22·00	47½	22.00	47½
No. 12	Week	30.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	20.00	55
No. 13	Day	3.50	54	3.00	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54
No. 14	Day	3.65	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
No. 15	Hour	.....	.....	.44	50	.32	50	.32	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 16	Hour	.38	50	.44	50	.38	50	.38	50	.38	50	.38	50
Spinners—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	55	3.00	55	2.25	55	2.25	55	2.25	55	2.25	55
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	20.70	55	20.70	55	21.50	55	21.50	55	21.50	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	19.70	55	19.70	55	12.10	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	16.50	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	10.00	55
No. 5	Hour	.16	50	.18	50	.18	50	.18	50	.18	50	.17	50
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.31	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 7	Week	21.45	50	20.35	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	19.50	50
No. 9	Day	3.00	50	2.50	50	2.50	50	2.50	50	2.50	50	2.50	50
No. 10	Week	20.00	48	24.00	48	20.00	47½	18.00	47½	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 11	Week	38.00	48	35.00	48	30.00	47½	30.00	47½	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 12	Week	22.00	55	22.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	20.00	55
No. 13	Day	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54
No. 14	Day	4.00	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
No. 15	Hour	.33	50	.30	50	.22	50	.21	50	.21	50	.21	50
No. 16	Hour	.32½	50	.30½	50	.32	50	.34	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 17	Day	4.18	50	3.77	50	3.77	50	3.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50
No. 18	Day	2.59	50	2.33	50	2.33	50	3.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50
**Weavers—*													
No. 1	Day	3.00	55	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.75	55
No. 2	Week	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	13.50	55	13.00	55	13.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 4	Week	18.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55	15.00	55
No. 5	Week	18.00	55	14.24	55	14.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55	13.00	55
No. 6	Week	18.00	55	14.00	55	19.00	55	19.00	55	19.00	55	19.00	55
No. 7	Week	19.00	50	17.50	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 8	Week	30.00	50	27.50	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 9	Week	13.50	47½	13.50	47½	13.00	47½	14.00	47½	13.00	50	13.00	50
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	15.40	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	20.00	50
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	15.40	50	22.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50	25.00	50
No. 12	Week	.....	.....	15.40	50	10.00	50	9.00	50	10.00	50	14.00	50
No. 13	Day	2.75	55	1.75	55	2.00	55	2.50	55	2.25	55	2.25	55
No. 14	Day	3.07	55	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.75	50	2.75	50	2.75	50
No. 15	Week	36.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	47½	24.00	47½	22.00	47½	20.00	47½
Warpers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	1.75	55	1.25	55	1.50	55	1.50	58½	1.50	58½
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	10.00	55	9.00	55	9.00	55	9.00	55	9.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	16.50	55	19.25	55	19.25	55	19.25	55	19.25	55
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.50	50	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50	.38	50

* Mostly piecework.

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF HOURS AND WAGES OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Warpers—Con.													
No. 5	Week	12.60	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	11.40	47½	11.40	47½
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.45	50	.36	50	.36	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 7	Day	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 8	Hour	.24	50	.24	50	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 9	Hour	.24	50	.22	50	.38	50	.38	50	.38	50	.36	50
No. 10	Day	3.10	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.25	55	3.25	55	3.25	55
No. 11	Day	2.85	55	2.50	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
No. 12	Day	2.25	54	1.75	54	1.50	54	1.80	54	1.50	54	1.50	54
No. 13	Day	2.59	50	2.34	50	2.75	50	2.75	50	2.75	50	2.75	50
Loomfixers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.50	55	3.00	50	3.00	50	3.25	50	3.25	50
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	20.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	25.00	55	25.00	55	25.00	55	25.00	55	25.00	55
No. 4	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.45	50
No. 5	Week	25.00	50	24.75	50	24.10	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	24.40	50
No. 6	Hour	.84	50	.68	50	.50	50	.58	50	.58	50	.58	50
No. 7	Day	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	3.65	55	3.75	55	4.00	55
No. 8	Day	3.55	55	4.00	55	3.00	55	3.65	55	3.75	55	4.00	55
No. 9	Day	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.50	54
No. 10	Day	4.98	50	4.48	50	4.48	50	3.60	50	3.60	50	3.60	50
Drawers-in—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	2.75	55	2.25	55	2.25	58½	2.25	58½	2.25	58½
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	10.00	55	8.00	55	8.00	55	8.00	55	8.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	17.00	55	17.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 4	Hour	.35	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.34	50
No. 5	Week	12.40	47½	12.40	47½	11.15	47½	11.15	47½	11.15	47½	12.00	47½
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.22½	50	.22½	50	.22½	50	.22½	50	.22½	50
No. 7	Week	15.00	48	16.00	48	15.00	47½	19.00	47½	17.00	47½	14.00	47½
No. 8	Day	2.20	55	2.00	55	2.00	55	2.00	55	1.85	55	1.85	55
No. 9	Day	3.60	50	3.34	50	3.24	50	3.15	50	3.15	50	3.15	50
Fullers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	17.38	55	17.38	55	19.50	55	19.50	55	19.50	55
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	16.50	55	16.50	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 3	Day	2.75	54	2.25	54	2.25	54	2.25	54	2.50	54	2.50	54
No. 4	Day	3.65	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.65	55	3.65	55	3.65	55
No. 5	Day	3.65	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
Winders—													
No. 1	Hour	.26	50	.26	50	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50	.22	50
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.22½	50	.20½	50	.20	50	.20	50	.20	50
No. 3	Week	12.00	55	12.00	55	11.00	55	11.00	55	11.00	55	10.00	55
No. 4	Week	12.00	55	12.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55	14.00	55
No. 5	Day	1.25	55	1.25	55	1.50	55	1.50	55	1.50	55	1.75	55
No. 6	Day	1.75	54	1.50	54	1.50	54	1.50	54	1.50	54	1.50	54
No. 7	Day	3.25	50	2.93	50	2.93	50	2.90	50	2.90	50	2.90	50
Finishers—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.00	55	2.50	55	2.50	58½	2.25	58½	2.25	58½
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	16.00	55	16.00	55	16.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.25	50	.27½	50	.27½	50	.27½	50	.27½	50
No. 4	Hour	.32	50	.33	50	.37	50	.37	50	.37	50	.32	50
No. 5	Hour	.32	50	.33	50	.29	50	.29	50	.29	50	.28	50
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.36	50	.27½	50	.27½	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 7	Week	18·00	50	18.00	55½	17.85	50	18.00	50	18.00	50	17.00	50
No. 8	Week	12.10	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	18.00	55	25.00	55	25.00	55
No. 9	Day	3.65	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
No. 10	Week	20.00	48	18.00	48	15.00	47½	25.00	47½	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 11	Day	4.35	50	4.00	50	4.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50
Dyehouse Help—													
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3·00	55	2.50	55	2.25	58½	2.25	58½	2.25	58½
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	27.50	55	13.00	55	13.00	55	12.00	55	13.00	55
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	18.30	55	18.30	55	18.50	55	18.00	55	18.00	55
No. 4	Day	4.25	50	3.95	50	3.30	50	3.53	50	3.05	50	3.05	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.33⅓	50	.27½	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6	Day	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.75	55	2.50	55	2.50	55
No. 7	Day	3.65	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.15	55	3.15	55	3.15	55
No. 8	Week	20.00	48	20.00	48	19.00	47½	22.00	55	20.00	47½	19.00	47½
No. 9	Day	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54	2.75	54
No. 10	Day	4.40	50	4.00	50	4.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50	3.00	50
Dyehouse Foremen—													
No. 1	Week	30.00	50	44.00	55	47.50	55	70.00	50	42.00	50	60.00	50
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	70.00	50	70.00	50	70.00	50	70.00	50	65.00	50
No. 3	Week	38.50	50	48.00	50	48.00	50	48.00	50	48.00	50	52.00	50
No. 4	Week	33 00	55	27.50	50	27.50	50	34.50	50	34.50	50	34.50	50
No. 5	Week	63.00	48	80.00	48	100.00	47½	75.00	47½	70.00	47½	70.00	47½
No. 6	Hour	.92	50	.84	50	.77	50	.77	50	.77	50	.77	50

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
KNITTING		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Knitters—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.24	52	.20	52	.20	52	.20	52	.20	52
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.36	60	.35	60	.35	49½	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.21	60	.21	60	.22½	49½	.22½	49½	.22	49½
No. 4	Hour	.19	55	.19	55	.20	55	.20	55	.20	55	.20	55
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.17	55	.21	55	.21	55	.21	55	.16	55
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.22½	55	.22½	55	.22½	55	.22⅓	55	.22⅔	55
No. 7	Hour	.25	50	.25	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.18	50
No. 8	Hour	.25	50	.25	50	.18	50	.19	50	.19	50	.18	50
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	16.50	49	16.39	49	16.59	49	17.60	49	15.35	49
No. 10	Week	25.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49	16.00	49	15.00	49
No. 11	Week	25.00	49	25.00	49	25.00	49	25.00	49	25.00	49	25.00	49
No. 12	Week	.....	.....	20.00	40	20.00	44	21.00	44	21.00	44	21.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	.32	49½	.30½	49½	.33¾	49½	.33⅓	49½	.33½	49½
No. 14	Week	22.50	50	22.50	49½	21.96	49	22.46	49½	22.46	49½	19.80	49½
No. 15	Hour	.32	50	.32	55	.22	55	.22	55	.22	50	.35	50
No. 16	Hour	.30	55	.30	55	.20	55	.22	55	.22	55	.20	55
No. 17	Week	.....	.....	14.00	48	13.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 18	Hour	.22½	55	.22½	55	.22½	55	.22½	55	.20	55	.21	55
No. 19	Week	13.57	49½	11.40	49½	13.40	49½	13.70	49½	15.59	49½	14.35	49½
No. 20	Hour	.....	.....	.36¼	50	.23	50	.23	50	.23	50	.24	50
No. 21	Hour	.....	.....	.34¾	50	.32	50	.30	50	.31	50	.30	50
No. 22	Week	31.00	50	27.00	50	28.00	49	28.00	49	27.00	49	28.42	49
No. 23	Week	.....	.....	10.00	44	10.00	44	10.00	44	10.00	44	10.00	44
No. 24	Week	.....	.....	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 25	Week	.....	.....	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 26	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 27	Week	.....	.....	13.00	45	13.28	45	14.26	45	14.25	45	14.00	45
No. 28	Week	17.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	13.50	44	13.50	44
No. 29	Week	.....	.....	17.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 30	Week	.....	.....	17.00	44	20.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	18.00	44
No. 31	Week	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½	35.00	46½	35.00	46½	35.00	46½
Carders—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.36	52	.33	52	.33	52	.33	52	.33	52
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.31½	60	.31½	60	.31½	55	.31½	49½	.32	49½
No. 3	Hour	.40	55	.20	55	.25	55	.33	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.25	55	.22½	55	.22½	55	.22½	55	.22⅔	55
No. 5	Hour	.39	50	.36	50	.32	50	.32	50	.32	50	.27	50
No. 6	Week	20.00	50	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½
No. 7	Hour	.23	50	.26	55	.26	55	.26	55	.26	55	.27	50
No. 8	Hour	.....	.....	.23½	50	.23½	55	.27½	55	.27½	55	.27½	55
No. 9	Week	23.32	44	22.18	44	22.18	44	22.18	44	19.98	44	19.98	44
No. 10	Week	22.00	44	19.80	44	19.80	44	19.80	44	18.90	44	18.90	44
Spinners—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.34⅓	60	.34⅓	60	.40	55	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 2	Hour	.40	55	.33⅓	55	.30	55	.33	55	.33	55	.33	55
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.30	55	.22½	55	.25	55	.27½	55	.27½	55
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.33½	55	.34	55	.30	55	.30	55	.35	55
No. 5	Hour	.35	50	.28	50	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50	.27	50
No. 6	Week	20.00	50	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½
No. 7	Hour	.31⅓	50	.32½	55	.19	55	.24	55	.24	55	.24	50
No. 8	Hour	.21½	50	.21½	55	.22	55	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 9	Week	33.30	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 10	Week	17.98	44	16.18	44	16.18	44	16.18	44	14.58	44	14.88	44
No. 11	Week	15.98	44	14.38	44	14.42	44	14.40	44	12.96	44	13.00	44
Finishers—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.26	52	.20	52	.20	52	.20	52	.20	52
No. 2	Hour	.16	55	.16	55	.16	55	.18	55	.18	55	.18	55
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.18	60	.21	60	.21	49½	.21	49½	.22	49½
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.16	55	.17½	55	.18	55	.18	55	.18	55
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	13.00	49	13.18	49	8.98	49	8.40	49	9.60	49
No. 6	Week	14.00	49	14.00	49	12.00	49	13.00	49	13.00	49	13.00	49
No. 7	Week	14.00	49	14.00	49	16.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49	17.00	49
No. 8	Hour	.32	50	.24	55	.24	50	.24	50	.24	50	.20	50
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	14.35	49½	12.85	49½	12.44	49½	12.87	49½	12.87	49½
No. 10	Hour	.....	.....	.22	50	.22	50	.23	55	.23	55	.23	55
No. 11	Hour	.....	.....	.20½	50	.20	55	.25	50	.23	50	.26	50
No. 12	Week	.....	.....	13.76	49½	12.80	49½	13.11	49½	15.50	49½	15.20	49½
No. 13	Week	.....	.....	21.10	49½	18.17	49½	20.58	49½	21.63	49½	23.26	49½
No. 14	Week	.....	.....	11.00	45	11.25	45	11.50	45	11.75	45	12.00	45
No. 15	Week	.....	.....	14.75	45	16.37	45	13.00	45	16.20	45	15.25	45
No. 16	Week	.....	.....	14.30	44	12.80	44	12.65	44	12.90	44	13.70	44
No. 17	Week	.....	.....	15.50	44	15.10	44	13.20	44	13.75	44	15.05	44
No. 18	Week	.....	.....	17.80	44	25.30	44	16.25	44	15.30	44	16.10	44
No. 19	Week	12.60	45	11.25	45	9.90	45	13.72	49	13.72	49	13.72	49
No. 20	Week	.....	.....	14.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 21	Week	.....	.....	14.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 22	Week	.....	.....	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
KNITTING—*Con.*													
Fixers—													
No. 1	Hour	.70	50	.64	55	.50	50	.80	50	.70	50	.50	50
No. 2	Hour	.46	50	.54	55	.42	55	.42	50	.42	50	.47	50
No. 3	Day	5.00	55	5.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.52	49½	.49	50	.46	50	.48	50	.48	50
No. 5	Week	30.00	49½	32.00	49½	29.00	49½	36.00	49½	36.00	49½	36.00	49½
No. 6	Week	23.00	44	20.70	44	19.80	44	18.00	44	14.83	44	14.83	44
No. 7	Week	30.00	44	26.50	44	25.74	44	25.00	44	24.30	44	24.30	44
No. 8	Week	41.90	44	33.60	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	31.50	44	31.50	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	22.00	44	18.00	44	22.00	44	25.00	44	30.00	44
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½	15.00	46½
Fullers—													
No. 1	Hour	.37	50	.32	50	.33	50	.33	50	.33	50	.30	50
No. 2	Hour	.50	50	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 3	Week	20.00	50	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½	19.80	49½
Folders—													
No. 1	Hour	.18	55	.18	55	.17	55	.18	55	.18	55	.18	55
No. 2	Hour	.18	60	.20	60	.20	60	.20	49½	.20	49½	.21	49½
No. 3	Hour	.28	50	.20	55	.20	55	.22	55	.24	55	.25½	55
No. 4	Day	2.00	55	2.00	55	2.00	55	2.00	55	2.00	55	2.00	55
No. 5	Week	15.00	50	15.00	49½	15.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	49½	14.00	49½
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.22½	50	.28	50	.22	50	.28	50	.30	50
No. 7	Hour	.....	.....	.22½	50	.22	50	.22	50	.22	50	.20	50
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
Winders—													
No. 1	Hour	.18	55	.18	55	.16	55	.20	55	.20	55	.20	55
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.19	60	.20	60	.20	49½	.20	49½	.20	49
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	8.00	49	13.71	49	12.82	49	12.82	49	14.01	49
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	13.00	49	13.00	49	13.00	49	11.00	49	11.00	49
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	10.00	40	11.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44	13.25	44
No. 6	Week	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	12.00	49½
No. 7	Hour	.20	50	.20	50	.22	50	.20	50	.24	50	.20	50
No. 8	Hour	.20	50	.20	50	.22	50	.24	50	.24	50	.25	50
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	12.95	49½	13.82	49½	13.12	49½	13.50	49½	14.40	49½
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	10.00	50	11.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	11.00	50
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	12.00	45	11.00	45	12.50	45	12.00	45	10.50	45
No. 12	Week	16.30	44	14.70	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	12.60	44	13.00	44
No. 13	Week	.....	.....	13.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
CLOTHING MANUFACTURING—													
Cutters—													
No. 1	Week	42.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	15.00	47	15.00	50	25.00	50	30.00	50	35.00	50
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	35.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	45.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	20.30	44	33.00	44	46.00	44	23.72	44	29.00	44
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	26.40	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	30.00	52	33.00	52	33.00	52	33.00	52	33.00	52
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	34.00	44	30.60	44	30.60	44	30.60	44	30.60	44
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	24.00	46½	20.00	46½	20.00	46½	20.00	46½	20.00	46½
No. 12	Week	45.00	44	40.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 13	Week	28.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 14	Week	45.00	44	40.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 15	Week	39.00	44	39.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 16	Week	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 17	Week	.....	.....	38.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44
No. 18	Week	16.00	44	19.00	44	24.00	44	35.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 19	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 20	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
Pressers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	29.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	14.00	47	14.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	12.00	50
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	36.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44	40.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	21.00	44	21.00	44	23.00	44	25.00	44	28.00	44
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	42.07	44	25.25	44	29.69	44	36.73	44	27.00	44
No. 8	Week	35.20	44	35.20	44	35.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	34.00	44	30.60	44	30.60	44	30.60	44	30.60	44
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	27.00	44	24.30	44	24.30	44	26.00	44	25.00	44
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	18.00	46½	18.00	46½	18.00	46½	17.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 12	Week	45.00	44	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 13	Week	14.00	44	14.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	16.00	44
No. 14	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	36.00	44
No. 15	Week	45.00	44	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	38.00	44	37.00	44

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY WORK—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
CLOTHING MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Pressers—Con.													
No. 16	Week	30.00	44	30.00	44	27.50	44	27.50	44	27.50	44	27.50	44
No. 17	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 18	Week	.....	.....	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44
No. 19	Week	.....	.....	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 20	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 21	Week	37.00	44	37.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	17.00	44	17.00	44
No. 22	Week	.....	.....	33.00	44	33.00	44	30.00	44	32.50	44	32.50	44
Machine operators—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	34.00	44	29.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	45.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	32.00	44	34.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	10.00	47	11.00	50	12.00	50	13.00	50	13.00	50
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	19.00	47	19.00	50	20.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	39.40	44	46.70	44	59.90	44	49.98	44	34.38	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	22.00	44	10.00	44	10.00	44	10.00	44	10.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	44.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	34.00	44	36.90	44	36.90	44	36.90	44	36.90	44
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	25.00	44	22.00	44	21.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 12	Week	.....	.....	14.00	46½	14.00	46½	13.00	44	13.50	44	13.50	44
No. 13	Week	.....	.....	45.00	44	35.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 14	Week	.....	.....	25.00	44	24.00	44	24.00	44	22.50	44	22.50	44
No. 15	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 16	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 17	Week	.....	.....	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 18	Week	.....	.....	44.00	44	44.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 19	Week	.....	.....	26.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 20	Week	.....	.....	30.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
Trimmers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	25.00	44	24.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	26.00	44	28.00	44
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	20.00	44	22.00	44	20.00	44	25.00	44	28.00	44
No. 6	Week	19.80	44	19.80	44	15.40	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 7	Week	28.60	44	28.60	44	26.40	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	38.00	44	37.00	44	38.00	44	33.00	44	38.00	44
No. 9	Week	25.00	44	22.00	44	25.00	44	25.25	44	37.00	44	32.00	44
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	13.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44	.....	.....	13.90	44
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	36.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	.....	.....	25.62	44
No. 12	Week	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44
No. 13	Week	.....	.....	25.00	44	28.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	32.00	44
No. 14	Week	.....	.....	28.00	44	23.00	44	23.00	44	21.00	44	22.00	44
No. 15	Week	.....	.....	38.00	44	33.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44
Sergers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	23.00	44	29.50	44	29.50	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	8.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44
No. 3	Week	27.00	44	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	23.50	44	23.50	44
No. 4	Week	20.00	44	20.00	44	18.00	44	16.50	44	16.50	44	16.50	44
No. 5	Week	23.00	44	23.00	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	24.50	44	22.00	44	20.00	44	22.50	44	22.00	44
No. 7	Week	31.00	44	26.00	44	23.50	44	23.50	44	23.50	44	25.00	44
Basters—													
No. 1	Week	30.00	44	35.00	44	25.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	23.00	44
No. 2	Week	16.00	44	16.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	35.00	44	33.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.50	44	23.50	44	23.50	44
No. 5	Week	40.00	44	35.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 6	Week	40.00	44	35.00	44	29.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44
No. 7	Week	30.00	44	35.00	44	32.00	44	29.30	44	29.30	44	28.80	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	33.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	32.00	44	27.00	44	27.01	44	27.00	44	27.00	44
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
Fellers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	20.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	16.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	43.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	18.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	14.50	44	14.50	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	22.00	44	20.00	44	13.50	44	13.50	44	15.00	44
Under Basters—													
No. 1	Week	38.00	44	35.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44	25.00	44	20.00	44
No. 2	Week	30.00	44	30.00	44	24.20	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	41.00	44	41.00	44	41.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 5	Week	35.00	44	35.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	28.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	36.00	44	25.50	44	25.50	44	25.50	44	25.50	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	36.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
CLOTHING MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Buttonhole Makers—													
No. 1	Week	34.00	44	38.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44		44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	12.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	31.00	44	31.68	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 5	Week	32.00	40	29.00	40	26.50	44	26.50	44	26.50	44	26.50	44
No. 6	Week	32.00	44	29.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	32.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
Button Sewers—													
No. 1	Week	24.00	44	20.00	44	12.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	16.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	9.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44	9.00	44
No. 5	Week	27.00	44	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 6	Week	25.00	40	22.00	40	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 7	Week	20.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	17.00	44	19.00	44	17.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	14.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
Sleeve Makers—													
No. 1	Week	26.00	44	35.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44	.....	.....
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	45.00	44	42.00	44	24.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 3	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 4	Week	28.00	44	25.00	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44
No. 5	Week	26.00	44	25.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	25.00	44	22.50	44	25.00	44	27.50	44	22.50	44
No. 7	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
Pocket Makers—													
No. 1	Week	42.00	44	42.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	38.00	44	35.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	45.00	44	42.00	44	42.00	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	42.00	44	39.00	44	41.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 4	Week	33.00	44	33.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 5	Week	45.00	44	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 6	Week	29.00	44	26.00	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44
No. 7	Week	35.00	44	35.00	44	32.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44
No. 9	Week	29.00	44	29.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 10	Week	40.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44		44
Collar Makers—													
No. 1	Week	23.50	44	30.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	27.00	44	.....	.....
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	40.00	44	39.00	44	39.00	44	39.00	44	39.00	44
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	32.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 4	Week	28.00	44	25.00	44	22.50	44	22.50	44	15.00	44	18.00	44
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	36.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	20.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
Canvas Makers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	22.00	44	22.00	44	20.00	44	19.00	44	19.00	44
No. 3	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	17.00	44	17.00	44	17.00	44
No. 4	Week	23.00	44	20.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 5	Week	15.00	44	15.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	20.00	44	11.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44	15.00	44
No. 7	Week	16.00	44	16.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
Finishers—													
No. 1	Week	24.00	44	24.00	44	19.00	44	19.00	44	19.00	44	16.00	44
No. 2	Week	12.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 3	Week	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 5	Week	24.00	44	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 6	Week	24.00	44	24.00	44	18.00	44	20.00	44	21.00	44	20.00	44
No. 7	Week	27.00	44	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	22.00	44	20.00	44	18.25	44	20.00	44	18.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	23.00	44	18.50	44	18.50	44	18.50	44	18.50	44
No. 10	Week	.....	.....	24.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 11	Week	.....	.....	24.00	46	21.00	44	20.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 12	Week	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 13	Week	20.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 14	Week	.....	.....	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44	18.00	44

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Shirt Manufacturing													
Cutters—													
No. 1	Week	20.00	52	18.34	52	27.50	52	25.00	56	30.00	56	30.00	56
No. 2	Week	23.95	52½	20.27	52⅓	19.48	52½	21.81	52⅓	16·32	52⅓	22.19	52½
No. 3	Week	25.00	48	25.00	46⅔	25.00	49	25.00	49	25.00	49	25.00	49
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.52	50	.52	50	.52	42¾	.52	42¾	.52	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.70	50	.70	50	.70	42¾	.70	42¾	.70	50
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	24.00	52	24.00	52	24.00	52	24.00	52	24.00	49
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	41.00	44	41.00	44	41.00	44	41.00	44	42.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	.....	37.00	44	37.00	44	37.00	44	35.00	44	30.00	44
Examiners—													
No. 1	Week	10.00	52	10.00	52	10.00	56	12.00	56	12.00	56	12.00	56
No. 2	Week	12.53	52⅓	9.11	52½	11.44	52½	11.03	52⅓	12.00	52½	11.71	52½
No. 3	Week	14.00	52½	14.00	52	16.00	52	16.00	52	16.00	49	16.00	49
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.22	48¾	.24	48¾	.26	42¾	.24	45¾	.24	45¾
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.27	48¾	.29	48¾	.32	42¾	.39	45¾	.39	45¾
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	18.00	44	16.79	44	17.33	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	22.00	44	16.79	44	17.33	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	17.60	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
Machine Operators—													
No. 1	Week	12.00	52	11.19	52	11.00	52	11.50	56	11.50	56	11 50	56
No. 2	Week	11.13	52⅓	6.85	52⅓	10·82	52⅓	11.96	52⅓	10.89	52½	11.40	52½
No. 3	Week	18.30	52½	15.18	52½	17.95	52⅓	19.30	52⅓	18.68	52½	21.09	52½
No. 4	Week	9.00	48	10 00	46⅔	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49
No. 5	Week	13.75	52	13.75	52	16.00	52	16.00	52	15.50	49	15.50	49
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.22	50	.23	42¾	.25	42¾	.25	42¾	.25	42¾
No. 7	Hour	.....	.....	.28	50	.30	42¾	.35	42¾	.35	45¾	.35	48½
No. 8	Week	.....	.....	16.50	44	17.00	44	16.52	44	18.16	44	16.02	44
Flour Mills													
Millers—													
No. 1	Week	26.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60	30 00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 2	Week	21.00	60	21.00	60	21.00	60	21.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 3	Week	22.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 4	Hour	.50	66	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66	.54	66
No. 5	Week	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60	28.00	60
No. 6	Week	30.00	60	30.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 7	Week	26.00	59	27.00	59	27.00	59	27.00	59	27.00	59	30.00	59
No. 8	Week	34.65	60	40.00	60	40.00	60	42.00	60	42.00	60	42.00	60
No. 9	Week	31.70	48	31.70	48	31.70	48	30.60	60	30.60	60	30.15	60
No. 10	Week	25.00	66	28.80	66	26.40	66	26.40	66	26.40	66	29.70	66
No. 11	Day	5.00	48	5.00	48	5.00	48	5.00	48	5.00	48	4.75	48
No. 12	Week	37.50	60	37.50	60	37.50	60	37.50	60	37.50	60	37.50	60
No. 13	Hour	.72½	48	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	Day	5.00	59	6.00	59	6.00	59	6.00	59	6.00	59	6.00	59
No. 15	Week	39.60	48	31.20	48	31.20	48	31.20	48	31.20	48	31.20	48
No. 16	Month	175.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54	185.00	54
No. 17	Hour	.68½	48	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.62½	48	.62½	48	.62½	48	.62½	48	.62½	48	.65	48
No. 19	Month	125.00	60	100.00	60	85.00	60	90.00	60	100.00	60	100.00	60
No. 20	Day	5.00	48	4.55	49½	4.55	48	4.25	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 21	Month	125.00	50	120.00	50	120.00	50	120.00	50	120.00	50	120.00	50
Bolters—													
No. 1	Week	18.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60	19.50	60
No. 2	Hour	.70	60	.65½	60	.65½	60	.65½	60	.65½	60	.65½	60
No. 3	Hour	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60	.64	60	.64	60	.64	60
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.64	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	Hour	.59	48	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 6	Hour	.45	60	.40	60	.36	60	.40	60	.40	60	.42	60
No. 7	Hour	.65	48	.55	60	.55	60	.55	60	.50	64	.50	60
No. 8	Week	27.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60	22.50	60
No. 9	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	3.75	48
No. 10	Hour	.67½	48	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 11	Day	4.25	59	5.25	59	4.00	59	4.50	59	4.50	59	4.50	59
No. 12	Hour	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48
No. 13	Day	5.40	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48
No. 14	Month	100.00	60	125.00	60	125.00	60	125.00	60	125.00	60	125.00	60
Packers—													
No. 1	Week	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60	16.00	60
No. 2	Hour	.50	60	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	58
No. 3	Hour	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60
No. 4	Hour	.42½	60	.42½	60	.42½	60	.42½	60	.42½	60	.42½	60
No. 5	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 6	Hour	.48	66	.50	66	.50	66	.50	66	.50	66	.50	66
No. 7	Week	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60
No. 8	Hour	.42½	48	.42½	48	.42½	60	.42½	60	.42½	60	.42½	60
No. 9	Week	24.00	60	24.00	60	22.50	60	22.50	60	18.00	60	18.00	60

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
FLOUR MILLS—*Con.*													
Packers—Con.													
No. 10	Hour	.55	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 11	Week	27.00	60	27.00	60	21.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	60	21.60	60
No. 12	Week	24.00	48	28.00	48	26.00	60	26.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	54
No. 13	Day	4.25	48	4.25	54	4.25	54	4.25	54	4.25	54	4.00	48
No. 14	Hour	.58	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	Hour	.62½	48	.55	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	50	.50	60
No. 16	Hour	.42½	60	.47½	60	.35	60	.41	60	.41	60	.41	60
No. 17	Week	34.80	48	26.40	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	27.00	54
No. 18	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48	.50	48
No. 19	Day	4.00	49½	3.50	49½	3.45	49½	4.00	48	4.25	49½	4.25	48
Grinders—													
No. 1	Hour	.60	60	.56	60	.48	60	.48	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	Hour	.65½	48	.65½	48	.65½	48	.65½	48	.65½	48	.65½	60
No. 3	Hour	.56½	48	.56½	48	.56½	48	.56½	48	.56½	48	.56½	60
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	Hour	.55	60	.50	60	.45	60	.45	60	.42	60	.42	60
No. 6	Hour	.70	60	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60	.60	60
No. 7	Hour	.67½	48	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 8	Day	5.90	48	5.75	48	5.75	48	5.75	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 9	Day	5.40	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48	5.04	48
Purifiers—													
No. 1	Hour	.45	60	.45	60	.47½	60	.47½	60	.47½	60	.47½	60
No. 2	Hour	.50	48	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 3	Hour	.45	60	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60	.37½	60	.37½	60
No. 4	Hour	.56	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
BREAD AND CAKE MANUFACTURING													
Mixers—													
No. 1	Week	38.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	26.00	56	26.00	56	26.00	56	26.00	56	27.50	56
No. 3	Week	28.00	48	28.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 4	Week	35.00	54	32.00	54	30.00	54	30.00	54	30.00	54	30.00	54
No. 5	Week	33.00	50	33.00	50	36.00	50	36.00	50	36.00	50	.....	.....
No. 6	Week	32.00	50	35.00	50	32.00	50	32.00	50	32.00	50	32.50	50
No. 7	Week	33.00	50	33.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 8	Week	41.00	48	35.50	48	34.50	48	34.50	48	34.50	48	34.50	48
No. 9	Week	36.00	48	35.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48
No. 10	Week	27.00	50	29.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50
Bench Workers—													
No. 1	Week	38.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	25.00	56	25.00	56	23.00	56	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 3	Week	25.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 4	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	31.00	50	31.00	50	31.00	50	.....	.....
No. 5	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	25·00	50
No. 6	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50
No. 7	Week	35.00	48	29.50	48	30.50	48	30.50	48	30.50	48	30.50	48
No. 8	Week	32.00	48	30.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48	31·00	48
No. 9	Week	33.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.50	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 10	Week	34.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48	31·00	48
No. 11	Week	30.00	54	28.00	54	28.00	54	28.00	54	28.00	54	28.00	54
No. 12	Week	26.00	54	25.00	54	24.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 13	Week	27.00	55	27.00	55	27.00	55	27.00	55	27.00	55	.....	.....
No. 14	Week	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	54
No. 15	Week	30.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	54
No. 16	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	40	30.00	50
Oven Tenders—													
No. 1	Week	36.00	48	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	23.00	56	23.00	56	23.00	56	24.00	56	24.00	56
No. 3	Week	30.00	54	28.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54
No. 4	Week	24.00	50	32.20	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 5	Week	32.00	50	32.00	50	36.00	50	36.00	50	36.00	50	.....	.....
No. 6	Week	33.00	50	33.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 7	Week	32.00	50	33.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 8	Week	33.00	50	33.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 9	Week	38.00	48	32.50	48	33.50	48	33.50	48	33.50	50	33.50	50
No. 10	Week	37.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48
Machine Operators—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	28.00	48	28.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	28.00	48
No. 2	Week	30.00	54	27.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 3	Week	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	.....	.....
No. 4	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50	27.00	50
No. 5	Week	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	26.00	50	26.00	50	.....	.....

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Spongers—													
No. 1	Day	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55
No. 2	Week	28.00	50	33.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 3	Week	32.00	50	32.00	50	35.00	50	35.00	50	35.00	50	.....	.....
No. 4	Week	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47
No. 5	Week	26.00	49½	26.35	49½	26.75	49½	26.00	49½	26.00	49½	26.00	49½
No. 6	Week	36.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48	33.00	48
No. 7	Week	35.00	48	31.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	32.00	48
Delivery Employees—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	24.00	56	24.00	56	24.00	56	25.00	56	25.00	56
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	20.00	56	20.00	56	20.00	56	20.00	56	20.00	56
No. 3	Week	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 4	Week	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 5	Week	21.00	54	22.00	54	21.00	54	24.00	54	23.00	54	21.00	54
No. 6	Week	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	.....	.....
No. 7	Week	23.00	57	23.00	56	22.50	54	23.00	54	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 8	Week	26.00	60	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 9	Week	24.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	48	35.00	48
No. 10	Week	32.95	50	28.90	50	26.00	50	27.00	50	26.75	50	27.45	50
No. 11	Week	27.00	50	27.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50	24.00	50	25.00	50
No. 12	Week	29.00	60	29.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60	26.00	60	27.00	60
No. 13	Week	.....	.....	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	50	20.00	50	22.00	54
No. 14	Week	26.00	44	26.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	44	24.00	44	24.00	44
No. 15	Week	28.00	48	28.00	48	26.00	50	26.00	50	26.00	50	26.00	50
No. 16	Week	33.00	48	26.50	48	26.50	48	26.50	54	26.50	48	26.50	48
No. 17	Week	30.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	44
No. 18	Week	32.00	48	25.50	48	25.50	44	25.50	48	25.50	48	25.50	48
No. 19	Week	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	27.00	48
No. 20	Week	32.00	54	28.50	54	26.50	54	26.50	54	26.50	54	27.50	48
BISCUIT MANUFACTURING													
Biscuit Mixers—													
No. 1	Week	18.00	59	18.00	59	18.00	59	18.00	59	18.00	59	18.00	59
No. 2	Day	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55
No. 3	Week	27.50	55	27.00	55	22.00	55	25.85	55	25.85	55	31.35	55
No. 4	Week	17.00	47½	17.00	47½	17.00	47½	17.00	47½	17.00	47½	17.00	47½
No. 5	Week	25.00	47	25.00	47	25.00	47	25.00	47	25.00	47	25.00	47
No. 6	Week	20.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	20.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.47¾	44	.50	44	.52½	44	.52¼	44	.52¼	44	.56¾	44
No. 8	Week	20.00	50	20.00	50	19.00	55	18.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 9	Week	26.00	49½	29.00	49½	27.00	49½	26.00	49½	26.00	49½	26.00	49½
No. 10	Week	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	44
No. 11	Week	24.20	44	19.75	44	21.00	44	24.00	44	24.00	44	30.00	44
No. 12	Week	22.00	47½	22.00	47½	30.00	47½	30.00	47½	30.00	47½	31.00	49
No. 13	Hour	.23	46½	.20	46½	.23¼	49½	.23¼	49½	.23¼	49½	.23¼	49½
Oven Tenders—													
No. 1	Week	18.00	59	18.00	59	19.00	59	19.00	59	19.00	59	.....	.....
No. 2	Day	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55
No. 3	Week	18.00	53½	18.00	49½	15.50	49½	15.50	49½	15.50	49½	15.50	49½
No. 4	Hour	.64	44	.61½	44	.64	44	.64	44	.64	44	.64	44
No. 5	Week	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44	24.00	44	24.00	44
No. 6	Week	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47	23.00	47
No. 7	Week	20.00	50	20.00	50	19.00	55	19.00	55	19.00	55	19.00	55
No. 8	Week	27.00	49½	26.35	49½	25.00	49½	25.00	49½	27.00	49½	25.00	49½
No. 9	Week	22.00	48	22.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	19.25	44
No. 10	Week	25.00	48	25.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	44
No. 11	Week	30.00	48	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44	27.00	44
No. 12	Week	22.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	49
Biscuit Packers—													
No. 1	Week	9.00	59	9.00	59	8.40	59	7.20	59	7.20	59	7.20	59
No. 2	Week	8.10	55	8.10	55	8.10	55	8.10	55	8.10	55	8.10	55
No. 3	Week	9.00	50	9.00	50	9.00	50	9.00	50	9.00	50	.....	.....
No. 4	Week	9.25	44	11.25	45	11.25	45	11.70	45	11.70	45	11.70	45
No. 5	Week	16.00	44	15.75	45	15.75	45	15.75	45	15.75	45	15.75	45
No. 6	Hour	.28	46½	.26	46½	.26	49½	.26	49½	.27	49½	.27	49½
No. 7	Hour	.34	44	.37½	44	.37½	44	.37½	44	.37½	44	.37½	44
No. 8	Week	12.50	45½	12.50	45½	12.50	45¼	12.50	45½	12.50	45½	12.50	45½
No. 9	Week	11.00	46½	13.00	46½	10.00	46½	10.00	46½	11.00	46½	12.00	46½
No. 10	Week	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.00	44
No. 11	Week	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	44
No. 12	Week	10.00	47½	10.00	47½	10.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	47½	14.00	49

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
CANDY MANUFACTURING													
Candy Makers—													
No. 1	Week	20.00	54	19.00	54	19.00	54	19.00	49½	19.00	49½	22.00	49½
No. 2	Week	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 3	Week	20.00	56	20.00	56	25.00	56	25.00	56	25.00	56	25.00	50
No. 4	Week	25.00	56	30.00	56	28.00	56	28.00	56	28.00	56	28.00	50
No. 5	Week	24.00	56	25.00	56	26.00	56	26.00	56	26.00	56	26.00	50
No. 5	Week	24.00	55	19.00	55	21.00	55	22.50	55	22.50	55	25.00	55
No. 5	Week			27.00	46½	27.00	46½	23.00	46½	23.00	49½	23.00	49½
No. 7	Week	20.56	46½	19.12	46½	18.16	46½	18.57	46⅔	18.92	46⅔	20.50	46½
No. 8	Hour	.60	50	.64	50	.64	50	.64	50	.64	50	.64	50
No. 9	Week	25.90	46⅔	25.00	46½	23.00	46½	22.70	46½	22.70	46½	17.00	49
No. 10	Week	16.00	49	16.00	49	17.00	49	17.00	49	17.00	49		
No. 11	Week	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48		
No. 12	Week	20.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 13	Week												
Chocolate Dippers—													
No. 1	Week	10.00	51	9.50	51	9.50	51	12.00	49½	12.00	49½	12.00	49½
No. 2	Week	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	40	14.00	50	14.00	50
No. 3	Week	12.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50	14.00	50
No. 4	Week	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50	15.00	50
No. 5	Week	13.00	55	12.00	55	12.00	55	13.00	55	13.00	55	13.00	55
No. 6	Week	12.00	48	12.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48	17.00	48	18.00	54
No. 7	Week			16.00	46¼	15.00	46⅔	16.00	46½	16.00	46½	16.00	46½
No. 8	Week	15.00	44	14.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 9	Week	13.88	46½	13.33	46½	12.30	46½	12.90	46½	13.10	46½	16.00	46½
No. 10	Hour	.36	44	.31¾	44	.31¾	44	.31¾	44	.28½	44	.28½	44
No. 11	Week	18.30	46½	17.10	46½	16.95	46½	16.70	46½	17.50	46½		
No. 12	Week	15.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49	15.00	49
No. 13	Week	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	16.00	48	14.00	48
No. 14	Week	18.00	40	16.00	40	16.00	40	16.00	40	18.00	40	18.00	40
Packers—													
No. 1	Week	9.00	51	11.50	51	8.00	51	10.00	49½	8.00	49½	8.00	49½
No. 2	Week	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 3	Week	10.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 4	Week	11.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50	12.00	50
No. 5	Week	8.00	50	8.00	50	8.00	50	8.00	50	8.00	50	8.00	50
No. 6	Week	10.00	55	6.00	55	6.00	55	11.25	55	11.25	55	11.50	55
No. 7	Week			11.00	46½	12.00	46½	12.00	46½	11.00	46½	11.00	46½
No. 8	Week			13.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 9	Week	11.67	46½	11.41	46½	12.33	46½	12.50	46½	12.80	46½	14.00	46½
No. 10	Hour	.31¾	44	.28½	44	.31¾	44	.28½	44	.28½	44	.28½	44
No. 11	Hour	.20½	44	.18	44	.18	44	.18	44	.18	44	18.00	44
No. 12	Week	14.20	46½	13.20	46½	13.30	46½	13.35	46½	13.35	46½		
No. 13	Week	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49
No. 14	Week	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
MEAT PACKING													
Slaughterers—													
No. 1	Hour	.58	50	.49	45	.41	50	.43	50	.40	50	.42	50
No. 2	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3	Hour	.55	55	.55	55	.55	50	.55	50	.55	50	.55	50
No. 4	Hour	.55	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	40
No. 5	Hour	.63	48	62	48	.50½	48	.54	48	.55	48	.57	48
No. 6	Hour	.76	48	67	50	.62	50	.62	55	.62	44	.62	44
No. 7	Hour	.60	50	60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 8	Hour			50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.46	50	44	50	.50	50	.53	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 10	Hour			63	49	.63	50	.63	50	.63	50	.63	50
No. 11	Hour	76	47½	50	47½	.48	47½	.55	47½	.55	47½	.55	47½
Trimmers—													
No. 1	Hour	.60	50	60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 2	Hour	.57½	45	44½	48	.41½	45	.42	55	.41½	44	.41½	44
No. 3	Hour	.55	47½	45½	47½	.48	47½	.52	47½	.49	47½	.49	47½
No. 4	Hour	.56½	48			.45	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 5	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 6	Hour	.42	55	40	55	.43	55	.43	55	.43	55	.45	55
No. 7	Hour			48¾	48	.47½	48	.47½	48	.47½	48	.48	48
No. 8	Hour	.32	60	35	48	.35	48	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9	Hour			50	50	.42	50	.44	50	.46	50	.46	50
Curers—													
No. 1	Hour			42	48	.42	54	.42	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 2	Hour	.53	55	52	55	.48	55	50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 3	Hour	.54	50	42	60	.42	60	50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 4	Hour			61	48	.61	48	60	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	Hour	.60	48	54½	48	.47½	48	51½	48	.51½	48	.51½	48
No. 6	Hour			47½	60	.62½	60	66⅔	60	.66⅔	60	.75	60

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
MEAT PACKING—*Con.*													
Lard Makers—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.45	48	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48	.45	48
No. 2	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3	Hour	.37½	60	.35	50	.40	51	.34½	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.45	55	.37½	55	.37½	60	.37½	60	.37½	60
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	.43	48	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 8	Hour	.48	50	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 9	Hour	.40	48	.32½	48	.33½	48	.37½	48	.34	48	.35	50
No. 10	Hour	.51	48	.45½	48	.42	48	.44	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 11	Hour	.52	50	.46	45	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50	.38	50
No. 12	Hour	.....	.....	.42	47½	.42	47½	.46	47½	.46	47½	.46	47½
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	.40	50	.35	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
BREWERIES													
Brewers—													
No. 1	Day	7.00	55	7.00	55	8.33	55	10.00	55	10.00	55	10.00	55
No. 2	Week	30.00	59	30.00	59	30.00	59	30.00	58	40.00	58	40.50	49½
No. 3	Week	49.80	60	52.00	60	52.00	60	56.00	60	58.75	60	58.75	60
No. 4	Month	250.00	59	250.00	50	250.00	50	250.00	50	250.00	50	250.00	50
No. 5	Month	210.00	60	250.00	45	250.00	54	250.00	54	265.00	54	275.00	54
No. 6	Month	200.00	50	200.00	50	200.00	50	208.00	50	300.00	50	300.00	50
No. 7	Week	47.00	50	60.00	50	65.00	50	65.00	50	65.00	50	65.00	50
No. 8	Month	165.00	50	165.00	54	190.00	60	200.00	60	200.00	60	200.00	60
No. 9	Month	312.50	60	312.50	60	312.50	60	375.00	60	583.32	60	583.32	60
No. 10	Month	225.00	60	225.00	60	225.00	55	225.00	49	250.00	44	250.00	44
No. 11	Week	75.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 12	Week	76.92	48	83.33	70	83.33	70	83.33	70	104.16	70	104.16	70
No. 13	Week	66.66	48	66.66	48	60.00	45–50	60.00	45–50	60.00	45–50	60.00	45–50
Bottlers (Machine)—													
No. 1	Week	18.00	59	16.00	59	16.00	59	18.00	58	18.00	58	22.00	49½
No. 2	Hour	.47½	60	.47	60	.42	55	.42	55	.44	55	.45	55
No. 3	Hour	.32	56	.33	56	.33	56	.33	56	.34	56	.33½	56
No. 4	Week	26.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 5	Week	26.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 6	Week	26.00	50	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 7	Day	5.00	54	5.00	54	5.00	54	5.00	54	5.00	54	5.00	54
No. 8	Hour	.35	60	.40	44	.40	55	.40	49	.40	55	.40	55
No. 9	Week	24.50	53	22.00	53	22.00	53	22.00	53	25.00	53	25.00	53
No. 10	Week	42.48	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	33.00	48
No. 11	Day	5.65	48	5.65	48	5.15	48	5.15	48	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 12	Week	27.00 30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	27.50	48	27.50	48
No. 13	Week	28.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
Bottlers (Others)—													
No. 1	Week	20.00	52	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 2	Week	13.00	59	18.00	59	20.00	59	16.00	58	18.00	58	20.00	49½
No. 3	Hour	.35	60	.35	60	.48	55	.48	55	.48	55	.35	55
No. 4	Week	24.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 5	Week	21.00	44	21.00	44	21.00	45	21.00	45	21.00	45	21.00	45
No. 6	Hour	.48	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 7	Week	24.00	50	22.50	50	22.50	50	22.50	50	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 8	Hour	.44	50	.44	50	.45	50	.45	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 9	Hour	.40	60	.40	44	.40	55	.40	49	.40	55	.40	55
No. 10	Week	22.00	53	22.00	53	20.00	53	22.00	53	22.00	53	22.00	53
No. 11	Week	24.30	54	21.60	54	21.60	54	21.60	54	22.00	55	22.00	55
No. 12	Week	.....	.....	24.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 13	Week	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	23.00	50	23.00	50	23.00	50
Cellarmen—													
No. 1	Week	20.00	50	20.00	50	23.00	50	24.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 2	Week	20.00	59	21.00	59	21.00	59	20.00	58	21.00	58	24.00	49½
No. 3	Hour	.37	60	.37	60	.37	60	.37	55	.38	55	.35	55
No. 4	Week	27.00	59	27.00	59	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	18.00	55
No. 5	Hour	56	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 6	Day	5.83	54	5.27	54	5.65	54	5.65	54	5.00	54	5.00	54
No. 7	Hour	.40	60	.40	44	.40	55	.40	49	.40	55	.40	55
No. 8	Week	26.00	53	24.50	53	22.00	53	25.00	53	22.00	53	22.00	53
No. 9	Week	27.00	54	30.00	54	30.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	55	27.00	55
No. 10	Week	48.80	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	39.00	48
No. 11	Day	6.00	48	6.25	48	5.75	48	5.75	48	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 12	Week	28.50	48	28.50	48	28.50	48	28.50	48	28.50	48	28.50	48
No. 13	Week	29.00	50	29.00	50	29.00	50	26.10	50	26.10	50	26.10	50
Coopers—													
No. 1	Week	21.50	50	21.50	50	21.50	50	21.50	50	21.50	50	21.50	50
No. 2	Week	21.50	59	30.00	59	30.00	59	30.00	58	25.00	58	28.00	49½
No. 3	Hour	.38	60	.38	60	.38	60	.55	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 4	Week	20.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	60

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
BREWERIES—*Con.*													
Coopers—Con.													
No. 5	Week	40.00	59	36.00	59	27.00	55	27.00	55	27.00	55	27.00	55
No. 6	Week	32.00	50	31.00	50	31.00	50	31.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 7	Week	26.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 8	Hour	.64	50	.61	50	.61	50	.61	50	.61	50	.61	50
No. 9	Hour	.35	60	.40	44	.40	55	.40	49	.40	55	.40	55
No. 10	Week	25.65	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54	27.50	55	27.50	55
No. 11	Week	28.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	25.00	44	26.40	44	28.60	44
No. 12	Week	48.80	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 13	Day	6.00	48	6.50	48	6.00	48	6.00	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
Kettlemen—													
No. 1	Hour	.36	60	.36	60	.41	70	.41	70	.42	70	.55	70
No. 2	Week	25.00	60	25.00	60	23.00	60	23.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 3	Week	22.00	59	22.00	59	18.00	55	21.00	55	30.00	55	21.00	55
No. 4	Week	24.00	44	24.00	44	24.00	45	24.00	45	24.00	45	24.00	45
No. 5	Hour	.42½	45	.45	54	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60	.45	60
No. 6	Hour	.52	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 7	Hour	.56	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 8	Day	5.83	54	6.20	54	6.20	54	6.20	54	5.00	54	5.00	54
No. 9	Week	27.50	53	27.50	53	27.50	53	30.00	53	30.00	53	30.00	53
No. 10	Week	27.00	54	30.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	50	30.25	65	30.25	65
No. 11	Week	28.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44	25.00	44	23.85	44	26.40	44
No. 12	Week	31.00	50	31.00	50	31.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
Wash-house Men—													
No. 1	Week	20.00	50	20.00	50	18.00	50	19.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 2	Hour	.35	60	.35	60	.35	60	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 3	Week	15.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60	17.00	60	17.00	60	17.00	60
No. 4	Week	20.00	59	15.00	59	13.50	55	15.00	55	18.00	55	15.00	55
No. 5	Week	26.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 6	Week	24.00	44	23.00	44	23.00	45	24.00	45	24.00	45	24.00	45
No. 7	Hour	.56	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 8	Day	5.00	54	5.30	54	5.80	54	5.80	54	5.00	54	5.00	54
No. 9	Week	22.00	53	22.00	53	20.00	53	22.00	53	22.00	53	22.00	53
No. 10	Week	24.00	53	24.00	53	24.00	53	24.00	53	24.00	53	24.00	53
No. 11	Hour	.61½	50	.61½	50	.61½	50	.61½	50	.62	50	.62	50
No. 12	Week	29.00	50	29.00	50	29.00	50	26.10	50	26.10	50	26.10	50
DISTILLERIES													
Coopers—													
No. 1	Week	30.00	56	30.00	56	30.00	56	30.00	56	30.00	56	28.00	55½
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	25.00	50	22.27	50	22.00	50	35.00	50	35.00	50
Mashmen—													
No. 1	Day	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60
No. 2	Week	24.00	56	24.00	56	24.00	56	24.00	56	24.00	56	21.00	55½
No. 3	Week	31.82	50	30.00	50	31.80	50	30.60	50	33.42	50	33.42	50
Spirit Runners—													
No. 1	Day	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60
No. 2	Week	29.00	56	29.00	56	29.00	56	29.00	56	29.00	56	30.00	55½
No. 3	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	28.41	50	27.58	50	32.75	50	32.75	50
Yeastmen—													
No. 1	Day	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.50	60
No. 2	Week	30.00	56	30.00	56	30.00	56	30.00	56	28.00	56	28.00	55½
No. 3	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	36.00	50	36.00	50
PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING													
Grinder Men—													
No. 1	Hour	.40	72	.31⅓	72	.30	72	.30	72	.34	72	.34	72
No. 2	Hour	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48	.43½	48	.43½	48	.43½	48
No. 3	Hour	.52	48	.42	48	.42	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4	Hour	.62	50	.57	48	.45½	50	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 5	Hour	.60	48	.54	48	.54	48	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
Screen Men—													
No. 1	Hour	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48	.29	48
No. 2	Hour	.40	72	.30	72	.25	72	.25	72	.30	72	.30	72
No. 3	Hour	.38	48	.34	48	.34	48	.37½	48	.37½	48	.37½	48
No. 4	Hour	.52	48	.42	48	.42	48	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 5	Hour	.59	48	.49	48	.49	48	.54	48	.54	48	.54	48
Beater Men—													
No. 1	Hour	.55	48	.40½	48	.38½	48	.48	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 2	Hour	.48	48	.36½	48	.36½	48	.49½	48	.55	48	.58½	48
No. 3	Hour	.54	48	.43	48	.38	48	.42	48	.42	48	.42	48
No. 4	Hour	.57	48	.52	48	.40	50	.42	48	.42	48	.42	48
No. 5	Hour	.58	48	.47	48	.47	48	.52	48	.52	48	.52	48

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Machine Tenders—													
No. 1	Hour	1.14	48	.87	48	.85	48	.85	48	.85	48	.76½	48
No. 2	Hour	1.00	48	.87½	48	.87½	48	.97	48	1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.93	49	.84	48	.84	48	.92	48	.92	48	.92	48
No. 4	Hour	1.25	48	.98	48	1.03	48	1.18	48	1.18	48	1.18	48
No. 5	Hour	1.12	48	.88	48	.93	48	1.03	48	1.03	48	1.03	48
No. 6	Hour	.96	48	.90	48	.87	48	.93	48	.93	48	.93	48
No. 7	Hour	1.00	48	1.07	48	1.05	48	1.25	48	1.25	48	1.25	48
No. 8	Hour	1.38	48	1.25	48	1.25	48	1.30	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 9	Hour	1.24	48	1.13	48	1.13	48	1.18	48	1.18	48	1.18	48
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING													
Body Makers—													
No. 1	Hour	.50	55	.55	55	.47	55	.55	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 2	Hour	.60	55	.60	55	.60	55	.60	55	.60	55	.60	55
No. 3	Hour	.70	59	.70	50	.63	49	.63	50	.63	44	.60	44
No. 4	Hour	.61	59	.67	50	.50	49	.50	50	.50	44	.40	44
No. 5	Hour	.45	55	.36	49	.36	49	.36	50	.33	50	.33	50
Trimmers—													
No. 1	Hour	.70	59	.65	50	.60	49	.60	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 2	Hour	.40	55	.40	49	.40	49	.32	50	.30	50	.32	50
No. 3	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54	.55½	54	.55½	54
No. 4	Hour	.32½	60	.35	44	.28	45	.30	48	.30	48	.30	48
No. 5	Hour	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50	.60	50
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING													
Rip Sawyers—													
No. 1	Day	2.50	45	2.50	45	2.50	54	2.50	54	2.35	54	2.35	54
No. 2	Day	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.00	55	3.25	55	3.25	60	3.25	55
No. 3	Hour	.58	54	.45	45	.45	50	.45	50	.45	45	.45	45
No. 4	Hour	.61	54	.60	55	.50	55	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.42	54	.43	50	.44	50	.44	50	.44	50
No. 6	Hour	.51	55	.39	55	.39	55	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 7	Day	5.00	48	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 8	Hour	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 9	Day	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55
No. 10	Day	3.00	55	3.00	55	2.75	60	3.00	55	2.75	60	2.75	60
Band Sawyers—													
No. 1	Day	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.00	60	3.00	55	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 2	Hour	.43½	55	.41	55	.42	55	.45½	55	.45½	45	.43	55
No. 3	Week	29.54	59	30.10	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 4	Day	3.25	50	4.00	55	4.10	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
No. 5	Hour	.50	54	.45	59	.45	59	.45	45	.38	59	.38	59
No. 6	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54	3.78	50	4.50	50	4.50	50	4.50	50
No. 7	Day	5.50	54	6.00	55	5.50	55	5.50	55	5.50	55	5.50	55
No. 8	Day	2.50	45	2.50	45	2.50	45	2.50	54	2.35	54	2.35	54
No. 9	Day	5.50	48	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
No. 10	Day	4.68	54	4.23	45	4.23	50	4.23	50	4.23	45	4.23	45
No. 11	Hour	.55	55	.50	55	.50	55	.52½	44	.52½	55	.52½	55
Woodworkers (Machine)													
No. 1	Day	4.25	55	4.25	55	4.00	60	4.00	55	4.00	60	4.00	60
No. 2	Day	3.50	45	3.50	45	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Week	15.60	60	18.60	60	16.50	55	16.85	55	16.85	55	16.85	55
No. 4	Hour	.30	55	.32½	55	.27	55	.25	55	.25	60	.25	60
No. 5	Hour	.45	54	.30	55	.35	55	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 6	Hour	.32½	55	.32½	55	.25	55	.25	55	.25	55	.28	55
No. 7	Hour	.33	55	.34	55	.34	55	.34	55	.34	45	.33	55
No. 8	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54	4.05	50	4.05	50	4.05	50	4.50	50
No. 9	Hour	.54	52	.54	50	.54	50	.54	50	.54	50	.54	50
No. 10	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50
No. 11	Day	3.25	55	4.50	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
Finishers and Polishers—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	50	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 2	Day	3.00	45	3.00	45	2.75	54	2.75	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Week	15.00	60	17.40	60	15.60	55	15.50	55	15.50	55	15.50	55
No. 4	Hour	.37	60	.35	60	.35	60	.30	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.42	55	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55	.32	55
No. 6	Hour	.44	54	.35	55	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55	.50	55
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.50	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 8	Hour	.46	52	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 9	Hour	.37½	55	.32½	55	.32½	55	.32½	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 10	Day	4.68	54	4.32	45	4.32	50	4.32	50	4.32	45	4.32	45
No. 11	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.40	50	.41	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 12	Day	2.75	60	2.75	60	2.75	60	2.75	60	2.75	60	2.75	60

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING—*Con.*													
Cabinet Makers—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	55	3.00	55	2.75	60	2.75	55	2.50	60	3.00	60
No. 2	Week	15.00	60	17.40	60	16.20	55	16.30	55	16.30	55	16.30	55
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.25	55	.22½	55	.25	55	.25	60	.25	60
No. 4	Week	27.50	55	23.88	55	22.00	55	27.50	55	27.50	55	24.75	55
No. 5	Hour	.45	54	.40	55	.40	55	.40	45	.40	55	.40	55
No. 6	Hour	.53	54	.53	50	.45	50	.45	55	.45	50	.45	50
No. 7	Day	4.59	54	4.65	54	4.68	50	4.68	50	4.68	45	4.68	45
No. 8	Day	4.50	55	4.20	55	4.20	55	4.20	55	4.20	55	4.20	55
No. 9	Hour	.56	52	.54	50	.52	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 10	Day	5.50	48	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	3.50	55	3.50	55
No. 11	Day	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55	4.00	55
No. 12	Day	5.50	54	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55	5.00	55
SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES													
Bench Hands—													
No. 1	Hour	.50	50	.45	50	.44	50	.45	50	.42½	50	.42½	50
No. 2	Week	23.00	54	22.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.60	50	.60	50	.45-.60	50	.40-.65	50	.35-.65	44	.45-.65	50
No. 4	Hour	.60	50	.60	50	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44
No. 5	Month	89.50	59	83.25	55	74.00	55	74.00	55	74.00	55	74.00	55
No. 6	Hour	.60-.75	50	.60-.75	50	.50-.75	50	.70-.80	50	.70-.80	50	.70-.80	50
No. 7	Hour	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8	Hour	.66	44	.70	44	.60	44	.60	44	.67	44	.65	44
Machine Hands—													
No. 1	Hour	.50	50	.45	50	.39	50	.45	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 2	Week	23.00	54	23.00	54	19.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	20.00	54
No. 3	Week	26.00	54	26.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 4	Hour	.50-.55	50	.55-.60	50	.40-.60	50	.35-.65	50	.35-.60	44	.45-.60	50
No. 5	Hour	.60-.63	50	.60-.63	44	.60-.63	44	.60-.63	44	.60-.63	44	.60-.63	47
No. 6	Month	90.70	59	86.00	55	73.50	55	73.50	55	73.50	55	73.50	55
No. 7	Hour	.50-.70	50	.50-.70	50	.40-.70	50	.50-.75	50	.50-.75	50	.50-.75	50
No. 8	Hour	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44
No. 9	Hour	.....	.....	.70	44	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.60	48
Planer Hands—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.....	.....
No. 2	Week	23.00	54	25.00	54	17.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.55	50	.55	50	.50-.55	50	.55	50	.55	44	.50	50
No. 4	Hour	.52	50	.52	44	.52	50	.52	50	.52	50	.50	47
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.50	59	.50	59	.55	59	.55	59	.55	59
Matcher Hands—													
No. 1	Hour	.84	50	.65	50	.60	50	.54	50	.54	50	.54	50
No. 2	Week	25.00	54	25.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54	18.00	54	23.50	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.65	50	.55	50	.65	50	.65	44	.65	50
No. 4	Hour	.42	50	.42	44	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50	.42	47
No. 5	Hour	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.60-.70	50	.60-.70	50	.58-.65	50
Cabinet Makers—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.50	54	.50	54	.35-.50	54	.35-.50	54	.....	.....
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	25.00	54	23.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.60	50	.60	50	.40-.60	50	.40-.65	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4	Hour	.65	50	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44	.65	47
No. 5	Hour	.50-.75	50	.50-.75	50	.50-.75	50	.75-.85	50	.75-.85	50	.75-.85	50
TANNERIES													
Fleshers—													
No. 1	Week	.....	.....	20.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 2	Day	4.18	55	3.63	55	3.50	55	3.45	55	3.45	55	3.45	55
No. 3	Day	4.00	60	4.00	60	3.60	60	3.60	60	3.60	60	3.60	60
No. 4	Day	5.00	50	3.78	50	3.78	50	3.78	50	3.78	50	3.78	50
No. 5	Day	3.78	54	3.24	54	3.25	54	3.60	54	3.80	54	4.00	54
No. 6	Hour	.50	54	.35	54	.40	54	.45	54	.45	54	.45	54
No. 7	Day	4.75	51	3.75	51	3.75	51	3.50	51	3.50	51	3.50	51
Bark Grinders—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60
No. 2	Day	3.60	54	3.00	54	3.00	54	3.30	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.50	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½
No. 4	Hour	.46	54	.30	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
No. 5	Day	3.50	51	3.00	51	3.00	51	3.00	51	3.00	51	3.00	51
Liquermen—													
No. 1	Day	4.18	55	3.63	55	3.20	55	3.20	55	3.20	55	3.20	55
No. 2	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60
No. 3	Day	4.05	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50
No. 4	Day	3.78	54	3.42	54	3.24	54	3.60	54	3.24	54	3.24	54
No. 5	Hour	.50	54	.35	54	.35-.40	54	.35-.45	54	.35-.45	54	.35-.45	54
No. 6	Hour	.50	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½	.45	46½
No. 7	Day	4.00	51	3.00	51	3.00	54	3.00	51	3.00	51	3.00	51

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Continued*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
TANNERIES—*Con.*													
Curriers or Stuffers—													
No. 1	Day	4.25	54	.....	.....	4.00	54	4.25	54	3.82	54	3.82	54
No. 2	Hour	.55	46½	.45-.50	46½	.43-.45	46½	.43-.45	46½	.43-.45	46½	.43-.45	46½
Softeners—													
No. 1	Day	4.73	55	4.55	55	4.50	55	4.80	55	4.80	55	4.50	55
No. 2	Day	3.50	60	3.50	60	3.15	60	3.15	60	3.15	60	3.15	60
No. 3	Day	4.00	54	3.60	54	3.60	54	3.75	54	3.37	54	3.37	54
No. 4	Day	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51
Seasoners—													
No. 1	Day	3.27	55	3.27	55	2.70	55	3.00	55	3.00	55	3.00	55
No. 2	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60
No. 3	Day	5.00	50	2.88	50	2.88	50	5.00	50	5.00	50	5.00	50
No. 4	Day	4.00	54	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51
Soakers—													
No. 1	Day	4.18	55	3.63	55	3.27	55	3.45	55	3.45	55	3.64	55
No. 2	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60
No. 3	Day	4.50 4.95	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50
No. 4	Day	3.60	54	3.24	54	3.00	54	3.30	54	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 5	Hour	.44½	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 6	Day	4.50	51	3.00	51	3.00	51	3.50	51	3.50	51	3.50	51
Rippers—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60
No. 2	Day	4.50	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50	3.42	50
No. 3	Day	3.78	54	3.24	54	3.00	54	3.30	54	3.24	54	3.24	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
No. 5	Day	4.50	51	3.50	51	3.50	51	3.50	51	3.50	51	3.50	51
Splitters—													
No. 1	Day	7.00	60	4.00- 5.00	60	3.60- 4.50	60	3.60- 4.50	60	2.48- 2.85	60	2.48- 2.85	60
No. 2	Day	4.05 5.00	50	3.42 4.95	50	3.42 4.50	50	4.05 4.50	50	3.42 4.50	50	3.42 4.50	50
No. 3	Hour	.55	46½	.50	46½	.50	46½	.50	46½	.50	46½	.50	46½
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	50	25.00	50	26.00	50	26.40	48
No. 5	Day	4.50	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.00	51
Beam-house Help—													
No. 1	Hour	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50	.38	50
No. 2	Hour	.58	46½	.50	46½	.45-.50	46½	.45-.50	46½	.45-.50	46½	.45-.50	46½
No. 3	Day	3.75	51	3.75	51	3.50	51	3.00	51	3.00	51	3.00	51
Blackers and Colourers—													
No. 1	Day	3.00	60	3.00	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60	2.70	60
No. 2	Hour	.35	60	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50	.36	50
No. 3	Day	4.05	50	3.42	50	2.88	50	2.88	50	2.88	50	2.88	50
No. 4	Day	3.60	54	3.42	54	3.00	54	3.60	54	3.24	54	3.24	54
No. 5	Hour	.65	46½	.65	46½	.65	46½	.65	46½	.65	46½	.65	46½
No. 6	Hour	.44½	54	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54	.35	54	.35	54
No. 7	Day	4.00	51	4.00	51	4.50	51	5.00	51	6.00	51	6.00	51
BOOTS AND SHOES													
Cutters—													
No. 1	Week	23.50	54	21.50	54	21.60	54	21.60	54	21.60	54	21.60	54
No. 2	Week	17.88	49	26.00	49	26.00	49	26.00	49	23.00	49	30.00	49
No. 3	Hour	.50	50	.45	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	22.50	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 5	Hour	.70½	49	.65	48	.58½	48	.58½	48	.58½	48	.58½	50
Lasters—													
No. 1	Week	23.50	54	21.50	54	21.50	54	21.00	54	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 2	Week	23.38	49	25.00	49	25.00	49	28.00	49	27.00	49	25.00	49
No. 3	Week	30.00	50	30.00	50	30.00	50	35.00	50	35.00	50	30.00	50
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	22.50	50	29.50	50	35.90	50	30.00	50	25.60	50
Stitchers—													
No. 1	Week	12.50	54	12.50	54	12.50	54	12.50	54	12.50	50	12.50	54
No. 2	Week	27.50	55	40.00	49	40.00	49	30.00	49	50.00	49	43.00	49
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	57.50	50	50.00	50	40.00	50	40.00	50	35.00	50
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.30	50	.38	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
Machine operators—													
No. 1	Week	13.75	49	25.00	49	22.50	49	20.00	49	22.00	49	20.00	49
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	18.00	45	22.50	50	23.00	50	25.00	50	23.50	50
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	39.10	50	30.00	50	27.50	50	29.00	50	25.00	50
No. 4	Hour	.50	48	.40	48	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
HARNESS AND SADDLERY													
Harness makers—													
No. 1	Day	3.10	55	2.40	40	4.00	40	4.60	49	4.60	49	4.40	49
No. 2	Week	22.00	52	22.00	52	22.00	52	22.00	52	22.50	52	22.00	53
No. 3	Week	27.50	52	27.50	52	25.00	52	25.00	52	25.00	52	25.00	53
No. 4	Hour	.50	59	.50	54	.45	54	.45	54	.45	54	.45	54
No. 5	Hour	.53	52½	.50	49½	.40	49½	.40	52½	.40	52½	.40	52½
No. 6	Week	27.50	60	21.00	55	21.00	55	21.00	55	22.50	55	27.50	55
No. 7	Week	.....	.....	22.65	44	25.10	54	24.85	54	25.10	54	25.10	54

TABLE X.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
HARNESS AND SADDLERY—*Con.*													
Saddle makers—													
No. 1	Day	4.10	55	3.34	48	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	48	2.50	48
No. 2	Hour	.55½	54	.55½	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	22.50	50	20.50	50	23.00	50	23.00	50	25.00	50
No. 4	Hour	.42	50	.40	50	.45	50	.45	50	.53	50	.53	50
No. 5	Hour	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50	.45	50	.45	50
RUBBER MANUFACTURING													
Compounders—													
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.30	50	.28½	54	.25–.30	54	.25–.30	45	.28	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.40*	55	.40*	55	.42½*	55	.41*	55	.40½	55
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.66	50	.56	50	.56	50	.43–.44	50	.43–.44	50
No. 4	Hour	.60	47	.45	50	.40	50	.45	40	.45	49½	.45	44½
Calender Men—													
No. 1	Hour	.85	45	.70	45	.75	45	.75	45	.75*	45	.75	42½
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.45*	55	.45*	55	.45*	55	.43*	55	.44	55
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.60	44	.50	44	.45	44	.55–.60	44	.....	.....
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.78	50	.64	50	.64	50	.54–.60	50	.54–.60	50
No. 5	Hour	.60	47	.45	50	.40	50	.45	40	.45	49½	.45	42½
Tire Builders—													
No. 1	Hour	.69	44	.50½	49½	.50½	49½	.56	49½	.68	40	.58	40
No. 2	Hour	.82½	45	.65	45	.70	45	.75	45	.75*	45	.75	42½
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.45*	55	.45*	55	.45*	55	.42½*	55	.43½	55
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.70	44	.65	44	.85	44	.65*	44	.....	.....
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.78*	50	.64*	50	.64*	50	.47–.51*	50	.47–.51*	50
Tube Makers—													
No. 1	Hour	.29¾	44	.27	49½	.25	49½	.38½	49½	.38	40	.49	45
No. 2	Hour	.80	45	.60	45	.60	45	.65*	45	.65*	45	.65	42½
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.70	44	.65	44	.50	44	.50	44	.....	.....
No. 4	Hour	.....	.....	.53	47	.42½	47	.40	49½	.40	47	.40	42½

* Piece work.

ADDENDUM ON WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1914-1924

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages and board	Wages and board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1914	22	14	36	8	11	19	323	189
	1915	22	15	37	9	11	20	341	200
	1916	26	17	43	9	13	22	397	228
	1917	45	19	64	19	15	34	611	364
	1918	49	21	70	21	17	38	681	416
	1919	54	24	78	24	19	43	764	465
	1920	60	26	86	27	20	47	821	492
	1921	45	22	67	24	18	42	669	449
	1922	38	21	59	22	17	39	594	418
	1923	40	21	61	22	17	39	611	422
	1924	40	22	62	23	19	42	636	461
Prince Edward Island	1914	15	10	25	5	8	13	221	136
	1915	17	10	27	6	9	15	238	137
	1916	18	13	31	9	9	18	301	167
	1917	26	14	40	13	10	23	407	254
	1918	31	15	46	14	11	25	469	289
	1919	33	18	51	15	13	28	504	318
	1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	572	372
	1921	29	16	45	15	12	27	460	287
	1922	26	14	40	15	12	27	415	295
	1923	28	15	43	16	12	28	472	309
	1924	28	15	43	16	12	28	441	323
Nova Scotia	1914	20	11	31	7	8	15	301	155
	1915	21	12	33	8	8	16	310	169
	1916	23	16	39	8	11	19	365	195
	1917	37	17	54	14	12	26	543	296
	1918	41	19	60	16	14	30	590	326
	1919	47	22	69	18	16	34	628	346
	1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	735	408
	1921	36	20	56	17	14	31	592	352
	1922	31	19	50	16	13	29	536	327
	1923	36	20	56	18	14	32	555	340
	1924	36	19	55	17	13	30	371	336

ADDENDUM ON WAGES IN AGRICULTURE 1914-1924†—*Concluded*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages and board	Wages and board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Brunswick	1914	21	11	32	7	8	15	302	615
	1915	20	14	34	8	8	16	308	153
	1916	22	14	36	7	10	17	328	164
	1917	39	18	57	15	13	28	572	306
	1918	49	20	69	17	14	31	725	335
	1919	56	23	79	20	15	35	804	401
	1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	785	391
	1921	35	19	54	17	14	31	575	332
	1922	34	19	53	17	15	32	520	317
	1923	41	18	59	18	14	32	615	364
	1924	35	18	53	16	15	31	538	332
Quebec	1914	21	13	34	7	9	16	296	152
	1915	20	13	33	6	10	16	301	159
	1916	25	16	41	9	11	20	371	196
	1917	42	17	59	17	12	29	523	287
	1918	45	20	65	20	13	33	575	317
	1919	53	23	76	22	15	37	695	372
	1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	767	407
	1921	39	19	58	18	14	32	559	335
	1922	35	18	53	17	12	29	510	306
	1923	40	19	59	19	13	32	559	334
	1924	37	19	56	18	13	31	521	317
Ontario	1914	19	13	32	7	10	17	297	172
	1915	18	13	31	6	11	17	304	179
	1916	23	16	39	19	13	32	360	206
	1917	41	18	59	18	14	32	561	344
	1918	42	20	62	19	16	35	607	382
	1919	48	22	70	22	18	40	691	431
	1920	52	23	75	25	19	44	736	470
	1921	40	20	60	22	16	38	609	418
	1922	37	20	57	21	16	37	569	397
	1923	38	21	59	22	17	39	597	427
	1924	36	21	57	21	17	38	579	413
Manitoba	1914	24	15	39	9	13	22	364	226
	1915	30	15	45	14	13	27	390	245
	1916	30	18	48	12	15	27	454	283
	1917	47	21	68	23	17	40	689	452
	1918	55	23	78	26	19	45	791	494
	1919	63	26	89	32	20	52	889	557
	1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	975	559
	1921	53	26	79	28	22	50	798	552
	1922	40	23	63	24	19	43	640	471
	1923	40	22	62	23	19	42	631	459
	1924	37	22	59	21	19	40	592	430
Saskatchewan	1914	24	17	41	9	14	23	366	235
	1915	25	17	42	10	14	24	386	241
	1916	31	18	49	11	15	26	434	278
	1917	50	23	73	23	18	41	734	470
	1918	61	25	86	29	20	49	849	545
	1919	66	28	94	32	23	55	912	598
	1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	1,003	653
	1921	54	26	80	29	29	51	795	556
	1922	40	24	64	25	21	46	673	502
	1923	42	23	65	24	20	44	652	484
	1924	43	23	66	24	20	44	663	487
Alberta	1914	24	16	40	10	14	24	365	236
	1915	27	17	44	10	14	24	404	253
	1916	32	20	52	13	16	29	501	299
	1917	53	23	76	25	19	44	784	476
	1918	60	26	86	28	22	50	863	569
	1919	67	28	95	34	24	58	976	648
	1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	1,038	638
	1921	52	26	78	31	23	54	746	566
	1922	41	23	64	24	21	45	628	482
	1923	46	24	70	27	21	48	704	504
	1924	42	24	66	24	21	45	665	47D
British Columbia	1914	27	21	48	13	18	31	460	324
	1915	30	19	49	15	16	31	463	287
	1916	28	22	50	11	18	29	543	325
	1917	53	25	78	27	21	48	803	481
	1918	61	28	89	34	23	57	903	589
	1919	65	31	96	37	27	64	1,065	715
	1920	64	31	95	36	27	63	1,033	742
	1921	52	27	79	31	23	54	855	613
	1922	47	28	75	30	24	54	849	636
	1923	50	26	76	30	23	53	775	640
	1924	49	26	75	28	22	50	805	584

*Reprinted from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1920 and from the Canada Year Book.

† Reports to the Labour Department indicate wages in 1925 were about $2.50 per month above 1924.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
HON. J. H. KING, Acting Minister of Labour

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1925

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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1926

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1925

DURING 1925, economic conditions and political events in Europe and America exerted their influences on the course of prices and the cost of living in the various countries. Among events affecting the international situation and influencing the course of trade, industry and prices in Europe were the beginning of the working of the Dawes plan for solving the problem of reparations, and the Locarno conference and security pact, the effects of which on trade and industry are still uncertain. In America, crop and business conditions were favourable and there was little change in the prices level.

According to the report of the Agent General for Reparation Payment, the first year's working of the Plan proceeded smoothly. The report discusses the foreign trade situation and attributes the excess of German imports partly to influence of foreign loans and partly to new tariff policy. To quote from the report there are two factors, first that the problem of German exports is in part a function of European tariff policy generally, and "under the conditions now confronting most European trade it is a question whether those obstacles to trade may not also prove uneconomic even from the point of view of the countries which erected them" and "underlying the whole situation and frequently with a controlling influence on the course of trade and the movement of prices will be the general conditions and credit, which depend largely upon the credit policy of the Reichsbank, and the policy of the German public authorities in the administration of funds and their disposal."

Closely connected with the question of price levels is the position of foreign exchange on which *Commerce Monthly* for January, 1926, commented as follows:—

"The international financial and political situation is materially better than a year ago, and despite continued uncertainty in some European countries, the outlook is for further progress toward exchange stabilization in 1926. The outstanding development of 1925 was the re-establishment of the gold standard in Great Britain and the British Dominions, the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies. The greater part of the world except Latin Europe is now on a gold basis so far as trading relations are concerned, and the era of post-war exchange speculation is drawing to a close.

"With the recent raising of the British bank rate and the cessation of seasonal pressure the export of gold from Great Britain appears practically to have ceased. The weakest spot in the exchange situation is France and it is increasingly clear that a united public opinion and national courage in backing the Government of that country in drastic measures will be necessary before exchange stability is in sight.

"The general advance in the leading exchanges of South America and the Far East which took place during 1925, like the improvement in the European exchanges, is the result of the gradual stabilization of business in some countries and steps toward sounder currency conditions in others."

The currencies of Belgium, Italy and France declined during the year, the last named the most seriously, causing prices in these countries to rise sharply. The movement is in contrast with that of prices in those countries in which exchange has been stabilized, where the index numbers showed in general a tendency to remain stable or even to fall.

Prices were also influenced by crop conditions throughout the world. The monthly report of the National City Bank of New York for January, 1926, contained the following comment on the agricultural situation:—

"The relative position of the farmer in the markets has been on the whole maintained in the past year. The wheat producers have not had as large a crop as in 1924, but the price to this time has averaged higher than over the corresponding months last year. Excluding Russia, the world crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley were considerably larger than in 1924, notwithstanding our own diminished yield. In wheat, the increase in Canada nearly offset the decline in this country, the total production of the two countries have been 1,124,724,000 bushels in 1924 and 1,091,692,000 bushels in 1925. In Europe the yields of all grains were much better in 1925 than in 1924. In September the talk in European markets was that Russia would have large exports, this opinion being based on selling offers by the Soviet Government. Actual exports, however, have been small, and the government has since given out word that the crop is not as large as expected. The Russian promises caused European importers to hold off on purchases, depressing prices in all markets, the lowest

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point on the crop touched at Chicago being $1.32¼ per bushel for the December delivery, reached early in October. At that time the promise in Argentina and Australia was for crops at least as large as the last harvested, but unfavourable weather later reduced them. With these changes in the supply situation, European buyers turned to the United States and Canada, and prices advanced rapidly. The market has been very unsettled for the past month, owing to conflicting report from Argentina, but on December 29 the price at Chicago for the December delivery rose to $1.89. Fortunately, the United States crop has moved slowly, and no very large share of it was sold at the low prices."

The trend of wholesale prices and the cost of living for the year 1925 is shown in the accompanying tables of index numbers. The index numbers for some of the principal countries are also given, by groups in the case of wholesale prices, and in the case of the cost of living index numbers, by elements of the budgets. The figures for previous years are shown at intervals of six months, and the year under review by months, or as published, complete to the latest period for which information was available.

Great Britain

According to the Board of Trade index number, prices in Great Britain showed a slight but steady decline throughout the year. This tendency was seen both in foods and non-foods. Of the former, the most extreme drop was in cereals, which fell from 187.3 in January to 148.1 in October, recovering slightly in November. In materials, the sharpest decline was in cotton, which fell from 230.0 to 182.4, or 20.7 per cent. Other textiles fell 15 per cent, from 214.0 to 181.0. Iron and steel fell 12.3 per cent.

The cost of living index number of the Ministry of Labour showed a decline of from 180 in January to 177 in December. This was due to lower food prices, the index number for foods having declined from 178 to 174 in the period under review. Rent and sundries remained steady; clothing fluctuated slightly; and fuel and light declined 5 points to 180.

France

The index number of the General Statistical Office rose during the year from 525 in January to 618 in November. Owing to political conditions, the value of the franc continued to fall, being responsible, for the most part, for the increasingly steep rise in prices toward the end of the year. Foods rose 10 per cent, and industrial materials rose 23 per cent. All groups contributed to the movements.

Germany

The index number of the Federal Statistical Office fell during the year from 131.3 in January to 121.1 in November, or 7.7 per cent. All groups showed declines except the group fats, sugar, meats, and fish, and the group colonial products and hops. Cereals declined 25.6 per cent. Farm products declined 16.4 per cent, compared with a decline of 19.6 per cent in industrial materials. Goods produced declined 14.0 per cent, while goods imported declined only 6.2 per cent from their high level at the beginning of the year, so that these groups at the end of November stood at 112.5 and 164.1 respectively.

The new cost of living index number of the Federal Statistical Office, for which figures are available since February, 1925, showed an advance of from 135.6 in February to 145.0 in August, and declined to 141.4 in November. The index was revised and made to include sundries, including travelling expenses. This group showed an increase of from 177.1 to 188.7. Foods rose from 145.3 to 154.4 and then declined to 146.8; heat and light rose from 138.0 to 142.1; rent, from 71.5 to 89.2; and clothing, from 172.4 to 173.2.

Italy

Bachi's index number of wholesale prices rose from 657 in January to 731 in August, and then fell to 716 in October. The rise was due to political conditions and the fall of the lira. Consequently, upon conclusion of the settlement of the debt to America, and the formulation of plans for stabilizing exchange, the lira improved in value and prices began to decline.

United States

Prices and general business conditions in the United States in 1925 received the following comment in the Bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, for January, 1926:—

"The business record of 1925 has justified the favourable expectations generally held at the year's beginning. The common opinion in business circles at the time was that a degree of equilibrium and stability had been attained in our industries which gave promise of a high state of prosperity, probably for some years to come. The volume of trade as measured by such trustworthy indices as tonnage carried by railroads and payments through banks, has been the largest ever known.

"The increased volume of production has yielded larger net earnings to the industries

than in any year since the boom times when the profits proved to be largely illusory. In the first half of the year complaints were common of the absence or meager rate of profit, but corporation reports in the last half have made a good showing. This has been accomplished with little change in the price level. The index number of average prices of over 400 commodities, as calculated by the Bureau of Labour, in November, 1925, was 158 against 157 in December, 1924. The groups classified as "Farm Products," "Cloths and Clothing," 'Metals and Metal Products," and "Housefurnishing Goods" were slightly lower, while "Fuel and Lighting," due to the anthracite coal strike, "Building Materials," and "Miscellaneous" were slightly higher, and "Chemical and Drugs" remained unchanged. The average shows a desirable degree of stability, notwithstanding the increased activity in industry and speculation in real estate and the stock market.

"The manufacturing industries are generally prosperous. The cotton goods industry, which has been depressed over the last three years by the high cost of its raw materials, is much encouraged by the large crop of cotton. The woollen and worsted industries, although somewhat depressed, are helped by the lower prices of wool which have prevailed throughout the year, although these prices have not been distressingly low to producers. The silk industry has had the largest year's business ever done, and the new rayon industry is growing with great rapidity. Consumers' goods generally are in strong demand, the result of practically full employment for the wage-working population at good wages."

Cost of Living.—The following is an extract from the annual report of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life to the General Court, January, 1926.

"The 'cost of living' in Massachusetts as indicated by retail prices of commodities in common use increased about 4% during 1925. Most of this increase took place in the latter part of the year and was largely due to higher food prices, which increased about 9% during the year.

"The Commission in its last annual report discussed what appeared to be the beginning of a so-called business cycle. Optimism was widely expressed by trade authorities and students of business conditions that we were entering upon another great period of business expansion and prosperity. Speculation in security markets was active in anticipation of the impending business boom. This activity continued throughout the year with advancing prices. Retail prices, particularly of food commodities, advanced during the year. Most of the food consumed in Massachusetts is produced outside the Commonwealth, therefor, but few of our citizens were directly benefited by the higher food prices.

"During 1925 there were a few spotted wage increases, but the trend of wages was slightly downwards. Business conditions in general were good and deposits in savings and co-operative banks increased.

"Prices are meaningless when considered apart from income or purchasing power. Since 1913, the increase in the rate of wages as a whole has been greater than the increase which has taken place in the cost of living. Salaries have not advanced to the same extent as wages and in some cases have not increased as much as commodity prices. Those who have lived on a fixed income have suffered the greatest loss of purchasing power. Many families have been able to make desirable improvements in their standard of living due to the fact that the increases in their incomes have been relatively greater than the increase in the cost of living. This condition has expanded the purchasing power of vast numbers of consumers and has resulted in great business activity.

"One of the most significant things shown by the comparative record of retail prices (cost of living index) is the fact that there seems to be a definite trend back to the relationship between prices of different commodities which existed prior to the war. For example: On January 1, 1922, there was a difference of 47 points between food prices and clothing prices; on January 1, 1925, the difference had decreased to 37 points, and on January 1, 1926, the difference between food prices and clothing prices was only 31 points.

"A review of general price trends of commodities in the United States since 1800 indicates that during and following the War of 1812 and the Civil War prices rose to exceedingly high levels. After the War of 1812 and the Civil War, prices declined to a point as low as before the war. From 1865 to 1896, thirty years of peace, prices fell from a very high level to the lowest level of the century, which was reached in 1896. There were several short rises during this period which on the whole was an era of great industrial progress and general prosperity. The development of mechanical power and the skill of our workers was largely responsible for this condition.

"From 1896 to 1914 prices showed a gradual increase. In 1910 the General Court of Massachusetts appointed a special committee to study the increasing cost of living. During

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913	7.34	99	102					(b) 135	
1914—January	7.73	105							
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		137	100
1915—January	7.97	107	118	113					
July	7.74	104	132	125				(b) 163	
1916—January	8.28	112	145	135					
July	8.46	114	161	148					
1917—January	10.27	138	187	165					
July	11.62	157	204	180					
1918—January	12.42	167	206	188					
July	13.00	175	210	203					
1919—January	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 15364	
1920—January	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	2252	
1921—January	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	2413	1303
1922—January	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409		1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—January	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405		941
July	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
1924—January	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	3686	909
1925—January	10.77	145	(m) 178	(m) 180	16446	13762	555	4224	899
February	10.93	147	176	179	16618	13895	548	4390	911
March	10.74	145	176	179	16225	13660	542	4311	904
April	10.56	142	170	175	15830	13432	537	4241	901
May	10.48	141	167	173			531	4177	894
June	10.44	141	166	172			535	4387	914
July	10.49	141	167	173				4119	916
August	10.84	146	168	173				3879	894
September	10.81	146	170	174			545		884
October	10.89	147	172	176					
November	11.23	151	172	176					
December	11.56	156	174	177					

this period the Spanish, Boer and Japanese Wars occurred.

"From 1914 to 1920, the so-called World War period, prices more than doubled. During 1920 and 1921 a sudden deflation of prices took place, amounting to about 25%. Since 1922 prices have been fluctuating at a level about 60% above that prevailing in 1913.

"Whether or not the cost of living will ever return to the pre-war level or find some new level is a question that the future will determine. Some students of economics state that the present level of prices will be more or less permanently stabilized, others claim that the general trend of prices will be downwards towards the level which existed prior to the war. The Commission believes that prices over a long period will show a general decline similar to that which occurred in the period of peace following other wars."

Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada

As stated in the first report on prices issued by the Department, "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909," it was intended to construct a retail prices index number in order to indicate more accurately from month to month the changes in the cost of living. In the meantime the Department began the publication in the February, 1910, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of the retail prices of staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent in nearly sixty cities. These figures were averaged for each year and published in appendices to the Department's annual reviews of Wholesale Prices in Canada from 1911 to 1917.

During the investigation into the Cost of Living in Canada by the Board of Inquiry, appointed in December, 1913, statistics for this list of goods were obtained for December, 1900, and December, 1905. From these figures and from those published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, respectively, series of index numbers of food, and of fuel, light, and rent were calculated, the results being published in the report of the Board. Calculations were also made of the cost of a weekly budget for an average family of five in terms of the prices of these commodities, and this calculation has

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	†127	†110	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	126	116	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	136·6	124·0	176	.....	609·1	129·32
.....	.....	1089·0	1173·0	4410	.....	145·3	135·6	177	.....	609·1	131·48
.....	.....	1119·1	1190·7	4457	.....	145·8	136·0	177	79·9	610·4	133·05
.....	.....	1099·3	1178·2	4392	390	144·2	136·7	175	.....	606·2	132·45
.....	.....	1059·1	1152·6	4491	.....	141·4	135·5	174	.....	600·2	133·05
.....	.....	1062·4	1167·8	4541	.....	146·1	138·3	172	83·9	602·0	134·23
210	219	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3	172	.....	604·7	135·76
.....	.....	1182·3	1241·2	4542	.....	154·4	145·0	172	.....	618·6	138·11
.....	.....	1148·6	1219·2	4635	.....	153·2	144·9	172	81·9	.....	140·37
.....	.....	1128·6	1206·0	4654	.....	150·5	143·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4771	.....	146·8	141·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

been kept up to date, month by month, and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month since August, 1915.

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the Department, since 1919, secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for the years 1913-1920. The figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case, but since 1920 prices during the spring have been secured. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. These percentages of changes in the cost of clothing and sundries, with the percentage changes in food, fuel and rent, calculated from the weekly budget published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, constitute a tentative cost of living index number, weighted according to the family budget method, based on prices in 1913, pending the calculation of a more complete index number in process of construction. The figures in clothing and sundries are to be regarded as merely approximate owing to difficulties in dealing with apparent changes in the grades of the items for which quotations are obtained. This calculation was first published in the LABOUR GAZETTE in March, 1921, and has been published from time to time since, quarterly figures being given for each year as in the accompanying table.

The accompanying tables of family budget figures show the movement by commodities in terms of average prices for the Dominion and by groups for each province.

The cost per week for the family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was on a somewhat higher level during 1925 than at any time

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914—January								
July	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—January					(c) 113			(a) 107
July				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—January	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—January					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—January					221	192		(a) 197
July	279			(a) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—January	279				339	267		(a) 252
July	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—January	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—January	334	251	141		283	271	226	243
July	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	203	214
1922—January	257	736	469	179	190	216	185	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—January	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	154	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	163	168
1924—January	230	(l) 165·1	(l) 120·5	178	163	176	166	170
July	248	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	168	168
1925—January	277	175·4	150·0	188	170	178	167	171
February	283	177·4	150·8	189	170		168	168
March	284	179·1	151·3	190	171		168	169
April	276	174·5	150·5	189	170	177	166	169
May	265	168·0	147·2	190	169		165	167
June	261	170·9	148·4	190	169		167	168
July	260	173·9	151·6	190	169	176	167	167
August	254	172·6	151·4	190	170			165
September	241	170·9	152·0	190	168			165
October		173·7	155·1		166	175		163
November		178·2	158·1					163
December								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold †Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter.

during the last four years, except for the months of March and April, 1923, and by the end of 1925 was higher than at any time since May, 1921. The higher level was due mainly to the higher prices prevailing throughout the year for flour, bread, pork and bacon, and towards the end of the year to increases also in the prices of potatoes, butter and cheese.

Prices for beef have showed little variation since 1922, except for the usual seasonal fluctuations of a rise from the beginning of the year to midsummer, followed by a decline in the last half of the year. During 1925 sirloin steak rose from an average of 27.1 cents per pound in January to a high price of 30.2 cents in July, and then declined steadily to 27.4 cents in December. Shoulder roast showed a similar movement, advancing from an average of 14.2 cents per pound to 17.1 cents and later declining to 14.7 cents. Prices of mutton have remained steady since 1921, showing a seasonal range similar to that in beef of approximately two cents per pound. In 1925 the price rose from an average of 27.6 cents per pound in January to 29.6 cents in May and then declined to 28.6 cents by the end of the year. Fresh pork was relatively high during 1925; prices during 1923 varied between 24.5 cents per pound and 27 cents; throughout 1924 a somewhat lower level, ranging from 23 to 25.5 cents per pound, prevailed, followed by a substantial advance commencing with a price of 24.1 cents per pound in January, 1925, and continuing until September, when the price of 29.3 cents per pound was reached. By December however the price had fallen to 28 cents. Salt pork, bacon and lard showed a movement similar to that in fresh pork. Salt pork advanced from an average of 23.4 cents per pound in January to 26.9 cents in November and then declined slightly.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909–13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(*f*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)		
1,000				(*h*) 991	93			
1,163			1,106	(*h*) 1,037	100	100		100
(*b*) 1,148			1,099		104			101·8
100	100		1,164	1,070	102		100	102·1
(*b*) 1,228			1,240	1,177	103	(*a*) 103·0		102·9
			1,522	1,200	100		100·5	101·7
(*b*) 1,275			1,504	1,236	107	(*a*) 105·1		105·1
			1,516	1,276	111		108·7	109·9
(*b*) 1,418			1,453	1,359	128	(*a*) 118·3		119·6
			1,470	1,357	146		131·3	129·3
(*b*) 1,437			1,505	1,426	160	(*a*) 142·4		144·6
			1,523	1,491	167		(*a*) 152·2	155·1
(*a*) 1,559			1,627	1,553	185	(*a*) 174·4		167·5
187		186	1,714	1,539	190		172·2	171·5
(*b*) 2,049		183	1,862	1,688	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	192·0
188		190	2,260	1,791	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	202·6
(*c*) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,706	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	179·6
(*c*) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	160·8
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	157·3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	156·2
1,348	151	156	1,692	1,483	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	157·1
1,330	148	153	1,914	1,520	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	159·1
1,372	154	158	1,802	1,600	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	160·1
1,339	151	156	1,728	1,587	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	157·8
1,381	152	157	(*a*) 1,718	1,574	154·3		167	161·5
1,382	152	157	1,739	1,558	151·4		165	160·6
1,390	155	159	1,759	1,598	151·1	(*n*)	165	161·6
1,419	153	158		1,598	150·8		165	161·1
1,417	151	156	1,791	1,606	151·6		165	161·2
1,403	149	154	1,807	1,594	155·0	(*a*) 173·5	167	162·8
1,382	152	157		1,612	159·9		169	163·4
1,367	147	152		1,626	160·4		169	164·4
1,359	146	151		1,634	159·0		168	163·9
1,360	148	153		1,656	161·6		170	165·1
								165·9
								168·0

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (*e*) Beginning of month. (*f*) Base is average for six capital towns. (*g*) 15th prices hereafter, 1914=100. (*m*) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (*n*) No figures published.

Bacon was 33.7 cents in January and 41.7 cents in November. Lard in 1925 fluctuated between a price of 23.3 cents per pound in January and 24.8 cents in November as compared with a low in 1924 of 20.6 cents per pound in June and a high of 23.3 cents in December. The movement in pork and bacon prices resulted from the large supplies of hogs marketed in 1924, due to a decreased corn production in the United States followed in 1925 by diminished supplies with strong British markets.

Eggs showed about the same seasonal fluctuations in 1925 as in previous years, fresh moving from an average of 66.9 cents per dozen in January downward to 34.0 cents in May and then up to 64.7 cents in December. Milk prices showed little variation during the year, being only slightly lower in the summer months. The price in 1924 was somewhat higher than in 1923 or 1925. Butter prices throughout the greater part of 1925 were higher than in the previous year, the usual seasonal decline not being so pronounced. Between January and June an average decline of 3.3 cents per pound occurred, followed by an advance of 10 cents per pound by December when a price of 50.6 cents per pound was reached. The movement in cheese was similar to that in butter, with prices considerably higher at the end of the year than at the beginning. The price advanced from an average of 29 cents per pound in January to 31.5 cents in May. This advance was followed by a slight seasonal decline in July, after which prices advanced to 33.5 cents in December. In the case of both butter and cheese the higher levels in 1925 than in 1924 were due to a strong export demand.

Bread prices throughout 1922, 1923, and the first seven months of 1924 had been quite steady. However, commencing in August,

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada					Great Britain					Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913	1st half 1914 =1
		(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900							110·5	75			
1905							103·3	72			
1910			97·02	100·38			113·3	78			
1913	100		102·77	107·81	100	100	122·3	85	100	100	
1914—Jan			103·96	99·05			119·0	83·5			
July			105·86	97·18			116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan			109·90	101·29			136·5	96·4			
July			115·41	114·77			149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan			123·75	128·07			174·5	123·6			
July			131·52	141·26			191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan			162·40	166·07			225·1	159·3			
July			187·26	210·52			254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan			199·13	202·98			262·9	186·2			
July			207·16	221·14			278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54	196		265·9	190·7		227	
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08	207		293·2	206·4		242	
1920—Jan	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	239	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4	305	
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	274	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8	326	
1921—Jan	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	199	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9	244	
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	163	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5	196	
1922—Jan	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	144	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6	170	
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	154	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8	171	
1923—Jan	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	148	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	165	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	165·57	151	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	168	17,893
1924—Jan	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	146	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	178	18,748
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	147	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	174	19,133
1925—Jan	165·2	182·3	160·85	169·37	156	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	178	21,181
Feb	164·5	180·0	161·36	166·57	158	168·9	216·9	143·1	172·8	178	21,081
Mar	161·6	176·7	161·89	166·35	153	166·3	212·7	140·1	166·6	175	20,548
April	156·5	174·7	154·79	163·64	148	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	171	20,058
May	159·1	172·5	153·27	163·25	149	159·0	202·6	135·7	159·1	166	19,854
June	158·8	172·1	152·92	163·97	147	157·6	197·8	131·2	155·6	164	20,364
July	158·4	175·7	154·68	162·09	148	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	163	19,685
Aug	159·5	177·1	156·10	159·69	150	157·0	202·3	134·3	159·0	161	18,817
Sept	156·5	177·0	155·52	160·25	146	156·0	201·2	132·7	158·8	158	18,340
Oct	156·6	178·0	155·45	164·21	145	154·8	196·7	130·2	155·1	157	18,305
Nov	161·1	184·8	161·12	166·27	152	153·7	196·4	132·9	156·7	156	17,948
Dec	163·5	185·2	163·97	161·24							

1924, following a similar movement in wholesale prices of flour and of wheat, prices commenced to advance. From an average of 6.7 cents per pound in July and previously, the price rose steadily to 7.4 cents by December. The increase continued until March, 1925, when a high price of 8 cents per pound was reached. This level was maintained until October, when prices declined slightly, following the decrease in flour and wheat. As in the case of bread, flour prices had been fairly steady till the middle of 1924. The advance commenced in June from an average of 4.1 cents per pound, and continued steadily till March, 1925, to 6.2 cents per pound. Prices then declined slightly the decrease becoming more pronounced by November, when a level of 5.1 cents was reached. The price in December was slightly upward. The price of rolled oats, as with bread and flour, began to advance in the summer of 1924 in sympathy with the movement in grain. Commencing from an average price of 5.4 cents per pound in July the increase continued till March, 1925, when the price averaged 6.4 cents per pound. A slightly lower level was reached in April, which was maintained until the autumn, when another decline occurred, carrying prices down to an average of 5.8 cents per pound. Rice displayed very little fluctuation during 1925, prices however tended to be slightly higher than in 1923 and 1924. Beans were steady throughout the year and changes since 1921 were unimportant. Prices of evaporated apples and prunes also showed little change during the year or as compared with 1924. In December, 1925, the price of

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany	
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurte Zeitung
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38	98
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913	1914
			(g)			(h)		(j)	(g)
								88	
								87	
								91	
	100			100	100		100	100	
	(b)121								(b)100
		100				100		(b)106	
			134						
	(b)185							(b)142	
			149						
								(b)153	
	(c)268		206						
								(b)179	
	(c)667		284						
								(b)217	
	(c)830		292					262	
								339	
	1739		340				447	1256	1965
	1947		383				520	1366	
	2392		341	1475	1626		414	1439	2130
(d) 347	1721		253	1311	1285		334	1428	
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665	4217
360	2439	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059	9102
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476	
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700	
580	2711	990	210	899	1157	505	445	117·3 (l)	138,246*
566	2737	953	220	941	1102	491	440	115·0	129,710*
559	3275	1045	234	1123	1105	525	456	138·2	145,030*
551	3309	1048	234	1150	1118	526	457	136·5	145,300*
546	3272	1034	230	1175	1122	524	463	134·4	144,400*
538	3244	1020	220	1166	1117	523	460	131·0	142,300*
537	3177	1006	216	1144	1117	531	467	131·9	
552	3225	998	216	1125	1119	554	483	133·8	
559	3041	1009	206	1116	1117	569	490	134·8	
567	2870	992	189	1103	1115	569	491	131·7	
577	2834	996	168	1089	1113	567	482	125·9	
		989	163			584	482	123·7	
			158			618	498	121·1	
			160						

the former commodity averaged 19.8 cents per pound and of the latter 15.7 cents.

The decline in the wholesale price of granulated sugar, which commenced about the end of 1923 and continued with only minor interruptions throughout 1924 and 1925, was reflected in the retail price also. Commencing with an average retail price of 12.1 cents per pound in January, 1924, the decline continued till October, when a slight advance occurred. The decrease, however, was resumed in November and continued throughout the greater part of 1925, from 9.5 cents per pound in January to 7.8 cents in November. The price in December was slightly higher. Coffee prices advanced during 1925 from 57.9 cents per pound in January to 61.5 cents in September.

Potato prices advanced from $1.39 per 90 pounds in January to $1.52 in March, then declined during the next four months to $1.35 in July. In August the usual seasonal increase occurred with the marketing of the new crop and prices rose to $2.10 per 90 pounds, as compared with $2.24 in August, 1924. By the beginning of October, 1925, prices had fallen to $1.49, but during October and November, when usually a decline occurs, prices rose substantially, reaching $2.62 at the beginning of December. A short crop in the United States brought about extensive buying in Canada for United States consumption, resulting in much higher prices.

In fuel, prices in 1925 as compared with 1924 were lower in January but somewhat higher in December. The increase was

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Netherlands	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gotesborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July, 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900											
1905											1000
1910											1125
1913	100	100	100	100		100		100			
1914—Jan.		102			1				100		(b) 1090
July	(b)109	93				(b)101					
1915—Jan.		105		(c)115							(b) 1204
July	(b)146	131				(b)119	(b)145			(b)120	
1916—Jan.		184		(c)159							(b) 1379
July	(b)226	193				(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	
1917—Jan.		230		(c)233							(b) 1583
July	(b)276	304				(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	
1918—Jan.		363		(c)341							(b) 1723
July	(b)373	429				(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	
1919—Jan.		326		339			369				(b) 1854
July	(b)304	362		(c)314		(b)204	320			(b)225	
1920—Jan.		507		333			319	347	326	318	(b) 2512
July	292	604		409		(b)221	364	374		283	
1921—Jan.		642		344		219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	182	520	466·06	300		186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan.	163	577	549·94	260	592	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July—	164	558	524·54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan.	157	575	523·52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	145	566	538·65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan.	156	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
July	151	567	544·88	271	(e)102·3	182	148	157	173	132	1404
1925—Jan.	160	657	612·06	279	119·5	191	164	169	171	157	1463
Feb.	158	660	623·88	281	121·2	192	164	169	170	161	
Mar.	155	659	625·63	276	121·6	193	164	168	171	155	
April	151	658	616·39	267	119·4	190	160	163	166	154	1460
May	151	660	619·36	260	118·0	191	158	162	163	151	
June	153	683	633·77	258	119·3	187	159	161	162	150	
July	155	707		254	119·6	188	160	161	161	151	1424
Aug.	155	731		245		184	154	159	160	151	
Sept.	155	721		231		185	151	157	159		
Oct.		716		221		187	148	154	159		
Nov.		712		217					159		
Dec.									157		

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

greatest in the prices for anthracite coal, caused by the scarcity due to the strike in the coal fields in the United States. By the end of 1925 anthracite coal had advanced to $18.02 per ton, as compared with $16.57 in August, before the commencement of the strike, and $16.82 in January. In 1924 the price was $17.84 in January, $16.69 in August and $16.71 in December. Prices at the end of 1925 were still considerably below the peak price of $18.88 per ton in March, 1923, resulting from the strike in 1922. Wood prices showed little change.

Very few changes occurred in rent during the year.

Wholesale Prices in Canada

The feature of the movement in wholesale prices was the higher level for grains. The increase in the autumn of 1924, due to crop shortage throughout the world, was followed by a substantial decrease in the first part of the year, in turn followed by an increase in the latter months of 1925. Prices of grain at the end of the year, however, were lower than at the beginning, but higher than the average since 1921. Prices of livestock and meats were also relatively higher than since 1921, and also higher than at the end of 1924. Exports of cattle to Great Britain were re-

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb. 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*		*(k)*			*(j)*	*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*		*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	44·2	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	47·3	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	984	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	59·3	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	100	1088	.....	1051	100	100	9·2076	118·576	58·1	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1085	.....	*(a)*1045	98	.....	8·8857	124·528	58·2	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	.....	*(a)*1185	.....	*(a)*1073	97	.....	8·6566	119·708	58·9	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1387	.....	*(a)*1221	98	.....	9·1431	124·168	64·7	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	.....	*(a)*1822	.....	*(a)*1304	100	.....	9·8698	124·958	64·4	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1502	.....	*(a)*1323	113	.....	10·9163	137·666	65·6	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	.....	*(b)*1506	.....	*(a)*1403	123	.....	11·5294	145·142	71·9	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1525	.....	*(a)*1450	153	.....	13·7277	169·562	87·4	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	.....	*(a)*1715	.....	*(a)*1593	188	.....	16·0680	211·950	116·4	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1877	.....	1677	184	.....	17·9436	222·175	118·9	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)*259·0	.....	*(a)*1954	.....	1808	196	.....	19·1624	232·575	123·3	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....	1959	.....	1888	199	201	18·5348	230·146	119·7	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)* 222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	.....	2008	.....	1738	212	216	18·8964	233·707	127·9	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	.....	2311	2358	1999	233	248	20·2638	247·390	130·4	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	.....	2671	2700	2262	241	254	19·3528	260·414	141·9	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12·6631	198·600	81·9	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10·7284	159·833	71·6	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11·3725	164·444	64·3	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12·1069	173·743	72·9	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13·6665	192·944	75·6	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	182	2052	2039	1814	151	159	13·0895	188·711	72·5	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	205	1984	1948	1807	151	163	13·2710	189·930	74·2	177·175
179	184	151·5	258·4	191	1855	1852	1859	147·0	156	12·2257	185·485	77·5	183·207
171	173	159·9	282·7	208	1863	1851	1835	160·0	168	13·9347	202·565	92·5	211·051
172	173	159·2	277·9	204	1854	1843	1804	160·6	167	13·8852	204·592	92·9	211·628
168	171	160·3	270·3	197	1826	1849	1811	161·0	168	13·8353	201·947	93·8	221·240
169	165	159·3	266·9	191	1807	.....	1802	156·2	163	13·6854	194·537	88·5	212·940
164	164	157·8	263·8	189	1815	.....	1801	155·2	162	13·3173	193·281	88·4	209·993
157	160	157·3	264·4	195	1854	.....	1799	157·4	163	13·6177	195·165	89·1	212,196
160	158	162·8	262·4	195	1846	.....	1803	159·9	165	13·8526	195·899	91·8	214·404
157	160	160·3	264·8	197	1848	.....	1807	160·4	164	14·2438	198·133	91·2	217·548
158	.....	160·2	266·1	197	1845	.....	1801	159·7	165	14·0878	195·766	87·8	212,151
.....	.....	159·0	.....	194	.....	.....	1813	157·6	164	14·1520	194·827	86·5	211,541
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157·7	166	14·3173	197·159	88·9	213·782
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·4054	198·456	91·4	220·546

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(k)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100. *In milliards.

ported to be much larger during 1925, being nearly 100,000 head. There was also increased exportation to the United States. Hogs were similarly high in price and experienced a good demand, owing to strong market conditions in both Great Britain and United States. Butter was substantially higher in 1925 than in 1924, due largely to a strong export demand. Cotton was lower due to the large crop in the United States. Wool declined from the beginning of the year until the autumn, when an advance occurred. The lumber market showed relatively little change. Pulp and paper continued in good demand, and newsprint paper, which had been weakening, tended upward. Iron and steel was lower at the end of the year but manufactured goods showed little change. Non-ferrous metals varied in the price movement. Copper was little changed, nickel tended upward. Lead was lower at the end of the year but still somewhat higher than in previous years. Zinc was upward and also higher than in previous years. Silver was relatively higher. Coal was low until the latter part of the year when the anthracite coal strike in the United States and the improving industrial demand, both in Canada and the United States, caused an upward movement. Petroleum and gasoline recovered early in 1925 from the considreable decline during the latter part of 1924, and continued during the summer at the higher levels, falling slightly in the autumn. In chemicals and allied products an advance in coal tar appeared.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING

	Commodity	Quantity	1921				1922				1923			
			Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
1	Beef, sirloin steak	2 lbs.	71·0	70·4	70·2	60·8	54·6	57·6	64·2	58·2	53·4	54·6	59·6	58·2
2	Beef, shoulder roast	2 "	44·6	44·4	40·6	33·4	30·4	32·4	35·6	31·8	29·0	30·2	32·0	30·6
3	Veal, shoulder roast	1 "	26·9	25·2	22·0	19·7	18·9	19·0	19·1	18·7	18·3	17·9	18·3	18·5
4	Mutton, leg roast	1 "	30·8	32·0	30·3	26·3	25·6	27·4	28·0	27·2	27·2	28·1	28·2	28·0
5	Pork, fresh roast, ham	1 "	36·0	34·8	32·9	31·5	26·7	30·0	31·8	30·0	26·7	26·0	26·6	27·2
6	Pork, salt, mess	2 "	71·4	66·2	57·8	57·2	52·0	53·2	54·2	53·8	51·6	50·6	50·4	51·0
7	Bacon, breakfast	1 "	58·4	53·0	48·0	46·1	39·8	41·3	42·5	41·6	40·8	40·0	39·1	39·3
8	Lard, pure, leaf	2 "	67·8	56·0	43·2	48·2	43·4	45·0	43·6	45·4	45·6	45·0	44·8	45·8
9	Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	85·2	40·3	38·2	50·7	71·2	33·5	33·9	41·7	63·3	36·3	31·2	44·3
10	Eggs, storage	1 "	75·7	38·3	35·1	46·6	58·7	30·6	31·4	37·4	46·6	31·7	27·3	39·7
11	Milk	6 qts.	93·0	89·4	78·6	80·4	79·8	74·4	69·0	69·6	71·4	70·8	69·0	70·2
12	Butter, dairy, solid	2 lbs.	113·4	109·4	63·0	81·2	83·4	76·4	70·2	76·8	81·0	96·6	68·4	78·4
13	Butter, creamery, print	1 "	63·6	63·9	37·2	46·8	48·6	44·9	42·0	43·0	45·5	55·3	39·3	44·2
14	†Cheese, old	1 "	39·2	39·8	34·8	35·4	32·6	30·5	30·0	27·6	30·7	35·8	30·1	33·5
15	†Cheese, new	1 "	37·5	38·4	28·2	32·0	29·3	28·5	26·2	27·6	30·7	35·8	30·1	33·5
16	Bread, plain, white	15 "	132·0	127·5	121·5	118·5	105·0	105·0	105·0	102·0	100·5	100·5	100·5	102·0
17	†Flour, family	10 "	68·0	66·0	63·0	58·0	48·0	48·0	49·0	45·0	44·0	45·0	44·0	44·0
18	Rolled oats	5 "	36·0	32·0	30·0	30·5	28·0	28·0	28·0	28·0	27·5	28·0	27·5	27·5
19	†Rice, good, medium	2 "	28·2	22·4	19·8	18·6	19·6	18·6	19·8	21·2	21·0	20·6	20·6	21·0
20	Beans, handpicked	2 "	21·6	18·0	17·0	17·4	17·4	17·8	17·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	17·4	17·6
21	Apples, evaporated	1 "	24·9	22·4	21·3	21·6	22·0	23·0	24·9	23·9	21·6	20·6	19·7	19·5
22	Prunes, medium size	1 "	25·3	29·4	18·4	18·2	18·4	18·9	19·8	19·6	19·0	18·8	18·6	18·2
23	Sugar, granulated	4 "	51·2	51·2	44·4	41·2	36·8	33·6	33·6	34·8	38·4	48·0	50·0	48·4
24	Sugar, yellow	2 "	24·6	24·2	21·0	19·6	17·4	16·0	15·8	16·4	18·2	22·8	23·8	23·0
25	†Tea, black, medium	¼ "	14·5	14·1	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·9	14·6	14·9	16·1	16·6	17·1
26	†Tea, green, medium	¼ "	15·7	15·4	14·9	15·1	15·1	15·0	15·2	14·6	14·9	16·1	16·6	17·1
27	Coffee, medium	¼ "	14·8	14·2	13·7	13·5	13·6	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·5
28	Potatoes	½ bag	75·5	48·5	35·9	64·4	52·6	49·2	43·9	40·4	39·0	40·5	52·5	52·8
29	Vinegar, spirit	1/16 qt.	·9	·9	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
30	**All Foods**	.....	**14·48**	**12·68**	**10·96**	**11·48**	**11·03**	**10·26**	**10·27**	**10·23**	**10·52**	**10·64**	**10·17**	**10·65**
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
31	Starch, laundry	½ lb.	4·9	5·2	4·4	4·4	4·2	4·1	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·0
32	Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	125·0	115·4	110·9	110·1	109·6	108·7	105·8	116·4	115·1	115·7	107·8	111·5
33	Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	92·1	83·4	75·6	73·5	71·7	68·3	68·8	77·0	74·0	74·2	70·7	71·6
34	Wood, hard	1/16 cord	90·5	88·6	87·4	83·6	80·2	78·1	77·0	80·3	80·6	79·9	80·2	78·6
35	Wood, soft	1/16 "	69·0	68·8	62·5	61·1	59·8	58·1	58·5	59·4	59·4	59·5	59·0	59·2
36	Coal oil	1 gal.	40·3	38·6	33·7	31·9	31·7	31·6	31·3	31·0	31·6	31·5	30·2	30·3
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
37	**Fuel and lighting**	.....	**4·17**	**3·95**	**3·70**	**3·60**	**3·53**	**3·45**	**3·41**	**3·64**	**3·61**	**3·61**	**3·48**	**3·51**
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
38	Rent	½ mo.	**6·60**	**6·63**	**6·83**	**6·89**	**6·92**	**6·91**	**6·95**	**6·96**	**6·96**	**6·92**	**6·97**	**6·96**
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
39	**Grand Totals**	.....	**25·30**	**23·31**	**21·53**	**22·01**	**21·52**	**20·66**	**20·67**	**20·87**	**21·13**	**21·21**	**20·65**	**21·16**

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

†Kind most sold, since October, 1922.

AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

1924				1925												
Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	
54·0	55·4	59·4	55·6	54·2	55·2	55·2	57·0	58·6	59·4	60·4	59·4	58·4	56·8	55·4	54·8	1
29·4	29·6	31·2	29·2	28·4	29·2	29·2	30·6	31·6	32·4	32·0	31·6	30·6	30·2	29·6	29·4	2
18·6	18·0	17·8	17·8	17·8	18·2	18·4	18·3	17·9	18·3	18·1	18·4	18·0	18·3	18·6	18·2	3
26·9	27·8	28·5	27·7	27·6	28·5	28·9	29·0	29·6	29·4	29·3	29·3	28·8	29·2	28·6	28·6	4
24·1	23·1	23·6	25·1	24·1	24·6	25·3	27·4	28·4	28·2	28·2	28·7	29·3	29·1	28·7	28·0	5
47·6	45·6	45·2	46·6	46·8	47·0	47·8	49·8	51·4	51·2	50·4	51·6	52·6	53·4	53·8	53·4	6
37·0	33·6	31·4	33·9	33·7	34·1	34·4	37·5	38·6	38·9	39·2	40·2	40·8	41·6	41·7	41·3	7
46·0	42·8	41·2	45·6	46·6	46·6	47·0	48·4	49·0	48·8	48·2	48·6	49·0	49·0	49·6	49·4	8
61·3	32·4	31·8	45·7	66·9	65·7	52·5	37·5	34·0	35·0	37·6	40·8	43·3	48·2	57·2	64·7	9
46·9	28·0	27·6	39·8	51·9	54·2	45·7	33·9	30·3	31·6	33·7	37·1	39·2	43·0	48·7	51·3	10
74·4	73·2	71·4	71·4	73·2	73·2	73·2	73·2	71·4	69·0	69·0	69·0	69·0	70·8	71·4	72·0	11
85·4	82·4	68·8	77·4	79·4	75·2	72·6	72·8	73·6	72·2	71·4	74·2	77·4	83·4	89·4	92·2	12
48·2	46·1	39·3	42·8	43·9	43·0	40·6	40·7	40·9	40·6	40·9	42·7	44·2	47·7	50·5	50·6	13
33·2	31·4	28·4	29·1	29·0	29·5	30·1	31·1	31·5	30·7	30·6	31·2	31·8	32·3	33·4	33·5	14
33·2	31·4	28·4	29·1	29·0	29·5	30·1	31·1	31·5	30·7	30·6	31·2	31·8	32·3	33·4	33·5	15
100·5	100·5	100·5	106·5	112·5	118·5	120·0	118·5	118·5	118·5	118·5	117·0	118·5	117·0	115·5	114·0	16
42·0	41·0	43·0	49·0	55·0	61·0	62·0	60·0	58·0	58·0	58·0	57·0	57·0	54·0	51·0	52·0	17
27·5	27·0	27·0	28·5	31·0	31·5	32·0	31·0	30·5	31·0	31·0	30·5	30·5	30·5	29·5	29·0	18
20·8	20·8	20·8	21·0	21·6	21·4	21·6	21·6	21·6	21·8	21·8	21·6	22·0	21·8	21·8	22·0	19
17·4	16·8	16·6	16·8	16·4	16·6	16·4	16·6	16·6	16·8	16·8	16·8	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·2	20
18·6	18·9	19·5	19·6	20·0	20·1	20·7	20·8	20·7	20·5	20·7	20·6	20·5	20·2	20·1	19·8	21
17·0	15·9	15·9	15·6	15·3	15·5	15·6	15·6	15·4	15·6	15·5	15·6	15·9	15·7	15·5	15·7	22
48·4	47·6	40·8	41·2	38·0	36·4	35·6	35·6	34·8	34·0	33·6	33·2	32·8	32·0	31·2	31·6	23
23·2	22·8	19·6	19·6	18·0	17·2	17·0	17·0	16·6	16·2	16·0	15·8	15·6	15·2	15·0	15·0	24
17·2	17·4	17·4	17·4	17·6	17·8	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·8	18·0	17·8	17·9	17·8	25
17·2	17·4	17·4	17·4	17·6	17·8	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·9	17·8	18·0	17·8	17·9	17·8	26
13·4	13·8	13·6	13·9	14·5	14·8	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·3	27
47·8	54·0	63·0	46·5	46·4	49·7	50·5	49·1	45·5	43·6	45·1	70·1	54·7	49·5	65·4	87·4	28
1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	29
$ 10·78	$ 10·16	$ 9·91	$ 10·31	$ 10·77	$ 10·93	$ 10·74	$ 10·56	$ 10·48	$ 10·44	$ 10·49	$ 10·84	$ 10·81	$ 10·89	$ 11·23	$ 11·56	30
c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	31
111·5	108·8	104·6	103·7	105·1	104·8	105·1	104·3	102·8	103·1	103·2	103·5	104·3	104·8	108·8	112·6	32
70·6	68·0	66·0	65·6	65·0	64·7	64·6	64·2	64·0	63·2	62·9	63·3	63·2	64·1	64·4	65·1	33
79·0	78·0	78·2	77·6	78·4	77·7	7·7	76·7	76·7	76·2	76·2	76·1	76·2	76·2	77·2	76·0	34
57·8	57·5	57·5	57·4	57·5	56·4	56·2	56·9	56·2	55·3	55·3	55·7	55·6	55·6	56·3	56·4	35
30·1	39·9	30·8	30·8	30·5	30·6	30·6	30·6	30·5	30·5	30·3	30·3	30·3	30·3	30·2	30·3	36
$ 3·49	$ 3·43	$ 3·37	$ 3·35	$ 3·37	$ 3·34	$ 3·34	$ 3·33	3·30	$ 3·28	$ 3·28	$ 3·29	$ 3·30	$ 3·31	$ 3·37	$ 3·40	37
$ 6·92	$ 6·95	$ 6·98	$ 6·97	$ 6·91	$ 6·88	$ 6·88	$ 6·90	6·90	$ 6·90	6·89	$ 6·88	$ 6·88	$ 6·87	$ 6·87	$ 6·87	38
$ 21·23	$ 20·58	$ 20·30	$ 20·67	$ 21·09	$ 21·19	$ 21·00	$ 20·82	$ 20·73	$ 20·67	$ 20·70	$ 21·05	$ 21·02	$ 21·11	$ 21·51	$ 21·87	39

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Foods

	1921				1922				1923			
	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	14·72	13·23	11·12	11·75	11·18	10·47	10·31	10·42	10·68	11·15	10·65	10·96
Prince Edward I'd.	13·18	11·91	10·34	10·46	9·78	9·68	9·29	9·11	9·43	9·63	9·40	9·59
New Brunswick	14·44	13·03	11·13	11·59	11·11	10·54	9·98	10·14	10·48	10·90	10·29	10·83
Quebec	13·76	12·33	10·42	10·81	10·63	9·82	9·72	9·75	10·24	10·41	9·71	9·92
Ontario	14·39	12·65	10·74	11·48	10·88	10·20	10·28	10·14	10·45	10·59	10·08	10·69
Manitoba	13·94	12·43	11·04	10·79	10·87	9·92	10·02	9·72	10·16	10·06	9·53	10·14
Saskatchewan	14·10	12·58	10·99	11·21	11·06	9·82	9·82	9·94	10·47	10·32	10·14	10·29
Alberta	14·77	12·48	10·91	11·09	10·94	9·83	9·86	9·77	10·26	10·06	9·87	10·32
British Columbia	15·75	13·67	12·19	12·50	12·08	11·43	11·30	11·61	11·39	11·28	11·17	11·51

Fuel and Light*

Nova Scotia	3·70	3·47	3·24	3·19	3·18	3·07	2·94	3·25	3·20	3·12	3·07	3·12
Prince Edward Is'd.	4·27	3·88	3·55	3·51	3·20	3·21	3·35	3·47	3·54	4·08	3·62	3·62
New Brunswick	4·12	3·95	3·72	3·65	3·44	3·30	3·22	3·23	3·30	3·33	3·33	3·26
Quebec	4·14	3·96	3·59	3·55	3·53	3·47	3·35	3·60	3·63	3·64	3·40	3·45
Ontario	4·36	4·04	3·76	3·63	3·60	3·51	3·51	3·88	3·78	3·76	3·63	3·65
Manitoba	4·52	4·27	4·27	4·05	3·72	3·65	3·61	3·86	3·84	3·94	3·78	3·90
Saskatchewan	4·15	4·16	4·09	4·07	4·04	3·96	3·96	3·77	3·72	3·81	3·87	3·79
Alberta	3·36	2·57	2·54	2·54	2·49	2·35	2·30	2·39	2·59	2·61	2·57	2·56
British Columbia	3·60	3·61	3·22	3·24	3·39	3·38	2·92	2·94	2·99	3·00	2·95	2·97

Rent

Nova Scotia	5·93	5·98	5·90	5·90	6·00	6·00	5·93	5·93	5·93	5·67	5·58	5·57
Prince Edward Is'd.	4·25	4·25	4·50	4·50	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·88	5·87	5·88	5·88
New Brunswick	6·13	6·13	6·25	6·25	6·13	6·13	7·44	6·59	6·59	6·59	6·75	6·75
Quebec	4·64	4·83	5·33	5·38	5·29	5·42	5·57	5·48	5·58	5·57	5·76	5·76
Ontario	6·90	6·95	7·17	7·29	7·36	7·33	7·40	7·40	7·35	7·35	7·32	7·30
Manitoba	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75
Saskatchewan	8·59	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·91	8·91	8·91	8·91	8·91
Alberta	7·81	7·19	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·65	7·66	7·66
British Columbia	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·50	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38

*Coal, wood, and coal oil: no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces and localities.

AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN EACH PROVINCE

Foods

1924				1925											
Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
11·12	10·63	10·13	10·55	10·85	11·33	11·12	10·59	10·62	10·60	10·53	10·89	10·99	11·03	11·36	11·75
9·68	9·33	9·19	9·44	9·76	9·85	9·8?	9·56	9·67	9·60	9·66	9·79	10·03	9·96	10·35	10·59
11·13	10·54	10·14	10·54	10·94	11·00	10·98	10·48	10·38	10·51	10·16	10·39	10·89	10·91	11·56	11·83
10·28	9·70	9·28	9·60	10·12	10·23	10·14	10·05	9·80	9·78	9·88	10·27	10·13	10·34	10·83	11·06
10·67	10·05	9·96	10·20	10·60	10·71	10·47	10·36	10·27	10·22	10·22	10·71	10·66	10·79	11·15	11·57
10·31	9·59	9·39	9·68	10·51	10·67	10·43	10·46	10·13	10·20	10·14	10·48	10·34	10·25	10·46	10·73
10·50	9·84	9·56	10·20	10·91	11·26	11·09	10·79	10·77	10·60	10·56	10·9₁	10·71	10·74	10·98	11·18
10·61	9·89	9·62	10·38	11·13	11·33	11·04	10·79	10·72	10·72	10·81	11·16	10·85	10·99	11·08	11·35
11·80	11·11	10·76	11·51	11·89	12·16	11·95	11·85	11·86	11·92	12·09	12·22	12·18	12·11	12·29	12·44
Fuel and Light*															
3·11	3·12	3·11	2·98	2·99	2·95	2·97	3·01	2·96	3·00	2·99	3·00	3·01	3·02	3·01	3·08
3·50	3·47	3·33	3·33	3·36	3·36	3·38	3·38	3·38	3·33	3·30	3·30	3·05	3·05	3·05	3·05
3·35	3·32	3·19	3·19	3·15	3·14	3·13	3·13	3·14	3·14	3·15	3·15	3·16	3·17	3·19	3·19
3·47	3·44	3·30	3·29	3·31	3·31	3·31	3·30	3·28	3·27	3·25	3·28	3·30	3·31	3·36	3·38
3·62	3·53	3·46	3·45	3·46	3·45	3·45	3·42	3·40	3·38	3·38	3·39	3·40	3·43	3·49	3·56
3·84	3·74	3·74	3·74	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·60	3·57	3·57
3·79	3·73	3·74	3·74	3·63	3·63	3·64	3·63	3·62	3·46	3·52	3·50	3·47	3·46	3·59	3·55
2·37	2·30	2·30	2·27	2·51	2·51	2·48	2·44	2·46	2·45	2·42	2·46	2·39	2·43	2·42	2·42
2·96	2·95	2·87	2·89	2·88	2·86	2·84	2·84	2·78	2·73	2·72	2·80	2·80	2·82	2·81	2·81
Rent															
5·58	5·58	5·66	5·66	5·47	5·38	5·38	5·50	5·58	5·58	5·58	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·69
5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·63	5·63	5·63
6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75
5·76	5·76	5·76	5·76	5·76	5·76	5·76	5·76	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·72	5·72	5·72
7·32	7·37	7·36	7·34	7·28	7·28	7·28	7·28	7·28	7·28	7·25	7·24	7·24	7·24	7·24	7·24
8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75
8·91	8·91	8·91	8·91	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75
7·19	7·19	7·19	7·19	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03	7·03
6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45	6·45

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1925

(Average prices in 1913=100)

Date	Food	Fuel	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
Dec. 1914	108	98	92	110	100	102
Dec. 1915	111	97	84	125	105	104
Dec. 1916	138	110	86	143	110	119
Dec. 1917	167	134	94	167	145	143
Dec. 1918	186	163	102	198	160	162
Dec. 1919	201	166	117	234	180	179
July 1920	229	191	134	260	190	201
Dec. 1920	202	218	139	235	190	192
Mar. 1921	180	208	139	195	188	177
June 1921	152	197	143	173	181	163
Sept. 1921	161	189	145	167	170	163
Dec. 1921	150	187	145	158	166	156
April 1922	140	181	145	155	164	152
July 1922	140	179	146	155	164	152
Sept. 1922	140	189	146	155	164	152
Dec. 1922	141	186	146	155	164	153
April 1923	145	189	146	155	164	154
July 1923	139	182	147	155	164	152
Sept. 1923	142	183	147	155	164	153
Dec. 1923	146	185	146	155	164	154
April 1924	139	180	147	155	164	151
July 1924	135	176	147	155	164	150
Sept. 1924	140	176	147	155	164	151
Dec. 1924	144	175	146	155	164	152
April 1925	144	174	145	155	164	152
July 1925	143	172	145	155	164	152
Sept. 1925	147	173	145	155	164	153
Dec. 1925	157	178	145	155	164	157

CHART SHOWING MONTHLY CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA 1913-1925

All Items: Food, Fuel, Rent, Clothing, and Sundries

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA
COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIAL, BY YEARS, 1890-1925*

(Average Prices 1913=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrou Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals, and Allied Products	All Commodities
Number of Commodities	67	50	28	21	26	15	17	14	238
1890	99·8	62·5	93·1	70·8	124·9	112·0	106·0	99·4	93·0
1891	101·5	61·3	87·0	70·8	118·5	102·0	103·5	100·5	91·4
1892	89·6	60·7	84·9	71·5	114·0	92·1	102·6	95·8	86·2
1893	86·3	64·4	83·8	71·3	112·3	85·8	101·4	94·7	85·2
1894	80·2	59·0	78·6	71·4	106·6	74·5	98·1	94·6	80·6
1895	82·5	57·6	76·8	70·1	100·0	72·0	96·2	93·0	79·6
1896	74·6	54·6	77·6	67·9	95·0	72·5	95·6	93·1	76·0
1897	74·4	56·5	77·4	67·5	91·2	72·3	94·3	90·7	75·6
1898	79·7	59·3	77·8	65·8	91·3	76·0	95·2	90·4	77·8
1899	81·7	62·0	81·1	67·0	103·7	93·1	97·4	88·2	81·4
1900	84·9	65·1	86·1	76·0	115·9	98·6	91·5	95·5	85·8
1901	86·1	66·1	81·5	75·4	105·8	94·3	91·8	93·3	84·5
1902	90·1	68·4	81·3	77·6	103·1	82·1	96·8	95·9	86·2
1903	89·4	69·0	83·1	80·1	103·1	82·8	100·3	96·4	89·9
1904	91·2	68·0	86·1	83·4	99·5	81·3	94·6	97·8	87·0
1905	90·2	71·9	88·9	84·2	99·0	91·0	92·1	96·4	87·8
1906	97·3	75·3	93·5	87·6	101·6	111·8	93·2	96·9	92·6
1907	136·2	78·0	96·2	91·0	105·9	115·1	92·8	97·7	96·2
1908	97·2	76·9	86·7	90·9	101·8	85·4	90·2	95·1	90·9
1909	101·1	82·6	85·0	89·0	97·3	82·9	87·1	91·3	91·4
1910	105·7	87·3	87·8	89·5	96·9	83·5	88·7	93·7	94·3
1911	108·6	84·8	88·8	91·0	96·9	86·5	86·1	95·3	95·0
1912	111·9	95·4	90·0	92·4	97·3	98·6	91·2	97·1	99·6
1913*	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
Jan. 1914	100·2	108·9	101·6	95·1	96·3	98·4	97·0	102·2	101·4
July 1914	110·0	96·1	101·0	93·7	94·9	94·6	93·5	102·4	100·6
Jan. 1915	133·8	106·6	91·8	89·6	93·9	94·0	92·7	104·9	108·6
July 1915	132·9	100·3	100·8	88·6	99·9	114·8	91·8	107·2	109·8
Jan. 1916	136·3	114·2	121·7	92·8	129·6	127·0	97·8	117·9	122·4
July 1916	138·3	115·7	133·0	102·7	141·3	130·0	102·9	122·7	127·2
Jan. 1917	180·6	146·7	158·7	122·6	179·9	143·9	113·3	125·7	157·8
July 1917	237·1	148·9	198·4	126·0	220·4	147·8	129·3	154·8	185·2
Jan. 1918	219·6	170·1	241·9	130·8	232·5	139·1	138·2	167·7	191·7
July 1918	224·7	177·5	261·7	141·8	228·6	148·9	144·4	181·3	199·5
Jan. 1919	221·3	193·1	288·6	165·5	227·1	134·2	164·0	182·2	206·1
July 1919	224·1	197·5	275·9	168·1	188·2	137·5	162·2	188·6	202·8
Jan. 1920	280·5	209·6	315·6	203·8	212·0	153·4	171·3	201·7	233·4
July 1920	326·2	203·0	328·5	256·0	243·6	134·3	197·7	233·2	256·3
Jan. 1921	206·9	197·9	181·0	244·4	224·9	116·8	221·9	210·3	200·6
July 1921	178·0	142·0	148·4	190·6	178·8	96·2	203·9	179·8	163·7
Jan. 1922	145·8	136·8	173·0	166·4	150·3	99·3	191·3	169·5	151·7
July 1922	157·1	133·7	175·9	166·0	149·6	100·2	187·0	166·1	154·1
Jan. 1923	136·8	141·5	189·0	175·7	158·9	95·5	185·7	166·4	151·4
July 1923	146·8	126·1	198·6	178·6	171·8	95·4	182·8	165·4	153·5
Jan. 1924	139·0	137·9	216·5	176·0	168·5	94·5	185·5	168·4	156·9
July 1924	158·6	119·9	204·7	162·5	159·2	93·1	184·9	154·5	153·9
Jan. 1925	187·6	141·0	196·7	157·4	158·4	103·0	177·6	157·3	165·2
Feb. 1925	188·9	136·1	197·8	158·8	158·8	106·5	174·5	157·1	164·8
Mar. 1925	178·1	136·7	196·9	159·0	158·1	105·2	174·5	157·1	161·6
April 1925	163·3	134·6	194·7	159·0	155·6	101·5	176·2	158·6	156·5
May 1925	176·9	131·3	192·7	158·9	152·8	102·5	176·6	157·9	159·1
June 1925	174·3	132·5	194·4	159·2	151·7	103·1	177·4	157·8	158·8
July 1925	170·4	135·1	195·1	159·4	151·5	104·9	177·4	157·8	158·4
Aug. 1925	172·7	137·8	193·0	159·3	149·3	106·6	178·0	158·4	159·5
Sept. 1925	160·4	142·1	191·4	159·3	149·9	107·1	177·5	158·4	156·5
Oct. 1925	157·3	148·6	188·5	158·5	147·3	107·4	177·2	156·4	156·6
Nov. 1925	171·5	152·3	187·9	159·2	147·1	108·0	177·2	156·8	161·6
Dec. 1925	178·8	153·9	187·3	159·6	147·3	106·0	177·2	158·0	163·5

* For the years prior to 1913, the index is unweighted and the number of commodities is not complete throughout.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE," 1914-1925

(PRICES IN 1913=100)

Groups and Number of Commodities	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
						Producers' Materials		
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' Equipment	All	Building and construction	Manufacturing
	98	74	24	148	16	132	32	100
1914	101·3	105·6	96·0	103·4	94·4	104·4	93·8	106·8
1915	105·9	111·0	99·3	114·2	96·4	116·1	90·3	121·9
1916	120·6	132·3	105·8	130·7	101·1	133·9	103·8	140·8
1917	154·0	177·1	124·8	177·4	126·3	182·9	130·7	194·9
1918	172·8	193·3	146·9	195·0	146·0	200·3	150·5	211·7
1919	191·7	207·6	171·6	206·2	164·6	210·7	175·0	218·8
1920	226·1	244·4	203·1	241·9	197·1	246·8	214·9	254·0
1921	174·4	170·7	179·2	167·3	206·5	163·0	183·2	158·4
1922	153·6	146·0	163·1	146·8	189·0	142·2	162·2	137·7
1923	151·3	147·6	155·9	145·0	186·1	140·6	167·0	134·7
1924	150·5	146·3	155·7	147·6	186·4	143·4	159·1	140·2
Jan. 1919	184·9	202·9	161·5	203·2	164·7	207·3	173·3	213·2
July 1919	189·1	203·5	170·4	204·2	163·7	208·5	171·8	215·1
Jan. 1920	216·6	237·4	189·4	236·0	172·0	242·9	200·7	250·8
July 1920	238·5	264·5	204·4	263·4	196·0	270·6	213·1	282·1
Jan. 1921	205·2	207·7	202·1	198·5	221·4	196·0	213·4	192·0
July 1921	164·3	158·5	172·0	166·9	204·6	162·8	178·2	157·2
Jan. 1922	156·2	147·5	166·9	143·4	193·6	138·0	163·2	132·2
July 1922	155·0	146·5	165·6	151·5	187·2	147·7	163·3	144·1
Jan. 1923	153·0	148·1	159·3	143·6	188·3	138·8	163·8	133·2
July 1923	148·2	143·4	154·3	147·4	184·4	143·5	169·4	137·6
Jan. 1924	154·3	151·1	158·3	143·3	187·6	138·6	167·7	132·3
July 1924	147·1	140·0	156·0	148·3	188·8	143·9	155·1	141·8
Jan. 1925	154·5	159·1	148·7	163·6	181·2	161·7	152·4	164·4
Feb. 1925	154·7	156·5	152·5	164·3	177·8	162·9	154·6	165·3
Mar. 1925	154·1	155·5	152·4	160·1	177·8	158·2	154·5	159·5
April 1925	151·9	149·4	154·9	153·2	179·6	150·4	154·4	149·9
May 1925	151·9	149·1	155·4	159·3	179·9	157·1	154·4	158·2
June 1925	153·2	150·3	156·7	157·9	180·7	155·4	154·1	156·2
July 1925	153·8	151·6	156·7	155·3	180·5	152·6	154·0	152·8
Aug. 1925	155·7	154·3	157·6	156·4	181·2	153·7	153·8	154·2
Sept. 1925	156·6	156·1	157·3	149·5	180·8	146·1	153·9	144·3
Oct. 1925	159·5	161·3	157·2	145·4	180·7	141·6	152·4	139·2
Nov. 1925	164·4	170·4	156·8	148·4	180·7	145·3	152·7	143·7
Dec. 1925	165·8	173·0	156·8	153·1	180·7	150·1	152·7	149·5

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN", 1914-1925

(PRICES IN 1913=100)

Groups and Number of Commodities	Raw or partly manufactured	Fully or chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
	108	130	88	53	36	8	21	68
1914	104·2	101·0	109·5	102·9	110·6	98·8	94·3	95·8
1915	113·9	110·9	125·5	105·6	124·1	100·3	88·5	101·9
1916	133·4	130·4	146·4	122·5	143·4	107·1	100·1	121·5
1917	178·4	175·5	209·9	159·9	207·7	136·8	122·4	153·2
1918	189·2	196·9	225·4	184·5	212·3	172·5	139·4	166·1
1919	206·0	204·4	239·2	203·0	232·5	177·5	171·6	167·8
1920	244·0	242·0	291·1	208·2	258·2	173·5	241·6	196·2
1921	168·4	180·0	177·5	155·7	164·2	142·3	202·5	175·6
1922	148·5	155·0	152·9	135·6	138·5	142·7	166·4	158·0
1923	142·8	159·1	153·4	135·7	127·6	129·9	176·8	157·9
1924	148·6	157·3	161·3	130·7	139·1	143·7	165·8	156·2
Jan. 1919	199·3	204·9	230·3	198·0	218·6	184·9	165·5	174·5
July 1919	201·3	202·3	230·5	203·7	222·4	175·7	168·1	165·3
Jan. 1920	239·6	226·6	283·5	214·3	268·9	174·1	203·8	179·4
July 1920	260·0	260·8	329·1	206·4	275·1	167·9	256·0	197·8
Jan. 1921	203·3	204·9	203·4	199·6	207·5	148·2	244·4	198·3
July 1921	162·5	174·8	175·7	142·4	160·1	134·6	190·6	173·0
Jan. 1922	146·5	154·7	150·9	136·6	139·3	144·3	166·4	159·5
July 1922	152·6	156·1	160·1	134·0	144·6	143·9	166·0	157·7
Jan. 1923	142·8	156·7	145·4	142·7	128·2	132·3	175·7	156·9
July 1923	144·4	157·6	155·2	127·5	123·9	130·1	178·6	158·0
Jan. 1924	145·9	159·4	151·4	139·8	128·2	130·4	176·0	159·1
July 1924	147·9	154·9	165·2	121·0	139·7	140·5	162·5	155·6
Jan. 1925	166·1	163·4	188·3	141·8	178·4	155·1	157·4	153·0
Feb. 1925	165·0	163·3	189·6	137·6	176·1	153·2	158·8	152·7
Mar. 1925	158·8	163·6	180·7	138·6	160·2	150·0	159·0	152·3
April 1925	152·1	158·1	167·9	136·1	147·1	148·2	159·0	151·8
May 1925	158·7	159·5	178·9	132·4	158·1	150·7	158·9	151·7
June 1925	156·0	160·4	177·1	134·3	154·3	141·0	159·2	151·8
July 1925	155·1	159·4	173·5	136·9	153·5	143·0	159·4	152·2
Aug. 1925	156·7	160·7	175·1	139·2	156·8	151·7	159·3	152·5
Sept. 1925	150·9	159·3	165·2	143·0	145·9	156·8	159·3	152·2
Oct. 1925	151·2	156·8	161·4	149·2	147·8	162·8	158·5	151·7
Nov. 1925	160·2	157·0	172·6	153·2	166·7	161·2	159·2	151·1
Dec. 1925	163·5	159·8	179·0	154·6	173·2	166·4	159·6	150·9

UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

1913=100.

—	Goods Produced	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All Commodities
1919—Jan.	195	201	209	183	186	219	196
July	208	201	226	203	186	220	207
1920—Jan.	238	245	262	231	226	255	239
July	274	273	295	257	274	299	274
1921—Jan.	200	194	212	182	222	217	199
July	164	158	185	153	164	177	163
1922—Jan.	143	151	139	132	147	161	144
July	153	165	154	143	152	171	154
1923—Jan.	145	170	140	136	160	163	148
July	149	164	142	137	168	168	151
1924—Jan.	143	166	133	128	166	166	146
July	146	156	148	133	153	163	147
1925—Jan.	157	159	179	149	152	168	156
Feb.	158	161	180	151	152	168	158
Mar.	152	161	171	142	153	169	153
April	147	158	161	134	153	169	148
May	148	154	171	137	152	164	149
June	147	154	166	137	151	161	147
July	147	154	162	134	150	167	148
Aug.	150	154	166	136	149	171	150
Sept.	145	154	152	129	149	170	146
Oct.	144	157	147	128	149	172	145
Nov.	150	164	155	132	150	183	152
Dec.							

UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN ENGLAND

1913=100.

—	Goods Produced	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All Commodities
1919—Jan.	221	244	242	210	238	241	227
July	240	247	265	222	269	244	242
1920—Jan.	302	298	452	270	258	289	305
July	330	299	452	307	363	302	326
1921—Jan.	252	207	246	233	231	261	244
July	204	164	174	192	165	222	196
1922—Jan.	174	149	158	171	147	181	170
July	172	158	158	168	147	190	171
1923—Jan.	165	164	165	167	151	175	165
July	169	164	173	171	153	178	168
1924—Jan.	177	179	186	178	169	186	178
July	175	171	177	171	163	188	174
1925—Jan.	178	179	179	176	171	188	178
Feb.	179	177	179	175	173	187	178
Mar.	175	173	174	172	165	188	175
April	172	168	172	169	160	183	171
May	167	162	165	164	154	181	166
June	165	162	163	161	151	181	164
July	163	164	165	161	151	180	163
Aug.	160	165	161	160	149	174	161
Sept.	157	163	154	158	145	173	158
Oct.	155	161	153	155	147	168	157
Nov.	154	159	151	154	146	167	156
Dec.							

UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

1913=100.

—	Goods Produced	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All Commodities
1919—Jan.	203	168	207	195	192	212	201
July	219	176	232	217	200	223	216
1920—Jan.	250	212	264	245	236	257	248
July	258	208	256	249	251	263	254
1921—Jan.	172	114	147	164	166	173	168
July	143	103	126	134	136	162	145
1922—Jan.	139	110	139	141	127	150	142
July	162	128	165	177	143	163	165
1923—Jan.	162	139	180	182	150	156	166
July	161	141	170	163	160	155	159
1924—Jan.	165	143	196	169	156	160	163
July	159	132	180	163	147	154	156
1925—Jan.	170	147	175	176	151	167	168
Feb.	169	147	178	177	153	163	167
Mar.	170	146	180	177	152	166	168
April	165	141	173	169	148	163	163
May	164	139	171	169	145	163	162
June	165	143	173	169	144	165	163
July	167	146	174	170	146	169	165
Aug.	166	143	172	168	144	171	164
Sept.	167	144	171	170	142	170	165
Oct.	165	144	162	167	142	171	164
Nov.	168	146	160	167	143	176	166
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE

1913=100

—	Goods Produced	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All Commodities
1920—Jan.	436	.....	516	465	500	.....	447
July	519	.....	524	514	614	.....	520
1921—Jan.	421	.....	372	415	408	.....	414
July	345	.....	275	336	310	.....	334
1922—Jan.	309	.....	293	314	307	.....	306
July	333	.....	314	339	317	.....	328
1923—Jan.	339	384	365	374	352	312	346
July	382	.....	384	417	418	.....	391
1924—Jan.	423	548	489	459	469	416	445
July	427	503	451	447	450	430	440
1925—Jan.	437	546	464	482	442	435	456
Feb.	439	547	467	482	445	438	457
Mar.	447	540	475	480	459	449	463
April	444	541	470	477	460	445	460
May	454	530	462	486	460	453	467
June	468	555	483	495	471	481	483
July	472	578	513	510	486	472	490
Aug.	473	580	515	506	487	480	491
Sept.	461	584	516	499	485	463	482
Oct.	459	592	522	495	488	466	482
Nov.	471	626	554	510	503	484	498
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN JAPAN

1913=100

—	Goods Produced	Goods Imported	Goods Exported	Raw Materials	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	All Commodities
1921—Jan.	177	170	175	161	192	179	176
July	186	140	166	141	184	197	178
1922—Jan.	198	153	197	168	191	203	191
July	197	167	196	170	195	203	192
1923—Jan.	176	175	199	178	176	174	176
July	184	173	192	179	176	186	182
1924—Jan.	204	211	215	222	203	196	205
July	186	208	178	198	186	188	191
1925—Jan.	208	204	215	222	217	196	208
Feb.	204	205	213	223	208	193	204
Mar.	196	203	200	214	201	185	197
April	191	194	191	208	189	182	191
May	189	188	189	205	188	181	189
June	195	196	197	206	196	189	195
July	195	195	202	202	201	189	195
Aug.	197	196	202	205	204	190	197
Sept.	198	196	208	206	203	190	197
Oct.	196	184	206	199	198	190	194

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

July, 1914=100

—	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1916—Jan.	145	.....	145	.....	.....	135
July	161	.....	165	.....	.....	145–150
1917—Jan.	187	.....	190	.....	.....	165
July	204	.....	220	.....	.....	180
1918—Jan.	206	.....	270	.....	.....	185–190
July	210	.....	340	.....	.....	200–205
1919—Jan.	230	.....	360	.....	.....	220
July	209	.....	360	.....	.....	205–210
1920—Jan.	236	110	300–400	185	.....	225
July	258	115–120	430	230	220	252
1921—Jan.	278	142	390	240	230	265
July	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—Jan.	185	155	250	220–225	200	192
July	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—Jan.	175	150	225	185–190	185	178
July	162	147	220	180–185	185	169
1924—Jan.	175	147	220–225	185	180	177
July	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—Jan.	178	147	225–230	185	180	180
Feb.	176	147	230	185	170	179
Mar.	176	147	230	185	180	179
April	170	147	230	185	180	175
May	167	147	230	185	180	173
June	166	147	230	180	180	172
July	167	147	230	180	180	173
Aug.	168	147	225–230	180	180	173
Sept.	170	147	225–230	180	180	174
Oct.	172	148	225–230	180	180	176
Nov.	172	148	225–230	180	180	176
Dec.	174	148	225	180	180	177

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE

1913=100

—	Cereals	Meat and Fish	Other Food	Total Food	Iron and Steel	Other Metals and Minerals	Cotton	Other Textiles	Other articles	Total non-food	All articles
1920—Jan.	242·8	259·2	264·6	255·7	295·9	232·8	539·8	420·2	270·6	321·6	296·6
July	281·6	268·3	282·9	277·7	387·1	261·0	518·8	353·0	271·2	340·5	316·9
1921—Jan.	245·7	284·1	245·4	257·3	317·7	213·3	224·2	218·7	219·8	239·8	245·9
July	202·3	213·0	215·5	210·5	202·0	184·8	180·2	159·1	193·0	185·6	194·1
1922—Jan.	149·5	175·7	182·3	169·2	146·6	148·8	180·4	167·4	172·6	161·2	164·0
July	156·2	169·9	180·9	169·3	136·9	138·3	191·4	166·0	163·5	155·6	160·3
1923—Jan.	140·7	175·2	156·1	156·8	134·0	138·3	194·5	175·5	166·8	157·2	157·0
July	138·9	147·5	175·1	153·9	148·0	139·3	188·2	166·3	160·7	157·8	156·5
1924—Jan.	145·3	160·0	185·8	163·7	148·9	143·3	236·1	180·4	156·9	166·3	165·4
July	154·3	146·4	179·3	160·3	142·6	140·6	228·2	188·7	155·4	163·6	162·6
1925—Jan.	187·3	170·3	180·4	179·4	135·2	141·7	230·0	214·0	161·6	166·6	171·1
Feb.	183·8	162·5	182·0	176·2	134·1	139·0	232·5	206·3	161·2	164·9	168·9
Mar.	173·4	157·8	183·1	171·7	132·9	136·4	236·2	200·4	160·0	163·3	166·3
April	161·9	158·5	185·5	168·9	131·1	133·2	226·9	192·8	155·6	159·0	162·5
May	163·2	153·3	184·5	167·3	128·3	132·2	215·9	181·0	153·0	154·5	159·0
June	162·8	153·8	184·9	167·4	126·0	130·3	213·7	175·0	153·6	152·4	157·6
July	158·7	154·4	185·0	166·3	124·5	131·8	210·1	175·9	157·0	152·8	157·5
Aug.	163·8	160·8	173·8	166·4	123·2	131·5	206·5	177·1	157·0	152·0	157·0
Sept.	159·1	166·3	170·3	165·5	121·1	130·4	204·0	178·9	156·9	151·0	156·0
Oct.	148·1	167·0	176·3	164·0	119·6	130·8	194·4	181·0	158·0	150·0	154·8
Nov.	152·3	167·0	174·7	164·9	118·5	130·4	182·4	181·0	157·7	147·9	153·7
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

1913=100

—	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and light	Furniture	Miscellaneous	All
1914—Dec.	105·0	101·0	100·0	101·0	104·0	103·0	103·0
1915—Dec.	105·0	104·7	101·5	101·0	110·6	107·4	105·1
1916—Dec.	126·0	120·0	102·3	108·4	127·8	113·3	118·3
1917—Dec.	157·0	149·1	100·1	124·1	150·6	140·5	142·4
1918—Dec.	187·0	205·3	109·2	147·9	213·6	165·8	174·4
1919—June.	184·0	214·5	114·2	145·6	225·1	173·2	177·3
Dec.	197·0	268·7	125·3	156·8	263·5	190·2	199·3
1920—June.	219·0	287·5	134·9	171·9	292·7	201·4	216·5
Dec.	178·0	258·5	151·1	194·9	285·4	208·2	200·4
1921—May.	144·7	222·6	159·0	181·6	247·7	208·8	180·4
Dec.	149·9	184·4	161·4	181·1	218·0	206·8	174·3
1922—June.	141·0	172·3	160·9	174·2	202·9	201·5	166·6
Dec.	146·6	171·5	161·9	186·4	208·2	200·5	169·5
1923—June.	144·3	174·9	163·4	180·6	222·2	200·3	169·7
Dec.	150·3	176·3	166·5	184·0	222·4	201·7	173·2
1924—Mar.	143·7	175·9	167·0	182·3	221·3	201·1	170·4
June.	142·4	174·2	168·0	176·7	216·0	201·1	169·1
Sept.	146·8	172·5	167·8	179·1	214·9	201·1	170·6
Dec.	151·5	171·3	168·2	180·5	216·0	201·7	172·5
1925—June.	155·0	170·6	167·4	176·7	214·3	202·7	173·5

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

1913=100

	Farm Products	Foods	Cloths and Clothing	Fuel and Lighting	Metals and Metal Products	Building Materials	Chemicals and Drugs	House furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous	All
1914—Jan.	103	101	99	99	88	93	98	100	94	98
July.	103	99	99	91	83	92	95	100	93	97
1915—Jan.	104	106	94	87	82	88	108	99	99	98
July.	104	104	96	81	105	94	130	100	94	100
1916—Jan.	110	109	110	113	133	110	184	103	110	113
July.	117	117	125	121	158	120	175	107	120	123
1917—Jan.	152	140	158	171	198	138	173	118	149	153
July.	196	169	181	176	292	168	205	129	163	188
1918—Jan.	211	182	201	164	183	161	223	137	145	184
July.	217	185	238	175	189	177	209	159	159	196
1919—Jan.	224	203	220	178	175	176	181	167	166	199
July.	241	210	262	181	160	209	167	183	177	212
1920—Jan.	247	231	339	194	175	274	189	239	194	233
July.	233	238	300	259	202	269	212	275	203	241
1921—Jan.	143	162	196	247	153	192	153	217	154	170
July.	119	141	172	186	124	160	129	180	123	141
1922—Jan.	122	131	176	195	112	157	124	178	117	138
July.	135	142	180	254	121	170	121	173	114	155
1923—Jan.	143	141	196	218	133	188	131	184	124	156
July.	135·1	141·3	193·1	183·0	145·3	189·7	128·5	186·7	120·7	150·6
1924—Jan.	144	143	200	169	142	181	132	176	117	151
July.	140·9	138·7	187·5	173·2	130·4	168·8	126·5	170·8	112·4	147·0
1925—Jan.	163·4	159·8	191·1	167·9	136·3	179·3	135·2	172·6	127·1	160·0
Feb.	161·5	156·9	191·0	177·5	135·6	182·8	134·5	172·5	124·5	160·6
Mar.	161·3	158·9	190·7	174·4	133·7	179·8	134·2	170·1	125·4	161·0
April.	153·0	154·0	189·9	169·0	128·7	174·4	133·6	170·5	128·8	156·2
May.	151·9	153·2	188·4	168·2	127·2	173·6	133·1	170·5	131·3	155·2
June.	155·4	155·3	188·2	172·6	126·1	170·7	132·8	169·9	137·8	157·4
July.	161·8	157·3	188·8	172·1	126·4	170·1	133·3	169·2	143·4	159·9
Aug.	163·1	159·2	189·7	170·0	127·3	172·4	134·6	169·2	137·9	160·4
Sept.	160·4	160·3	189·3	169·3	127·2	174·1	135·6	167·6	134·9	159·7
Oct.	155·3	157·6	189·5	171·7	127·9	173·9	134·9	167·9	138·0	157·6
Nov.	153·9	160·2	187·9	174·8	129·8	175·6	135·4	165·9	142·0	157·7
Dec.	152·2	157·1	187·1	174·8	129·5	177·0	134·5	165·9	138·2	156·2

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE (PARIS)

General Statistical Office

(1914=100)

—	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1st half, 1919	260	164	100	296	228	238
1st quarter, 1920	306	200	100	405	356	295
3rd " 1920	358	349	100	518	510	363
1st " 1921	350	319	100	398	510	338
3rd " 1921	310	307	121	318	400	295
1st " 1922	301	302	140	312	400	291
3rd " 1922	288	291	175	326	400	289
1st " 1923	332	308	200	356	400	324
3rd " 1923	333	340	200	385	400	331
1st " 1924	378	356	200	412	440	365
2nd " 1924	377	350	200	420	440	366
3rd " 1924	373	360	200	440	440	367
4th " 1924	389	368	200	440	440	377
1st " 1925	403	370	200	440	440	386
2nd " 1925	412	345	200	445	440	390
3rd " 1925	419	373	220	460	450	401
4th " 1925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE

General Statistical Office

July, 1914=100

—	Vegetable Foods	Animal Foods	Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa	All Foods	Minerals and Metals	Textiles	Miscellaneous	All Industrial Materials	General Index
1923—Sept.	337	406	526	399	428	524	445	462	433
Oct.	343	402	448	386	438	539	442	467	429
Nov.	358	414	487	404	461	592	456	494	452
Dec.	375	437	493	422	477	613	466	509	468
1924—Jan.	399	437	550	441	525	693	500	560	505
April	392	424	491	423	431	594	467	491	459
July	416	423	514	436	479	677	493	539	491
Oct.	451	434	456	445	484	701	526	562	507
1925—Jan.	484	435	437	455	516	717	552	587	525
Feb.	482	429	464	457	526	713	547	586	526
Mar.	465	433	452	450	505	724	561	590	524
April	469	429	448	449	508	731	553	589	523
May	503	447	446	470	510	705	557	584	531
June	529	448	477	486	550	739	577	614	554
July	514	480	498	497	562	755	597	631	569
Aug.	491	480	513	490	577	762	601	638	569
Sept.	485	467	507	482	581	761	609	643	567
Oct.	490	466	492	480	651	782	623	674	584
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY†

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

(1913-14=100*)

—	Sundries	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	All
1920—July	.....	1267	.....	.....	.....	1065
1921—Jan	.....	1423	.....	.....	.....	1179
July	.....	1491	1279	209	.....	1250
1922—Jan	.....	2463	2094	236	.....	2041
July	.....	6836	5939	343	8016	5392
1923—Jan	.....	136600	161200	3800	168200	112027
July	.....	4651000	3690400	71400	6648800	3765100
1924—Jan	.....	127	163	29	151	110
Feb	.....	117	155	34	147	104
Mar	.....	120	151	38	149	107
April	.....	123	148	53	154	112
May	.....	126	147	55	158	115
June	.....	120	146	57	155	112
July	.....	126	143	68	145	116
Aug	.....	122	141	70	142	114
Sept	.....	125	140	70	144	116
Oct	.....	134	136	73	146	122
Nov	.....	135·0	135·2	74·3	148·0	122·5
Dec	.....	135·0	135·1	74·4	148·5	122·6
1925—Jan	.....	136·6	135·6	76·7	148·3	124·0
Feb	177·1	145·3	138·0	71·5	172·4	135·6
Mar	177·4	145·8	137·9	72·2	172·4	136·0
April	178·0	144·2	138·2	78·5	173·5	136·7
May	180·3	141·4	137·9	79·4	173·4	135·5
June	182·2	146·1	138·5	79·6	173·4	138·3
July	184·8	153·8	139·2	81·8	173·7	143·3
Aug	186·4	154·4	140·3	87·7	173·4	145·0
Sept	187·8	153·2	142·4	89·0	173·9	144·9
Oct	188·5	150·5	142·1	89·0	173·9	143·5
Nov	188·7	146·8	142·1	89·2	173·2	141·4
Dec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

†From February, 1925, a new method of calculation was followed.
*Paper money prices, 1920 to 1923, inclusive; 1924 prices in gold.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY

FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

(1913=100†)

—	Cereals and potatoes	Fats, sugar, meat and fish	Colonial products, hops	Hides and leather	Textiles	Metals and petroleum	Coal and iron	Foods	Industrial materials	Goods produced	Goods imported	All
1920—Jan	804	1366	1939	2892	3698	1904	1003	.....	.....	961	2731	1256
July	979	1531	1498	1931	2540	1356	1643	.....	.....	1260	1898	1366
1921—Jan	1043	1984	1256	2042	2258	1735	1587	1277	1743	1362	1823	1439
July	1096	1633	1447	1914	1985	1581	1740	1245	1769	1369	1721	1428
1922—Jan	3363	3555	4819	4668	5939	4313	3307	3509	3955	3383	5075	3665
July	9332	8682	13076	12667	17002	10832	9646	9442	11211	9300	13854	10059
1923—Jan	208550	264230	459330	513050	531960	405100	283110	238990	352290	239010	475830	278480
July	64133*	62669*	79380*	101999*	113689*	102594*	85503*	64856*	93351*	69695*	100244*	74787*
1924—Jan	81·8	140·5	190·0	140·3	185·0	112·3	139·7	103·0	144·1	108·3	162·5	117·3
July	90·1	117·2	172·8	106·1	193·7	114·1	131·7	102·2	139·1	106·4	158·3	115·0
1925—Jan	133·1	137·7	178·4	137·5	212·0	134·7	121·9	137·3	139·9	130·9	175·0	138·2
Feb	129·9	137·1	178·8	134·6	208·3	134·4	122·2	135·0	139·3	129·1	173·4	136·5
Mar	125·2	136·8	181·8	131·1	206·6	132·8	122·8	131·9	139·0	126·7	172·9	134·4
April	121·3	129·8	179·5	130·6	202·3	129·3	122·8	127·3	137·8	123·2	169·6	131·0
May	125·7	128·8	176·7	126·8	191·6	128·6	122·7	130·0	135·7	125·4	164·5	131·9
June	129·0	133·8	174·9	122·2	188·2	128·6	122·6	133·3	134·7	128·1	162·3	133·8
July	129·1	136·0	179·1	125·8	190·9	131·3	122·7	134·2	135·8	128·6	165·5	134·8
Aug	119·9	146·7	175·3	123·1	189·9	133·7	121·2	130·0	134·9	125·1	164·5	131·7
Sept	105·9	150·1	181·1	124·9	189·0	131·9	121·1	121·4	134·5	118·0	165·4	125·9
Oct	102·8	146·0	180·6	122·8	192·2	131·1	119·8	118·3	134·0	115·3	166·1	123·7
Nov	99·0	142·2	180·9	119 7	187·9	130·3	119·8	114·8	133·0	112·5	164·1	121·1
Dec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

†Paper money prices, 1920 to 1923, inclusive; 1924 prices in gold.
*For July, 1923, figures 00 omitted.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

1911=1000

—	Metals and Coal	Jute, Leather, Etc.	Agricultural Produce, Etc.	Dairy Produce	Groceries	Meat	Building Materials	Chemicals	All Groups
1920—Jan.	2079	2972	2420	1722	1605	2377	3090	2746	2311
July	2322	2742	2605	2266	1990	4230	3362	2906	2671
1921—Jan.	2368	1581	2107	2506	2030	3094	3070	2506	2233
July	2142	1206	1688	1991	1942	1930	2604	2254	1813
1922—Jan.	2031	1514	1489	1424	1941	1496	2148	2054	1673
July	1942	1693	1636	1882	1868	1921	1842	2041	1789
1923—Jan.	1856	2071	1753	1617	1750	1985	2171	1923	1855
July	1825	2044	1808	2006	1752	3614	1950	1972	2052
1924—Jan.	1823	2657	1733	1794	1707	2366	1981	1894	1984
July	1834	2308	1629	1721	1731	2077	1825	1788	1855
1925—Jan.	1848	2303	1700	1450	1751	2258	1666	1784	1863
Feb.	1838	2271	1671	1475	1743	2307	1663	1784	1854
Mar.	1839	2158	1665	1571	1731	2151	1698	1784	1826
April	1834	2072	1657	1622	1708	2129	1696	1771	1807
May	1829	1963	1697	1731	1718	2164	1710	1771	1815
June	1826	2000	1699	1708	1710	2449	1833	1759	1854
July	1831	1900	1755	1689	1721	2419	1758	1759	1846
Aug.	1836	1884	1764	1687	1722	2463	1705	1759	1848
Sept.	1880	1810	1823	1705	1718	2322	1718	1759	1845

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

July, 1914=1000

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	All
1915—August	1133	1016	1017	1091	1065	1082
1916—August	1200	1008	1160	1279	1221	1168
1917—August	1274	1024	1293	1529	1438	1282
1918—August	1408	1061	1343	1816	1753	1440
1919—February	1422	1070	1410	2090	1946	1525
August	1463	1087	1501	2184	1997	1573
1920—February	1596	1118	1625	2413	2189	1706
August	1714	1147	1830	2548	2317	1815
1921—February	1751	1195	1907	2522	2425	1855
August	1626	1286	1982	2288	2343	1782
1922—February	1448	1318	1924	2002	2209	1650
August	1413	1365	1780	1882	2016	1590
1923—February	1396	1437	1735	1799	1930	1571
August	1430	1498	1730	1773	1861	1584
1924—February	1486	1563	1822	1733	1866	1621
August	1463	1616	1739	1687	1799	1602
1925—February	1456	1648	1721	1664	1764	1579
August	1520	1709	1738	1653	1743	1631

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

(Labour Office, Government of Bombay)

July, 1914=100

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Clothing	House Rent	All
1919—July	187	146	303	165	186
1920—July	188	151	313	165	190
1921—January	163	192	269	165	169
July	174	176	263	165	177
1922—January	169	172	258	165	173
July	160	167	260	165	165
1923—January	151	167	225	165	156
July	148	165	205	165	153
1924—January	154	161	224	165	158
July	151	166	229	165	156
1925—January	152	165	209	172	157
February	152	166	210	172	157
March	155	165	207	172	159
April	153	165	207	172	158
May	151	165	207	172	156
June	149	165	198	172	154
July	152	165	192	172	157
August	147	165	191	172	152
September	146	165	188	172	151
October	148	165	192	172	153
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

Labour Office, Government of Bombay

July, 1914=100

—	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Mfd. Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—January	184	178	323	202	215	210	202	312	153	196	297	200	241	231
July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	179	164	288	208	222	220
1921—January	158	160	306	146	185	138	120	274	163	148	233	216	195	191
July	186	151	234	185	191	171	137	269	138	156	244	206	203	199
1922—January	182	175	210	190	188	132	166	258	187	167	199	196	190	190
July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	192	142	177	188	188	188
1923—January	125	102	202	305	173	130	200	227	191	165	194	148	179	177
July	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	140	170	173
1924—January	127	92	244	340	188	138	273	236	182	157	166	160	189	188
July	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—January	153	102	174	267	173	143	210	216	168	118	165	159	172	173
February	165	106	174	231	172	142	209	213	166	148	163	159	174	173
March	154	99	175	219	164	136	209	212	160	145	162	166	174	171
April	149	104	177	193	157	137	199	211	158	146	160	159	169	165
May	149	104	179	176	155	144	187	215	143	153	163	155	170	164
June	141	102	160	181	148	142	190	209	144	142	157	157	167	160
July	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
August	146	100	158	183	149	140	184	206	155	161	153	159	167	160
September	143	104	159	176	146	136	184	205	155	141	153	159	164	157
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SHANGHAI

CHINESE BUREAU OF MARKETS

February, 1913=100

——	Cereals	Other Food Products	Textiles	Metals	Miscellaneous				Total Average
					Fuels	Building Materials	Industrial Materials	Sundries	
1922—January	146·3	130·1	150·2	138·6	173·8	171·9	230·3	133·3	148·5
July	144·8	136·3	147·0	126·8	169·2	162·3	190·9	136·3	143·9
1923—January	148·5	146·6	157·0	142·6	188·9	161·7	192·8	131·2	152·7
July	152·8	154·4	155·9	155·8	168·1	160·9	170·8	132·8	155·4
1924—January	139·1	154·9	165·7	162·4	169·9	163·8	183·5	128·8	155·8
July	143·1	153·0	156·5	153·5	167·7	146·1	160·4	131·7	151·5
1925—January	147·9	150·0	157·8	191·5	170·3	141·6	160·7	136·8	159·9
February	145·7	148·6	159·3	190·0	170·0	146·2	156·9	137·0	159·2
March	152·9	147·7	161·8	159·8	170·8	139·2	154·3	133·3	160·3
April	163·7	145·9	159·9	178·3	172·9	141·3	151·8	129·4	159·3
May	160·3	155·2	154·4	173·1	147·6	138·4	159·3	138·2	157·8
June	155·0	155·0	153·3	178·4	144·1	138·3	157·7	139·6	157·3
July	160·8	168·0	156·5	179·7	147·4	138·1	168·6	142·0	162·8
August	153·8	161·9	156·8	179·7	149·8	140·1	165·2	141·2	160·3
September	151·5	158·9	154·6	188·1	149·4	139·4	160·9	141·1	160·2
October	152·4	157·2	152·6	186·5	146·8	141·5	157·0	140·9	159·0
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF

PROVINCIAL ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

Reprinted by the Department of Labour of Canada and Issued as a Supplement to the "Labour Gazette" January, 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

ROYAL COMMISSION ON COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Nova Scotia Government to investigate the coal industry in that Province was made public on January 11, 1926. The following subjects were referred to the Commission for investigation and report:—

1. (*a*) Income, rates of wages, hours and conditions of employment prevailing in the various classes or occupations of mine workers above and below ground; and whether and if so to what extent and by what means such income, wages, hours or conditions should be varied or revised, having regard to the best interests of the industry and those employed therein;

(*b*) Any inequalities between the different classes of mine workers as regards wages, hours and conditions of employment; and whether and if so to what extent any of such inequalities are unjustifiable or unfair and what remedy or remedies should be applied;

(*c*) Conditions affecting mine workers while in the course of their employment; and whether it is practicable to improve such conditions and if so in what manner and to what extent;

(*d*) The social and domestic conditions under which mine workers live and whether it is practicable to improve such conditions and if so to what extent and in what manner and direction;

(*e*) The cause or causes of the constantly recurring disputes, friction and strife between the operators and their workmen.

2. (*a*) All factors directly or indirectly entering into the cost of production, transportation, distribution and marketing of coal and its by-products by any operator and for as many past years as said Commissioners deem expedient; and whether such costs have been or are excessive and if so to what extent and for what reason or reasons:

(*b*) The capitalization, general financial organization and cost of management of any operator or operators and whether such capitalization, general financial organization and cost of management is or has been excessive and if so to what extent and in what direction such capitalization, general financial organization and cost of management should be revised or reduced in the best interests of the industry.

(*c*) The possibilities of increasing the demand for coal including its utilization as coke.

3. All such other conditions and matters whatsoever whether of the kind hereinbefore mentioned or not which directly or indirectly have affected or are relevant to the state or condition of the coal mining industry in the Province, as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioners.

4. The word "operator" herein includes:

(*a*) a company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia and which is directly or indirectly engaged in operating any coal mine in the province;

(*b*) a company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia and which is a shareholder of such first mentioned company or corporation;

(*c*) a company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia and which is a shareholder of such second mentioned company or corporation;

(*d*) a company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia any share of which is held or owned by any of the aforementioned companies or corporations;

(*e*) a company or corporation which is incorporated by or under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia and which is a constituent or a subsidiary of or is directly or indirectly controlled or influenced by or is auxilliary or ancilliary to or in any way allied, associated or connected with any of the aforementioned companies or corporations.

TEXT OF REPORT

His Honour JAMES CRANSWICK TORY, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

SIR,—In compliance with the Commission dated 31st October, 1925, we have the honour to report:

We have held sessions at Sydney and Halifax, hearing in all 112 witnesses; and in addition we have visited mines in the Cape Breton, Springhill and Pictou County areas, and inspected housing and social conditions in those districts. We also visited Montreal and inspected the operators' plant there and interviewed important purchasers of coal.

In view of the fact that the British Empire Steel Corporation is responsible for 85 p.c. of the output of the Nova Scotia coalfields, we have thought it proper to confine our investigation, so far as operators were con-

cerned, to that Corporation, although we visited the collieries of several other operators as well. Wherever, therefore, the term "Operators" is used throughout this report, it refers to the British Empire Steel Corporation, except in paragraph 28 (*c*) where we include all operating companies.

So far as the men are concerned, we have regarded District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America as representing the miners of the Nova Scotia coalfields, although we have also heard witnesses from the One Big Union.

Appended is our report wherein we deal, in separate sections, with the matters falling under each of the terms of our reference, and indicate our recommendations thereon; but as a matter of convenience we now summarize the broad conclusions we have reached.

1. Causes of Recurring Strife and Friction

The relations between the operators and the men for a long time have been marred not only by an absence of goodwill and mutual confidence, but even by a spirit of active antagonism. This general state of affairs is not the direct result of any one cause, but the cumulative result of many. We name, in particular:

(i) The opposition which the operators have offered to the men's desire to organize themselves in the U.M.W.A.

(ii) The introduction of Communistic theories and aims into ordinary industrial relationships.

(iii) The reaction of factions within the Union.

(iv) The difficulties experienced in adjusting smaller grievances as they arise in the pit.

(v) The difficulties also that have been experienced in the settlement of larger questions, particularly those relating to wage variations.

(vi) The abuse of conciliation machinery, and the policy of "playing tactics" rather than attempting to understand each other.

(vii) The economic distress arising, particularly in certain districts, from very irregular employment.

We feel that goodwill and understanding can be assured for the future by the operators making an open and frank acceptance of the men's Union, by the men recognizing that unity and strength can only be established within their Union if they are prepared to repose confidence in their appointed leaders, and give these leaders authority and power to negotiate on their behalf with a greater sense of continuity, knowledge and personal responsibility than can be secured by a system of annual election of officebearers; and by both operators and Union facing their difficulties themselves in the light of the facts relative to the industry, and with a common desire to share equitably in the fruits thereof.

2. Earnings, Wage Rates, Working Conditions, Etc.

We find that considerable confusion has arisen from the want of clear and easily worked procedure for the settlement of differences that occur in the ordinary course of the conduct of the industry. We make recommendations with regard to the procedure to be followed in arranging the general terms and conditions of employment, the settlement of day-to-day questions, and the revision of pit schedules in the light of changing circumstances.

We also make recommendations in regard to the treatment of general wage fluctuations. In this connection, we have examined the contention of the operators that the coal operations should be regarded merely as a part of the consolidated industry represented by the Corporation as a whole; and the counter contention of the men that the rise or fall of wages, as far as miners are concerned, should be determined by the financial results of coal operations taken by themselves.

We find ourselves in agreement with the men's contention, and indicate our views as to the methods by which this principle may be given effect. In this connection also, we review the financial results of the coal operations, taken by themselves during the last five years. Judging by that standard, we find the reduction of wages in 1922 was not justified at that date; a reduction would have been justified at some date in 1923; further, that the wage increase given in 1924 was unwarranted; but that the reduction of 10 per cent on the 1924 scale proposed by the operators in 1925 was amply justified. (The reduction provisionally applied as a result of the Government settlement of last August was, we understand, of an amount estimated to bring the rates payable to between 6 per cent and 8 per cent below the 1924 scale.)

We have also examined the financial position of the coal operations at the present time, and the view we form on the 1924 results is confirmed. A larger reduction would indeed be justified, but we limit our recommendation to a reduction of 10 per cent on the 1924 rates, having in mind the history of the past, and in the belief that with peace and co-operation

between the parties on a stable basis, the results of the coal operations may prove to be better for future months than present figures would indicate.

We also recommend that, for the future, fluctuations of wages should be in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay, as determined by the proceeds of coal operations, and indicate the outline of a scheme with that in view.

3. Inequalities Between Different Classes of Mine Workers

We have examined the complaints we heard in regard to inequalities between different classes of mine workers, and make suggestions in regard to the re-introduction of what are known as "local contracts," and also in regard to the operation of "cutting, shooting and loading."

4. Working Conditions

We have also examined the complaints in regard to conditions affecting mine workers in the course of their employment, and have made recommendations on what we consider were the principal matters calling for attention under this head. We formed the opinion that the policy pursued by the operators in planning and developing their coal operations generally is sound and reflects much credit on their mining engineering department.

5. Social and Domestic Conditions

Accompanied by representatives of the men and the operators, we inspected a large number of houses and the general surroundings of the mining communities. We found that for the most part the houses in which the miners lived were the property of the operators. We feel that the double role of operator and landlord is an unfortunate one, and that as soon as it is practicable, the operators should dispose of their houses by sale on moderate terms, in so far as it is possible to find purchasers for them amongst the men.

We direct the attention of the Government to the need for immediate action on their part, in conjunction with the local authorities, to overhaul the roads, sanitary conditions and amenities generally of several of the mining communities, particularly in Cape Breton. We regard the existing conditions as being a reflection not upon the operators or the men, but upon the town and municipal authorities. In this connection also, we recommend the discontinuance of the operators' staff of police, and the assumption by the local authorities of responsibility for the protection of property.

We do not feel that the constituted authorities can effect speedily enough, if at all, all the improvements that we believe to be necessary in the environment of the mining communities, and we recommend the constitution of a special fund—raised by contributions from the owners of the minerals, namely, the Government, out of their royalties, and from the operators of the mines—for purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation and conditions of living of the workers in or about the coal mines, and with mining education and research.

We were impressed with the extent to which deductions are made in the office for a great variety of purposes from the miners' wages, and we recommend the discontinuance of the "Check-off" system, except in relation to items that are connected with the men's employment, or in relation to interests in respect of which the operators are making joint contributions with the men.

6. Cost of Production, Transportation, etc., General Financial Organization, and Cost of Management, Examination of Operators' Books

The operators afforded us, upon our request, the fullest access to their books, and we had them examined by Mr. Gordon W. Scott, who acted as Accounting Adviser to us on all matters falling under this section of our investigation. We are advised by Mr. Scott that he found the books and papers of the operators to be kept in excellent order, and that, with the facilities afforded him, he had every opportunity of making a thorough examination.

Amongst other things, we investigated from the books all the documents which the men's representatives referred to in the list which they submitted to us as matters relevant to our inquiry, and we also examined the books in the light of general charges that were made against the operators in the course of the evidence. We deal with all these matters in our report, in so far as we deem them to be either relevant or important. Some of the charges deal with matters which we find, on investigation, play such a trifling part in the general finances of the Corporation that nothing is to be gained by commenting upon them.

7. Cost of Production, Transportation, etc.

So far as costs of production are concerned, it seems to us that the balance as between items entering into the cost is fairly adjusted. No one item appears to be disproportionately large, although even bearing in mind the physical conditions of the properties, the total cost of production is somewhat high, and no effort should be spared to secure such economies as are reasonable.

With regard to the cost of transport, it seems to us that there is considerable room for economy in the charges made by the railways—whether they be the property of the Corporation or other Railway Companies. The transport charges by sea are, we find, just enough to cover the cost of operating the Company's ships, without setting aside adequate provision for depreciation. In this connection also, we had the books of the Halifax Shipyards examined, and we find that the prices charged for repairs of the operators' ships compare favourably with the prices charged for repairs to outside ships.

With regard to the cost of Distribution and Marketing, we feel that the general public do not fully appreciate the margin of cost that is consumed by services that intervene between pit head price and the ultimate price to the consumer, and we indicate some considerations that must be borne in mind in this connection. At the same time, we do feel that the price of household coal at Halifax and elsewhere within the Province is high.

8. Capitalisation, General Financial Organization and Cost of Management

We have set out figures which show the capitalisation of the Corporation, and we point out that no dividends have since incorporation been paid on either its second preference or common shares; so that so far as the wage fund is concerned it has not been adversely affected by this aspect of the financial arrangements of the operators.

While we recognize that a substantial alteration has taken place in trading conditions, and even in immediate outlook, as compared with the date of incorporation of the Corporation, we do not feel disposed to hazard an opinion upon such a speculative question as the extent to which the capital might be revised; the only real test to be applied to such a question is the terms and conditions upon which necessary new capital can be obtained.

We indicate the manner in which the operations of coal properties have been combined in general financial organization with the operations of other constituent companies, and we recommend that, *so far as an accounting between operators and miners in respect of wages is concerned,* capital and other funds, as well as the operations, of the coal properties, should be regarded as separate and distinct from the other properties of the operators.

Cost of Management—We ascertained that an overhaul has recently taken place of the Corporation's administrative and management expenses, and it does not seem to us that these expenses as they now stand are excessive on the whole, whatever readjustments may be possible within the personnel. We are strongly of the opinion that in the interest of proper and sympathetic management and administration of the coal properties, it is desirable that they should be under the control and authority of a resident executive officer whose technical training, mining experience and status should be such that he can be charged with and become responsible for the initiation and direction of the coal policy of the operators.

9. Possibility of Increasing the Demand for Coal, Including its Utilisation as Coke

We received in evidence from the Secretary to the Dominion Fuel Board, an explanation of the work of that Board, and ascertained that on tests taken, the Board were satisfied that satisfactory coke for domestic purposes can be produced from most of the seams operated in the Cape Breton coal fields; and that they were of opinion that coking plants should be established at certain points in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

We recommend that the Provincial Government should enter into active co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board, for the purpose of exploring the possibility of an immediate development along such lines.

10. The transcript of the evidence and the exhibits filed have been deposited with the Department of Public Works and Mines. No recommendation as to the printing of these is made, since we regard such a matter as beyond our jurisdiction. We desire, however, to draw attention to the considerable amount of interesting and important information contained in the exhibits.

11. We desire to record our indebtedness to Mr. T. J. Brown, for the invaluable guidance and help he has afforded to us as Secretary of the Commission throughout the course of our investigation; to Mr. Gordon W. Scott, for the exhaustiveness with which he examined the books of the operators, and for his great assistance in all matters appertaining to the financial aspect of the situation; and also to Mr. William Armour, of the Mines Department of Great Britain, for the untiring service he has rendered to us on all technical and practical matters both in the course of the Enquiry and in the preparation of our report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ANDREW R. DUNCAN,
HUME CRONYN,
H. P. MacPHERSON.

8th January, 1926.

I. CAUSES OF RECURRING DISPUTES AND FRICTION

1. Lack of Goodwill and Mutual Confidence

No one acquainted with industrial life need be surprised that in Nova Scotia, as elsewhere, there should have been grave difficulties surrounding the transition from the artificial conditions of the war, and the immediate post-war years, to the more normal conditions and channels of trade and commerce. These difficulties would have been hard to surmount in any event. Unfortunately, as the evidence we have heard from both the operators and the men clearly shows, there has been in these coal fields a complete lack of goodwill and mutual confidence in facing the problems confronting them. We do not conceive it would be a profitable task for us to explain and examine in detail the individual incidents of the respective disputes and cessations of work that have taken place in the last four years, although they are all present to our mind in the conclusions we reach. Strife feeds upon itself to such an extent that cause and effect are hard to distinguish. It will, we think, in any case be more useful in clearing the air for the future, to set out as we see them, the broad underlying reasons of the antagonism that has been created and fostered.

Reasons of Antagonism

2. Opposition to Union Development

The men engaged in mining in this Province have felt for a long time that their interests demanded a stronger consolidation than was afforded by the old organization that represented them. For thirty years or more they have seen a consolidation of interest on the operators' side, first of coal properties, then of coal, ore and steel, and latterly of even wider range. They found their own first effort—in 1909—to establish a link with the United Mine Workers of America thwarted, and their later effort impeded. Although they were formally recognized as a district of the U.M.W.A. in 1917,* they were conscious of an under-current still persisting against them. There was for many years in the management of certain of the collieries a system of reports to the higher officers of the Company which the men interpreted as spying upon the affairs of their Union and calculated to intimidate men from taking an active part in the Union. The system may be harshly named when it is called a "spy system," but we regard the evidence as showing beyond doubt that it was at least an imprudent and even improper intervention on the part of the Company between the Union and the men. Although under the present consolidated management, and particularly under the administration of the last two years, that system has been gradually eliminated, the men have felt there was still a design to break their Union. They have reasoned that the non-unionism in the Halifax Shipyards and in the Steel Plant at Sydney was a signal of danger to themselves. We feel that there has been definite ground for their apprehension, although the representatives of the operators have laid stress on their opposition not so much to trade unionism as to what they described as undesirable elements in it.

3. Political Complications

So far as the present operators are concerned, it is obvious on the evidence that the embittered spirit between them and the Union was in part a legacy they took over from their immediate predecessors. In their experience with the Union, too, they found for a time that trade union activity and industrial negotiation were being confused—and even on occasions overridden—by the political and social theories and aims of avowed Communists working within the Union. They found also, as perusal of the copies of the *Maritime Labour Herald* produced in evidence reveals, press propaganda was being actively conducted in certain mining communities with the object of making well ordered and amicable relationships within the existing order of industry impossible; and further, that this organ was being supported from the funds of local branches of the Union. In this connection, it is not necessary to consider whether the numbers adhering to the Communist Party were great or whether they exercised much influence in securing new adherents. Quite clearly, in so far as they held key positions in the Union, their influence for making amicable relations between operators and workmen difficult, if not impossible, was out of all proportion to their numbers. We accept the evidence of the operators as to the discouragement they experienced in this respect, and as to the fundamental difficulties it created in the way of goodwill and understanding between themselves and the men.

*The Amalgamated Miners of Nova Scotia, an amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America, district 26, and the Provincial Workmen's Association (Labour Gazette, July, 1917, p. 506), effected on the recommendation of the Royal Commission (Labour Gazette, May, 1917, p. 312) was recognized by the coal mine operators. This organization became, in 1919, District 26, United Mine Workers of America and was recognized by the operators in an agreement, February 22, 1919 (Labour Gazette, March, 1919, p. 307).—Ed. Labour Gazette.

It is not possible, either, to overlook the effect which was created in the minds of the operators by the Union's attitude on the hundred per cent strike involving the withdrawal of maintenance men. The policy of the hundred per cent strike, however, was admitted in evidence by representative witnesses of the men to be a grave error, and it is not necessary for us to do more than say it is inconceivable that reasonable persons could look upon such action with favour or tolerance.

4. Factions within the Union

Internal troubles within the Union have been a constant aggravation of the lack of understanding and sympathy between the operators and the men. Sensitive to their own weakness as a consequence of their factions, the men have nursed fears and resented acts on the part of the operators which would have troubled them little had their Union been united and strong, or had they felt that the operators were sufficiently well disposed to their desire for organization as to sympathise with them in their difficulties and not take advantage of them. We mention merely, as an example, the complaint that the operators placed shotfirers and examiners on the staff, as a means of inducing them to withdraw from the Union. Our own view is that the operators' action in regarding shotfirers and examiners as officials was legitimate, and that it was in accordance with the desire of the shotfirers and examiners themselves that it was done.

Some of the internal factions arose from causes which troubled even older organizations of workers in other parts of the world, and they were the more difficult to overcome here, because of the fact that the Union had not had time to settle down into a well-ordered organization.

5. Difficulties in Adjusting Smaller Grievances

Apart from, and in addition to, the men's anxieties in regard to the relationships of the operators and their Union, there has been widespread dissatisfaction and irritation among the men in respect of the direct and immediate settlement of questions arising in the course of day to day work in the pit. A very large proportion of the complaints we heard from witnesses on the men's side related to individual and local grievances. These grievances though small, when the coal field is viewed as a whole, are nevertheless acute in the minds of the individuals concerned. It seemed to us clear that, had there been full co-operation between the operators and the Union, some of these complaints would not have been supported by the Union itself. In many other cases the workmen had not taken advantage of the agreed machinery that exists for the consideration of claims and complaints, and in instances even when they had taken the initial steps to have their complaint considered, it had somehow "fallen by the way" and had not reached finality. The numerous changes in the officership of the Union, Union preoccupation with more general issues, and the omnibus settlements that followed the recurring stoppages of work are no doubt in a measure an explanation of the disposition on the part of men to nurse their grievances rather than trouble their Union with the task of following them up, and an explanation also of why the Union did not pursue to a conclusion many of the complaints that were passed on to them. But it is by no means the whole explanation.

The evidence disclosed a prevailing belief that the machinery for settling differences has been rendered valueless by reason of the restrictions which the operators had placed upon the authority of mine managers (and their sub-officials), or even upon the authority of the Superintendent of the Mines (and his assistants) to settle claims and complaints on their merits. We recognize the desirability and the need of uniform administration within a "grouped" undertaking. Even allowing that—whatever advantages it has—it is a weakness of grouping that it is apt to be inelastic on the human side, we formed the view that there had been over-restriction of the authority of the practical managers. We were also impressed with the tendency for these officers themselves to shirk the responsibility either of conceding or refusing demands upon their merits when it was open to them to pass on the responsibility to officials above them. Machinery for the settlement of differences should never be regarded as, or operated as, a substitute for the adjustment of minor claims on the spot, but as a supplement to it, and a necessary and proper safeguard to the interests of the men as a whole, as well as to the interests of the operators. Nothing is more calculated to cause irritation and discontent among men than to feel that questions which are purely local and individual—having no possible reaction in other directions—cannot be adjusted between them and their Manager, not because there is genuine disagreement on the part of the Manager as to the merits of the claim, or of its reactions, but because either he has not the authority to settle or is too weak to assume the responsibility of settlement. The evidence showed that witnesses did not expect their claims to be automatic-

ally conceded by the Manager or Superintendent, but they did expect them to be seriously considered and decided upon the merits.

We are satisfied that, from causes of this kind, there has been an accumulation of serious and extensive discontent and illwill.

6. Difficulties in the Settlement of Larger Questions

The antagonism engendered by the major issues of annual contracts and general wage fluctuations were in a sense of a part with these already discribed, viz.: the men were in a mood to construe the operator's demands as an open challenge to the strength and unity of their Union.

But in another sense the reaction was of a different kind. Here, as in every industrial community, there was a higher conception of standards of living and the rights of men in wage bargaining than there had been prewar. Accommodation was in the nature of things not easy to find. For a number of years wages had advanced in approximate proportion to the increased cost of living. The men were not prepared to yield up these increases merely because cost of living having fallen considerably by the end of 1921, it might be a wise business policy to reduce wages and prices for the benefit of harassed consumers. By retaining their increased wages when cost of living fell the men hoped to enjoy a better standard of life. Whether profitable business would continue to be available at those wage rates, what constituted *profitable* business, and whether a change in the situation could be met in any other way than by a reduction of wages were all issues on which they wanted closer argument and fuller information than it was the older practice to give. These problems were of the more serious import in the minds of the men because of the prosperity that had prevailed for some years in the industry, and because of the prospects of its continuance as depicted in connection with the merger of the operators' interests which had taken place so shortly before. A proposition for as high a wage cut as, say 35 per cent, would in any circumstances have been a matter of concern to the men, and in the circumstances as they viewed them, the burden of proof of necessity became the greater. The operators explained to us the facts and business considerations, as well as the market and other forecasts on which they figured, in formulating their demand. On a consideration of the statement they submitted to the Union, we cannot take the view that they were either indifferent or arbitrary in presenting their proposal; but even remembering they were regarding their operations as a whole and not coal operations separately, we believe the wage cut they propose was unreasonably high, and their action in enforcing it too precipitate. The fact that the proposed reduction was related so closely in amount to the fall that had taken place in cost of living was construed by the men as an indication that this circumstance and not economic necessity had dictated the operator's policy. In the light of the relation of interests within the Corporation and in the light also of the necessarily speculative nature of many of the considerations on which the operators were acting, we do not think there need be any surprise that the Union could not accept responsibility for negotiating upon such a reduction as was proposed. Indeed, as events proved, in the course of a few months circumstances developed—no doubt unforeseen at the beginning of the year—which permitted the operators to modify their wage-cut even further than the Gillen and Scott Boards had modified it. The result was that the men concluded the original stand taken by the operators had been unnecessary and insincere, and as some witnesses put it—though, we think, unwarrantably—dishonest. From the evidence of some of the most restrained and responsible witnesses that appeared before us, we have no doubt of the disastrous effect that was left on the minds of the men by the events of 1922. Feeling became so embittered as to destroy confidence in the reliability of figures supplied by the operators in subsequent dealings; and in any case, in the absence of knowledge of the internal relationship of the constituent companies, the men felt it was impossible for them to arrive at a fair estimation of the issues that divided the operators and themselves. Throughout these years the belief has persisted in the men's mind—an honest and sincere belief—that if the coal operations were regarded by themselves they would prove to be profitable; that is to say, if they were credited with fair transfer prices for the coal supplied to other constituents of the Corporation, if they were charged fair prices for the services rendered to them by other constituents, and if their funds were not burdened with responsibility for other interests than the economic development and operation of the pits. That they have felt they were being called upon, without their consent, and without reliable knowledge, to make sacrifices in order to maintain other constituent parts of the Corporation has been a real and substantial barrier to peace and concord.

7. Abuse of Conciliation Machinery

To understand the attitude of the operators in regard to general wage negotiations, one must remember that they placed great importance upon the view that their interests must be regarded as a whole, and that coal operations were to be treated as only part of a consolidated industry. They had further formed the belief that the Union was not prepared, whatever the economic circumstances might be, for an amicable negotiation of a reduction of wages; and that the officers of the Union did not regard themselves as having the authority to assume responsibility for testing facts for themselves and making recommendations to their members. From the evidence of the men's witnesses we concluded that there was at a certain period possibly ground for that belief in the minds of the operators.

These circumstances in part explain the hopelessness, which seems to have characterized both sides throughout the last few years, that they could ever reach common ground. They seem never to have got into such a serious discussion as to make it necessary for either side to understand the other's point of view. There cannot be goodwill and sympathetic understanding between the parties if they rest content to talk at each other through public prints instead of to each other over the table.

It seems to us on the evidence we have heard that it is not an accident that the history of this coal field for so many years back has been a record of Conciliation Boards and Commissions. It is most unfortunate that such outside help was so accessible to the industry, for what happened constituted, in our view, an abuse of conciliation machinery. Reliance upon outside persons and influence was developed to such an extent that both sides ranged themselves as two separate forces, and abandoned any attempt to see what was reasonable in the contention of the other. Worse still, a policy of this kind within the industry was bound to lead to a game of tactics, and we have evidence from witnesses on both sides as to the practice of tactics, which could only result in a graver misunderstanding of each other. It is not necessary for us to enumerate all the directions in which this misunderstanding developed and strengthened. We believe, however, that had there been genuine discussion, with responsibility, and with knowledge of the facts, between the parties themselves, even the major issues of wage fluctuations might have been settled without the need to resort to stoppages of work.

8. Irregular Employment

The feeling of unjustified wage sacrifice has unquestionably been accentuated in the minds of the men by reason of the hardships that arise from the irregular employment of the last two years. In addition there has been an impression that pits have been laid idle for the deliberate purpose of punishing certain districts. We do not find in the evidence the slightest justification for any such view. Economically it would have been better, in the circumstances, to concentrate on fewer pits, giving more regular employment there, and to close down certain other pits at least temporarily, even although that course would have been harder on the workers living at and dependent upon these pits. It must be added that in considerable measure the economic strain upon the coal operators, necessitating so much under-employment, has been a direct result of the business uncertainty created by so many stoppages and of the losses incurred by the stoppages.

9. Basis of Peace for the Future

Under the appropriate sections of this report, we express our views on many of the subjects that are raised in the foregoing paragraphs, but we think it well to add here a general indication of what we believe to be an indispensable background to the creation of a better spirit and understanding for the future.

The operators should make a frank and open acceptance of the U.M.W.A. as the medium of collective bargaining between themselves and the men.

While it is not to be expected that the men could allow the operators to dictate terms as to the basis upon which their Union shall be constituted or function, it is obvious that in so far as political aims are allowed to obtrude themselves into trade union affairs, the extent to which there can be friendly negotiation between the Union and the operators is lessened. In so far, also, as the men impair their own unity and strength by internal factions or by subdivisions among themselves, they are prejudicing the chances of successful collective bargaining.

The operators are, on the other hand, entitled to expect that the Union representatives with whom they negotiate shall have authority and responsibility to speak and act for their members—subject, of course, to the right of the members on all important matters to approve or disapprove by constitutional means any proposals or recommendations submitted to them by their representatives as a result of negotiations. We venture to suggest to the men that the system of annual

election of officers does not ensure the continuity that is desirable if their representatives are to develop the necessary sense of authority or the knowledge derived from a close study of facts and conditions. Such continuity seems to us to be essential in their own interests.

The coal properties of Nova Scotia are a valuable asset; but they cannot be developed to the best advantage either for those immediately concerned in them or for the public, unless both the operators and the men set themselves to promote peaceful and friendly relations by a due recognition of each other's rights. That is a task which neither outside persons nor influences can perform for them.

II. WAGE RATES, EARNINGS, ETC.

10. Schedules of Rates for each Colliery

The operators have twenty-eight collieries in operation at the present time, located in Cape Breton, Cumberland County and Pictou County. The wage rates—both datal and contract—payable in the various pits are provided for in a schedule of rates for each colliery. These schedules were originally negotiated in respect of each colliery separately, particularly so far as contract rates were concerned, in the light of the conditions prevailing in the colliery. Within more recent years there has been a tendency to bring the rates within the same district, or within the same Company, to more of a level for the same classes of workers, irrespective of the pit in which they work.

11. Periodic Adjustments and Omnibus Settlements

Under the system of negotiation that has prevailed for some time, it has been the practice for the operators and the Union to meet periodically—roughly, once a year—for the purpose of trying to

(*a*) Arrange a contract stipulating the general conditions of service for the ensuing period;

(*b*) Adjust a general wage alteration or fluctuation; and

(*c*) Revise the schedules of rates.

During the last four years it has not been possible on any one occasion to effect all of these purposes without a stoppage of work, and in every case after the stoppage there has been an omnibus settlement which could not pretend to deal so far as the revision of schedule rates was concerned, with anything but the most general matters. As a result, several questions, as the evidence shows, arising on the schedules of particular pits, were not specifically dealt with at all. Matters raised before us in this connection—e.g. questions relating to schedules at Springhill and Pictou County—were so technical that if it had been within our powers to determine them—which it was not—we could not have done so without having much more detailed discussion than we had. This of itself, in our view, shows the undesirability of even the parties concerned trying to do justice to such questions when their minds are taken up with other matters of a more general kind. But apart from this particular class of case, it seems to us that on general principles it would make for a better understanding and a fairer appreciation and valuation of the questions that arise between the Union and the operators, if there were a clearer cut arrangement between them on the question of procedure for the settlement of all differences.

12. Four Categories of Differences. And Machinery for Dealing with them

The subject matters that may give rise to differences can be divided broadly into four categories:

(a) Claims that are purely local in character, or even individual in character.

We mention merely, as an example, such things as claims for a variation of a particular contract rate in respect of deficiency of working place or some other abnormality, which takes the particular task out of the category of case which the schedule rate was intended to cover.

(b) Claims of a more general character, or claims which even if they appear to be local and individual might have reactions of a much wider nature.

We mention merely, as an example, such a thing as the general revision, up or down, of the rates in a schedule for any colliery, on account of an alteration of conditions arising from developments that have taken place in the working of the pit.

(c) Questions relating to the general terms and conditions of service.

(d) Claims for a general fluctuation of wages up or down, dependent upon the economic circumstances of the time.

(*i*) *Questions falling under (a) and (c)*—The form of annual contract which it has been customary to adjust in the past has, as we read it, set out procedure under which claims arising principally in Category (a) may be dealt with; and it also sets out the general terms and conditions of service referred to under Category (c).

Apart from the references which we make elsewhere to some of the matters covered by this form of contract, we have nothing more to say on the details of it. We think, however, it would be well for the parties to divide the agreement into two parts, or even into two agreements, the one dealing exclusively with procedure machinery for the settlement of differences, and this part of the agreement they should extend to cover procedure machinery for dealing with claims falling under (b). The other part of the agreement—or the other agreement, as we would prefer it—would deal exclusively with the general terms and conditions of service, and in effect would be a *code of working rules.* These agreements would not require to come up for discussion annually. They would be much more permanent in character than the present yearly contract, but stipulation could be made in them for reconsideration of particular provisions from time to time, or for a general revision, after a reasonable lapse of time and in the light of experience and changing circumstances.

We feel very strongly that it is a grave fault of the present arrangements that so many varied matters come up for consideration at the one time, and that there is not greater elasticity in dealing with the questions that arise in the pit, promptly and on their merits.

(ii) *Claims falling under (b)* are matters which—because of the possible reactions on other pits—could, and possibly should be dealt with, not by the management and pit committee, but direct by the Union (with the help of representatives from the pit) and the responsible officers of the operators, including the manager of the pit. There is nothing to be gained by having them discussed by persons who cannot be expected to have the powers to settle them. In any event, there should, as we have just said, be agreed machinery for dealing with them in an expeditious manner; and as we have indicated, that machinery could be set out in the procedure agreement referred to above.

(iii) *Claims arising under (d)* are of the most general and vital importance in the industry, and should be dealt with clear of all complication with other questions. We are impressed—and we feel sure both the operators and the Union must be impressed—with the great loss that has been caused in business by reason of the recurring stoppages of work which have resulted from repeated failure in recent years to arrive at an amicable settlement of these general wage adjustments. A considerable portion of the St. Lawrence trade which the operators had in pre-war times has not been regained since the War: for example, Dominion Coal Company alone supplied the St. Lawrence market with 500,000 tons less in 1924 than pre-war. In this connection, we attach a Schedule marked A showing a comparison of pre-war channels of trade and present channels. We also attach a Schedule marked B showing the total output for Nova Scotia by Counties from 1913 to 1925.

From inquiries which we made in Montreal we were convinced that, even on price, some part of the old trade could have been regained, and possibly new trade secured, but for the fact that consumers felt themselves obliged not to depend entirely—or even to depend at all—upon Nova Scotia for their supplies. They were afraid of the risk that a stoppage of work might occur at any time during the currency of their contract, and deprive them of their supplies, leaving them to take the chance of making other and less favourable arrangements on short notice. This loss is in addition, of course, to the direct and immediate loss of business which resulted from the actual stoppages.

We are convinced of the clamant need for a prolonged period of peace in this coalfield, if the full possibilities of trading are to be reaped. We cannot see how the parties can restore to the minds of consumers the necessary assurance of security of supply, unless they can make a wage arrangement that will operate—without fear of a breakdown—over a longer period of time than in the past.

13. Relationship of Coal Operations to Other Constituent Parts of Corporation

There are certain directions in which—having heard the arguments of both parties at much length—we feel we can offer guidance and advice in connection with their deliberations on general wage adjustments.

(a) The operators claim that the wage problem of the miners must be looked at in the light of a consolidated undertaking. The men, on the other hand, claim that their concern is primarily with coal operations as a separate unit.

We believe that the Steel works operations have been of very considerable help in the past to the proper development of the coal properties, by affording them a market for slack coal. We believe, further, that there is still considerable advantage to the coal properties—particularly in view of the character of the coal—in having a market for the disposal of their slack, in the immediate neighbourhood.

SCHEDULE A.—SHIPMENTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA AND DESTINATIONS, 1913-1925.

——	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Nova Scotia, Land.....	2,259,434	1,874,273	1,765,128	2,387,380	2,417,606	2,302,846	2,052,810	2,071,289	1,492,373	1,201,672	1,771,299	1,586,643	1,262,518
By Sea...	339,609	329,063	350,303	438,921	463,181	456,112	459,908	373,906	368,298	233,576	346,179	195,770	22,285
New Brunswick.....	646,642	680,491	603,297	772,533	888,162	882,608	755,832	896,484	894,215	587,433	809,932	529,872	437,330
Newfoundland.....	210,554	225,589	208,692	251,124	236,530	219,185	272,229	297,435	223,916	202,668	232,420	209,230	141,588
Prince Edward Island..	96,085	95,782	83,189	82,925	103,168	78,065	78,450	92,481	80,164	72,725	127,288	83,509	63,600
St. Lawrence Ports.....	2,193,228	2,381,582	1,828,769	994,944	303,012	134,449	344,662	240,702	903,136	1,106,878	1,604,674	1,570,733	807,505
St. Pierre.....	6,650	8,636	10,472	5,790	6,043	5,395	14,390	10,170	7,305	9,557	8,888	8,296	3,400
United States.....	468,090	300,662	532,684	455,154	342,100	269,080	75,813	27,439	8,444	308,754	278,979	6,706	2,280
Bunkers.....	255,568	267,350	359,143	539,821	382,973	258,349	335,395	485,609	374,574	236,946	264,783	220,635	152,079
Other Countries.....	2,830	1,172	7,813	4,766	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	1,817	.....	30	.....
Lost at Sea.....	.....	.....	8,417	350	.....	7,395	5,740	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,418	527,727	83,483	94	60,305	37,764	.....
Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,405	4,003	.....	.....	.....	1,023
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515	2,764	.....	3,240	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,302	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,478,709	6,164,600	5,757,907	5,933,710	5,143,074	4,613,484	4,459,647	5,087,744	4,715,977	3,962,120	5,507,987	4,448,188	2,893,608

SCHEDULE B—COAL PRODUCED IN NOVA SCOTIA BY COUNTIES 1913 TO 1925

Year	Cape Breton	Cumberland	Inverness	Pictou	Other Counties	Total
1913	5,594,192	621,864	284,274	703,583	.....	7,203,913
1914	5,446,011	606,915	275,119	677,419	.....	7,005,464
1915	4,978,618	653,289	233,259	514,297	.....	6,379,463
1916	5,027,053	642,411	278,821	548,187	.....	6,496,472
1917	4,328,723	631,776	221,804	621,357	.....	5,803,660
1918	3,873,594	649,948	205,076	536,786	.....	5,265,404
1919	3,585,200	593,628	165,667	653,331	6,931	5,004,757
1920	3,992,733	672,633	235,498	776,931	10,174	5,687,970
1921	3,911,555	647,484	173,539	635,458	5,194	5,373,230
1922	2,413,105	576,988	169,186	477,537	5,380	4,642,196
1923	4,381,229	784,648	154,074	856,634	3,104	6,179,690
1924	3,656,780	602,590	94,034	619,780	.....	4,973,184
1925	2,175,662	489,779	120,233	501,398	1,249	3,288,321

Even if industrial developments have been such, and the coking possibilities of the future may be such, that there is a prospect of a wider field for the disposal of slack coal than there was in the past, it will obviously take a considerable time before these markets can be developed in such a way as to enable all or even the greater portion of the slack coal to be placed.

At the same time, the coal properties have in the past, through a low price of coal and in other ways, made an important contribution to the Steel Plant, and we think that the men's claim is sound that, so far as the regulation of their wages is concerned, there should be a fair transfer price placed on the coal passing to the Steel Plant for the future. There is a contract still subsisting which was entered into, in 1903, between a willing seller and a willing purchaser, which is a guide as to a fair transfer value. Revision of price—although it has taken place by arrangement from time to time—has not been determined in the manner provided. The operators of coal and steel being one, there was probably little purpose, from their point of view, in applying the terms of the contract to this extent, but from the miners' point of view there is good reason why it should be done. We recommend, therefore, that—whatever the internal transactions of the operators may be, and at whatever price the coal is in fact charged to the Steel Plant—*for the purpose of an accounting between the operators and the miners in respect of wages,* the price of coal supplied to the Steel Works should be written into the colliery accounts *at a figure properly assessed in the terms of the contract.* The only qualification that we might suggest would be that if that price be greater than the cost of production of the coal, the latter figure, or something near it, should be taken. We feel that the contribution which the coal operations have already made to the Steel Works, and the further modified contribution which this last proposal implies, are as much as the miners can reasonably be expected to make to the Steel Plant. At any rate, if they make any further contribution, it should be of their own volition, and in the light of the circumstances of the time and a knowledge of the facts.

(b) We also recommend that in other directions the terms of the contract should be observed.

Provision is made in it for payment of interest on accounts not paid by the Steel Company to the Coal Company at due date.

Provision is also made as to the extent to which and the purposes for which coal is to be supplied in accordance with its terms.

So far as an accounting between the operators and the miners in respect of wages is concerned, that interest should be credited, and all coal transferred to any of the operators' undertakings beyond that specified in the contract should be treated as if it were sold at a fair market price.

(c) The capital and other funds of the Coal properties have been treated as one with the funds of other constituent parts of the Corporation; and for the future we think that there also the same principle should be followed as in the two preceding cases, and the funds of the coal properties be regarded, so far as an accounting between the operators and the miners in respect of wages is concerned, as separate and distinct.

Our suggestions arise from the fact that we accept it as a reasonable proposition that the wages of the men employed in the collieries should for the future be governed by the operations of the coal properties alone.

14.—Need for Knowledge of Facts in the Industry

It appears to us that the men's claim for knowledge on pertinent facts in the industry when considering wage fluctuations, is reasonable and justified. We believe that they are sincere and honest in their desire to co-operate on a footing that will ensure due justice, and that they are prepared to deal in a business-like way if they are given an insight into the real facts of the industry. From the manner in which their case as a whole was presented to us, and from our own observation of the more responsible witnesses who gave evidence, we came to the conclusion that they were alive to the necessity of giving full weight to business considerations. This view we formed, in spite of the statement by some witnesses that they would expect an increase of wage rates even if it meant much less employment and less total earnings.

If justice is to be done, and economic and steady operation of the pits is to be secured, clearly both sides must be guided by the ability of the industry to pay.

15.—Wages in Relation to Ability of Coal Properties to Pay

We have had the figures taken out in respect to the Dominion Coal Company's operations alone for the year 1913 and for the years from 1921 onwards, on the principles enunciated in paragraph 13, and on the assumption that the Steel Works and other constituent companies would not have consumed less coal than they did. We have studied them carefully from the point of view of forming a conclusion upon the variations in wages that have taken place since 1921, and upon the present position. We have also had the figures examined for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's coal properties, and they do not in any way negative our conclusions.

We find the position to be:

(a)—The coal operations of the Dominion Coal Company for the year ending March, 1921, were profitable, showing a gross profit of 13.2% upon the capital invested, and for the nine months, April to December, 1921, a gross profit of 10.8%. (By gross profit, for this purpose, we mean earnings before setting aside any reserve for depreciation, or Federal Tax, and before paying bond interest or share dividend of any kind.) The comparable figure for 1913 was 9.7%. On these figures we think the operators were not justified in insisting on a reduction of wages in 1922, even in spite of the change which they estimated had come over the market and future prospects by the end of 1921.

(b)—The comparable figures for 1922 and 1923 were 8.1% and 4.4% respectively. We think a reduction of wages would have been justified at some date in 1923, and that the increase granted in 1924 was not justified.

(c)—The comparable figure for 1924 was 2.3%, and we think the reduction of 10% on the 1924 scale proposed by the operators in 1925 was amply justified. (The reduction provisionally applied as a result of the Government settlement of last August, was, we understand, of an amount estimated to bring the rate payable to a point between 6% and 8% below the 1924 scale.)

(d)—A comparable figure for 1925 cannot be obtained, in view of the disturbed conditions during that year and the heavy losses that were sustained by the five months stoppage of work. At the same time, we have examined the monthly profit and loss accounts since the resumption of work, and they confirm the view we form on the 1924 results, namely, that the reduction of 10 per cent which the operators proposed last year was amply justified. A larger reduction would indeed be justified, but we limit our recommendation to a reduction of 10 per cent on the 1924 rates, having in mind the history of the past, and in the belief that, with peace and co-operation between the parties on a stable basis, the results of the coal operations may prove to be better for future months than present figures would indicate.

The greatest need at the moment is regularity of employment, for upon that—whatever the wage rates may be—depend the earnings of the men. We attach a schedule, marked C. taken from "Coal Statistics for Canada, 1924," page 44, comparing employment and earnings figures in the mines of Nova Scotia for 1923 and 1924. Whereas the wage rate was higher in 1924 than in 1923, the average yearly earnings per man were approximately $150 less in 1924 than in 1923.

Under the scheme which we suggest in the succeeding paragraphs, if the coal operations should prove to be distinctly more remunerative than present figures and the proposed reduction would indicate, then the men will automaticaly share in the prosperity.

SCHEDULE C

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1923 AND 1924,

	1923	1924
Average number of wage-earners—		
Surface	2,823	2,314
Underground	10,562	10,186
Total	13,385	12,500
Days' work done—		
Surface	799,775	572,537
Underground	2,721,301	1,954,895
Total	3,521,076	2,527,432
Average number of days worked per man per year—		
Surface	283	247
Underground	258	192
Total	263	202
Total wages paid	$15,535,830	$12,449,708
Average wage earned per man per day	$4.35	$4.93

16.—Future Wage Regulation

We have already emphasized our belief that certainty of a continuance of peaceful relations is, after so many recent eruptions, absolutely essential to rehabilitate remunerative trading, and to permit of the operations of the pits being developed upon the basis of regular and steady employment. A short term settlement is therefore to be deprecated most strongly. There are two alternatives, it seems to us, before the parties: either,

(i)—To fix a general wage variation now in the light of existing facts—and our deductions from them—for a term of, say, two years at least; or

(ii)—To fix that variation now but to let it apply only until such time as a scheme has been worked out, and is in operation, for the automatic regulation of wage fluctuations at stated intervals—say, every six months—over a longer period of years—say, at least three years—in the light of the ability of the coal operations to pay. The ability to pay would be tested by agreed data, which would be incorporated in the scheme. Any scheme of this kind to be satisfactory must be worked out by the parties themselves, with the help and advice of competent accountants appointed by each party, and should operate under the supervision of these accountants. It might prove helpful to the parties if any discussions they had in regard to the framing of such a scheme were presided over by an independent chairman who would in no sense be an arbitrator, nor have a determining voice in their negotiations. We do not go so far as to make a suggestion to this effect, but merely mention it for the consideration of the parties.

17.—Scheme for Automatic Regulation of Wage Fluctuations

We strongly recommend that the second course suggested in paragraph 16 be adopted. The scheme might provide for the variation of wages as a reflection of variations in selling prices, or as a reflection of variations in some other agreed factor; but we prefer that the test should be *the proceeds of the industry.*

Machinery would be agreed upon for the relevant figures to be continuously returned, audited and adjusted under the supervision of accountants for both parties, and any variation of wage found to be due would be applied automatically in the wages for the succeeding period without discussion or friction between the parties. Since the ascertainment and verification of the figures would take time, an interval should be left between the first period of ascertainment and the period governed. The first period of ascertainment could be made the period from 1st February to July 31st, 1926, to take effect from 1st November, 1926; and the next period of ascertainment would be 1st August, 1926, to January 31st, 1927, to take effect from 1st April, 1927, and so on.

The operation of such a scheme would be subject to a provision that wages were not in any event to be reduced below an agreed level or standard. The length of period during which the scheme should operate—although

we have suggested three years as a minimum —would in a measure depend upon the standard fixed, and the standard itself would depend upon the position of the industry at the time of fixing it, the cost of living, and the extent to which outside competition is regulated by operation of the Tariff. If the returns for any period of ascertainment showed that the proceeds were not enough to remunerate capital within that period, as well as sustain the standard wage, then rather than reduce wages below the standard, the deficit due to capital would be carried forward as a charge to be met out of the balance left over in succeeding periods.

III.—INEQUALITIES BETWEEN CLASSES OF MINE WORKERS

18.—Inequalities of Wages

Having considered the evidence we heard on this subject, and having made a comparison with the rates prevailing in other districts, we have come to the conclusion that the distinctions which exist between the wages of men on the surface and those underground or as between datal and contract men underground have always persisted in these mines and are characteristic of the industry not only in Canada, but elsewhere.

It appeared to us that in exceptional cases an individual workman, by reason of his having met abnormally advantageous conditions, may have been enabled, for a time, to earn a wage much above the average, and a comparison of such earnings with those of the ordinary labour wage had led to a great deal of misapprehension on matters of this kind. There are only two subjects on which we think it necessary to offer any special observations to the parties, viz.: local contracts; and cutting, shooting and loading.

19.—Local Contracts

We believe that the system known as "local contracts" recently abolished by the operators, should be re-established at economic rates for all classes of men who are direct factors in the transportation of coal in the mine and for men employed as brushers.

And further, we recommend that the arrangements in connection with local contracts be elastic enough to permit of readjustments under varying conditions, irrespective of general wage adjustments.

20.—Cutting, Shooting and Loading

We heard considerable complaint as to inequality of earnings between cutters on the one hand and shooters and loaders on the other. In mines where radial or punching machines are in use, and where there is sufficient power and pit room, and in mines where sufficient power and pit room can be supplied, we would advise the operators to change the two operations of cutting, shooting and loading with a tally for cutting and a tally for shooting and loading, to one tally system embracing the three operations. Wherever practicable, cutting should be done on a different shift from shooting and loading.

IV. CONDITIONS AFFECTING MINE WORKERS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

21.—In the course of the evidence of the men's witnesses, we heard very many complaints in respect of the working conditions at particular pits.

Variety of Working Conditions Inevitable

Nearly one-half of the collieries worked by the operators, producing over one-half of the total output, are submarine—some of them extending for miles under the sea. The situation in this respect increases considerably the difficulties of extracting coal.

Physical and working conditions must in any event vary considerably in the different collieries, and the general layout of more modern pits—as for example, Colliery 1B, which is one of the best equipped modern pits—will afford much more comfortable and advantageous working conditions than the older pits that have been in operation for very many years. There is the further consideration that some of the pits, which when under individual ownership were laid out with a certain life-prospect, have, now that they are part of a "grouped" undertaking, been given a longer life-prospect. The transformation from old conditions and outlook to the new conditions and outlook is a matter of delicacy and difficulty.

A large number of the complaints we heard are, in our view, matters which can be more properly adjusted between the management of the collieries and the men, and the suggestions we have made in regard to the machinery for considering differences that arise will, we hope, make it possible for these matters to be dealt with more expeditiously.

There are several points, however, upon which we think it desirable to offer some remarks.

(i)—Fatal Accidents

Evidence was given to the effect that the fatal accident rate in Canadian mining was serious. The operators pointed out that while their own accident rate was serious, it was not nearly so heavy as in other parts of

the Continent; for example, whereas for the four years—1920 to 1923 inclusive—the fatal accidents in the operators' mines averaged annually 2.11 per thousand men employed, the death rate in the coal mines of the United States during the same period was 3.8 per thousand, and in Great Britain, approximately 1 per thousand. They added that in Britain, coal mining is an old established industry, and by a more rigid adherence to mining regulations and a prompter punishment of infractions thereof, accidents are to a great extent avoided. Beyond the inference to be drawn from that statement, no evidence was forthcoming as to any specific measure that could be adopted to mitigate the loss of life associated with the industry.

Our attention was drawn, however, to the "Safety First" propaganda which the operators conducted by posting notices throughout the mines and in other ways. Some witnesses for the men reflected upon the "Safety First" propaganda and the personnel connected with it as being an unnecessary expense. We do not take that view; but on the contrary feel that it is a direction—and a very effective direction—in which the operators and the men can co-operate with very considerable advantage. However firmly the law is administered in regard to safety, and it should be rigidly administered, there can be no doubt that very many accidents arise from individual disregard and overlook of the ordinary canons of safety to oneself and others.

(ii)—Lengthy Walks from Pit Bottom to Place of Work

On the evidence we are satisfied that the operators have been giving close attention to minimizing the distances which the miners have to cover by foot to reach their working places. This is a subject matter that has been commented upon at previous Enquiries, and it is obvious that the time and energy spent in getting to their work may be so serious as to deplete the miners' energy and be an impediment to production.

Since 1917, riding rakes have been established in the collieries to the extent of nine miles of roadway, and the average number of miles walked per man has been decreased by twelve per cent. Completion of a greater length of riding rake has been delayed as a result of the 1925 stoppage of work.

We feel that the question of mechanical transport of men to their working places is one that calls for the continued attention of the operators, and that every effort should be made to overtake as speedily as possible any arrears that have accumulated. In certain mines the length of walk necessary is still much too great.

(iii)—Boxes.

Complaints were made of the scarcity at times in the supply of boxes, the bad state of repair of many of the boxes, the practice of men having to tip empty boxes to one side—in certain pits—to allow loaded ones to pass, and the extra effort expended and the time lost in pushing boxes from the face, due to a scarcity of horses and the impossibility of bringing horses into places where the roof of the working place is not of sufficient height.

The witnesses who brought these matters to our attention stressed them as impediments to production, and therefore, as impediments also to the earning capacity of men whose remuneration was based upon output.

The witnesses of the operators, on the other hand, impressed us with their appreciation of the desirability of attending to matters of this kind so far as they could. In order to see that production was not lost through impediments which could be remedied.

We recognize that in the day to day working of a mine, obstacles arise which are beyond the control of parties; but there are two comments which we feel it necessary to make in considering this group of complaints:

(a) That some of the witnesses did not give enough consideration to what is practicable;

and

(b) That in determining what is economically practicable, the witnesses of the operators were apt to look too much at the particular operation—we refer particularly to the tipping of boxes—without having regard to the very small proportion of the total cost that was affected by the proposition, and the other advantages that would arise from remedying the complaint.

(iv) Other Complaints.

Of the other complaints in regard to working conditions, we mention only:

Faulty condition of the roads and haulage tracks; lack of air pressure whereby cutting and boring machines are operated; the absence of facilities for the conveyance and storage of heavy tools, thereby imposing upon the miner the additional burden of carrying these tools, sometimes for long distances, and in this connection, the increasing steepness of the inclination of the coal seam in certain Springhill collieries.

The evidence we heard on these points does not seem to us to call for special comment, beyond the general observations we make below, except to say that we did feel that attention should be given to the conveyance and storage of heavy tools, and that in particular the circumstance complained of in this connection at Springhill would seem to warrant special attention.

22.—General Remarks

On the broad consideration of the working conditions in the collieries, the operators drew our attention to the fact that at present they are pumping on the average two tons more of water than in 1917 for each ton of coal extracted, and that taken all around their underground equipment is today better that at any previous period. They also satisfied us that they have in the past few years—at an expenditure of over $1,000,000—considerably improved the air courses and ventilation of the pits generally, so as to secure more healthy and comfortable working conditions, as well as to minimise the danger due to the release of large volumes of gas in the course of operations; and they drew our attention to the fact—substantiated by evidence—that despite an average increase in depth of 300 feet, and length of roadways of thirty per cent, the average output of coal per man in their mines during 1924, in an eight-hour day, was six per cent higher than the production in a ten-hour day during 1917. The witnesses for the men themselves testified to the improvements that had taken place in these directions.

We are advised that the haulage roads and airways throughout the collieries compare favorably with the best equipped collieries in other countries, and that although there is room for improvement and need for further expenditure, the policy being pursued by the operators in planning and developing their mining operations is sound, and reflects much credit upon those in responsible charge.

Beyond recommending that the most careful attention should be paid to manholes in haulage ways, and to protection of the roof, particularly in places where, on roadways, falls of considerable height have occurred and have been left uncovered; and that the problem of coal dust in certain mines should receive continued careful consideration; we do not feel it necessary for us to make further comment than we have already done on the general working conditions of the pits.

As we already said, a considerable portion of the evidence under this section related to matters which, as we see them, should be easily enough adjusted between the management and the men, so long as there is proper procedure for dealing with the questions.

V—SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

23.—Accompanied by representatives of the men and the operators, we visited and inspected a large number of houses, and gained information as to the accommodation afforded, their state of repair, and the rentals paid. These matters were also dealt with very fully in the course of the evidence.

24.—Condition of Operators' Houses

We do not overlook that the condition of a home depends to a very considerable extent upon its use by the occupants, and upon the thrift and the energy of those in control of the household. Our observations, in the course of the inspection we made, amply confirmed that axiom. We have formed the very definite view, however, that so far as houses rented from the operators are concerned, the accommodation and state of their repair generally fall short of reasonable requirements. The houses are built of wood, and as a rule, have their walls covered from roof to foundation with wooden shingles. This type of construction, it appears, is better able to withstand the heavy gales which sweep over Cape Breton and the coast line of Nova Scotia generally. Many of these houses are old—some of them having been erected by the General Mining Association more than fifty years ago. Others were built for the purpose of housing men engaged on the erection of portions of the operators' plant or in opening up new mines; the latter are little better than temporary shelters and are known and properly described as "shacks." Many families occupy houses that are much too small for their needs. The houses generally have no kitchen or cellar, and in certain districts, in default of waterworks, water is either delivered by the operators in carts or has to be carried from a distance. Where water is piped into the house, there is an almost total absence of bathrooms or waterclosets, due, we were informed, to the lack of sewers. There is much complaint of the leaky condition of the roofs, of ill-fitting doors and windows, of doors that are rotted or badly worn, and of walls on which paper and plaster are in shreds and patches.

With the exception of a limited number of dwellings—and these usually of the oldest type, built in rows—the houses stand on lots

that are amply large enough to permit of cultivation. We were struck with the general absence of any attempt on the part of the tenants to make any use of the land that is at their disposal.

The badly rutted streets, the straggling fences, and the outside privies add to the unattractiveness of the general picture.

The foregoing observations apply to the Cape Breton coalfields, and do not apply to Springhill or to Pictou County—where there was very little complaint about housing. The contrast, indeed, between these communities and the Cape Breton mining communities was most marked.

The situation as to housing is not one initiated by the present operators. It is in the nature of a burdensome legacy inherited from constituent companies.

25.—Rental From Housing

Altogether there are nearly 3,500 houses in the various coalfields belonging to the operators and rented to their employees. The rentals received by the operators are, in our view, distinctly moderate, and they were admitted to be so by practically every witness who spoke on this subject. They run from $2.50 per month for a two-room shack, to a maximum of $15.00 per month for a large and modern dwelling. The average rental for all houses owned by the operators is $5.78 per month.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

SCHEDULE D.—STATEMENT SHOWING GROSS RECEIPTS FROM RENTAL OF DWELLINGS AND EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH SAME, EXCLUDING DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., FOR UNDERNOTED PERIODS

Year	Rents Collected	Repairs to Dwellings	Streets and Water	Cleaning Yards	Taxes	Insurance	Total	Profit and Loss
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919.....	226,435 48	317,837 99	12,238 39	2,957 75	54,595 57	4,146 24	391,865 94	165,430 46
1920.....	239,625 37	474,260 17	18,188 36	3,134 70	63,744 75	5,382 67	564,710 65	325,085 28
1921.....	239,299 61	218,473 54	17,430 46	3,220 76	71,881 15	6,408 20	317,414 11	78,114 50
1922.....	244,493 93	263,606 15	30,909 88	3,527 25	81,228 67	7,338 24	386,610 19	142,116 26
1923.....	256,783 41	385,584 88	25,026 98	3,974 77	82,008 89	7,714 82	504,310 34	247,526 93
1924.....	259,241 47	146,195 77	14,764 79	3,442 07	81,848 83	5,504 83	251,756 29	7,485 18
Total....	1,465,879 27	1,805,958 50	118,648 86	20,257 30	435,307 86	36,495 00	2,416,667 52	950,788 25

Attached as Schedule D is a statement for the past six years of the rentals collected and the amounts expended by the operators for taxes, insurance, repairs and smaller items. This statement shows that for repairs alone the operators have disbursed during that time about $340,000 more than the rent received. If there be added to that deficit the payments for taxes, and insurance, the operators have lost on this part of their enterprise over $800,000. It will be observed that in this calculation the actual out-of-pocket disbursements alone are taken into account, and nothing has been entered for loss of interest on the amounts invested in these dwellings. In addition, the operators have expended large sums on water, streets, fences and yards, and have allowed a number of houses to be occupied by widows, rent free.

On a complete balancing, the loss sustained by the operators in six years might be reasonably calculated at 94 per cent of the book value of the houses.

26.—Sale of Houses

The operators have, through a subsidiary concern, in the last four years sold 160 houses to their employees, at from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of their actual appraised value. That not more houses have been disposed of appears to be due in part to objections taken to the form of agreement adopted by the operators, which protects them from any claim due to subsidence caused by their continuing or extending their mining operations beneath the properties sold.

In the course of the evidence, the operators expressed themselves as being prepared to qualify this provision to the extent of their being held responsible for damage proved to be sustained from this cause up to the price paid for the property damaged, and this seems to us reasonable.

27.—Miners Owning Their Own Houses

We are deeply impressed with the care and attention which was bestowed upon their property by the miners who owned the homes they occupied, and also by the improved appearance of the district generally, wherever there was a large number of homes owned by the miners themselves.

28.—Social and Domestic Conditions Generally

On the question of social and domestic conditions generally, we offer the following observations and suggestions:

(*a*) Double Position of Operator and Landlord

It seems to us unfortunate that operators should occupy the double position of employer and landlord. In the course both of the evidence we heard and of our perambulation of the districts, we came to the conclusion that the mere fact that the operators were the owners of the houses, and were presumed to possess great resources, was a very definite factor in causing many occupiers not to bestow upon their homes the care and work which—particularly in the light of the admittedly low rentals—persons would bestow upon the house they occupied, in the interests of their own comfort and enjoyment.

In these circumstances, and in view of the highly unprofitable character of the operators' venture in owning and renting houses, we are strongly of the opinion that the operators should reconsider the terms as to price, payment and interest, on which they are prepared to dispose of their holdings to their employees. In order to deter speculative purchasers, provision could be made in the terms of sale that would ensure occupation of the houses by persons engaged in the industry.

(b) Action by Authorities

We would direct the attention of the Provincial Government to the need for an immediate consideration on their part, in conjunction with the local authorities, of the roads, the sanitary conditions, and amenities generally of the mining communities, particularly in Cape Breton, and at Thorburn.

From the evidence we received as well as from our own observation on the spot, we are satisfied that the responsibilities that ought to devolve upon Municipal or Town authorities in these respects, as well as in respect of attendance of children at school, are not being discharged, and that the general conditions in which miners and their families have to live—quite apart from the internal state of their homes—are not such as they are entitled to expect. The ordinary relationships between operators and employees are, in our view, being seriously prejudiced by reason of the very reasonable discontent which the miners feel at this condition of affairs. We think also that the "policing" requirements of the districts should be reviewed. We deprecate the direct employment of policemen by the operators. The authority of the law should not, in our opinion, be allowed to reside in private hands.

We were struck with the absence of community spirit and community enterprise generally, and we are strongly of the opinion that the responsibilities in this connection, as well as the responsibility for the protection of property, do not rest, and should not rest, upon operators, but are a matter for the Municipal or Town authorities.

We recognize, of course, that with so much trouble as there has been, the funds or credit at the disposal of these authorities may be inadequate to meet the needs of the situation so promptly as they should be met; and it is for this reason—as well as for the reason that we believe the ultimate responsibility for the supervision of municipal and town administration rests with the Government— that we recommend that the Government should associate themselves with the Municipal and Town authorities in straightening out the situation.

(c) Social Well-being and Environment

We do not feel that such improvements as the constituted authorities can effect are enough to create speedily the environment which these mining communities need and we very strongly recommend the constitution of a fund which can be administered for purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and conditions of living of the workers in or about the coal mines, and with mining education and research.

This fund should be constituted by contributions from all the operators of coal mines, to the extent of 1 cent per ton of coal raised, and by contributions from the Province from the royalties which they receive in respect of the ownership of the mines, to the extent also of 1 cent per ton of coal raised. If these contributions were continued for a period of five years, a fund would be constituted which would go a long way to improve very materially the surroundings in which the miners live and to afford the miners and their families reasonable opportunities for social, physical and intellectual development.

The fund might be administered by a Board appointed by the Government, consisting of a Chairman and two representatives nominated direct by them, two nominated by them after consultation with the operators, and two nominated by them after consultation with the miners. Care would need to be exercised that the fund was not used in relief of charges that should fall upon local rates or the Provincial exchequer.

(d) Check-off System

We were impressed by the great extent to which the check-off system has been extended, and by the misunderstanding which has been created in the minds of certain witnesses as to its operation. This system has been used in the main for the following purposes: Rents of Company-owned houses; Supplies from Company-owned stores; Coal; Checkweighmen; Supplies, such as Powder and Tools; Doctor; Hospital; Benefit Societies; Church; U. M. W. A.; and even Town Taxes in some cases; the operators making the necessary deductions from the workers' pay and handing over the funds to the appropriate channels.

Since the stoppage of work in 1925, the operators' stores have been closed, and deductions on this account would automatically cease when arrears were paid off.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

Schedule E.—Statement of Deductions from Mine Employees, Year 1924

——	Dominion Coal Company	Cumberland Railway and Coal Company	Acadia Coal Company	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Warehouse Supplies (for their work)	115,717 51	11,266 52	26,112 86	22,958 70	176,055 59
House Rents	168,470 80	10,415 32	31,908 97	17,752 98	228,548 07
Employees' Coal	206,303 10	45,954 65	40,372 97	55,765 86	348,396 58
Sanitation	5,541 51	.....	.....	.....	5,541 51
Electric Light	18,906 93	.....	537 04	.....	19,443 97
Water	7,963 36	1,199 25	.....	1,748 27	10,910 88
Retail Stores	1,080,051 14	.....	.....	119,242 64	1,199,293 78
Doctors	154,024 84	18,122 76	11,112 55	38,840 00	222,100 15
Checkweighmen	46,486 97	4,024 32	2,024 42	7,494 55	60,030 26
U. M. W.	160,353 92	20,833 00	29,290 55	36,653 00	*247,130 47
Employees' Benefit Society	122,076 47	16,010 50	7,571 00	.....	145,657 97
Churches	60,966 34	5,832 25	3,010 50	6,074 55	75,883 64
Taxes	51,680 20	2,075 30	.....	.....	53,755 50
Hospitals	99,636 18	.....	3,870 50	14,620 00	118,126 68
Sundries	51,687 24	9,628 35	5,914 94	8,069 85	75,300 38
	2,349,866 51	145,362 22	161,726 30	329,220 40	2,986,175 33

* Note—Includes special levy as under:

Dominion Coal Co., Ltd	$ 65,402 97
Cumberland Rialway and Coal Co. Ltd	8,374 50
Acadia Coal Company, Ltd	12,037 45
N.S. Steel and Coal Co., Ltd	16,994 50
	$102,809 42

Attached is a copy of a statement (Schedule E) submitted in evidence, showing the deductions checked off in 1924. We find that the average total deducted in 1924 was between one-quarter and one-third of the average total earnings. In cases of men having irregular employment, the deductions in a given week were sometimes 50 per cent, or even up to 100 per cent of their earnings for the week.

We have come to the conclusion that the check-off system is one that should be discontinued practically in its entirety. The only exceptions we would suggest would be

(i)—Deductions in respect of matters having direct relation to the men's employment, (viz: powder, tools and checkweighmen), and that are necessary to be made before his earnings can be determined;

and

(ii)—Deductions in respect of such interests as Benefit Societies and Hospitals, since the operators are making joint contributions with the men.

In all other respects, we believe it is better for the independence and responsibility of the individual that he should receive his earnings in full, and that the discharge of his obligations should be a matter so separated from his employment as not to cause embitterment in his mind and confusion as to the nature of the obligation.

In order that time may be given to the parties to make the adjusted arrangements that will be necessary, we would suggest that the discontinuance of the check-off be delayed for six months.

VI.—COSTS OF PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING

29.—Costs of Production

The factors in cost of production of coal are: Labour; stores and materials; power; general expenditures, including repairs and betterments, depletion and depreciation; and administration expenses.

We attach a schedu'e marked F. which shows the relative proportions of these items in the total cost of production over a period.

SCHEDULE F. DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED—ALL COLLIERIES.

——	March 31, 1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Total Mining Cost per ton represented by	100%	100	100	100	100	100
1. Labor (Surface)	7·93	7·86	7·67	7·56	8·39	8·91
2. " (Underground)	23·95	22·93	22·32	23·09	23·62	24·90
" (Other)	33·15	32·91	33·52	34·35	32·73	30·02
3. Labor Total	65·03%	63·70	63·51	65·00	64·74	63·83
4. Materials	9·76%	10·84	9·67	10·26	10·25	10·35
5. Power	5·19%	6·01	6·15	5·63	6·89	8·17
6. Sundry Local Expenditures and General Expenditures	16·79%	16·46	17·15	16·19	14·82	14·51
7. Administration Expenses	3·23%	2·99	3·52	2·92	3·30	3·14
Total Output for period	100% 4,640,940	100 4,670,591	100 4,128,952	100 4,859,555	100 3,390,014	100 3,414,615

——	1919	1920	March 31, 1921	9 months to Dec. 31, 1921	Dec. 31, 1922	1923	1924
Total Mining Cost per ton represented by	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Labor (Surface)	9·07	9·38	9·66	8·39	8·50	8·14	8·22
2. " (Underground)	25·92	25·22	24·43	23·51	21·77	22·84	23·39
" (Other)	29·13	27·22	24·61	25·68	22·96	24·18	27·59
3. Labor Total	64·12	61·82	58·70	57·58	53·23	55·16	59·20
4. Materials	11·30	12·97	13·26	11·77	12·65	14·24	11·99
5. Power	8·64	9·81	10·43	9·42	9·70	8·32	9·43
6. Sundry Local Expenditures and General Expenditures	13·05	12·71	14·07	17·20	20·00	18·45	15·69
7. Administration Expenses	2·89	2·69	3·54	4·02	4·42	3·83	3·69
Total Output for period	100 3,261,616	100 3,091,725	100 3,124,391	100 2,384,158	100 2,845,541	100 3,348,186	100 2,979,039

(a) Labour Costs

(i) Physical Conditions

The importance of physical conditions in relation to labour costs must not be underrated. Depth from the surface, thickness and character of the seams, and inclination of the strata, are all factors which enter into the output efficiency of the mine and therefore into the labour cost. In these respects the Nova Scotia collieries differ considerably from the collieries with which they are in competition —an important circumstance to bear in mind. Even as between pit and pit within the coal areas of Cape Breton and the main'and, these same factors have an important bearing. With a labour personnel that is uniformly skilled and competent, the variation in output efficiency can be seen from the following table submitted by the operators in their evidence:

TONS OUTPUT PER MAN SHIFT WORKED

Year	Dominion	Springhill	Acadia	Sydney Mines
1913	2·51	1·4	1·72	1·06
1919	2·06	1·6	1·28	1·03
1924	2·53	1·9	1·65	1·91

The figures of 1924 show contrasts which fairly reflect the conditions in the different districts. These outputs are, we believe, in the light of the physical conditions, indicative of good work on the part of the men and of efficient mining engineering on the part of the operators.

The Sydney Mines unit has improved considerably, and when the Longwall system of working the seams becomes more general, the property will attain even to a higher standard of efficiency.

Springhill and Acadia present peculiar and difficult problems, which will continue to impose serious limitations upon economies in the working of these properties.

(ii) Wages

We have dealt sufficiently with wages in other sections of our report.

(b) Storage and Power Costs

From comparable figures at our disposal, we regard the proportion of costs under this heading as normal. It is to be observed that the developments of power plant displace labour cost to some extent, and in themselves contain a labour charge which formerly would appear under the heading of labour costs.

(c) General Expenditures

The figures under this heading for 1921 and subsequent years are loaded by charges incidental to overtaking certain classes of work necessarily deferred during the war period by reason of the conditions then prevailing. A suggestion was made in the evidence of certain witnesses for the men that these charges should have been spread over a longer term than they were, and that a proportion should have been charged to capital account rather than to revenue account.

The auditors of the operators' accounts have, we understand, insisted on this outlay being regarded as a proper revenue charge. We do not substantially differ from this view; and in other respects we do not regard the charges under this heading as in any sense abnormal, or the policy of distribution adopted, as unfair.

30.—Costs of Transport

We have carefully examined the transport costs from the respective collieries for 1914 and 1924.

(a) Transport Charges by Rail

These are in part outside the control of the operators. We think that on the whole they show too high an increase over pre-war times, and that the railway operators—whether they be the Corporation or other Railway Companies—should reconsider them with a view to reduction.

(b) Transport Charges by Sea

These are in our view reasonable. Coal is carried in the operators' own ships or in ships chartered by the operators. The rates charged just cover costs of operating, without even allowing for depreciation, and are not excessive. In this connection, we have had the books of Halifax Shipyards examined. Work done upon the ships owned by the operators forms only approximately one-fifth of the total annual turnover of the Shipyards. The overhead charges of the Shipyards are naturally high, in view of their extensive plant, but the prices charged to the work done on the operators' own boats compare favourably with the charges on outside work.

(c) Pier Expenses and Trimming

The same remarks apply to these as to railway rates.

31.—Costs of Distribution and Marketing

With reference to the costs of distribution and marketing of coal, the disposals in the under-noted markets are all that call for special comment: Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, Halifax.

From the time the coal leaves the mines, it is subject to charges varying according to its destination.

As the main market is Montreal, and it is to a large degree typical of the other two on the St. Lawrence, a description of the nature of the charges involved in distribution is of interest. These charges are: Cartage and Rail Freight, Barge Hire; Caretaking of Barges and Repairs thereto; Tug Service; Trimming into Bunkers; Delivery to Carts and Cars; Wharfage and Wharf Repairs; Proportion of Montreal Office Expense and General Salaries; Proportion of Taxes, Insurance, Rentals, Bad Debts, etc.; and loss from Coal Heating.

There is also the expense involved in Discharging, Dumping, Repairs to Dumping Plant, and Coal Shortages.

It is obvious that a large proportion of the expenses are of the nature of standing charges, which are seriously affected by any diminution of traffic, in so far as the cost per ton is concerned.

The cost for 1924 at Montreal and other St. Lawrence points, when compared with 1914, disclose an increase, but upon investiga-

tion such increase is, we think, not abnormal, when regard is had to the respective tonnages of 1924 and 1914, and the higher standard of labour costs, wharfage rates, harbour dues, etc., now prevailing. The St. John market, in addition to the usual charges, has to carry charges for lighterage, and viewing the cost as compared with 1914, we think the increase normal.

In view of the public representations and public evidence we received in respect of coal costs at Halifax, we thought it desirable to have the books of certain of the coal merchants examined by our advising accountant. We desire to record our thanks to these merchants for the facilities they willingly afforded in connection with that examination. The costs at Halifax suggest, when compared with 1914, that economies have been effected. We have come to the conclusion, however, that coal supplied under contract to large consumers is not bearing its fair share of outlays and overhead charges, and that consequently household coal has to carry a heavier load of charge than is fair. So far as profit is concerned, however, we do not think any undue charge is exacted. Household consumers are apt to overlook the accumulation of costs that must be added to pit head price in order to transport and deliver coal to them. Railway rates form an important item in these charges.

We would only add that comparison with the Montreal market prices is misleading. It is always unsafe to compare prices without being sure that one is comparing like with like in character, grade and quality. The evidence shows that the Halifax householder is fastidious as to quality.

Production in the Province is much greater than consumption, and in these circumstances sales in a competitive market like Montreal must be made on a smaller margin than sales in Nova Scotia, where competition from outside sources is less active—and perhaps less desirable. There is, nevertheless, some measure of competition in the number of smaller companies who find Halifax a convenient market.

The fact remains that the price of coal to the consumer at Halifax—and elsewhere within the Province is high, and we suggest that by fuller co-operation between producer and seller, something could be done to reduce costs all round. The public authorities also should consider the possible economies that might follow from the public control of discharging plant and storage accommodation.

VII—CAPITALISATION, GENERAL FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION AND COST OF MANAGEMENT

32—Capitalisation

The British Empire Steel Corporation was incorporated in May, 1920, under "The Companies Act" of the Province of Nova Scotia, with an authorized capital stock of $500,000,000, since reduced to $250,000,000. The Corporation's capitalisation is as shown by Schedule G appended hereto, which also indicates the relationship of the constituent companies comprised in the merger to the Corporation as a whole.

For easier reference and comprehension the position of the Corporation (in round figures) may be stated as follows:—

Funded and Mortgage Debt (represented by Bonds and Debenture stock of constituent companies)	$ 37,750,000
Capital Stock of Corporation (less 2nd Preference Stock held by constituent companies)	79,250,000
Preference Stock of constituent companies	11,750,000
Acadia Coal stock outstanding and par value of 1st Preference Stock of Corporation held in reserve to be exchanged for Preference Stock still outstanding of constituent companies less the par value of last mentioned stock	250,000
Total bonds and stock outstanding	$ 129,000,000
In addition there are depreciation and surplus reserves not capitalised of nearly	50,000,000
Thus making a grand total either due to bondholders or the property of the stockholders in the corporation of	$ 179,000,000
This sum is shown (again using round amounts) upon the Corporation's statement at 31st December, 1924 at follows:	
Book value of the Property Accounts of the consolidated companies	$ 164,000,000
Working Capital, including Inventories, Accounts Receivable and Cash, less current liabilities	15,000,000
	$ 179,000,000
The value of the above Property Accounts, etc., is based upon the following:	
Proceeds from sale of securities	$ 75,000,000
Surplus and depreciation reserves	50,000,000
Stock issued at time of organization of the various companies	54,000,000
	$ 179,000,000
As to the last item of promotion or organization stock, the Property Accounts of the following constituent companies at the date of their organization had been increased in round amounts as follows:—	
Dominion Coal Company	$ 12,500,000
Dominion Iron and Steel Company	15,500,000
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	2,000,000
Halifax Shipyards	5,000,000
	35,000,000
While the British Empire Steel Corporation increased its Property Accounts on organization by	19,000,000
	$ 54,000,000

At the time of the formation of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the organisers apparently had before them:

(i) Book value of assets of companies they proposed to combine, amounting in round figures to $160,000,000; and

(ii) An appraisal which valued the works, plant and equipment (exclusive of working capital and of rights in coal and ore areas) of the companies included in the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and its subsidiaries, and the Halifax Shipyards, at a figure of $126,000,000; and a further appraisal or estimate which valued the rights in coal and ore areas of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at a figure of $204,000,000.

With these valuations before them, and in the light of conditions then prevailing, the organisers of the British Empire Steel Corporation apparently followed, in the capitalisation of its assets and the issue of organisation stock, a practice which had been adopted by its constituent companies at their inception, and a practice which we are advised has not been uncommon in Canadian companies.

Further, in this connection, we received in evidence from the operators an explanation of the views they held at the time of incorporation as to prospects before the Corporation.

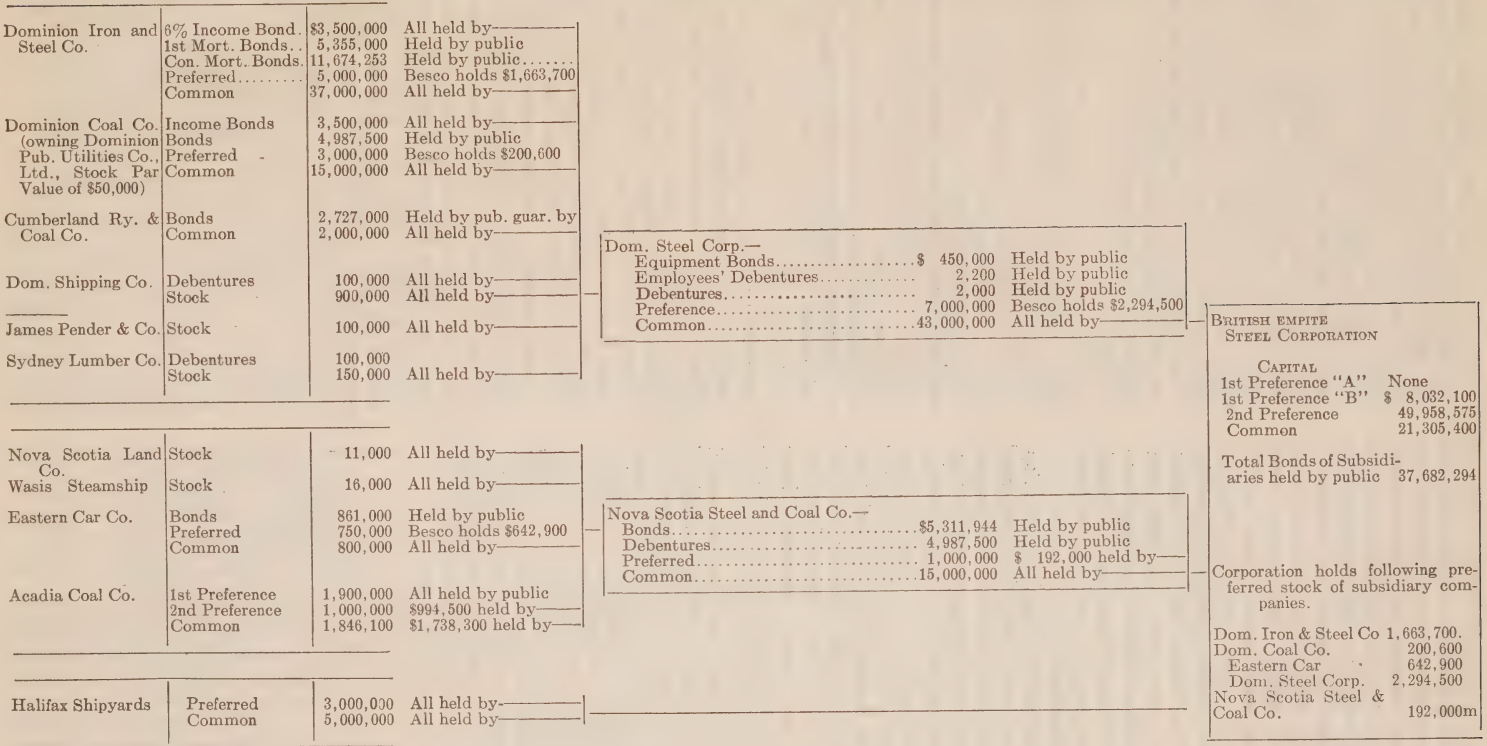
We do not feel called upon to comment further upon this feature of the financial organisation of the Corporation because, as no dividends have since incorporation been paid upon either its 2nd Preference or Common shares, the wage fund has not been adversely affected by any charges of this nature.

There is, however, no doubt that a substantial alteration has taken place in trading conditions as they exist to-day compared with those in force at the time of the organisation of the Corporation; and there is, moreover, a substantial alteration in the outlook for the immediate future, particularly as regards certain of the constituent properties other than coal properties; but to what extent the prospects as they appeared to the organisers at the time of incorporation are to be regarded —taking the long view—as being less substantial to-day for the properties as a whole than they were then, is so speculative a question we do not ourselves feel disposed to hazard an opinion upon it. We venture to say that, in our judgment, the only practical and reliable test to be applied to such a question is, in the circumstances, the financial one, viz.: the terms and conditions upon which necessary new capital can be obtained.

33—General Financial Organisation

During 1911 the Dominion Steel Corporation was formed, apparently with the object of merging the operations of the Dominion Iron

SCHEDULE G.—CHART SETTING FORTH FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION



and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company. The merger was accomplished through the acquisition by the Dominion Steel Corporation of the common shares of these two companies, and the adoption on December 19th, 1912, of a Resolution by the Boards of Directors of the two companies. This Resolution purported to empower the Dominion Steel Corporation to deal with the output, organisation and funds of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company jointly, upon the condition that the Dominion Steel Corporation should hand over to its two constituent companies from time to time the monies required to meet interest charges and dividends on preferred stock, and to provide for depreciation and sinking funds.

This Resolution was rescinded on 19th September, 1924, but until that date the steel plant and the coal properties had been treated as departments of the Dominion Steel Corporation and later on of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

Since the merger of 1921, all the subsidiary companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation have been treated as departments of the Corporation. All bond interest has been met, and, as already noted, dividends have been paid on the preference stock of the constituent companies until January-April, 1924. No dividends have been paid on the second preference stock or on the common stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation since its inception; nor does there appear to have been any consistent policy of depreciation or depletion on the properties as a whole.

We have already recommended that the capital and other funds, as well as the operations, of the coal properties should, *so far as an accounting between the operators and the miners in respect of wages is concerned,* be regarded as separate and distinct from the other properties of the Corporation.

34.—Cost of Management

Evidence was produced to us which showed that the operators have recently undertaken a close examination of the administration and office organisation of the various constituent companies, as well as of the Corporation. As a result of the cutting down of staff and reduction of salaries, a saving has been effected which, on becoming fully operative in the expenses for 1925 will show a reduction of approximately $800,000 as compared with the 1923 period.

Whatever readjustments may be possible within the personnel, it does not seem to us that the management expenses of the Corporation, as they now stand, are excessive, whether one has regard to the Corporation as a whole and the magnitude of its operations, or whether one looks only at the coal properties and their organization.

We are strongly of the opinion, however, that in the interest of *proper and sympathetic management and administration* of the coal properties, it is desirable that they should be under the control and authority of a *resident executive officer* whose technical training, mining experience and status should be such that he can be charged with and become responsible for the initiation and direction of the coal policy of the operators.

VIII.—UTILIZATION OF COAL FOR COKE

35.—Difficulties of Present Position

It is apparent from the evidence that two problems demand solution before the situation in the Nova Scotia coalfields can be stabilized:

(a)—Continuity of employment for the men;

(b)—Steady operation of the mines, so as to ensure the highest possible economies in operation.

Practically fifty per cent, of the coal disposals of the *Cape Breton* collieries are water borne to the St. Lawrence market, sea transport to which is not open in the winter months. In the absence of access to Southern markets, it is obvious, therefore, that the Cape Breton collieries are largely dependent upon the St. Lawrence markets.

Within the last few years, the competition in that market from low-priced U.S.A. coal mined in the West Virginia area has become very acute—over-development of the American coal mines being a decided factor in this situation; but apart from the question of competition with U.S.A. coal, there is also to be considered the great increase in the use of hydro-electric energy, particularly in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The combined consumption of coal in 1923 in these two Provinces was approximately 18½ million tons (or practically 60 per cent of Canada's consumption), while the coal equivalent of the water power installed is over 23,000,000 tons. These figures are substantial evidence of the extent to which coal has been supplanted by this form of energy. The market for coal in these Provinces is therefore restricted to domestic purposes, railways, gas works, and such industrial plants and processes as still require coal in some form.

36.—Coke for Domestic Purposes

The availability of anthracite from the U.S.A. for domestic purposes limits considerably the possibilities of the sale of Nova Scotia coal in the St. Lawrence markets for household requirements. The Ontario and Quebec consumption of domestic fuel alone is 4,000,000 tons per annum, and in recent years the market in these Provinces has been almost entirely supplied from anthracite importations.

The Dominion Fuel Board, since its inauguration in 1922, has been giving close attention to this problem. The reserves of anthracite in the U.S.A. may be exhausted in thirty-five years, and the quality is seriously deteriorating and the price is rising. Unofficial warning was apparently given in 1921 by the U.S.A. Bureau of Mines to the Canadian Department of Mines that "within a very short time Canada would have to work out her own solution for replacing the anthracite now imported from America."

From the reports and investigations made by the Fuel Board,—in regard to which we had the advantage of evidence from the Secretary to the Board—there is no doubt that a satisfactory coke for domestic purposes can be produced from most of the seams operated in the Cape Breton coal fields, having a heat value equal to U.S.A. anthracite as now sent to Canada. The friable nature of the Cape Breton coal renders the production of a large amount of slack inevitable, disposal of which is very difficult. This problem, would, however, be simplified by the conversion of coal into coke at selected points in Quebec and Ontario, as coal intended for coking has to be reduced to a fine state of division in any case.

An expert appointed by the Dominion Fuel Board to make a report to them on this problem, has drawn attention to the fact that development of hydro-electric power in Ontario has almost reached its limit, and any further expansion will necessitate the erection of a steam plant, probably of 100,000 H. P. capacity, which if supplied with gas for steam raising would involve the erection of coke ovens ample to solve the domestic fuel problem for the Province of Ontario. The Fuel Board agree that coking plants should be established, as set out in the following statement:

PROPOSED NEW BY-PRODUCT COKE PLANTS

City	Coal Carbonized	Coke	Surplus Gas in Millions Cu. ft.	Cost of Plant exclusive of Land
	Tons	Tons	M	$
Quebec	32,900	23,000	220,000	400,000
Montreal	574,000	401,500	4,000,000	2,500,000
Ottawa	78,500	55,100	550,000	1,500,000
Toronto	705,000	494,000	5,000,000	2,600,000
Hamilton	157,000	110,000	1,100,000	2,000,000
Port Colborne	365,000	255,500	2,560,000	2,000,000
London	53,000	37,200	365,000	No figure available
	1,904,000	1,376,000	13,795,000	11,000,000

37.—Co-operation Between Provincial Government and Dominion Fuel Board

We recommend that the Provincial Government should enter into active co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board, for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of an immediate development along the lines indicated. The necessary coal, up to a further million and a half tons, can be obtained from the existing equipment in Cape Breton, and such an extra demand would stabilize employment throughout the year, and add considerably to the working efficiency of the mines. Banking of coal during the winter months could be resorted to, and would not, having regard to climatic conditions, result in any serious depreciation of the value of the coal for coking purposes.

We cannot, however, overlook the potential danger associated with the establishment of equipment or arrangements dependent largely upon Nova Scotia fuel, unless there is a certainty of a continuous and uninterrupted supply. Development along this line would, in our opinion, make it all the more necessary for the parties in the industry to arrive at a settlement of their difficulties in such a manner as would give some assurance of security.

ADDENDUM

By Major Hume Cronyn, K.C.

The commission as a whole did not feel warranted in expressing an opinion on some of the remedies suggested for relief of the coal industry in Nova Scotia.

These remedies touched on matters within both Provincial and Dominion control and of necessity involved a pronouncement on questions which for more than a generation have been the subject of political discussion.

The chairman of the Commission coming as he does from Great Britain and being out of close touch with our past controversies felt that it might be considered an impertinence were he to attempt to pronounce upon problems which must by their very nature be left to the judgment and decision of the people of Canada.

My colleagues, however, have agreed to give me an opportunity of expressing my personal opinion in the following addendum to our report.

As will later appear, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec would be more directly and perhaps even adversely affected by the remedies suggested than would other portions of our country.

As a native and resident of the one, and a life-long admirer of the other, I take the liberty of making this appeal on behalf not only of Nova Scotia but indeed of the well-being of our Dominion as a whole.

It will appear from our report that one, perhaps the greatest, cause of distress and discontent is due to irregularity of employment in the mines. At the moment this statement is being penned there have been further outbreaks of violence in Cape Breton due to lack of employment with the destitution and ill-feeling consequent thereon.

The reasons for unemployment have already been explained, but to my mind that one which overshadows all others is the inability of Nova Scotia coals to compete in the St. Lawrence markets with those imported from the United States. This condition is due to the fact that in certain of the American coal fields, notably those of West Virginia, coal can be produced at a much lower cost than is possible in Eastern Canada. Some of the factors explanatory of this lower cost may be briefly set out:

(1)—The ease with which the coal can be mined and conveyed to the pit mouth.

(2)—The absence of gas and the benefit accruing from natural drainage.

(3)—The many economies possible, due to the fact that submarine mining is unknown, whereas more than half the output in Nova Scotia is mined several miles under the sea.

The marked difference in mining costs due to the above causes enables American coals to be transported, largely by water, from the field named and, after payment of the present Canadian import duty of 50c per ton, to be sold in Montreal and other Canadian markets at prices below the actual cost of production and transportation of Nova Scotia coal.

Most of the remedies suggested and set out below were forcibly brought to the attention of the Dominion Government in December, 1924, by a representative delegation headed by the then Premier of Nova Scotia. It would be a lengthy and perhaps unprofitable task to examine in detail the merits of each; suffice it to say that in my opinion the two first named are those best fitted to bring relief to what is little less than a national calamity.

1st—Federal assistance towards the establishment of coking ovens. This remedy has been fully discussed in section 36 of our report and need not be further elaborated.

2nd—A substantial increase in the import duty on all bituminous coal and anthracite screenings; or, in the alternative, a Federal bounty on coal shipped from the Maritimes to Montreal or beyond, and on coal shipped from Alberta or British Columbia to Winnipeg or Eastward.

3rd—Imposition of duty upon coal imported for steel making and metallurgical processes, or for the production of coke.

4th—The negotiation of a treaty with the United States providing for the abolition of duties on coal by both that country and Canada.

5th—The extension in application, amount and duration of the subvention granted in 1924 whereby the cost of transportation by rail of Maritime and Western coals may be lessened.

As already stated, the establishment of by-product coking plants and the imposition of a higher duty on importations of bituminous coal or Federal assistance by way of bounties appeal to me as the best methods of aiding native industries handicapped by conditions imposed by their nature and geographical position.

The economist may logically ask why an industry which cannot survive competition

should be allowed to exist and consumers in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario may denounce any increase in the tariff as that must inevitably raise the price of bituminous coal. As one whose academic training has been that of the Manchester School I must admit the cogency of both question and denunciation. But there are considerations involved in this problem which transcend cold-blooded political economy or even the losses which may fall on the more thickly settled portions of Canada.

May I attempt in the briefest fashion to outline these considerations.

More than one-fifth of the population of the Province of Nova Scotia are directly dependent upon its coal industries and the subsidiaries thereof and over 12% of the revenues of the Province are derived from the royalties paid on coal mined. After spending weeks on the ground and discussing the question with many residents of the Province in all walks of life I concur in the statement made by the deputation before mentioned that "It is not possible to exaggerate the calamitous consequences to Canada should coal mining in Nova Scotia be permitted to decline."

Let us consider but two of these consequences. We in Ontario are accustomed, if not hardened, to the accusation made in the Prairie Provinces that the East treats the West unfairly but the sense of grievances unredressed which prompts this charge is as nothing to the depth of feeling which exists in the Maritimes against the Central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. That resentment is of old standing and one of its causes is the belief that the Atlantic Provinces were more or less cajoled into Confederation by promises and alluring prospects which have failed of fulfillment. It is indeed not going too far to say that the tie of sentiment which binds Nova Scotia to the Dominion has worn very thin.

If then we of the Central Provinces are unwilling to sacrifice something of our prosperity on the altar of common citizenship to aid, perhaps indeed to save, the main industry of Nova Scotia, we may witness an estrangement of far reaching consequences. For it is not exaggerating the situation to say that the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces are in a frame of mind that insists upon relief from the disadvantages under which they labour.

My appeal then to my friends (if I may so term them) of Quebec and Ontario and through them to the Parliament of Canada is on the highest ground of National unity. Let us, overlooking the pecuniary sacrifices involved, take the necessary measures to safeguard the welfare of our brothers by the sea.

The second calamitous consequence to central Canada which might follow a collapse of coal mining in Nova Scotia will become clear if we but exercise sufficient foresight to discover what will be the probable course of events in regard to the supply of American anthracite upon which to-day we almost wholly depend for domestic heating. As our report sets forth the lifetime of the mines from which we are supplied is limited and their exhaustion is already in sight. At the same time the demand for the American market has enormously increased. In the light of former actions, political and otherwise, and bearing in mind the warnings already given us, we need not be surprised if at some not far distant future an embargo be placed upon the export of anthracite. Should we not then be forehanded enough to protect ourselves against this day of reckoning by so encouraging the development of a native industry as to have available a plentiful supply of that unexcelled substitute, to wit: Canadian coke?

Lest objection be taken that from one cause or another Nova Scotia might be unable to supply the coal or coke necessary for our requirements it is suggested that the increase of the customs tariff or bounty grants should only remain in force so long as it is clear that the supply of the native product is ample for all purposes.

(Signed) HUME CRONYN.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

FURTHER seasonal losses in employment, as reported by employers in industries other than agriculture and fishing, were noted at the beginning of January, 1926, but the reductions were less than on that date of any other year of the record since 1920, and the situation was more favourable than at the corresponding period in the last five years. Reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,708 employers in these industries showed that they were employing 733,175 persons on January 1, this number being less by 46,479, or 6 per cent, than the corresponding figure on December 1. The employment index number (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1920) stood at 89.6 on January 1, 1926, as compared with 95.3 on December 1, 1925, and 83.9 on January 1, 1925, and with 88.7; 86.3; 77.9 and 87.7 on January 1 in 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. The Employment Service of Canada reported a general seasonal decline in the volume of business transacted in December as compared with the previous month, the decline being even more marked than in the corresponding period of 1924. At the beginning of January the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 7.9, as compared with percentages of 5.7 at the beginning of November, and 11.6 at the beginning of January, 1925.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.63 at the beginning of January, as compared with $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.30 for January, 1920; $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced slightly to 163.8 for January, as compared with 163.5 for December, 1925; 165.2 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920; and 191.7 for January, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in January was less than in December, but greater in January, 1925. Six disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 357 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 9,102 working days. Corresponding figures for December were as follows: nine disputes, 1,532 workpeople and 20,903 working days; and for January, 1925, twelve disputes, 731 employees, and 5,526 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

The trial of the fifty-three firms and individuals charged with forming a combine in the marketing of fruits and vegetables in British Columbia and the Prairie provinces opened at Vancouver on January 18 before Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald of the Supreme Court. As each of the defendants was entitled to challenge twelve persons on the jury list there was some delay in empanelling a jury, and the trial was adjourned to January 25 in order that additional talesman might be called. By noon of the next day the jury was empanelled and Mr. J. C. McRuer, K.C. addressed them, outlining the Crown's case, charging a conspiracy on the part of the firms constituting the Nash interests in Canada to defraud fruit and vegetable growers. He emphasized the broker's legal obligation to the grower and contended that the defendants had failed to meet their obligations in that respect, and that, by means of ownership of stock of brokerage firms, jobbing corporations controlled the brokerage business.

Objection by defence counsel to the admission of evidence contained in documents seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police outside the county of Vancouver, unless evidence of conspiracy within the county should be presented, was overruled by the Judge, who held that documentary evidence from outside the province might be admitted if the Crown could show that an overt act of conspiracy had

been committed in British Columbia. The point raised by the defence as to the admission of documents seized by Mr. Lewis Duncan, whose report as commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act led to the present prosecution, was based on a clause in the statute which provides that in no criminal proceedings other than a prosecution for perjury shall any oral evidence given in an investigation under the Act be used against the person furnishing such evidence. Mr. Justice McDonald ruled that documentary evidence received by the Commissioner was admissible.

Government policy on unemployment relief

The policy of the Government in relation to unemployment relief was announced in the House of Commons on January 28, by the Minister of Justice and was confirmed by a letter written by the Prime Minister on the same date to Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, member for Winnipeg Centre, and read by the latter in the House on January 29. The problem of unemployment relief is regarded by the Government as primarily one of local responsibility. The Federal Government is, however, willing, where distress exists as the result of unemployment and the situation reaches a point beyond the control of the municipality, to co-operate with the local and provincial authorities in bearing a share of relief work or other relief measures, depending upon the circumstances of the case. Any requests for assistance by the Dominion Government must, however, come from the municipality through the provincial authorities. The letter of the Prime Minister to Mr. Woodsworth, M.P., above mentioned, is as follows:—

"Replying to the letter received from Mr. Heaps and yourself, dated January 7, in which you ask whether it is the intention of the government to introduce at this session legislation with regard to (*a*) provision for the unemployed, and (*b*) Old Age Pensions, I would refer you, respecting provision for the unemployed, to the answer given in the House of Commons to-day by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe on behalf of the government in reply to a question by yourself, and which indicated the government's intention of carrying out with respect to emergency relief the practice adopted in co-operation with provinces and municipalities in the years immediately following the war. In answer to a question from Mr. Neill, Mr. Lapointe further intimated that it was the intention of the government to introduce at this session legislation with respect to Old Age Pensions.

"You will observe that the statement made by Mr. Lapointe was in accordance with the intimation which I gave to Mr. Heaps and yourself at the time of our interview, following the receipt of the communication herein referred to.

"With respect to amendments to (*a*) the Immigration Act, (*b*) the Naturalization Act, and (*c*) the Criminal Code, which were referred to at the time of our interview, I would say that having since taken up the proposed amendments with the ministers concerned, I feel I am in a position to assure you that legislation on these matters will also be introduced in the course of the present session."

Old age pension bill to be introduced

The Government leader in the House of Commons (the Honourable Ernest Lapointe) announced on January 28 that it was the intention of the Government to submit to the House during the present session a bill respecting old age pensions, based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee which sat in 1924. This committee, in their final report (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, page 580) recommended:—

1. That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons to seventy years of age and upwards.

2. That applicants for pension must be British subjects of at least twenty years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen years' naturalization and twenty-five years' residence.

3. (a) That the maximum rate of pension be twenty dollars per month which will be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn:

(b) That one-half the amount of pension payable be borne by the federal government; the other half, by the provincial governments of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system —the cost of administration to be borne by the provincial governments."

The committee estimated that under such a system there would be approximately 98,841 eligible pensioners, and that if all of these were to receive the maximum rate of pension, namely, twenty dollars per month, the federal government's portion of the total yearly expenditure would amount to $11,860,920. This amount, however, would be reduced by any private income or partial earnings.

Relief for unemployed war pensioners

Formal instructions were issued in January by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in regard to the continuance of the relief hitherto granted to war veterans with a disability of less than 20 per cent. A note on this subject appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December. The following statement prepared by the Department was read by the government leader in the House of Commons on January 20:—

"The situation regarding unemployment relief to pensioners may be summarized as follows:—

In previous years all pensioners, whatever the rating of their war disability, were receiving unemployment relief from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, whether their war disability was or was not responsible for their failure to obtain employment.

In view of the early distribution of the canteen funds' moneys as provided by the statute of last session, it had been found advisable to confine the unemployment relief to those pensioners having a rating of twenty per cent and over, or to those cases where the disability is less,—when the war disability

precluded the pensioner from engaging in employment.

It is however, found that on account of the delay on the part of the different provincial governments in appointing boards of trustees, the moneys of the canteen funds have not as yet been distributed to the different provinces. The situation has brought to the knowledge of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment the existence of several cases of hardship among low rating pensioners and new instructions have been sent to-day to the different units providing that the regulations in force last winter shall continue to prevail during this winter.

Coal mining Commission in New Brunswick

A commission to investigate conditions attending coal mining operations in Minto District was appointed by the Government of New Brunswick early in February. The circumstances leading to the appointment of this commission are outlined on page 95 of this issue, in the section which deals with recent strikes and lockouts. The names of the commissioners were announced by the provincial premier, the Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, as follows:—Messrs. E. R. Teed, Woodstock, N.B., chairman; Luke S. Morrison, Fredericton, N.B.; and George A. Stone, Moncton, N.B.

Racial discrimination eliminated in recent Act

The appearance of discrimination against oriental races was still further eliminated from the Female Employment Act of Saskatchewan at the session recently closed. This act requires the issue of municipal licenses to persons employing women in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments. The history of this legislation was outlined in connection with a legal decision reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (Yée Clun versus City of Regina). The latest amendment extends the protection afforded by the act to all women instead of white women only, as formerly, thus removing the only remaining suggestion of race distinction. Municipal councils, however, are allowed full discretion in regard to the granting or revoking of licenses for the employment of women and their decisions are not to be subject to review by any court. It will be recalled that the judgment in the case above mentioned said in commenting on the attitude of the defendant: "It would be strange if the municipalities to which has been delegated authority of granting such special licenses could now go on and maintain the discriminatory principle which the Legislature had been at such pains to abolish."

The Female Employment Act, as originally passed by the Legislature in 1912 constituted a discrimination against Chinamen and other men of oriental origin by absolutely prohibiting the employment of white women to work in any restaurant, laundry or other place of business, owned, kept, or managed by a Japanese, Chinaman or other oriental person. This enactment was amended in the following year by striking out the words, "Japanese," and "or other oriental person," which left it applicable to Chinamen alone. Subsequently in 1918 the enactment was repealed altogether and a new enactment substituted making the act applicable to all employers irrespective of race.

Co-operation problems C.N.R. shops

Some of the problems arising out of the Co-operation Plan in the shops of the Canadian National Railways are stated on another page of this issue in the paper by Mr. R. A. C. Henry, Director of the Bureau of Economics of the system. The recent establishment of the co-operation plan was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1925, and in previous issues. It is desired that under the plan all the employees may receive their fair share in the benefits resulting from co-operation. Mr. Henry mentions, however, the difficulty of measuring the work performed, for instance, by the employees of the Maintenance of Equipment Department. The measurement of "time production" in railway shops presents harder problems than those in connection with production in manufacture. A committee is now engaged in evolving a plan by which the Company's "Premium Plan" may be extended to branches of the service where no accurate measurements of individual work have been made hitherto. Ultimately it is expected that all the employees will benefit from co-operative management in proportion to their contribution to production.

Purposes of pedlers and hawkers' licenses

Delegations from the retail merchants and "direct sellers" recently gave evidence before a committee of the Saskatchewan Legislature in connection with proposed amendments to the provincial Hawkers and Pedlers Act (The amendments actually made in the Act are outlined on another page of this issue in an article describing the recent labour legislation in the Province). The Hon. Premier Dunning informed the retail merchants that the object of this legislation was not to protect them against their rivals, but merely to reach a class of persons doing business in the province who were not otherwise contributing to the revenue. "You make a mistake," he said, "if you speak of the act as a protection to the retailers. Our concern

is with the contribution of classes of business to the taxation of the province and municipalities."

Certain abuses that have arisen in connection with licenses secured by corporations for their provincial agents have been dealt with lately in court proceedings in Saskatchewan. Such a case was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925. In this case, the company carried on its business in the province only through agents, who solicited orders from door to door and afterwards delivered the goods ordered. The court, in giving judgment, pointed out that all corporations doing business through hawkers and pedlers do so through licensed agents, and that it would be a peculiar conclusion to find that a corporation which paid a tax of $20 a year under The Corporations Taxation Act could send its agents to hawk and peddle through the province without restrictions, while other persons and corporations, who undertake a much heavier burden of taxation, were not so privileged.

Industrial survey of Manitoba

The Industrial Development Board of Manitoba has already compiled reports on natural resources and compiled statistics to serve as basic material for an industrial survey of the province. The material collected also includes a market analysis of the prairie provinces and special reports on the Canadian markets for British and United States products. This Board was formed last year, the Legislature having appropriated $12,000 for a survey of the industrial and agricultural resources of the Province, including the vacant lands available for settlers, water powers, mineral wealth, fisheries and forest resources, and for the purpose of co-operating with the recently formed Winnipeg Development Committee in the carrying out of its programme. The formation of the latter organization was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1925, page 443. It was formed during the preceding winter primarily for the purpose of finding a solution of the problem of unemployment, and the investigations of the members led them to the conclusion that unemployment could only be remedied satisfactorily through the industrial development of the city and province.

Child welfare regulations in Manitoba

The Child Welfare Board of Manitoba recently issued regulations governing the payment of allowances to bereaved and dependent children under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1922 (This Act was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1924, in connection with a proclamation declaring it effective from September 1 of the same year). The new regulations relate to the payment of allowances for the maintenance of bereaved and dependent children of fourteen years of age or under. Applications for such allowances are to be made in the first instance to the Child Welfare Committee of the municipality where the children reside. The committee is to report to the Director of Child Welfare on the result of their investigations, and the Director will report to the Child Welfare Board, the Board in its turn reporting to the Minister of Public Welfare for administrative action. Provision is also made as to the procedure to be followed where no local committee exists. Allowances are granted on the following conditions:—

The children must have been resident in the Province for two years prior to the father's death or confinement in a mental hospital in the Province (Special provision is made for children residing outside the Province at the time of the father's death or confinement, if they have resided for two years in the Province and if they, after the said death or confinement return to the Province to reside with relatives who can provide for them.) No allowance may be granted to a child whose father or mother, as the case may be, is not a British subject at the date of the application for such allowance; nor may any allowance be granted unless there are two or more bereaved and dependent children in the family. In case however of the death of both parents, or the continuous ill-health of the mother, allowance may be granted to a bereaved and dependent child. It is provided however that all allowances shall cease on the removal from the Province of any child or children receiving benefit under the Act; or, if in the opinion of the Child Welfare Board the mother or guardian of the child is guilty of immorality or unable to care properly for such child.

Minimum wages for women in hotels

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba published an order in the *Manitoba Gazette* for January 2, 1926, extending to all portions of the Province Regulation No. 5, governing the occupation of female employees in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands. This regulation formerly applied only to Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon. Complaints outside these centres were usually dealt with on their

individual merits and became matters of local adjustment. Alleged incidents of violation of the terms of the act became so frequent during the past few months that the Board at its last three meetings made thorough investigation and decided to alter their policy to cover the whole province. All the hotel regulations have now been consolidated and now cover all matters incident to the employment. The new regulations became effective from and after January 18, 1926. They are signed by G. N. Jackson, chairman, and Edward McGrath, secretary. The other members of the board are Mrs. Claud Nash and Mr. James Winning.

Sunday work forbidden in paper mills in Quebec

Complaints having been made by the religious authorities at Three Rivers the Department of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec recently conducted an inquiry as to the extent to which Sunday labour was practised in the pulp and paper industry. It was found that large pulp mills, instead of closing on Saturday nights at 12 o'clock continued operations until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. By this practice, the mill avoided having to start again on Sunday night. The system affected three shifts of eight hours each, and the same men were obliged to work on Sunday morning only once in three weeks. The Honourable Premier Taschereau, to whom the matter was referred for decision, confirmed the notification previously given to the paper mills that the Lord's Day Act would be strictly enforced in the Province.

Immigration to be promoted by Dominion Board of Trade

Mr. S. B. Gundy, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, suggested in his address at the annual meeting of the Board on January 25, that the new Dominion Board of Trade should aim in the first place at securing a large increase in immigration. "If the Dominion Board of Trade," he said, "concentrates on immigration and colonization, and forgetting those things which are behind, presses forward to the mark of one million more people advantageously placed throughout Canada, it will more than justify its existence." The plan to establish a Dominion Board was noted in the December issue of this GAZETTE. The conference of Boards of Trade which was held at Winnipeg in November decided unanimously that a Dominion Board of Trade should be organized and a Committee was named which consists of the presidents of the London and Hamilton Chambers of Commerce, Toronto and Montreal Boards of Trade and Montreal Chambre de Commerce, to prepare and submit a plan for organization and finance to the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the Dominion for final ratification.

Civil servants' superannuation in British Columbia

A superannuation Act for Government Employees in British Columbia was enacted by the Provincial Legislature in 1921. This act was described in an article on "Employees' Superannuation in Canada" which appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1924 (page 131). Since the act came into force the superannuation fund has been placed on a solid basis. Eighteen hundred civil servants, scattered through every part of the province and even in the frontier outposts, are now under the protection of the fund. The provincial police are included in the number. The cash on hand in the fund to meet pension charges has grown to $1,043,885. The fund is built up by scaled equal contributions by the government as employer and the civil servants as employees. The gross liability of the province at the end of 1925 for pensions to civil servants was $2,258,497. This amount is compared with the total of $1,768,233 which civil servants would have been eligible to receive if the old system of pensioning off employees were still in force. But at the same time, because of the funding and compounding of the regular contributions, the total saving to the government under the new system reached a total of over $600,000 at the end of 1925.

"Merit Rating" of employers under Workmen's Compensation

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, has announced that the system of "merit rating" is to be introduced in fixing the assessments charged under the Workmen's Compensation Act against the various industries in the Province. Under this system employers with a good accident record pay a lower rate than those with a bad record. The British Columbia Act provides at section 29 that "Assessments may be made in such manner and form and by such procedure as the Board may deem adequate and expedient, and may be general as applicable to any class or subclass, or special as applicable to any industry or part or department of an industry."

"Merit rating" has been in effect in Ontario since 1917, an amendment to the act being passed in that year to provide that "a system of merit rating may, if deemed proper, be

adopted" (section 85 (4). Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is now made according to their accident experience. Where the accident cost exceeds or falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage, a merit rating charge or a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. The report of the Ontario Board for 1921 stated that a maximum difference of 55 per cent of assessment was then made between the employer with a good, and one with a bad, accident experience. Refunds up to 30 per cent were made to the former, and additional charges up to 25 per cent were levied on the latter. For 1920 $311,874 was refunded, and $184,844 collected under this arrangement.

The merit rating system meets the objection sometimes raised against the principle of collective liability of employers under Workmen's Compensation, namely, that the careless employer pays the same rate of assessment as one who takes precautions to avoid accidents.

Mediation Plan for United States railways

A new Railroad Labour Bill is now under consideration by the United States Senate. The bill would abolish the existing Railroad Labour Board and establish new machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes. The railway executives and the organized railway brotherhoods have agreed on the principles of the bill. Under its provisions disputes would first be considered in conference between the parties directly interested, adjustment boards being established by these parties to decide grievances or disputes over the application of existing agreements on wages, hours or conditions, but not to consider changes in those agreements. These boards are similar to the impartial chairmanship arrangements in the clothing trades, and may provide an important influence in keeping the peace. Basic changes would be discussed in the traditional way by conference between unions and managements. To deal with disputes of any sort not decided in conference or by adjustment a Board of Mediation would be created, with power to intervene at the request of either party or on its own motion. It would have no arbitral powers but merely strive to bring about adjournment, and failing that, to induce the parties to arbitrate. This is a revival of part of the machinery existing before the war.

The bill was criticised in the Senate on the ground that the public interest was not protected by a provision that would insure uninterrupted service, and amendments for this purpose were proposed.

Constructive unionism

Mr. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, during a recent visit to Canada in the interest of this organization, stated that a great opportunity for constructive work now lay before the trade union movement in Canada and the United States. The unions could improve craftsmanship, co-operate in eliminating waste and inefficiency in industry, and promote industrial stability. In regard to improved craftsmanship the Pressmen's Union is conducting a large technical trade school as well as an engineering and productive department which constantly aims at increased productivity in quality and quantity. "The greatest possible effort," he said, "is put forth to escape the pain and losses of strikes and lockouts, and every possible effort is being put forth to accentuate the principle of co-operation, peace and constructive industrial development. The Pressmen's Union has in the main removed that costly uncertainty of relationship as between employing printers, the publishers and our organization. There is a sense of security prevalent upon the part of both the employer group and the employee group, and from it has come that renewed energy, interest and affection for the business upon which they are both dependent for their economic standards."

Wage board in South Africa

During 1925 the Parliament of the Union of South Africa passed a Wage Act, which supplements the Industrial Conciliation Act passed in the previous year (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924). The new act as outlined in the *South African Labour Gazette* for October, 1925, provides for the constitution of a Wage Board for the Union to consist of three members with power given to the Government to add two members for any particular inquiry, one to represent the employers and one to represent the employees. In order to expedite the work of the board, divisions of the board may be created for *ad hoc* inquiries, but the proceedings do not become effective except as endorsed by the Wage Board itself. The Wage Board begins to function upon a requisition by the Minister or on the application of a registered trade union or association of employers, or, where no such registered union or association exists, on the application of employees or employers who satisfy the board as to their representative character. The proviso is made, however, that where there exist registered organizations of both employers and employees sufficiently

representative, the Board shall not proceed with any investigation in respect of such trade unless directed to do so by the Minister. The object of this proviso is to empower the minister to insist upon resort to the conciliation machinery before application to the wage board for a compulsory determination.

The act defines the considerations which have to be taken into view by the Board in investigating wage and labour conditions, as well as the subjects upon which the minister may make a determination in accordance with any report or recommendation of the Board. The act further provides for duties of inspection, for the maintenance of certain records, and for a complete system of co-operation between the industrial inspectors of the Department of Labour and the investigations of the Board.

The date of the promulgation of this act has not yet been decided upon, but is not likely to be unduly delayed.

The bill, while in the course of discussion, was subjected to considerable discussion both in Parliament and in certain sections of the press. The principal line of objection has been not so much on the score of wage determination under statutory authority, but rather on account of the particular type of machinery set up by the Wage Act, namely, the imposition on industries of a statutory Wage Board with full powers to make recommendations which may be given the effect of law. It will be observed that the Wage Act expressly protects the machinery of the Conciliation Act, and that the voluntary system is available for every industry desirous of using it. Thus there is kept open a self-governing alternative for industries which desire to avoid wage determination by the Wage Board. It may be recalled that the Industrial Disputes Act provides for the prevention and settlement of disputes between employers and employees, for conciliation, for the registration and regulation of trade unions and private registry offices, etc.

Government unemployment relief in Denmark

With the object of relieving unemployment during the winter, an Act was passed in Denmark on December 1, 1925, for the granting of State loans to municipalities and private undertakings to enable them to carry out work planned to begin before June 1, 1926. The Ministry of Social Affairs is authorized to expend eight million kroner (over two million dollars) for this purpose. The greater part of this sum will be used for building, road repairs and other work of public utility. Private firms may participate to the extent of 2 million kroner out of the total of eight millions for work of an approved nature which admittedly cannot be more suitably undertaken by the municipalities.

Loans granted to the municipalities are to bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum and must be repaid within thirty years. The necessary sums will be advanced from the Central Unemployment Fund, which will receive corresponding amounts of 5 per cent State bonds from the Ministry of Finance. These State bonds are to be redeemed within thirty years, repayments on the loans being received by the Treasury for accumulation in a separate fund intended for the cancellation of the bonds within that period.

The Act further provides that in addition to the grants made under an act of 1924 in aid of expenditure for wages on relief works, grants may be made to help to defray the cost of materials for relief works which are to be put in hand before June 1, 1926. Such grants may not exceed 20 per cent of the cost of these materials, which must be of Danish origin or manufacture. For this purpose, the Central Unemployment Fund is to set aside a sum not exceeding 1 million kroner.

The Director of Dental Services for Ontario announces that the first complete dental clinic in Ontario is shortly to be opened in a large provincial plant employing more than 1,000 men. It is estimated by the dental services that 90 per cent of the industrial workers need dental attention. Moderate prices are to be charged at the clinics which, it is hoped, will be started in various industries.

An old age pension bill which recently passed the Legislature of the State of Washington provides for the pensioning of any person who has attained the age of sixty-five years and has been a citizen of the United States for fifteen years, a resident of Washington fifteen years and a resident of a county in the State five years. The bill has still to receive the assent of the Governor.

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario awarded during the month of January $425,349.23 in benefits, $346,213.29 being for compensation and $79,135.94 for medical aid, as compared with $471,256.85 total benefits during January a year ago, of which $406,940 was for compensation and $64,316.85 medical aid. During the month 4,465 accidents were reported, 24 of them being fatal. The total for December was 5,207, of which 28 were fatal, and the total for January a year ago was 4,042, of which 19 were fatal.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of January was as follows:—

In Nova Scotia, while storms were interfering to some extent with the fishing industry, the catches were reported as good. The logging industry was active, as fairly extensive lumbering operations being carried out this year were progressing favourably. Although the iron and steel industry was inclined to be quiet, other lines of manufacturing, particularly saw mills, were busy. The construction industry in all branches was seasonally quiet. Carriers reported freight as rather heavy, and the activity of winter ports was noticeable.

Profitable catches were reported by the fishing industry in New Brunswick. In the same Province logging was very active and, although placements of bushmen had previously been heavy, some were still being made. Most manufacturing concerns reported activities as favourable. Due to winter conditions constructions was inactive. Transportation companies reported conditions as good, but trade was only fair.

From Quebec it was reported that there was not much demand for farm hands. Logging concerns were still taking on a number of bushmen. Although January generally speaking is a dull month, manufacturing showed no appreciable diminution in activity. In most lines manufacturers were fairly active; the boot and shoe industry in Montreal was reported as improving, but in Quebec was quiet; the textile lines in Montreal and Sherbrooke were busy; and the pulp and paper industry, especially at Three Rivers, was normal. Though satisfactory for the season, work in the building trades was not active. Conditions generally were satisfactory, though the small snow fall was not providing the casual work which would be the case with a heavier precipitation. The City of Quebec seemed to be the least favoured centre in the province insofar as employment is concerned.

From Ontario it was reported that in spite of some unemployment in certain localities employment conditions generally were substantially better than at the same season for some years. Demands for winter farm help were fair. Construction was very quiet, as is always the case in the month of January. From Central and Southwestern Ontario reports indicated that manufacturing was fairly busy and any changes were in the direction of improvements rather than that of curtailments. In Northern Ontario mines, logging operations and pulp and paper mills were all active, although no substantial increases in numbers employed were reported. The customary winter snow shovelling at different points in the Province provided a certain amount of casual work which assisted in relieving local conditions. From practically all centres the prospects for the spring were reported as promising.

Only fair demands for winter farm help were reported from Manitoba, and no shortage of applicants to take this work was in evidence. The construction industry appeared to be very quiet. Placements of workers in the bush continued, though not in especially large volume. All in all, employment conditions in this Province were fairly quiet.

A number of applicants for farm work were registering at the employment offices in Saskatchewan, and, while there was some demand for their services, the agricultural industry was not able to absorb all of those seeking employment in it. The construction industry was all but dormant. Bush workers were in demand and a shortage of suitable applicants in this line was reported from Prince Albert. The customary winter casual work was being notified to the employment offices, but there were plenty of men to care for all such employment. A few districts again reported the usual shortage of female domestic workers.

From Alberta it was reported that the number of vacancies for farm workers was increasing, although there were plenty of applicants to accept the jobs. Building construction was quiet, but some sewer work had been started in Edmonton, partly for the purpose of providing relief to the unemployed. Preliminary reports on the prospects for railway construction work showed that a considerable amount of this would be available early in the spring. Coal mining was quiet. Continuous demands for some men for employment on logging operations were being received. While some unemployment was reported in most centres in this Province, increased placements in regular and casual work where tending to diminish the problem of coping with it.

The demands for men for the logging industry in British Columbia were not heavy and the industry appears to be fairly quiet. Although not increasing staffs, the metal mining industry was fairly busy. From Vancouver Island coal mining was reported as fairly active. Some small construction jobs were proceeding, although as in the other provinces, this industry, generally speaking, is quiet. Some unemployment was reported from prac-

tically every centre, but is was not in exceptional volume for the season of the year and apparently was not showing any tendency toward increasing at a rate deemed to be alarming.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment at the beginning of January, 1926, showed considerable seasonal curtailment, but the losses were the smaller registered at that time in any year since the record was begun early in 1920. The index numbers was slightly higher than on January 1 of any previous year of the record. Employment declined in all provinces, except the Maritime Provinces. In the Martime Provinces very heavy freight traffic caused employment in transportation to increase considerably, but there were losses in manufacturing, logging, trade and construction. In Quebec, the greatest decreases were those of a seasonal character in shipping; manufacturing, construction and logging also recorded reduced employment. In Ontario, manufactures, especially the iron and steel, lumber, food and textile divisions reported the most pronounced contractions, but

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1926	1925		1925	1924	
		January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate	$	155,451,873	253,317,215	216,644,167	134,374,777	186,408,541	186,105,687
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	69,736,042	76,918,288	75,285,662	58,375,502	60,946,487	66,229,498
Exports, Canadian produce	$	84,718,819	175,555,228	140,297,235	75,347,012	124,429,462	118,964,536
Customs duty collected	$	.....	11,670,986	11,770,905	8,233,562	8,882,560	9,328,450
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	3,120,644,757	2,786,635,210	2,230,036,277	2,824,661,224	2,828,726,053
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,898,373,589	1,670,184,404	1,410,002,198	1,708,934,000	1,647,124,234
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	.....	173,891,566	155,303,093	165,672,143	176,561,298
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	.....	1,318,875,483	1,249,622,592	1,237,611,267	1,231,861,390
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	.....	903,259,725	910,697,141	938,711,730	961,349,103
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		127·4	122·6	120·9	102·3	99·9	100·1
Preferred stocks		99·2	98·5	98·8	96·0	94·7	94·4
Bonds		106·3	106·3	106·0	105·2	105·0	105·1
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		163·8	163·5	161·1	165·2	160·9	157·7
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·96	21·87	21·51	21·09	20·90	20·81
†Business failures, number		248	215	163	284	215	204
†Business failures, liabilities	$	2,674,186	3,186,295	2,316,409	4,890,523	4,806,924	2,488,335
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		89·6	95·3	97·1	83·9	90·8	93·0
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*7·9	*5·7	*5·1	*11·6	*9·7	*6·8
Immigration		.....	4,003	5,323	2,007	2,765	5,668
Building permits	$	.....	7,191,830	7,696,099	5,433,204	6,259,942	10,047,273
‡Contracts awarded	$	12,669,000	12,675,000	46,973,000	8,935,000	28,868,000	24,614,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	56,644	54,889	68,535	28,302	22,544	22,994
Steel ingots and castings	tons	68,536	62,353	73,205	27,126	26,239	22,744
Ferro alloys	tons	2,224	3,008	2,094	1,691	1,619	1,373
Coal	tons	.....	1,556,173	1,660,738	1,481,776	1,520,024	1,569,483
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	.....	.....	1,321,156	776,091	505,620	1,100,025
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	176,315,733	225,260,930	127,310,581	214,505,407	191,471,496
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	218,904	253,460	303,194	204,351	199,089	265,109
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,055,921	.....	21,469,505	16,716,468	.....	18,398,647
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,863,602	14,188,504	14,286,131	15,044,405
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	19,818,544	19,294,184	11,896,513	15,690,172	18,100,945
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	14,991,752	13,046,149	11,312,744	11,960,870	12,071,064
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	$	.....	.....	4,051,391,572	2,332,806,026	2,582,904,837	3,572,741,221
Newsprint	tons	.....	.....	131,147	121,420	112,342	111,703
Automobiles, passenger		.....	7,498	8,741	8,301	7,200	5,962
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	119·0	114·7	109·1	111·4
Industrial production		.....	.....	147·6	117·0	115·1	119·5
Manufacturing		.....	.....	130·6	117·7	101·2	111·7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending January 30, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

construction, transportation and trade were also decidedly slacker. In the Prairie provinces construction registered the greatest curtailment but manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade also reported reduced staffs. In British Columbia manufacturing, especially of lumber products, logging and construction showed the greatest losses, while coal mining was a good deal more active.

The trend of employment in all cities was downward. In Montreal, there was extensive curtailment in shipping and manufacturing and construction also released many workers In Quebec, the bulk of the loss was in transportation and construction. In Toronto manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered the most marked decreases, but all industries shared in the downward movement. In Ottawa, there were general though rather slight declines. In Hamilton, the losses took place in manufacturing, transportation and trade. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, the usual closing for inventory of large automobile factories in these cities caused pronounced though temporary reduction. In Winnipeg, construction and manufacturing afforded less employment. In Vancouver, manufacturing, especially of lumber products, construction and trade showed most curtailment.

A review of the returns by industries shows that the largest declines were in manufacturing; iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and tobacco factories registered the greatest reductions within this group, but in non-ferrous metal, building material, leather, pulp and paper, mineral products, and electrical appliance works, there were also considerable falling-off in employment. Construction and maintenance also released large numbers of workers and transportation and trade were also seasonally slacker. Mining as a whole, communication and services reported reduced activity and logging camps also provided work for a smaller number of workers than in the preceding month.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment among local trade unions at the end of December, 1925, was considerably more prevalent than in the previous month, as might be expected at this season of the year when various trades and industries continue to show winter curtailment of operations. For this month returns were received from 1,556 local unions with a total membership of 148,922 persons, 7.9 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 5.7 per cent at the end of November and with 11.6 per cent at the end of December, 1924. Holiday shutdowns and winter seasonal inactivity affected the situation generally throughout the country, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick alone reporting any improvement over November and this was slight. The most noteworthy reduction was in Quebec where 4.4 per cent more unemployment was reported than in November, Ontario following with a 2 per cent decline, and the remaining provinces with lesser contractions than the two former mentioned. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries as indicated by 409 unions with a membership of 43,539 persons was considerably more pronounced than in November, a large share of the reduction being attributable to the holiday period. The most decided slackness was registered among iron and steel workers though the number out of work also increased among cigar makers, metal polishers, printing tradesmen, wood, textile, leather and glass workers, and general labourers. Considerable short time was reported throughout the different trades. A higher level of employment was maintained in the manufacturing industries during the period under review than in December, 1924, there being about 8 per cent change between the two months. The coal mining situation was better than in November in both Nova Scotia and Alberta, and in British Columbia no members were reported out of work. As in November quarry workers in Nova Scotia continued to be fully employed. Extensive contractions were registered in the building and construction trade, 21.0 per cent of the members being idle on December 31 as compared with 12.4 per cent in November. Seasonal inactivity was mainly responsible for the increased unemployment. More employment, however, was reported than in December, 1924, when 24.9 per cent of the members were out of work. All tradesmen in the group with the exception of painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported larger percentages of idleness than in November. Returns from 654

unions of transportation workers with a combined membership of 58,384 persons indicated 4.2 per cent of the members idle as compared with 3.1 per cent in November. Navigation workers reported the greater part of the unemployment though steam railway employees also were slacker. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained unchanged, and teamsters and chauffeurs were fully engaged as compared with an unemployment percentage of 1.1 in November. The governmental and personal service divisions representing 222 unions with 15,265 members, registered a slight change adversely. Retail shop clerks were fully employed. Lumber workers and loggers were much slacker than in November, and fishermen reported no unemployment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives a summary of unemployment as reported by trade unions during the quarter ending December 31, 1925.

Employment Office Reports.

During the month of December, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,390 references to positions and effected a total of 20,523 placements. Of these placements in regular employment numbered 13,239, of which 10,443 were of men and 2,796 of women. The placements in casual employment numbered 7,284. The offices of the Service also received notification of 21,797 vacancies during the period under review, of which 14,510 were for men and 7,287 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 24,822 men and 7,980 women, a total of 32,802. It will be noted that a general decline in the volume of employment generally is shown in Canada when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month as well as with those of December, 1924, the reports for November, 1925, showing 27,211 vacancies offered, 40,668 applications made and 25,796 placements effected, while in December, 1924, there were recorded 23,233 vacancies, 37,187 applications for work and 21,219 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed statement of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1925, and also for the quarterly period September to December.

External Trade.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in December, 1925, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $76,918,288 as compared with $60,946,487 in December, 1924. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $175,555,228 in December, 1925, as compared with $140,279,235 in November, 1925, and $124,429,462 in December, 1924. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $843,699 in December, 1925, and $1,032,592 in December, 1924.

The chief imports in December, 1925, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,874,039; non-metallic minerals and products, $12,337,185, and iron and its products, $12,073,187.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $104,193,568; wood, wood products and paper, $23,565,607; animals and animal products, $18,329,661. In the nine months ending December, 1925, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $438,357,509; wood, wood products and paper at $210,050,187, and animals and animal products at $155,260,697.

Production in Certain Industries.

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in January and in previous months are given in the table on page 89.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the production of pig-iron in Canada in December, 1925, totalled 54,889 long tons, a decline of 20 per cent under the 68,535 tons reported for the proceeding month. For the twelve months ending December, 1925, the total output of pig-iron at 570,397 tons showed a slight recession from the 1924 production of 593,024 tons which in turn marked a decline of 33 per cent from the 880,018 tons of 1923, but it was 49 per cent over the 383,057 tons of 1922. In 1925, the tonnage produced for the further use of the makers, consisted mostly of basic iron and represented 74 per cent of the total as against 61 per cent in 1924. Taking the population of Canada at 9,364,200 persons in 1925, the per capita production of pig-iron was 136 pounds, as against 144 pounds in the preceding year, 216 pounds in 1923, an average of 96 pounds in 1922, and 151 pounds in 1921.

In 1925, Ontario produced 370,000 tons of pig-iron or 65 per cent of the Canadian output as against 70 per cent of the total in 1924. Nova Scotia accounted for the balance in each year. In January, Ontario furnaces produced 20,000 tons of pig-iron and maintained this rate of output in February. In March large rail orders caused an increase in output to 41,000 tons which was also fairly well maintained during the next two succeeding months. In June, production fell to 26,000 tons and in July to 21,000 tons. In October, further rail orders caused an increase to 48,000 tons, the maximum monthly output for the year, after

which production declined to 40,000 tons in November and to 31,000 tons in December. Production in Nova Scotia showed a somewhat similar trend. In January, the output stood at 8,000 tons but rose to 23,000 tons in March and continued at this level until the furnaces were banked about the end of June. In July, there was no production from these furnaces but in August, they were started up again to produce 4,000 tons; the maximum output of 29,000 tons was reached in November; in the closing month of the year production was shaded to 24,000 tons.

In December, the production of ferro-alloys was 3,008 tons marking a slight increase over the 2,094 tons of November. The total for the year was 25,709 tons as against 26,400 tons in 1924 and 28,961 tons in 1923.

Reflecting the lowered output of pig-iron the December production of 62,353 tons of steel ingots and castings marked a drop of 15 per cent from the 73,205 tons made in the preceding month, and was slightly lower than the average monthly output of 63,000 tons for the year. The decline was mostly in steel ingots made for the further use of the producers. The actual figures for December were 60,699 tons of ingots and 1,654 tons of castings while for November 71,495 tons of ingots and 1,710 tons of castings were reported.

For the twelve months' period, 752,695 tons of steel ingots and castings were made; this was an increase of 16 per cent over the 650,690 tons of 1924. This year's output was composed of 733,855 tons of ingots and 18,440 tons of castings as compared with 625,175 tons of ingots and 25,515 tons of castings in 1923. Per capita production of steel in Canada was 180 pounds in 1925, as against 158 pounds in the preceding year, 217 pounds in 1923, an average of 121 pounds in 1922 and 170 pounds in 1921.

A review of the price trend during 1925 shows that iron and its products fluctuated within narrower limits, but at considerably lower levels than in 1924. Based on 1913 prices as 100, the Bureau index was 158.4 in January and 147.3 in December, a decline of about 11 points over the twelve-month period. February at 158.5 marked the high point for the year and November at 147.1 the low point. In 1924, the prices ranged from 168.5 in January to 154.8 in November.

Full statistics of coal production during December are not yet available.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during November was 5 per cent greater than the production of the preceding month, and equal to the average for November in the past five years. The figures were 1,649,686 tons in November as against 1,570,379 tons in October, and an average of 1,642,786 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

Alberta and Saskatchewan were the only coal-producing provinces of the Dominion which showed gains in output in November over the preceding month, while Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan showed increases over the average for the month in the five preceding years. British Columbia's production of coal was just equal to the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during November numbered 29,321 of whom 22,603 worked underground and 6,718 on surface as compared with a total of 27,407 in October, of whom 21,050 worked underground and 6,357 on surface. Production per man was 56.2 tons in November as against 57.0 tons per man in October. During November, the production per man-day was 2.6 tons, as compared with 3.5 tons in October. The tonnage lost (Table No. 5) was largely due to "lack of orders," "absenteeism," and "other causes."

The report from the British Columbia Forestry Branch shows that 176,315,733 feet of timber board measure was scaled in the province in December, 1925. The total amount of timber scaled in the province during 1925 is given as 2,233,715,607 feet.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as given in a preliminary statement, were $19,818,544.67 in December, 1925, as compared with $15,690,171.63 in December, 1924. The gross earnings for the twelve months ended December, 1925, were $183,356,005.52 as compared with $182,502,156.26 in the twelve months ended December, 1924.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The value of the building permits during the month of December, 1925, showed a decline of 6.6 per cent as compared with the preceding month. In comparison however with the corresponding month of 1924, an increase of 13.6 per cent was shown. The total value for December was $7,191,830; for November, $7,696,099, and for December, 1924, $6,333,619.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in January at $12,669,000 as compared with $12,675,300 in December last and $8,934,700 in January, 1925. Of the contenplated new construction in Canada in January, 1926, $4,553,700 was for residential building; $9,814,600 for business building; $2,340,000 for industrial building, and $3,315,800 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

Contemplated new work in January aggregated $20,024,100 as against $42,132,800 in January, 1925. The activity was distributed among the provinces as follows:—Quebec, 33.0 per cent; Ontario, 28.2 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 31.4 per cent; British Columbia, 6.6 per cent and the Maritime Provinces, 7 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January was less than during December, 1925, but greater than in January, 1925. There were in existence during the month six disputes, involving 357 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 9,102 working days, as compared with nine disputes in December, involving 1,532 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 20,903 working days. In January, 1925, there were recorded 12 disputes, involving 731 employees and a time loss of 5,526 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during January, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were four strikes and lockouts affecting 236 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again somewhat higher, the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.63 at the beginning of January, 1926, as compared with $11.56 for December 1925; $10.77 for January 1925; $10.78 for January 1924; $10.52 for January 1923; $11.03 for January 1922; $14.48 for January 1921; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $15.30 for January, 1920; $12.42 for January 1918, and $7.73 for January 1914. The most important increases occurred in bread, flour, and meats including beef, veal, mutton and pork, with less important increases in potatoes, evaporated apples and lard. Eggs, coffee, beans, and cheese were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.96 at the beginning of January 1926, as compared with $21.87 for December 1925; $21.09 for January, 1925; $21.23 for January, 1924; $21.13 for January, 1923; $21.52 for January, 1922; $25.30 for January, 1921; $26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); $19.80 for January, 1918; and $14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel was somewhat higher, due to advances in the prices of coal. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced slightly, being 163.8 for January 1926, as compared with 163.5 for December, 1925; 165.2 for January, 1925; 156.9 for January, 1924; 151.4 for January, 1923; 151.7 for January, 1922; 200.6 for January, 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 233.4 for January, 1920, and 191.7 for January, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component material four of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower, while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced substantially, somewhat lower prices for grains, flour and milled products, rubber, and sugar being more than counterbalanced by much higher prices for potatoes. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products groups and the Iron and its Products group both advanced slightly, the former due to an increase in the prices of cotton and silk, and the latter due to an increase in the price of pig iron. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group also advanced somewhat. The Animals and their Products group declined, mainly because of lower prices for live stock, eggs, butter, cheese and lard. The Non-ferrous Metals group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group also were slightly lower. The Non-metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

More than 400 farmers from Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan attended the annual farming school classes given at Winnipeg in January under the auspices of the Advance-Rumely Thresher Company. The school teaches owners and operators of tractors and threshing machines the fundamentals of design, construction, care and operation. With practical laboratory work under qualified instructors and lectures. The Honourable Premier Bracken, and Mr. J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture of Manitoba addressed the students during the course.

A survey by W. J. Lynch, vice-president of a large contracting firm at Chicago, shows that one of the principal advantages of winter construction was that the more constant employment attracted better artisans and tended to avoid the peak demand of high wages and the scarcity of labour experienced every summer. "There is little, if any, difference in the amount of time lost between winter season and milder season work," Mr. Lynch said. "Delay due to severe cold and heavy snows does not amount to more than a week's time on a building, and equal delays due to rain in the milder season seem to have been overlooked."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts during January was six, as compared with nine in December. The time loss for the month was greater than during January, 1925, being 9,102 working days, as compared with 5,526 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
January, 1926.....	6	357	9,102
December, 1925.....	9	1,532	20,903
January, 1925.....	12	731	5,526

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Four disputes, involving 194 employees were carried over from December. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, and one of the strikes and lockouts commencing during January, terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record four strikes and lockouts as follows: fur workers, Montreal; women's clothing factory workers at Montreal; boot factory employees at Toronto, and moulders at Owen Sound.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, cigarmakers, Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925. During the month information reached the Department that the strike of moulders at Sarnia, which commenced March 3, 1925, had elapsed.

One of the strikes and lockouts commencing during January was against a reduction in wages, and for shorter working hours, while the second one was to secure and maintain union wages and working conditions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during January, one ended in favour of the employees, and the second one was indefinite.

Information was received in the Department, too late for the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of two strikes of clothing workers in Montreal, which commenced November 26, and December 9, and remained unterminated at the end of December, and are included in the table as commencing prior to January.

A dispute, possibly to be regarded as a strike or a lockout, occurred at Campbellford, Ont., on January 4, involving 26 spinners, who were dismissed because they failed to report for work on January 2. It had been previously arranged that the mill would be closed January 2, but owing to a rush order being received, the notice was removed, and orders were given that the spinners were to report for duty unless excused by the foreman. This, however, they failed to do and on reporting for work on January 4, were informed that they had, under the factory rules, automatically forfeited their positions and that they had been replaced by other workers. The employer reported that the spinners were being gradually reinstated.

A dispute was reported at Toronto between the carpenters and hoisting engineers' unions and the employers in the construction of a building, in which ten men were alleged to have stopped work on January 6, when the officials of the union told the men the job was "unfair." The allegations appear to be that the employer was not observing union rules as to wages and working conditions, as he had agreed, but this was denied and it was reported that all the men desired were available.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—This dispute, which resulted in a cessation of work on April 1, 1925, at Montreal, arose out of the failure of the parties to renew an agreement which expired at the end of 1924, remained unterminated at the end of the year, but the majority of the workers secured work in other factories, and the employers replaced the strikers to a great extent. The union had demanded better wages and working conditions than in the previous year. Some employers

agreed to this but others proposed individual agreements with the employees and discharged those who would not sign them. The union then called a strike.

Men's Clothing Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—Twenty-five men's clothing workers were involved in a dispute alleged to be a lockout on November 26, 1925, owing to the dismissal of employees for attending a union meeting. Negotiations were carried on which resulted in work being resumed January 18, the employees being free to join the union, and securing an increase in wages.

Women's Clothing Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—On December 9, 40 clothing workers ceased work against alleged violation of the agreement when the employer opened a non-union branch in the factory under separate management. Pickets were placed on duty and four employees were reported to have been injured and police protection was secured. The dispute remained unterminated at the end of the month.

Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont.—The strike of moulders which began January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages, remained unterminated, there being still nine strikers out with strike pay, but the company reported the strikers had been replaced.

Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.—A strike occurred on January 4, of 290 coal miners against a reduction in wages of about $1 per day, and making a demand for shorter hours. On January 18, work was resumed at the rates and hours in effect prior to the strike pending an inquiry by a Commission appointed early in February by the provincial government.

Boot and Shoe Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A strike of 67 boot factory employees occurred on January 13, against change in wages and working conditions alleged to be in violation of the agreement. In connection with the picketing of the factory, one man was taken into custody for obstructing traffic. An arrangement was made with the authorities whereby two pickets might walk along the street near the factory and inform people of the dispute, but were not to block the sidewalk or molest any person going in or coming out of the factory. This dispute remained unterminated at the end of the month, although the employer claimed to have replaced the strikers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1926

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to January, 1926.			
Manufacturing—			
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	120	3,000	Commenced April 1, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.....	25	325	Commenced November 26, against dismissal of employees for union activity. Settled by negotiations and work resumed January 18. Employees won their demands.
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.	40	1,000	Commenced December 9, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	9	225	Commenced January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during January, 1926.			
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—			
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.....	290	3,480	Commenced January 4, against a reduction in wages and for shorter hours. Miners resumed work January 18, under conditions in effect prior to the strike pending investigation.
Manufacturing—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	67	1,072	Commenced January 13, against changes in wages and working conditions alleged to be in violation of the agreement. Unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925

THE number of strikes and lockouts in Canada recorded in 1925 was slightly greater than in 1924, but less than in 1923 and 1922, which in turn were smaller than in any year since 1916. The number of employees involved was smaller than in 1924, but about the same as in 1921 and in 1916. The time loss or number of man-working days lost, however, was about the same as in 1924, being approximately one and three-quarters million days. This was larger than the figure for 1923, but smaller than in 1922, when the total was nearly two million. Each year since 1921 has been marked by disputes involving large numbers of coal miners for relatively long periods of time, resulting in great time loss, but also by a relatively smaller number of other disputes and by relatively small numbers of employees involved in such disputes. From 1918 to 1921 disputes involving coal miners were relatively unimportant, and although strikes in other industries involved large numbers of employees the time loss was relatively small. Prior to 1919, the year of the Winnipeg strike, which alone with metal trade strikes caused a time loss of two million days, the years of great time loss, 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, and 1917, were marked by coal mining strikes of considerable magnitude.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days time loss is maintained in the Department. During 1925 there was one such dispute, involving 7 employees for 4 hours, making a time loss of 28 hours, or about 3 working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known.

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923 and 1924. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen, in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc.

From the chart showing results of the settlements arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful or substantially successful in 1905, 1906, 1915, 1917 and 1918, periods of steadily rising prices and expanding business, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919, and 1920, years of uncertainty in industry.

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1925.

Disputes in Mining

The mining industry accounted for most of the time loss for the year, about 90 per cent, and also for the largest proportion of the number of employees involved, approximately 80 per cent. This was chiefly due to a single dispute in coal mining in Nova Scotia from March to August. Out of the 14 disputes in the mining industry all were in coal mines, except one, a strike of gold miners in Ontario involving eleven employees for two days.

General reductions in wages of coal miners

were made not only in Nova Scotia but in Alberta and British Columbia, both in the Crow's Nest Pass field adjoining Alberta and in Vancouver Island. The coal mining industry has experienced considerable depression since 1923, and though the union in the United States renewed the contract for 1920 wage rates at Jacksonville, Florida, in the winter of 1924 to be in effect till March 31, 1927, the non-union fields in the United States and all fields in Canada experienced strikes in 1924 and 1925, with wage reductions in many instances.

The Nova Scotia Coal Mining Dispute, March 6–August 10.—The most important dispute was that involving about 12,000 coal miners in various parts of Nova Scotia in a cessation of work from March 6 to August 10, resulting from a proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent. The four employing companies involved, operating mines in Glace Bay and its neighbourhood, at Sydney Mines, at Stellarton and Thorburn in Pictou county, and at Springhill in Cumberland county, were constituents in one holding company and on the refusal of the employees to agree to a reduction, when the agreement should expire in January, 1925, applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The Board was established, but found that it could not proceed, as the statute had recently been declared *ultra vires* by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Board attempted to settle the dispute by conciliation, but failing to do so recommended a thorough investigation by a competent authority. Various proposals were made by the parties to the dispute and by the Provincial Government, but none were acceptable. The cessation of work on March 6 was precipitated by the reduction in operations in certain mines and by the withdrawal of credit at company stores for employees in such mines. The organization of the miners called a "100 per cent strike," as authorized at a district convention at the commencement of the dispute, that is, maintenance men were called out. This was contrary to the practice in coal mining disputes as the parties usually agree that maintenance men shall take care of the mines as long as strike breakers are not employed, and in some cases development work or mining of coal for the mine boilers is provided for. Maintenance work was carried on by officials for some time, but later the mines were picketted and disputes arose, accompanied by disorders resulting in the calling in of the militia by the provincial authorities as provided by the amendment to the Militia Act, following disturbances in 1923. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, p. 576). Mediation of the Minister of Labour, the provincial government and various persons, including the International President of the United Mine Workers of America, failed to bring about a settlement. Following a provincial general election the new government proposed an arrangement which was accepted and work was resumed August 10.

The wage scale of 1923, 6 to 8 per cent lower than that for 1924, was accepted for six months, pending an enquiry by a commission appointed by the provincial government to make a thorough investigation of the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia including its relations with other industries. Early in January this commission recommended that the wage reduction of 10 per cent should be made, but that wages should be adjusted according to the financial results from the coal mining operations and not according to the proceeds from all the industries related. Recommendations were also made as to housing for miners and other conditions.

The report of the commission was printed as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1926.

Coal Mining Disputes in Alberta.—The other principal disputes in coal mining were in Alberta and resulted from general reductions in wages. The signing of the agreement of October 10, 1924, between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, terminating the strike of some 7,000 miners in Southern Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia from April to October, 1924, on the basis of a 12½ per cent reduction in wages, was followed by the closing down of some of the mines affected in the winter months, the operators stating that the mines could not be operated as the wage scale was too high. Certain operators and their employees then broke away from the Association and from the union respectively and entered into separate agreements providing for lower wage scales, the movement spreading eastward from the Crow's Nest Pass field and northward. Negotiations to amend the agreement failed and the disintegrating movement spread during the spring and early summer. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, p. 510). In June the district officers of the union entered into an agreement with the operators in the Red Deer Valley, still parties to it, to reduce the wages about 15 per cent. A large number of miners refused to accept this arrangement, broke away from the union, organized an independent union, and picketted the mines which began to work under it, June 1, 1925. Whether these miners were on strike or not is not clear as the mines in which most of them were employed had not been operat-

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ing for some time and did not attempt to operate. There is, however, little doubt that the dispute curtailed mining operations for the summer. Towards the end of September, the mines opened and the miners returned to work, the new scale going into effect but without an agreement. Subsequently, on November 30, some of them again struck for an increase in wages but returned to work by December 23, without an increase. In the meantime the miners under the United Mine Workers' agreement received an increase of 5 per cent, some receiving 50 cents per day, the agreement being again amended.

The coal mines in the city of Edmonton and its immediate neighbourhood had been operated under an agreement between the operators and a miners' union affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour since September, 1923. These agreements had been renewed in 1924 following an inquiry by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1924, p. 744 and November, 1924, p. 937), and these agreements expired at the end of June, 1925.

A cessation of work occurred involving 400 miners as the operators proposed a wage reduction between 10 and 20 per cent for various classes. The Fair Wage Officer of the Department mediated and secured an agreement for a settlement between some of the operators and their employees at a wage cut of 13 per cent for the contract miners and 10 per cent for the day miners.

This was not accepted by a vote of the miners and the strike continued. During the summer there is little demand for coal and as it cannot profitably be stored there is little mining. In August, when the demand for coal increased, the miners accepted the settlement previously rejected and returned to work on August 26.

Disputes in Vancouver Island.—Wages of coal miners in Vancouver Island had been adjusted according to changes in the cost of living since 1917, the bonus rising from 50 cents per day in the spring of 1918 to $2.10 at November 1, 1920, and being down to about 90 cents by November, 1924, when the arrangement was abrogated, the bonus becoming fixed at about 90 cents. The agreements between the principal operators and the committees of their employees provided that this bonus should be altered according to changes in competitive conditions (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1924, p. 1090). In May, 1925, some of the operators stated that competition from other miner operators compelled them to reduce the bonus by 60 cents per day. At some of the mines this was accepted, at others a modification was made for employees below $4.20 per day, but at Nanaimo the miners went on strike June 5, returning to work on June 13, at the reduction proposed. This cessation of work involved 1,090 miners for seven working days.

Disputes in Manufacturing of Clothing

A large number of the disputes occurring in the various sections of this industry were owing to alleged violations of union agreements, or to maintain existing wages and working conditions. Both in the men's clothing factories and women's clothing factories in Montreal and Toronto a number of strikes occurred to maintain union wages and working conditions or to secure recognition of the union or union conditions as to wages and working conditions. In most cases these resulted in favour of the employees. The two most important of these were strikes to secure recognition of union, with union hours and wages, involving 115 factories and 1,350 employees in Montreal, and 60 factories and 1,200 employees in Toronto, beginning in February and ending in the spring, both being successful. Another dispute causing considerable time loss was in Montreal to maintain union conditions in a men's clothing factory, where the employer after a disagreement with the union alleged to be a violation of the agreement, operated under open shop conditions, replacing the strikers. This strike beginning in August was not called off by the union until the end of October and involved 181 employees for 51 days. In hat and cap factories three disputes occurred to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions and resulted in favour of the employees.

Disputes in Manufacturing of Boots and Shoes

The three disputes in this industry were against new wage scales, containing piece rates which the employees stated would seriously reduce their earnings. In the first, that at Montreal, at the end of January the employees were successful. A similar dispute in the same city shortly after was settled by a compromise. The third occurred at Quebec toward the end of the year and involved over two thousand employees while many more were reported to be indirectly affected. An arrangement was made after two weeks' cessation of work to resume at a partial reduction, the new wage scale to be settled by arbitration.

Disputes in the Fur Manufacturing Industry

One of the most important disputes of the year occurred in the fur factories in Montreal. The agreement under which the factories were operating expired at the end of 1925, and the employees wished to include provisions for better wages and working conditions, with preference in employment for union members. The employers were willing to renew the old agreement but declined to agree to the changes proposed. Negotiations were broken off and the employers, fearing a strike later during the busy season, required their employees to sign individual agreements for the balance of the year. Some who refused were dismissed and the union called a general strike in all shops not under the union agreement. The picketting which ensued resulted in some arrests on charges of intimidation and assault, the trials being postponed with the accused out on bail. From time to time the employers replaced the strikers, and the latter in turn secured work in other shops, but at the end of the year there were still 420 on strike and receiving strike pay.

Disputes in Iron and Steel Manufacturing

The four disputes in this industry involved moulders in strikes against reductions of wages, five per cent in three cases and 10 per cent in the fourth. In one case a compromise at 2½ per cent was effected, but in the other cases the strikers were replaced. In the dispute at Owen Sound nine of the strikers were still out at the end of the year.

Disputes in the Fishing Industry

The two disputes in this industry occurred in the salmon fisheries on the Frazer River at New Westminster, B.C., the one in the spring and the other in the autumn, over the rates to be paid by the canners for certain varieties of fish. In each case a compromise was reached and work was resumed after a week's loss of time.

Disputes in Building

A number of the disputes during the year were caused by disagreements as to union jurisdiction. The two strikes of plasterers arose out of the differences between the two unions in which plasterers may be members in various localities, the settlement reached in 1911 being no longer satisfactory to both parties. This dispute affected plasterers in a number of cities in the United States and was finally referred to arbitration, existing conditions to remain undisturbed in the meantime. In the dispute at Kingston the two unions agreed to let the matter drop, and in the dispute at Toronto the building at which it occurred was finished before a settlement was reached. The dispute involving stone masons at Kingston was in regard to whether stone masons or stone cutters should do certain work, and after one day a settlement was reached. In the eight disputes regarding changes in wages and hours, the employees were not successful in four cases, but were partially successful in two and secured their demands in two cases. In the two strikes at Kingston against the employment of alleged labourers to do the work of mechanics the employees were substantially successful.

Disputes in Water Transportation

The three disputes in this industry involved Chinese employees on boats trading from British Columbia ports. In the first case the men stopped work because a bonus to which they had become accustomed had not been paid, but on its payment they returned to work. In the next case the men refused to work before reaching a Canadian port and were taken into custody. Upon the arrival of the boat at Victoria the men were charged with a violation of the Merchant Shipping Act, in not living up to the contract signed at Vancouver some months before. They were sentenced to imprisonment for 60 days and at the end of the term were deported to China. The men asked for wage increases, but it was also stated that the refusal to work was in conformity with instructions from the organization in China to which they belonged, which had called a strike of seamen on all British ships. The third strike of Chinese seamen occurred before reaching the port at New Westminster, and the men were taken into custody there and prosecuted at Vancouver for violation of the Merchant Shipping Act. They were said to be acting on orders from the organization at Shanghai and in sympathy with the strike of seamen there, and were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and then to be deported.

Analysis of Statistics

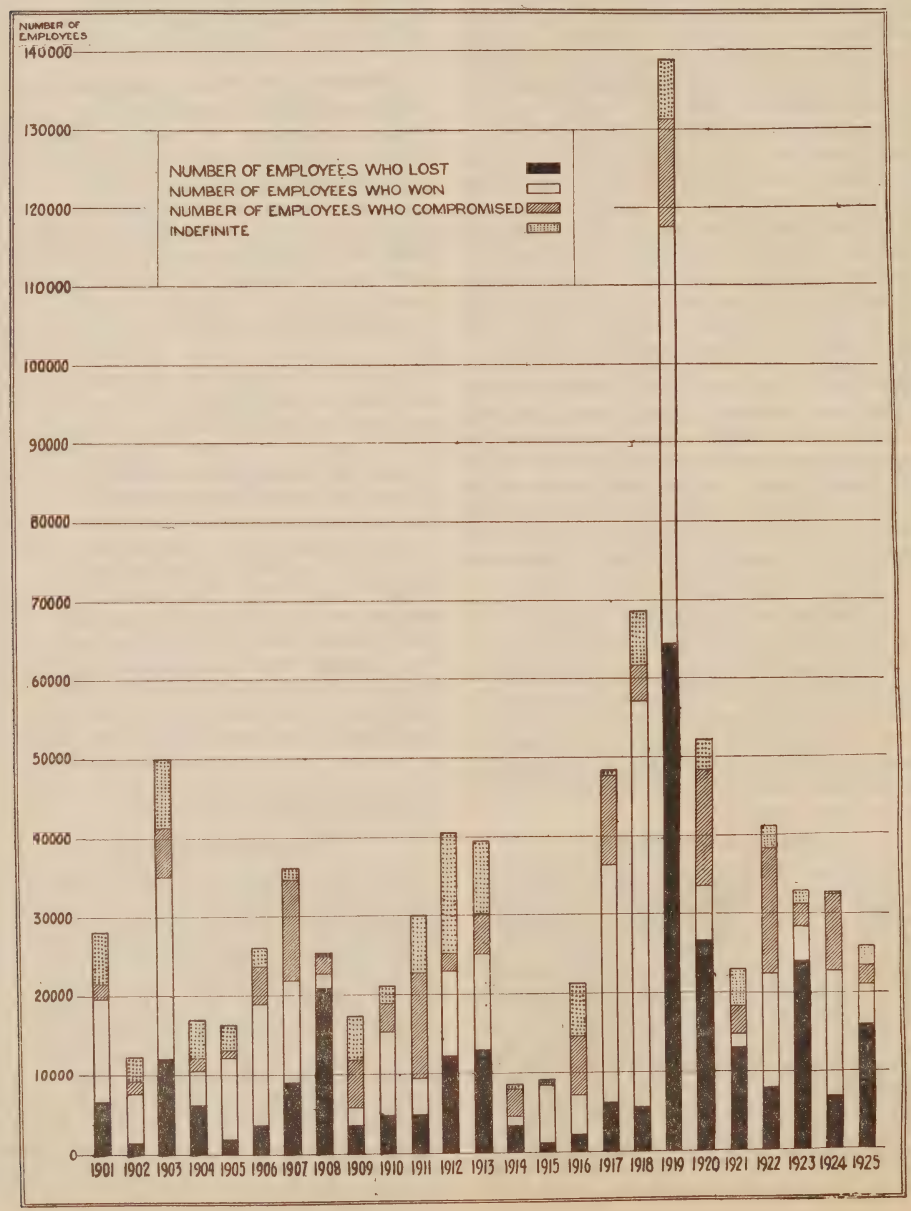
Table II analyzes the disputes during the year by the number of employees involved, showing only one dispute involving more than 10,000 employees (the coal mining dispute in Nova Scotia), which, however, caused a time loss of nearly a million and a half working days, about 85 per cent of the total for the year. There was one dispute involving between 1,500 and 2,500 employees, namely, boot factory employees at Quebec in November. It appears that 28 out of the 83 in existence during the year involved less than 25 employees each, and that 67 disputes involved less than 250 employees each, and that these

resulted in comparatively little time loss, 3.4 per cent of the total for the year. It appears, therefore, that apart from a few important strikes the year has been marked by a number of disputes involving relatively small numbers of employees for short periods of time.

Table III gives an analysis by time loss and bears out the indication of the preceding paragraph that most of the disputes for the year resulted in relatively little time loss, most of this being due to the one dispute.

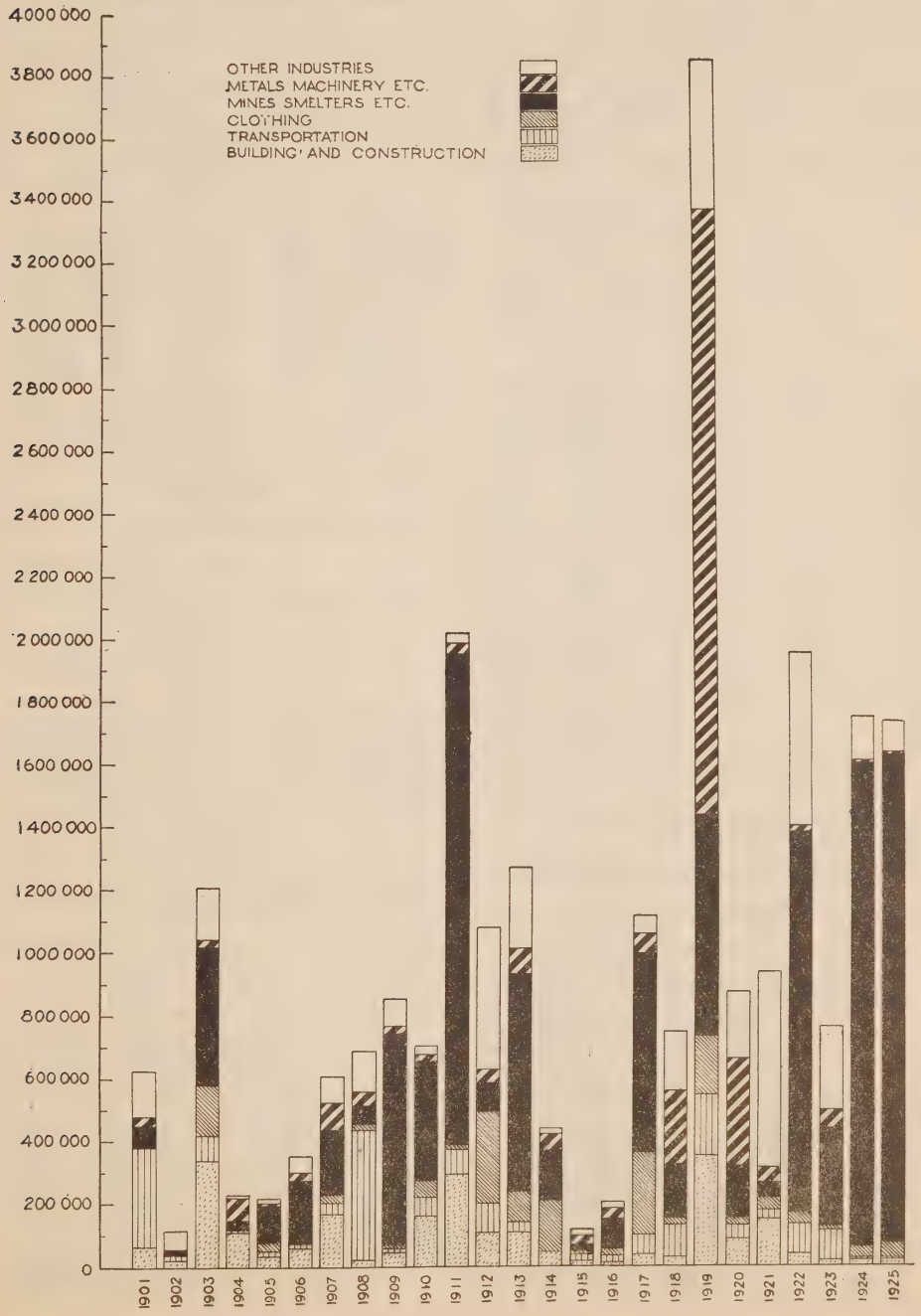
Table IV, an analysis by duration, shows that 26 out of 83 lasted less than five days,

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1925



and that 59 lasted less than 30 days. The ten disputes lasting over 30 days (outside of those unterminated at the end of the year or not definitely ended during the year), included over half of the employees involved and resulted in 90 per cent of the time loss for the

TIME LOSS IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR 1901-25



year, including in addition to the coal mining dispute in Nova Scotia, three in Alberta, cigarmakers in Montreal, fur workers in Montreal and Toronto, several in clothing workers, one of papermakers, one of printers, two of moulders and one of upholsterers.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows Nova Scotia to have had the smallest number of disputes but the largest number of employees and greatest amount of time loss, owing to the great coal mining dispute. In Quebec there was almost the largest number of disputes, with a large number of employees and over 100,000 days' time loss, due chiefly to the disputes involving fur workers, clothing workers and boot factory employees. Ontario had the largest number of disputes, 25,

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
Total	2,998*	2,884	16,916*	861,485*	24,862,845

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
10,000 and over	1	1·2	11,463	1,478,727	84·8
5,000 and under 10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,500 and under 5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500 and under 2,500	1	1·2	2,100	27,300	1·6
1,000 and under 1,500	4	4·9	4,871	53,239	3·0
500 and under 1,000	1	1·2	630	3,780	0·2
250 and under 500	9	10·9	2,952	123,491	7·0
100 and under 250	15	18·0	2,195	28,655	1·7
50 and under 100	12	14·4	777	7,016	0·4
25 and under 50	12	14·4	413	7,057	0·4
Under 25	28	33·8	395	14,731	0·9
Total	83	100·0	25,796	1,743,996	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
100,000 days and over	1	1·2	11,463	1,478,727	84·8
50,000 and under 100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000 and under 50,000	3	3·6	2,880	105,037	6·0
10,000 and under 25,000	6	7·2	4,632	89,148	5·1
5,000 and under 10,000	1	1·2	1,090	7,630	0·5
2,500 and under 5,000	6	7·2	1,442	20,332	1·2
1,500 and under 2,500	11	13·2	1,583	22,764	1·3
1,000 and under 1,500	8	9·7	725	9,819	0·6
500 and under 1,000	6	7·2	375	4,024	0·3
250 and under 500	8	9·7	375	2,963	0·1
100 and under 250	14	16·9	793	2,663	0·1
Under 100	19	22·9	438	889	0·0
Total	83	100·0	25,796	1,743,996	100·0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY DURATION

Period of Duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Under 5 days	26	31·3	1,472	3,227	0·2
5 days and under 10	14	16·9	3,569	25,185	1·4
10 days and under 15	6	7·2	2,590	33,646	2·0
15 days and under 20	6	7·2	340	6,035	0·4
20 days and under 30	7	8·4	1,485	23,347	1·3
30 days and over	10	12·1	14,108	1,570,297	90·0
Unterminated or indefinite	14	16·9	2,232	82,259	4·7
Total	83	100·0	25,796	1,743,996	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	3	3·6	11,487	1,478,802	84·8
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	23	27·7	5,513	117,277	6·8
Ontario	25	30·0	2,738	38,494	2·2
Manitoba	4	4·9	122	532	0·0
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta	14	16·9	3,200	89,756	5·1
British Columbia	14	16·9	2,736	19,135	1·1
Total	83	100·0	25,796	1,743,996	100·0

with about half as many employees involved as Quebec, but not a very great amount of time loss. Alberta and British Columbia had each 14 disputes, involving about 3,000 employees in each province, there being more time loss in Alberta, as the three coal mining strikes were somewhat prolonged. In British Columbia most of the disputes were in building but were not prolonged.

Table VI gives an analysis by industries. The largest number of disputes in a group appears in clothing manufacturing, 19 or 22.9 per cent of all in existence during the year, the mining and building groups coming next, none of the other groups showing many. The largest number of employees, about 60 per cent and 90 per cent of the time loss for the year appear in the mining group. A discussion of the principal disputes in each group appears in the introductory paragraphs.

Table VII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that 56 disputes or nearly 70 per cent of all were settled by negotiations between the parties, 6 were settled by mediation of outside parties, in one there was a return on employers' terms, in 15 the strikers or locked out employees were replaced, and there were five unterminated or indefinite. None were settled by arbitration or by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. In the coal mining dispute in Nova Scotia and the boot factory employees' dispute in Quebec, while resumptions of work were brought about by mediation, with partial changes in wages, the matters at issue were left to boards of inquiry.

Table VIII gives the statistics by months for the past six years. It shows that disputes are greatest in May or June of each year and tend to become less toward the end of the year. The relatively great time loss shown since 1921 is due mainly to the occurrence of widespread coal mining strikes, lasting for some months, except that in 1923, which lasted less than one month.

Table IX, an analysis by causes and results, indicates that out of 83 disputes in existence, five were unterminated or not definitely settled, 35 ended in favour of the employees, these involving nearly 5,000 employees out of about 25,000; 26 ended in favour of employees, these involving 15,000 employees, one dispute involving over 10,000; 17 ended as a compromise or with employees partially successful, these involving 2,391 employees.

Table X gives the list of disputes in existence during the year, with details as to dates, numbers involved, causes, etc. This table

[Continued on page 113]

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
AGRICULTURE					
LOGGING					
FISHING AND TRAPPING	2	2·4	980	5,880	0·4
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	14	16·9	15,555	1,571,88	1 90·1
MANUFACTURING—					
Vegetable foods	3	3·6	65	448	0·0
Tobacco and liquors	1	1·2	7	655	0·0
Rubber products					
Other vegetable products					
Animal foods					
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)	3	3·6	2,307	29,903	1·7
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)	2	2·4	436	48,965	2·9
Textiles					
Clothing, including knitted goods	19	22·9	3,607	51,896	3·0
Saw and planing mill products	2	2·4	144	1,184	0·1
Other wood products	2	2·4	359	3,789	0·3
Pulp and paper products	1	1·2	32	1,153	0·1
Printing and publishing	2	2·4	40	2,025	0·1
Iron, steel and products	4	4·9	75	6,776	0·4
Other metal products					
Non-metallic mineral products					
Chemical and allied products					
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.	3	3·6	210	3,974	0·2
CONSTRUCTION—					
Buildings and structures	13	15·7	1,026	8,918	0·5
Canal, harbour and waterway					
Highway and bridge construction					
Railway construction	3	3·6	278	1,334	0·0
Shipbuilding	2	2·4	352	4,344	0·2
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction					
Miscellaneous construction	1	1·2	170	510	0·0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—					
Steam railways					
Electric railways					
Water transportation	3	3·6	75	214	0·0
Local transportation					
Storage					
Telegraphs and telephones	1	1·2	6	21	0·0
Express					
Electricity and gas					
Miscellaneous					
TRADE					
FINANCE					
SERVICE—					
Public administration, including water service					
Recreational					
Custom and repair					
Personal and domestic	2	2·4	72	126	0·0
MISCELLANEOUS					
Total	83	100·0	25,796	1,743,996	100·0

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Returned on employers' terms		Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite or unterminated)		Total	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
AGRICULTURE																
LOGGING																
FISHING AND TRAPPING	2	980													2	980
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING	12	3,692	2 (a)	11,863											14	15,555
MANUFACTURING:—																
Vegetable foods	1	51	1	9					1	5					3	65
Tobacco and liquors											1	7			1	7
Rubber products																
Other vegetable products																
Animal foods																
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)	2	207	1 (a)	2,100											3	2,307
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)											1	16	1	420	2	436
Textiles																
Clothing, including knitted goods	14	3,282									3	260	2	65	19	3,607
Saw and planing mill products	1	130									1	14			2	144
Other wood products			1	250							1	109			2	359
Pulp and paper products	1	32													1	32
Printing and publishing	1	21											1	19	2	40
Iron, steel and products	1	26									2	28	1	21	4	75
Other metal products																
Non-metallic mineral products																
Chemical and allied products																
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.	2	169									1	41			3	210
CONSTRUCTION:—																
Buildings and structures	11	855									2	171			13	1,026
Canal, harbour, waterway																
Highway and bridge construction															3	278
Railway construction	3	278													2	352
Shipbuilding	2	352														
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction																
Miscellaneous construction			1	170											1	170
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—																
Steam railways																
Electric railways																
Water transportation	1	35									2	40			3	75
Local transportation																
Storage																
Telegraphs and telephones	1	6													1	6
Express																
Electricity and gas																
Miscellaneous																

TRADE																		
FINANCE																		
SERVICE:—																		
Public administration, including water service																		
Recreational																		
Custom and repair																		
Personal and domestic	1	54											1	18			2	72
MISCELLANEOUS																		
Total	56	10,170	6 (*a*)	14,392					1	5	15	704	5	525	83	25,796		

(*a*) In one dispute in mining and one in boot manufacturing the settlement provided for reference of the dispute to boards of inquiry.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1925, BY MONTHS

Month	Disputes in existence						Number of employees affected						Time loss in working days					
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
January	35	23	22	18	13	12	2,800	1,765	3,435	2,852	14,294	731	35,535	30,646	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526
February	25	31	24	20	17	14	2,345	2,906	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066	30,920	36,361	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013
March	28	32	20	19	13	15	4,116	3,468	2,569	1,533	827	11,891	39,027	55,502	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400
April	48	29	26	27	16	13	6,899	4,453	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149	75,445	63,480	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949
May	79	56	31	39	14	19	13,856	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	159,072	175,889	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229
June	66	50	25	28	26	23	15,793	10,239	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761	185,732	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594
July	59	41	21	23	19	21	10,016	9,413	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458	137,841	92,891	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976
August	30	31	25	20	16	20	4,840	3,442	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430	74,366	73,273	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524
September	29	26	23	18	9	14	2,806	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297	28,330	59,849	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553
October	21	17	18	16	7	8	6,168	1,897	3,240	2,322	8,023	705	72,893	46,036	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142
November	14	18	14	15	3	11	2,295	3,354	2,036	2,237	353	3,925	27,269	73,149	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187
December	21	18	15	13	3	9	1,822	3,759	2,950	2,446	125	1,532	20,324	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903
Year	285*	145*	85*	91*	73*	83*	52,150*	22,930*	41,050*	32,868*	32,494*	25,796*	886,754	956,461	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1925, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Employees affected	Time loss in working days
WAGES:—																				
Increase in wages	4	3	493	3,299	8	15	1,946	23,475	6	48	512	6,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	66	2,951	32,837
Decrease in wages	5	6	483	5,597	9	16	13,332	1,536,715	4	82	1,110	23,134	2	15	2,121	31,239	20	119	17,046	1,596,685
Increase in wages and shorter hours	2	8	163	1,511	1	1	160	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	323	2,951
Increase in wages and other changes	2	2	207	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	450	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	657	2,432
HOURS OF LABOUR:—																				
Shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	18
Longer hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS	4	15	365	2,797	1	1	6	21	1	1	250	3,500	1	75	420	47,222	7	92	1,041	53,540
UNIONISM:—																				
Recognition of union	1	1	54	108	1	1	16	1,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	70	1,851
Employment of non-unionists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of employees for union activity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	750	1	1	25	750
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	39	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	39	436
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	11	189	2,960	34,073	3	3	243	13,613	1	1	30	54	1	1	40	760	16	194	3,273	48,500
Other union questions	1	1	15	1,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	1,135
AGAINST DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES (*a*)	4	4	201	597	1	1	70	2,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	271	2,609
AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SYMPATHETIC	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	48
UNCLASSIFIED (*b*)	1	6	51	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	51	204
Total	35	235	4,992	50,053	26	40	15,807	1,579,085	17	143	2,391	34,887	5	92	2,606	79,971	83	510	25,796	1,743,996

(*a*) Other than in connection with union questions.
(*b*) Strike of bakers against an increase in the price of bread.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Fishermen (salmon)	New Westminster and vicinity, B.C.	Against a reduction in wages, price per fish.	Negotiations	Partial reduction	May 11	May 18	75	630	3,780	6
Fishermen	New Westminster, B.C.	For increase in wages, price per fish.	Negotiations	Partial increase	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	.....	350	2,100	6
							75	980	5,880	
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—										
Coal miners	Canmore, Alta.	For increase in wages (contract rates) to two men.	Negotiations (*c*)	Partial increase	Nov. 10	Nov. 26	1	250	3,500	14
Coal miners	Coalhurst, Alta.	Against reduction in in wages.	Negotiations	Reduction averaging 15 per cent.	April 3	June 8	1	270	14,460	54
Coal miners	Coalhurst, Alta.	For increase in wages of 10 per cent.	Negotiations	Increase of 7 per cent	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	1	65	65	1
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	Against discharge of employee for alleged incompetence.	Negotiations	Employee reinstated	Dec. 29, 1924	Jan. 10, 1925	1	30	330	11
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	For changes in working conditions.	Negotiations	Working conditions improved.	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	1	90	180	2
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	Against discharge of employee.	Negotiations	Employee reinstated	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	1	110	220	2
Coal miners	Drumheller and Wayne, Alta.	Against reduction in wages averaging 15 per cent.	Negotiations	Returned on employers' terms.	June 1	Sept. 26	5	360	30,515	99
Coal miners	Drumheller and Wayne, Alta.	Increase in wages of 50 cents per day.	Negotiations	Returned on employers' terms.	Nov. 30	Dec. 23	8	1,231	17,187	20
Coal miners	Edmonton, Alta.	Against changes in conditions reducing earnings.	Negotiations	Previous conditions restored.	Feb. 17	Feb. 21	1	45	225	5
Coal miners	Edmonton, Alta.	Against reduction in wages of 13 per cent.	Negotiations	Previous conditions restored.	April 20	April 22	2	140	420	3
Coal miners	Edmonton, Alta.	Against reduction in wages of 20 and 10 per cent.	Mediation of officer of Department of Labour.	Accepted reduction of 13 and 10 per cent.	July 1	Aug. 25	5	400	18,400	46
Coal miners	Nanaimo, B.C.	Against reduction in wages of 60 cents per day.	Negotiations	Returned on employers' terms.	June 5	June 13	1	1,090	7,630	7
Coal miners	Nova Scotia	Against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Mediation of Premier of Nova Scotia.	Men accepted reduction of from 6 to 8 per cent, pending Commission inquiry (*d*).	Mar. 6	Aug. 10	4	11,463	1,478,727	129
Miners (gold)	South Porcupine, Ont.	Against discharge of employee.	Negotiations	Employee reinstated	May 24	May 26	1	11	22	2
							33	15,555	1,571,881	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—*Continued*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
MANUFACTURING—										
Vegetable foods:										
Bakers	Montreal, Que.	Against increase of one cent in price of bread.	Negotiations	Previous price restored.	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	6	51	204	4
Bakers	Winnipeg, Man.	Against reduction of $5 per week.	Conciliation	Previous rates restored.	Feb. 21	Mar. 19	1	9	198	22
Bakers	Winnipeg, Man.	Increase in wages of $3 per week.	Returned to work on employers' terms.	Previous rates restored.	Mar. 28	April 10	2	5	46	10
							9	65	448	
Tobacco and Liquors:										
(*a*) Cigarmakers	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction in wages of $1 and $2 per thousand.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 24	Sept. 30	1	7	655	159
							1	7	655	
Boots and Shoes:										
Boot factory employees	Montreal, Que.	Against new piece rates alleged to reduce earnings 50 to 75 per cent.	Negotiations	Previous rates restored.	Jan. 26	Feb. 7	1	200	2,400	12
Boot factory employees	Montreal, Que.	Re-adjustment of wage scale downward.	Negotiations	Men partially successful.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	1	7	203	29
Boot factory employees	Quebec, Que.	Against reduction in wages of 20 per cent.	Mediation of Bishop of Quebec.	Employees resumed work at a partial reduction pending final settlement by Arbitration.	Nov. 16	Nov. 30	14	2,100	27,300	13
							16	2,307	29,903	
Fur and Leather Products (other than boots and shoes)										
(*b*) Fur workers	Montreal, Que.	Failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements.	Unsettled at end of 1925.	(*c*)	April 1 and May 27.	.....	75	420	47,222	229
Fur workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure recognition of the union.	Replacement of strikers by other workers.	In favour of employers.	Feb. 20	Sept. 19	1	16	1,743	177
							76	436	48,965	

Clothing (including knitted goods):										
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Against discharge of employees.	Replacement of strikers by other workers.	In favour of employers.	Dec. 2, 1924	Feb. 28, 1925	1	70	2,012	50
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	To establish a 44-hour week and collective bargaining.	Negotiations	Demands granted	Feb. 3	May 19	115	1,350	12,450	35
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure recognition of the union, increased wages and changes in working conditions.	Negotiations	Demands granted	Feb. 5	April 30	60	1,200	15,972	72½
Hat and cap factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for equal division of work during slack season.	Negotiations	Demands granted	Feb. 10	June 17	1	15	1,135	106
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against sending work to non-union shops.	Negotiations	Demand granted	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	1	32	32	1
Women's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged violation of agreement as to overtime.	Negotiations	Demand granted	May 9	June 15	2	100	2,800	28
Hat and cap factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure recognition of the union.	Negotiations	Demand granted	June 16	Sept. 24	12	195	2,322	85
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Alleged violation of agreement by sending work to non-union shops.	Negotiations	Employer to abide by agreement.	July 27	July 29	1	40	80	2
Hat and cap factory workers	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations	Demands granted	July 29	Aug. 18	7	73	1,241	17
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Against discharge of employees.	Negotiations	Employees reinstated.	July 28	July 28	1	50	25	½
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Alleged violation of agreement by sending work to non-union shops.	Negotiations	Employer to abide by agreement.	July 29	July 31	1	100	200	2
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure recognition of the union, increased wages and 30 per cent and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	Accepted increase of 15 per cent, and other demands granted.	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	1	37	222	6
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Replacement of strikers by other workers.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 17	Oct. 26	1	181	10,679	59
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Alleged violation of agreement by sending work to non-union shops.	Negotiations	Employer to abide by agreement.	Oct. 2	Nov. 23	1	18	774	43
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	To secure recognition of the union.	Negotiations	Demand granted	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	1	22	55	2½
Tailors, custom, women's clothing	Toronto, Ont.	To secure increased wages for piece work.	Replacement of strikers by other workers.	In favour of employers.	Nov. 16	Dec. 5	1	9	162	18
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	To maintain recognition of the union.	Negotiations	Demand granted	Nov. 25	Nov. 30	1	50	225	4½
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Against dismissal of employees for union activity.	Unsettled at end of 1925.	.....	Nov. 26	.....	1	25	750	29
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, Que.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Unsettled at end of 1925.	.....	Dec. 9	.....	1	40	760	19
							210	3,607	51,896	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—*Continued*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
MANUFACTURING—*Concluded.*										
Saw and planing mill products:										
Shingle sawyers	New Westminster, B.C.	To secure an increase in wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	1	14	14	1
Tie peelers	Edmonton, Alta.	To secure an increase of 1½ cents per tie.	Negotiations	Accepted increase of ½ cent per tie.	June 26	July 8	1	130	1,170	9
							2	144	1,184	
Other wood products:										
Carpenters and machine operators (sash and door).	Montreal, Que.	Against a reduction in wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	April 24	May 19	1	109	2,289	21
Furniture factory employees	Hanover, Ont.	To secure a signed agreement involving increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the unions.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Employees returned to work without giving up membership in unions. At previous wages and working conditions.	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	8	250	1,500	6
							9	359	3,789	
Pulp and paper products:										
Papermakers	Fort William, Ont.	To secure renewal of agreement without changes in working conditions.	Negotiations	Demands granted	May 20	Aug. 5	1	32	1,153	64
							1	32	1,153	
Printing and publishing:										
Printing pressmen (news)	Vancouver, B.C.	Objected to a change of hours.	Negotiations	In favour of employers.	May 23	May 26	1	21	21	1
Printing compositors and stereotypers (news).	Edmonton, Alta.	Against a reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	New employer took over plant.	Previous rates restored.	June 19	Dec. 2	1	19	2,004	138
							2	40	2,025	
Iron, steel and products:										
Moulders (foundry)	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against a reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	Unsettled at end of 1925.	(*e*)	Jan. 19		1	21	3,939	291
Moulders (foundry)	Hamilton, Ont.	Against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 30	Aug. 31	1	22	2,050	179
Moulders (foundry)	Wingham, Ont.	Against a 5 per cent reduction in wages.	Negotiations	Accepted a decrease of 2½ per cent.	Feb. 9	Feb. 28	1	26	468	18
Moulders (foundry)	Sarnia, Ont.	Against a 5 per cent reduction in wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 3	May 31	1	6	319	74
							4	75	6,776	

Miscellaneous products:										
Trunk, valise and suitcase makers	Montreal, Que.	Against a reduction in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.	Negotiations	Previous conditions restored.	Feb. 19.	Feb. 25.	1	115	575	5
Trunk makers	Montreal, Que.	Against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.	Negotiations.	Accepted a decrease of 5 per cent.	May 22.	June 4.	1	54	486	9
(*a*) Upholsterers	Montreal, Que.	To secure improved working conditions.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	June 27.	Oct. 31.	1	41	2,913	106
							3	210	3,974	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and structures:										
Bricklayers	Toronto, Ont.	Against a reduction in wages from $1.25 to $1.12½ per hour.	Negotiations	Accepted $1.12½ per hour.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 17.	1	5	70	14
Painters and paperhangers	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure an increase in wages from 75 cents to 90 cents per hour and a shorter working week.	Negotiations	Accepted 81¼ cents per hour and working hours reduced from 48 to 44.	March 2.	March 20.	12	70	1,120	16
Plasterers	Kingston, Ont.	Union jurisdiction.	Negotiations	Compromise	Mar. 3.	Mar. 11.	1	11	83	7½
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure a minimum rate of $7 per day.	Negotiations	Majority of workers secured $7 rate.	May 1.	May 11.	30	185	1,480	8
Carpenters	Windsor, Ont.	To secure an increase of 12½ cents per hour, from $1.00 to $1.12½.	Negotiations	Returned on employers' terms.	June 1.	June 11.	.....	400	3,400	8½
Plasterers	Toronto, Ont.	Union jurisdiction.	Negotiations	Compromise	June 8.	July 9.	1	13	338	26
Carpenters, painters and plumbers	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of labourers to do mechanics' work.	Negotiations	Compromise	July 2.	July 7.	1	30	54	4
Carpenters and labourers	Quebec, Que.	To secure an increase of 10 cents per hour and shorter hours.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 31.	1	160	1,440	9
Painters, plumbers, carpenters and electricians.	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations	Demands granted.	Aug. 24.	Sept. 21.	5	16	332	23
Masons	Kingston, Ont.	Union jurisdiction.	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 2 and 8	Sept. 3 and 9	1	15	15	1
Bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters.	St. Boniface, Man.	To secure increased wages and shorter working hours.	Negotiations	Demands granted.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 9.	1	90	270	3
Electrical workers	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure increase from $7 and $8 to $9 per day.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 26.	1	11	176	16
Boilermakers and pipefitters	Victoria, B.C.	To secure increase in wages from $6.20 and $4.80 to $7.20 and $6.40 per day.	Negotiations	Accepted $6.40 and $5.60 per day.	Nov. 26.	Dec. 4.	1	20	140	7
							56	1,026	8,918	
Railway construction:										
Labourers, etc. (steam railways)	Edmonton, Alta.	To secure an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour.	Negotiations	Demands granted.	Jan. 2.	Jan. 22.	1	60	1,080	18
Tracklayers (steam railways)	Port Hope to Belleville, Ont.	To secure an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	Demands partially granted.	May 20.	May 21.	1	200	200	1
Labourers (steam railways)	North Sydney, N.S.	To secure an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour.	Negotiations	Demands granted.	June 3.	June 6.	1	18	54	3
							3	278	1,334	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1925—*Concluded*

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
CONSTRUCTION—*Concluded.*										
Shipbuilding:										
Riveters	Lauzon, Que.	To secure an increase in wages from $2.70 per 100 rivets to $3 per 100 rivets.	Negotiations	Returned on employers' terms.	July 29	Aug. 8	1	252	2,394	9½
Boilermakers, riveters and caulkers.	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure an increase in wages from $4.25 and $4 to $6.50 and $5.50 per day, respectively.	Negotiations	Accepted $6 and $4.50 per day.	June 16	July 9	3	100	1,950	19½
							4	352	4,344	
Miscellaneous construction:										
Labourers (elevator)	Prince Rupert, B.C.	To secure an 8-hour day, double time on Sundays and $5 per day.	Mediation of Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia and Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour.	Accepted an increase of 7½ cents per hour and time and one-half for overtime, after 8 hours.	Aug. 8	Aug. 12	1	170	510	3
							1	170	510	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES'—										
Water transportation:										
Seamen (Chinese)	Vancouver, B.C.	To secure customary bonus that had not been paid.	Negotiations	Demands granted..	May 7	May 9	1	35	70	2
Seamen (Chinese)	Victoria, B.C.	To secure an increase in wages.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employer.	June 16	June 20	1	24	96	4
Seamen (Chinese)	New Westminster, B.C.	In sympathy with strike in China.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	1	16	48	3
							3	75	214	
Telegraphs and telephones:										
Telephone operators	Springhill, N.S.	Employee demanded sick benefits to which, it was alleged he was not entitled.	Negotiations	Returned on employers' terms.	June 5	June 10	1	6	21	3½
							1	6	21	
SERVICE'—										
Personal and domestic:										
Cooks and waiters	Winnipeg, Man.	To secure one day off in seven.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	1	18	18	1
Laundry workers	Ottawa, Ont.	To secure renewal of agreement in effect during 1924.	Negotiations	Demands granted..	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	1	54	108	2
							2	72	126	

(*a*) Strikers replaced but Union still claims strike to be in existence.
(*b*) 75 ceased work April 1, 345 ceased work May 27.
(*c*) Principle referred to arbitration for future disputes.
(*d*) Commission recommended 10 per cent reduction, later accepted.
(*e*) Strikers replaced to a considerable extent from time to time.

does not include the following disputes in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which the unions concerned had not called off: moulders, Galt, Ont., beginning August 2, 1922, not called off at end of 1925; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, not called off at end of 1925, and street railway employees, St. John, N.B., June 29, 1921, which lapsed toward the end of 1925. There was also one dispute in which seven restaurant employees at Port Arthur, Ont., quit work for four hours owing to a disagreement as to the duties of one of the waitresses, causing a time loss of 28 hours or about three working days. It terminated in favour of the employers.

This analysis shows 45 disputes as to wages, of which 20 were due to decreased wages, and 18 of the wage disputes ended in favour of the employers, including 9 due to wage decreases. One strike for shorter hours, one day off in seven for restaurant workers, ended in favour of the employer. Out of the 27 disputes over trade union questions, 16 were to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions, each dispute involving questions as to increased wages, shorter hours, recognition of union, and working conditions, so that the disputes could not be classified under headings as to wages and hours, union conditions being the matter at issue. Most of these were in clothing manufacturing and ended in favour of the employees.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, was issued during the past month.* The work of the Department is described under ten heads, as follows: 1. Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; 2. Conciliation Work; 3. Fair Wages; 4. Statistics; 5. Labour Gazette; 6. Combines Investigation Act; 7. Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; 8. Technical Education Act; 9. Government Annuities Act; 10. International Labour Organization.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

From the inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on March 31, 1907, down to the close of the fiscal year 1924-25, there were referred under its provisions 638 disputes, in each of which the applicants for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had stated under oath that a strike or lockout was believed to be imminent and that further negotiations of a direct character were useless. Boards were established in 450 cases. In all but 37 of the cases dealt with, either a direct working agreement was effected or the situation as between the employer and the workers was so modified as to obviate the danger of the threatened strike and no cessation of work occurred.

During 1924-25 nine boards only were established out of 22 cases dealt with under the Act. The number of boards established was the lowest during the life of the statute, the next smallest figure being in 1915-16, a war period.

The report contains tables giving details of all the cases handled during the year. It refers also to the special circumstances surrounding the Act and its administration during the period covered. The uncertainty prevailing during the year as to the outcome of the legal proceedings which had been instituted in August, 1923, by the Toronto Electric Commissioners concerning the constitutionality of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, undoubtedly affected proceedings under the Act generally and the department was handicapped to a certain extent in applying its provisions. The Toronto Electric Commissioners had questioned the right of the Dominion Parliament to enact the statute and the case had been heard by various Ontario courts whose decisions were printed in the report for the fiscal year 1923-24. The result of the litigation was not known until January 20, 1925, when judgment in the matter was delivered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This judgment,* which declared the Act as it stood to be beyond the competence of the Dominion Parliament, was received with much concern by those in Canada interested in the maintenance of industrial peace and the improvement of relations between employers and employees. The difficulties created by the judgment were, however, overcome by the passage during the 1925 session of Parliament of amendments limiting the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province.† The statute is therefore still applicable to industrial disputes in such enterprises as come clearly within the purview of the Dominion Government.

* Labour Gazette, February, 1925.
† Labour Gazette, July, 1925.

The most difficult situation during the year in connection with proceedings under the Act arose in the case of the dispute in the coal mining fields of Nova Scotia, in which a board was in course of establishment when judgment adverse to the validity of the statute was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Although the board proceeded to Cape Breton, it was powerless to function save with the joint consent of both parties, and accordingly attempted only a friendly offer of assistance. The miners, however, repudiated the board, refusing to give evidence or enter into negotiations, and the board was compelled to report its inability to take effective action.

Conciliation Work

Apart from the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the services of the Department of Labour were utilized during the year in connection with the adjustment of a number of labour disputes. In connection with some of these disputes application had been made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but it was not found necessary to proceed with the establishment of a board since the difficulties were adjusted through the assistance of a conciliator. In other cases in which application was made for the establishment of a board it was found that the dispute did not come within the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the Department of Labour assisted by the appointment of a conciliator in bringing about an amicable adjustment. In many of the disputes where a settlement was secured by conciliation and no strike took place it was deemed desirable to give the matter as little publicity as possible. As a result the best work of the department achieved in this direction often becomes known only to the chief representatives of the disputants.

Fair Wages

During the year 1924-25 the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions in connection with the execution of eighty-five contracts. These were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Railways and Canals, 9; Marine and Fisheries, 4; Interior, 1; National Defence, 2; Indian Affairs, 4; Public Works, 65.

Complaint was made to the Department in various instances during the year that contractors for Government works were not complying with the fair wage requirements of their contracts. Most of these complaints related to alleged non-payment of the wages rates contemplated in the contract, the requirement in each case being that the contractor should pay the workpeople the rates of wages current in the district for the various classes of labour employed. In some cases inquiry showed that the claims were not justified; in all instances, however, in which the complaints were well founded action was taken by the Department of Labour to uphold the rights of the workmen concerned.

Statistics

During the year statistics of strikes and lockouts, wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, employment and industrial accidents were collected and published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, annual reviews also appearing soon after the close of the calendar year. In accordance with the "Statistics Act, 1918," and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, approved by Order in Council dated October 16, 1922, certain classes of these statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the Bureau is followed in the compilation of the statistics of labour.

Publications

The LABOUR GAZETTE was published monthly in English and French during the fiscal year the average monthly paid circulation of the two editions being 7,649, or 6,581 of the English edition and 1,068 of the French. The average monthly distribution of complimentary copies was 3,723 of the English and 667 of the French edition.

Annual reports dealing with (1) Labour Organization, (2) Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, and (3) Labour Legislation in Canada, were published as usual during the year.

The department also issued the seventh and eighth reports in its Wages and Hours of Labour Series, these two reports giving figures as to wages and hours of labour of various classes of trades and occupations in Canada from 1920 to 1924. Three special bulletins dealing with the organization and use of vocational school libraries were prepared by the Technical Education Branch and sent to Canadian schools, and a list of books for use in circulating libraries on vocational education was compiled in co-operation with the provincial officials and distributed to every province.

Combines Investigation Act

The Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which furnishes effective machinery for investigating combines, mergers, trusts and monopolies operating to the detriment of the public interest, became law during the parliamentary session of 1923 and was placed under the Minister of Labour for general administration. Early in 1925 Mr. Lewis Duncan, of Toronto, was appointed a commissioner under the provisions of the act to inquire into a combine alleged to exist among jobbers, brokers and other dealers in fruit and vegetables in British Columbia and elsewhere, resulting in the control of prices to the detriment of producers and consumers. The commissioner conducted a searching inquiry, and his interim report, dated February 18, 1925, disclosed a combine of jobbing and brokerage houses operating against the interests of the Canadian public, "including in that term producer, consumer and trade opposition." The conclusions and recommendations of the commissioner were published in the Labour Gazette for March, 1925. Shortly after the close of the fiscal year the attorneys-general of the provinces affected, namely, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, offered to co-operate with the federal authorities in prosecuting those responsible for the unlawful combine.

In October, 1924, a commission was appointed to investigate an alleged combine of retail and wholesale coal dealers and coal mine owners. The commission found that the association in question had not operated to the detriment of or against the best interests of the public.

An investigation was also instituted by the Registrar towards the close of the year into an alleged combine in connection with the marketing of the potato crop of New Brunswick. An interim report of the commission was published in the Labour Gazette for June, 1925 (page 562).

Employment Offices Co-ordination Act

At the close of the fiscal year sixty-five employment offices were operating under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Applications for employment registered at these offices during the year totalled 501,574, and the aggregate number of persons placed in employment was 340,819. While the offices of the Service are located at the points of chief industrial activity, the facilities afforded are not only utilized locally, but each office supplies a considerable number of workers to the contiguous districts. Out of the total of 340,819 placements effected, 168,681 were made outside of the centres in which offices are situated.

Since 1919, the railways have allowed a reduced fare to *bona fide* applicants who desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally. This privilege is effective on the following railroads: Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Dominion Atlantic, Kettle Valley, Michigan Central, Pacific Great Eastern, Quebec Central, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Wabash. The reduced rate is for a second-class fare at a rate of 2.70 cents per mile, obtainable on the surrender of a certificate secured from the Employment Office. A minimum fare of four dollars is stipulated so that a person travelling to employment at a distance where the reduced rate does not amount to the minimum is not able to derive the benefit therefrom. 29,985 persons were by this means aided in securing employment.

During the year a new section was inserted in uniform agreements which were concluded under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act with all the provinces excepting Prince Edward Island. This section related to disabled war veterans. The specialized work of finding employment for employable handicapped ex-service men whose disabilities were due to war service had been taken over from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment during the previous year. This work was covered by supplementary agreements which were, however, signed by five only of the provinces. The federal-provincial agreements for 1924-25 embodied the principle of recognizing the provincial employment offices as the means through which disabled veterans might secure employment. All of the eight co-operating provinces signed the agreement and undertook to make special efforts, through the instrumentality of the existing offices of the Employment Service, to find employment for ex-soldiers.

Technical Education Act

The report states that the Technical Education Act has now been in operation for six years, and, as a result of the liberal assistance rendered by the Dominion Government, every province has taken steps to establish technical or vocational education as a permanent part of the provincial educational system. No two provinces have organized the work along the same lines and there has been a lack of co-operative effort throughout the Dominion, but very satisfactory and encouraging progress has been made despite the great handicaps of scattered population, geographical divisions, and an extended period of industrial depression following the war. It cannot be said that vocational education in Canada is now understood and appreciated by the public or even

by the majority of educational authorities, but, at least, there is a growing demand for this type of education and the results already obtained where the work has been given a fair trial are such that a successful future is assured.

The enrolment and attendance tables, while indicating the extent of the work being carried on and the number of persons affected, do not reflect the real value of the work. They show a continued increase in the number of pupils in day classes, which is very encouraging. During the past six years the enrolment in these clases has increased from 8,512 to 24,137 a growth of 293 per cent. The number of municipalities conducting day classes has increased during the same period from 32 to 65, or 200 per cent. The increase in municipalities conducting evening classes has been approximately 500 per cent, the total now being 156. There has been a growth in correspondence class enrolment of 790 per cent during these six years, and last year 1,638 pupils received instruction through these departments. Teacher-training, although still the most urgent need of vocational education in Canada, has made rapid strides in Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick. The establishment of the Teacher-Training College for Technical Teachers was the outstanding development of the year in Ontario, if not in the Dominion. This school, which supplants the summer school training provided during the past four years, provides for a greatly enlarged programme of teacher-training.

Government Annuities

The advertising campaign with respect to Dominion Government annuities which had been maintained with marked success during the second half of the fiscal year 1923-24 was renewed in the fall of 1924. Purchase money for annuities received during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, reached the high figure of $1,606,665.03. On March 31, 1925, there were 5,862 annuity contracts in force, and purchase money received from the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, September 1, 1908, up to and including March 31, 1925, amounted to $9,754,299.42.

An amendment to the Annuities Act of 1908 was enacted at the 1925 session of Parliament reducing the minimum annuity purchasable under the Act from $50 to $10. The main purpose of the amendment was to enable employers to purchase outright annuities of $10 or more as gifts or bonuses for employees who had been with them for many years.

International Labour Organization

The report contains a summary of the work of the International Labour Conference during the year, and of the share taken by the Dominion in this work, Canada having the honour of being one of the eight states of chief industrial importance among the members, and entitled to seats on the Governing Body, or executive of the Conference.

* A general outline of the Department's activities was given in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1925, page 353.

Co-operators and Labour

The *Canadian Co-operator* in its January issue, states that "owing to certain unfavourable information received by the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, of Sydney Mines and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, as to the relations between a certain Toronto manufacturing firm and its employees, the Society ceased to purchase from it. As the Society does a retail turnover around one and a half million dollars annually, it is an account worth cultivating by firms engaged in the production of merchandise for consumption, or personal or domestic use. The firm having written the President of the Society challenging the justice of this action, Secretary-Manager Stewart was instructed to write the Co-operative Union for a report thereon, and the general secretary has been making personal investigations in Toronto on the subject.

"Whatever may be the ultimate result thereof, the incident gives an indication of the effective co-operation with organized labour in securing for workers fair treatment which co-operators could give if the working class of Canada were as successfully organized in consumers co-operative societies as those of Europe. Even the 'Open Shop' would not relish the 'Closed Account' of co-operative societies if the factory, farm, mine and lumber workers of Canada were efficiently organized co-operatively as consumers."

An agreement has been concluded between Austria and Germany which places the subjects of each State on an equal footing in either country respecting social insurance. The agreement secures that old age pension and other social advantages acquired by contributory insurance in the one country will be secured to the contributor if he emigrates to the other. The agreement will have to be approved by the Austrian and German Parliaments before ratification.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE annual report of the minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1925, has been issued recently. This Department supervises all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; inspects industrial establishments from the standpoint of the health and safety of the workers; carries out the policy of the Provincial government in requiring the payment of fair wages on government contracts; superintends licensed registry offices for domestic servants; administers the Boiler Inspection Act, and the act respecting the prevention of fires, and supervises the inspection of foundries. Another important duty of the Department is in connection with the issues of educational certificates to children under 16 years of age, such certificates being required under amendments of 1919 to the Industrial Establishments Act before these children may be employed for wages.

The report refers to the careful consideration that is given by the Department to the suggestions made from time to time by labour representatives for better labour conditions. The Department is constantly in communication with employers, one of its main objects being the protection of the worker against the risk of accidents. Legislation having this object in view was the first distinctively labour reform in the Province, having been incorporated in the Quebec Factories Act of 1885. The report counsels caution in regard to the adoption of uniform conventions without reference to the particular conditions prevailing in each country. It refers to the coming amendments to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, and to the recent placing in operation of the Women's Minimum Wage Act "which," it adds, "will put us on a par with the other provinces in regard to labour laws."

Three labour disputes in which the registrar of Councils of Conciliations and Arbitration intervened, occurred in the Province during the year. The first was at a shoe factory in Quebec where a strike lasting 23 days affected about 400 workers, with an average loss in wages of over $1,000 a day. The workers went back to work on the employers' conditions. The second was at another shoe factory, where after a suspension of work for two weeks the workers gained their point, being taken back by the employers upon the conditions set by the employees. Only 30 employees were affected by the strike. The third strike occurred in a match factory at Hull, where about 300 workers stopped work because the company wished to replace all forewomen, members of a Catholic syndicate by matrons or nurses. The company finally recognized the claims made by the workers and kept the forewomen in their positions.

Numerous inspections were carried out by the Department during the year. "On the whole," the report states, "our inspectors admit the good-will and zeal with which employers as a rule comply with instructions from the Department. In large industries especially, employers realize more than in the past the necessity for preventing accidents and for securing the comfort of their labourers.

"Formerly we received many complaints about the heating of the workshops, the bad quality of the water, etc., defective lighting, but to-day the law's requirements are often exceeded by certain employers who realize more than ever that money spent to make their workmen's life a pleasant one is a good investment."

All the large department stores in the city of Montreal were visited by the Department's inspectresses who, by strenuous efforts, have secured the adoption of the measures of comfort prescribed by law, particularly the installation of seats behind counters, which is now general.

The number of accidents reported to the Department during the period under review was 1,577 of which number 19 were fatal.

A change was made during the year in the practice of the Department in regard to the inspection of boilers and heating systems. The inspectors formerly collected an inspection fee which went towards defraying their expenses and paying their salaries. This practice raised difficulties for the inspectors, and the owners are now required to pay the fees direct to the Department.

In regard to the licensing of stationary engineers and firemen the report states that the Branch created for the examination of engineers and boiler firemen in 1910, is now firmly established; "Workmen of this category would not go back to the old system," it is stated. "With his diploma the engineer goes to an employer knowing what wage to expect, for the act basing the diplomas on the importance and force of the power engines entrusted to engineers, fixed a durable arrangement, from which employers do not attempt to escape. We also find that engineers study much more

than formerly, and promotions are the order of the day, as the figures submitted by the examiners show."

Electricians also are now required to have diplomas before they can undertake renewal work or new installations in the building coming under the act, and as all the plans and specifications for new installations have to be submitted to the branch, either in Montreal or Quebec, the danger of fire is almost completely eliminated. "There is always the danger of imprudence and as ever the human factor may upset the best precautions" the report says. "For that reason inspectors must be vigilant and at the same time become instructors."

The work in connection with the registration of children was steadily carried on during the year. At Montreal 3,528 children were entered, an increase of 751 over the previous year, the total number registered since the coming into force of the act in March, 1920, to June 30. 1925, being 22,540. In the Quebec division 450 age and study certificates were issued 324 of these being in Quebec and 126 in Three Rivers. Twelve certificates were refused, as the applicants were not old enough. With few exceptions, it is stated these young people could read and write fluently, some in both English and French.

In connection with the Provincial Employment Bureaux it is stated that a permanent service for inducing employers to make use of the Bureaux is to be organized during the present season, but an increasing use is made of them already both by employers and workpeople. The number placed by the five bureaux in the Province was 16,452. Two have increased their operations, Sherbrooke and Hull. There was a slight decrease at Three Rivers in number of persons placed. In Montreal and Quebec there was also a slight decrease. In both bureaux there was a decrease in the number of men placed and an increase in that of women. The latter in Montreal amounted to 805. Of the industries engaging men through the bureaux, building requires the most. Afterwards come lumbering, farming, factories and railways. The demand for hotel employees, to meet requirements of tourist travel was normal. The reports of Provincial Employment Bureaux show a marked improvement in the industrial situation, the only exception being lumbering. Forest operations diminished considerably, owing to the depression in the lumber market. Many choppers had to look for other work and somewhat crowded the labour market in Montreal. The restricted number of manual building workmen placed by the Montreal bureau is due to this cause. Another cause was the introduction of machinery, such as mechanical shovels used for excavating for foundations.

Ten licenses were granted during the year for registry offices at Montreal, and two at Hull. The report stated that "in spite of the wish of many people to do away with licensed registry offices, it would not be easy to abolish them suddenly, without being prepared to extend the Provincial Bureau, and assume responsibility for the placing of the numerous foreigners, Italians, Poles. Roumanians, who, once here, elect domicile in the city of Montreal while awaiting employment outside of the Province. Besides the expense of renting offices, cost of interpreters and an increased staff, we would have to depend also on the good-will of contractors."

Ford Motor Company's Profit Sharing Plan

The Ford Motor Company resumed on February 1 the practice of issuing profit sharing certificates to employees, the issuance of such certificates having been temporarily discontinued last April, when a $25,000,000 quota was reached.

The plan under which employees receive, each six months, a share of the profits they help to make, originated in January, 1920. It was announced at that time that when the men in the shops were given their pay envelopes they would be allowed to deposit with the company any amount of money that did not exceed one-third of their wages. The company's banks, which were installed in the shops, were to hold the money until $100 had been paid in. For each $100 a certificate guaranteeing the men at least six per cent on their investment was issued.

The only change in the original plan to take place on February 1, was that employees were not to be allowed to devote more than one-fourth of their pay to the purchase of certificates.

Thirty-five thousand Ford employees were holders of the certificates prior to February 1, and a large number of requests have been made for enrolment since that date. Although the company does not promise more than six per cent interest, the rate of interest actually paid has always ranged from 14 to 16 per cent yearly.

The Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association has been incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act of British Columbia.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN AT RECENT SESSION

THE first session of the Sixth Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan opened on December 3, 1925, and concluded on January 28, 1926. Among the measures enacted was an act to validate the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in regard to disputes that would otherwise lie within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Province. This Act is identical with the act passed at the recent session of the legislature of British Columbia (Labour Gazette, January, 1925, page 17). The act, as stated in the preamble reprinted below, implements the Dominion Act as amended by Parliament last year, as far as the Province of Saskatchewan is concerned. Confirmation of the Dominion legislation has now been given by the two provinces in which legislative sessions have since been held. The Labour Gazette has detailed in previous issues the circumstances which led to the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, including the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in reference to the validity of certain sections which dealt with matters coming properly within provincial jurisdiction.

An Act respecting the Investigation of Industrial Disputes within the Province

Whereas the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, chapter 20 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1907, do not apply to industrial disputes which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province of Canada; and

Whereas it was enacted by chapter 14 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1925, entitled An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, that the said Act shall apply to, among other things, "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act"; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient, in view of the amendment recited above, that the provisions of the said Act, with amendments, shall be made to apply to industrial disputes of the nature defined in the said Act which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province:

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Saskatchewan), 1926.

2. The provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, chapter 20 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1907, and amendments thereto, shall apply to every industrial dispute of the nature therein defined which is within or subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by proclamation, apply the provisions of any amendment to the said Act which may hereafter be enacted by the Parliament of Canada to every industrial dispute of the nature in said Act defined which is within or subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province, whereupon those provisions shall apply accordingly.

Minimum Wage Act.—Amendments to this Act, to take effect on May 1 next, simplify the existing law in cases where employees are paying their female employees wages below the minimum rates required for their class. Section 10 of the act formerly provided that the employee in such a case has the right of recovery in civil action for the full amount of the wage, less the amount actually paid, and that no agreement entered into between the parties binding the employee to work for less than the required minimum rate shall be valid as a defence in such action. The section as now amended simply declares that "no agreement made by an employee to work for less than the minimum wage fixed under the provisions of the act shall be valid."

The penalty section of the act was amended by a reduction in the maximum term of imprisonment in cases where fines are not paid, from three months to one month. A new subsection was added to the same section as follows:—

(2) If the offence for which an employer is convicted is the payment of wages at a rate lower than the minimum wage fixed by the board, the convicting magistrate shall order him to pay to the employee concerned the difference between the sum actually paid such employee and that to which the employee is entitled; and in default of paying such amount in addition to any fine that may be imposed the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than twenty days nor more than three months.

Female Employment Act.—This act, which was amended in 1918, provided that all persons wishing to employ white female labour in connection with the operation of a hotel, restaurant, boarding house, etc., must first obtain a municipal license, was amended by omitting the word "white," thus making it applicable to all female labour generally in these occupations. Municipal councils were given absolute discretion in regard to the issue of such licenses, their action not being "open to question or review by any court."*

Mechanics' Lien Act.—A new subsection was added to the section of this act which defined the period within which a registered lien expires. This provides for the registration in court of the discontinuance of an action, or of a formal notification that proceedings have terminated, such registration having the same effect as a formal discharge by the plaintiff. The section of the act which states the mode in which liens are to be realized was also amended to provide for the transfer of the records, if necessary, from one judicial district to another.

*Labour Gazette, January, 1926 (Yee Clun versus City of Regina).

Attachment of Debts Act.—This Act was amended to make more clear the order of procedure in the issue of a garnishee summons subsequent to a judgment; such summonses are to state the amount remaining due and unsatisfied under the judgment in addition to the information previously required. Another amendment related to garnishee proceedings with regard to wages due to provincial employees, this class being stated to include "any member of the civil service or any person temporarily employed by it (the Government) within the meaning of the Civil Service Act for wages or at a salary and not employed by the day."

Hawkers and Pedlars Act.—The Hawkers and Pedlars Act was amended after evidence had been heard by the legislative committee on municipal law. The retail merchants had asked for an increased license fee for hawkers and pedlars and for more drastic penalties for infringement of the act, while the "direct sellers" asked that the provincial license fee should be $10 instead of $100 as at present, and that municipal licenses should be limited to $25 in cities, $10 in towns and $5 in villages. The act was amended so as to include in the definition of pedlars persons who solicit orders for future delivery, and by adding to the list of persons exempt from inclusion in this category those who deal in binder-twine, adding machines and sewing machines or parts thereof.

Steam Boiler Act.—The fees payable for the inspection of steam boilers are after May 1, 1926, to be fixed by order-in-council, instead of being distinctly stated in the act, as at present. The standard rating of boilers was fixed by another amendment at one horse-power for each ten square feet of heating surface (formerly the rates varied for the various classes of boiler). The section requiring the use of spark arresters of specified type in connection with threshing engines was changed so as to require generally that such devices be "efficient."

Public Officials Security Act.—Under this act officials in provincial employment were formerly permitted to furnish an individual bond. This provision was amended so as to bring the act into line with existing business practice by requiring that bonds are henceforth to be accepted only from properly authorized banking companies. Provision was also made for "blanket bonds" covering groups of public employees.

Vocational Education Act.—The conditions of admission to day schools were altered by an additional provision that applicants for commercial courses must hold Grade VIII diplomas or standing equivalent thereto. Grade VI remains the general standard for admission to day schools, the minimum age remaining at fourteen.

Secondary Education Act.—This act was amended by abolishing the payment of provincial grants for the tuition in high schools and collegiates of non-resident pupils, and substituting a system of fees, collectible from either resident or non-resident pupils. The Minister of Education stated that the object of the amendment was to further extend the policy of bringing the facilities for secondary education as near to the home of every student as may be possible, and to keep the elementary school constantly in view as being of primary importance.

Premier Dunning said the Government had endeavoured to meet the problem created by the growth of secondary education in the larger centres in recent years. Representations had been made that on account of the large number of non-residents coming into the cities for secondary education an impossible burden was being placed on the ratepayers in the cities. More pupils were now receiving secondary education in over 350 continuation schools than in the regular high schools.

Co-operative Marketing Associations Act.—This Act enables non-profit co-operative marketing associations to register without special legislation.

Civil Service Superannuation.—The Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution that "the Government should give early consideration to, and devise, a superannuation scheme applicable to all branches of the Public Civil Service." It was suggested that government employees should contribute four per cent of their monthly salaries, the Government guaranteeing to pay pensions out of provincial consolidated revenues. Males would be retired compulsorily at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60, the lieutenant-governor-in-council having power, in exceptional cases, to allow men and women to continue in the service for an additional five years over the age limit. Only employees who had been in the civil service for ten years or more would be eligible for superannuation. The resolution carried.

Agricultural Research Foundation.—Saskatchewan Agricultural Foundation was established by a special act, the funds to be supplied from the payment to the province of the $284,200 surplus on operations of the Canada war-time wheat board. Interest on the principal sum will be utilized to defray

expenses of the Foundation which is designed to deal with the following subjects:—scientific research of plant and animal diseases and soil problems; investigation of agricultural marketing; to provide scholarships for promising students from Saskatchewan to the College of Agriculture and for graduates of the agricultural college.

Alberta Manufacturers Criticise Compensation Act

The Alberta Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association waited on the Provincial Cabinet and the Workmen's Compensation Board in January with a proposal that the whole act be reviewed at the forthcoming session of the legislature and that the following revision be made:—

(1) Present scale of compensation of 62½ per cent be reduced to 55 per cent.

(2) Maximum of compensation which can be paid to any workman in Alberta be fixed at $10,000, such maximum to be made effective from January 1 last.

(3) That the maximum payment to which an injured person is entitled under the Act be reduced from $1,140 per annum to $1,100 per annum.

(4) That agriculture be brought under the provisions of the Act, thus including farm labourers in the list of workmen covered.

In the interview with the Board the delegation claimed that the existing assessment rates were excessive, in view of the fact that nine classes showed large surpluses. They proposed that employers should be given the option of paying assessments in a lump sum, half-yearly or quarterly as desired.

The manufacturers of Alberta, it was stated, "are thoroughly in accord with the principle of compensation for injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment, and have every confidence in the Workmen's Compensation board. But increases in compensation within the last six years have led to the belief that the government is obliged to provide maintenance for disabled workmen instead of assistance, the delegation feared, and therefore changes should be made."

Workmen's Compensation in Manitoba

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba recently transferred the operations of the Government Liquor Control Commission from Class G under section 55 of the Act to Class D. The industries of the province are by section 55 divided into seven classes for the purpose of assessment for the Accident Fund. These classes are as follows:—Class A—The Canadian Pacific Railway company and its subsidiary companies; Class B—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company and its subsidiary companies; Class C—The Canadian National Railway company; Class D—The Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba; Class E—The City of Winnipeg; Class F—All other municipalities in Manitoba; Class G—All industries set out in schedule I hereto and not included in the above classes.

Proposal to Stabilize Employment on Railways

The Committee on Economics of Railway Labour of the American Railway Engineering Association, of which Mr. C. C. Cook of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is chairman, has recommended that railroad managements provide every means possible for the education of employees, particularly those in a supervisory capacity. Where the roads are of sufficient size, the Committee suggests that a personnel department be established to handle work of this character. On smaller roads, it was added, the work should be assigned to some officer of the organization.

Other suggestions were: The extension of benefit associations providing insurance against sickness, superannuation and death, placing of a savings and a loan fund at the disposal of employees as an added incentive of merit.

"The proposal to stabilize maintenance of labour," says Mr. Cook," so that employment throughout the year will be assured is one that promises immediate and beneficial results."

The United States Bureau of Mines, in a recent report, states that 140,000 mine workers have now been trained in mine rescue and first-aid methods. The main purpose of the bureau's recently organized safety extension service will be to give advanced training in rescue work and bring to the attention of mine officials the latest advances made in the prevention of mine flares and explosions and in the conduct of rescue operation and disasters. The investigation into the explosibility of the dusts of different coals is being continued. The manner in which an explosion traverses mine workings and the ways in which mine gases and dusts may be ignited are also being studied.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Proposed Labour Legislation for Ontario

THE Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, through its Ontario Executive Committee and the invited representatives of the international trade union movement, laid before the Provincial Government on February 2 a programme of legislation desired by labour in the Province. The delegation included in addition to officers of the Trade and Labour Congress representatives of the international organization of sheet metal workers, electricians, machinists, plumbers and steamfitters, painters and decorators, journeymen tailors, brewery and soft drink workers, barbers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, firefighters, blacksmiths, printers, boot and shoe workers, also representatives of the Workers' Educational Association and others.

Canada and the International Conventions.—The delegation asked for definite action to give effect to such decisions of the six annual conferences of the international labour organization as had been considered to come within provincial jurisdiction, particularly:

(*a*) Enactment of an eight-hour-day law for industrial and commercial undertakings.

(*b*) Further protection of women and children in industrial and commercial undertakings and agriculture.

(*c*) Co-operation with other provinces so as to make possible ratification, by Canada, of these draft conventions and recommendations.

(*d*) Bringing of all young persons, irrespective of sex, under the Minimum Wage Act.

"With reference to the foregoing request," it was stated, "we desire the co-operation of the Ontario Legislature to the extent that where existing legislation is in the main, or in its entirety, in harmony with the decisions of the International Labour Organization, such action be taken as to make complete ratification of these decisions by the Federal Government. In some of the Provinces this action has been taken and ratification of these decisions has taken place. In this way Canada will receive such credit as she is entitled to for ratification of the decisions of the International Labour Organization."

Mothers' Allowance Changes—Amendments to the Mothers' Allowances Act were suggested, as follows:—

Inclusion of mothers with one child.

Continuance of the allowance, in needy cases, after the oldest child reaches the age of 16 years.

Allowances to mothers who have been deserted for three years.

Raising of the property qualification limit from $2,500 to $5,000.

Totally incapacitated husbands to be considered in the same class as children and the same allowance to be made for them.

A flat rate of allowances for the entire province, on the ground that the higher allowances now paid in the larger cities lead many mothers to remove their homes from smaller centres.

Administration of the act "in a more just and sympathetic manner."

Rest Periods.—The delegation, in accordance with a recent resolution of the Congress, requested the government to enact legislation to compel all employers of labour to give all employees at least two weeks' holidays with full pay each year, ten months or more employment to entitle all employees to the benefits of such an act.

Manufacture in Homes.—The prohibition of the manufacture of clothing in the homes of wage earners was proposed, the delegation stating that "homework promotes the contract and sweating system and is a menace to improved shop and factory conditions, interferes with family life and is not essential to the industry. Exceptions, however, might be made for the convenience of crippled workers, widows with children to care for, or cases of like nature, for whom exemption might be made on application to the Department of Health and Labour."

One Day Rest in Seven.—The delegates asked for legislation providing one day's rest in seven for employees of various industries, pointing out that such legislation had been enacted in 1920 in regard to firemen. In regard to firemen they suggested:—Legislation giving the fire department right of way over all other traffic when responding to an alarm.

Uniform pension systems for all firemen, to which the firemen and the municipality would contribute equally.

Extension of the two platoon system to all paid permanent fire departments, where it applies now only in cities of 10,000 or more population.

Protection of Electrical Linemen.—The Government was asked to consider whether regulations might not be devised to govern linemen and other electrical workers so as to create safer conditions of work.

"We are convinced that a system of regulations could be instituted, and because of these regulations, accidents could be reduced to a

minimum. This has been true in Alberta, where a system of regulations was instituted some years ago. These regulations could be adopted and put into practical effect without great expense to the distributing companies. Electrical transmission equipment has a certain length of life beyond which time it is of little value and must be replaced. If all new construction and all replacements were made according to proper safety rules, little or no extra expenditure would be experienced."

Conditions under public Contracts.—The delegates asked for the strengthening of the province's fair wage laws, "which in the past have proven totally inadequate and have failed absolutely to protect the workers against the avaricious encroachments of the unfair employer." Recognition and enforcement of the eight-hour day principle in all construction work undertaken by the government.

Greater uniformity of building regulations, giving municipalities power to make their by-laws more stringent if they desire, but not allowing them to relax their provisions.

Workmen's Compensation.—The amendment of the act was suggested so that it might include within its scope all workmen instead of being limited to those of specified classes.

Paint Spraying Machines.—It was pointed out that the spray painter is subject to very different conditions of employment than the man who works with the brush because of the greater quantity of material used in a given time and an entire absence of protective legislation to protect his health.

The Government was therefore asked to make every effort to have the spraying cabinets given more rigid inspections and that the question of prohibiting the use of the spraying machine, unless efficient ventilation can be provided, be very seriously considered, and further that the compressed air tanks attached to the portable outfits be given periodical inspections.

Other Proposals.—Protection of bona-fide technical schools from "a competition, which is neither desirable nor necessary—that of so-called trade schools."

Abolition of military training in the schools.

Unemployment insurance, on which "the federal government has denied its responsibility."

Licensing of barbers and enforcement of proper sanitary standards in all barber shops.

Inclusion of all pressure vessels, whether for steam, oil, air, gas or water, under the Steam Boiler Act, "this being necessary for the protection of life, limb and property."

Safe and proper installation of all plumbing conveniences.

Numerous amendments to the minimum Wage and Factory Acts, including a working week of 44 hours, and a maximum of 54½ hours, including overtime, and the keeping of duplicate record and production cards in the case of all female employees, to avert future cases such as were investigated by the minimum wage board a year ago.

Recommending that the government adopt a measure by which beers and wines could be sold in licensed places for beverage purposes, and spirituous liquors procured from government stores under proper regulations.

Supplementary Proposals

Other requests submitted included:

Immigration.—(a) All placements of immigrants to be made through the provincial government employment service. (b) Canadian citizens be given equal opportunity in any provincial colonization scheme.

Elections.—(a) Proportional representation; (b) Election day a public holiday; (c) One man, one vote; (d) Abolition of property qualifications for voting on money by-laws; (e) Full political rights to public employees.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act.—Appointment of more inspectors, and that section of the act dealing with the registration of steam plant owners be enforced as a means of revenue for the department and a check on the operators of said plants.

Factory Act.—That the government of Ontario appoint enough inspectors so that the factory act can be properly enforced in the planing mills, woodworking plants, and various other factories.

Juvenile Employment.—The government and school authorities to provide for the appointment of vocational officers whose duties shall be in collaboration with junior divisions, officers of the employment service of Canada, to furnish the fullest possible vocational guidance to those leaving school to become wage earners.

Government encouragement for co-operation; enforcement of Building Trades Protection Act, etc.

Compulsory imprint of name of publishing house on all printing for public circulation.

Quebec Provincial Executive

Early in the session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec which opened on January 7, the Quebec Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, presented to the Provincial Government, their proposals in regard to labour legislation, as follows:—

In the matter of Workmen's Compensation, the delegation asked that the Legislature give

full effect to the recommendations made by labour representatives on the Commission which was established to study this subject, (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 150), and to the pronouncements of the International Labour Conference of Geneva; legislation in accordance with the International Labour Conference decisions regarding the eight-hour day; and co-operation with the other provinces with a view to obtaining ratification, by the Dominion, of other conventions and recommendations; that the custom of having Quebec officially represented at the annual meetings of the International Labour Conference be continued; legislation following the decisions of the International Labour Conference where such matters are within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature; inclusion of a fair wage scale in Government contracts or contracts subsidized by them; abolition of private employment service bureaux; allowances to mothers of needy families; and a greater measure of protection for women and children in industry; more effective protection of the right of association; measures of industrial hygiene; books of Canadian authors to be printed in Canada; regulation and examination of moving picture machine operators.

Educational measures proposed by the delegation included free school instruction and compulsory attendance compulsory and uniform instruction in French and English in all schools of the province; issue of all text books by Government upon the recommendation of School Boards and their sale at cost price to pupils; uniformity of school books in the province; free instruction in all Provincial Government schools, terminal and otherwise; permission to teach to be given only to persons possessing a normal school diploma, save in primary courses of instructions given in kindergarten and similar institutions, and in technical courses; compulsory attendance at night schools for all persons under the age of 21 years who cannot read or write one of the two official languages of the province; amendment of the education law to fix a minimum salary for teachers in accordance with the cost of living and to permit suing of school commissions who do not pay this minimum salary; development of free professional instructions:

The delegation further asked for the following measures relating to industrial hygiene, examination of barbers, and sanitary inspection of barbers' and hairdressing establishments; protection of painters against the dangers from the vapours to which they are exposed in the use of such materials in paints as lead; amendments of the law concerning scaffolding so that its application may extend to the entire province; that inspection be made by the Provincial Department of Labour in all centres where inspectors have not been named for this purpose; and that scaffolding carry the certificate that is required by law.

Another delegation from the same organization, later in the month, suggested to the government that a special class of inspectors should be appointed for the inspection of scaffolds, particularly where they were used for the construction of steel and concrete buildings. They pointed out that whereas ordinary scaffolding might be satisfactory when buildings were being constructed of brick and small stone, when heavier material such as large blocks of concrete were used more substantial scaffolding was required.

The same delegation asked that the staff of the provincial fair wage officers be increased so that they could be in closer relations with the various unions.

Alberta Federation of Labour

A delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour waited on the Government at Edmonton in January to present their proposals in view of the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature. The legislation proposed by the delegation would include the following measures:—

An eight-hour day act;

Health and unemployment insurance;

Distribution of school books and supplies through the Government to school districts;

Old age pensions;

A Provincial Industrial Disputes Act;

Changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act, including provision for appeal against the board's decisions, and for

A Medical aid scheme which would ensure adequate medical attention to all the people, to be financed by assessments;

Revision of the Factories' Act, and the Mechanics' Lien Act.

A student's employment bureau has been organized at McGill University, Montreal, for the purpose of securing permanent and temporary part-time jobs for students, and permanent positions for graduates.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council recently asked the Government of Quebec for legislation providing that witnesses attending courts of law be paid reasonable fees. It was suggested that a witness should be paid the amount of wages he might have earned during the time spent in court.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America

THE annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, opened at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on January 26. Usually this convention is held in November, but on this occasion it was postponed until the Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia had concluded its mission and delivered its report. The Commission's report was made public on January 11, and was reprinted as a supplement to the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

District President J. W. McLeod, presided over the convention. A motion was adopted to admit the press under a mild censorship restriction, but admission was refused to Tim Buck, representing *The Worker* (Toronto) and to J. B. McLachlan, editor of *The Maritime Labour Herald*. Another motion excluded all but delegates and *bona fide* members of the U.M.W., from the convention hall. This motion was directed at several protagonists of the One Big Union, who had taken seats in the rear of the building and resulted in their having to leave. One of these was James Myer of Winnipeg, general organizer of the O.B.U.

The president, in his opening address, detailed the conditions prevailing in the district, emphasizing the importance of the investigation by the Royal Commission and stating that the full time of the executive officers during November and December had been occupied with this investigation. The district executive board he said, had given the contents of the Royal Commission's report as much study as was possible in the short time since it had been made public and considered that it should be made the basis of a long term agreement with the company.

The Committee on Officers' Reports, to which the president's address was referred, brought in a recommendation favouring its adoption, making special mention of the recommendation for a long term agreement. The committee's recommendation was passed unanimously by the delegates.

At this point Tim Buck, representing the *Worker* (Toronto) was given an opportunity to address the convention on the "Naturalization of Industry."

The special Redistribution Committee in its report recommended that the constitution be changed as follows:—

(1) To reduce the number of sub-district board members from six to three. (2) To reduce the number of sub-districts from six to three as follows: No. 1 to consist of 11 locals in and around Glace Bay as at present. No. 2 to combine the former sub-districts of New Brunswick, Cumberland and Pictou counties; No. 3 to combine the former sub-districts of Inverness, Sydney Mines and New Waterford. (3) To provide that the vice-president shall in future reside and conduct an office in New Glasgow. (4) To provide that the three board members shall work on salary, instead of day rates and that the salaries of all district officers and board members shall be subject to the rise and fall of miners' wages since 1924. (The 1924 rates for officers are: President, $200 a month; Vice-President, $185 a month; Secretary-Treasurer, $200 a month; and board members, $175 each. The new rate, if adopted, will be approximately ten per cent off these figures.

During the debate on this report, President McLeod declared that the convention had met to consider a matter of vital interest to the organization, namely, the new contract, and he felt that if this feature was successfully grappled with the board member matter would adjust itself. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the officers themselves, the district convention voted to reduce the salaries of the executive by an amount proportionate with the reduction which the miners finally receive when negotiations for the new scale are completed. It was expected that this would be about a ten per cent reduction on the 1924 scale. The convention also decided to have the vice-president reside, in future, at New Glasgow, but voted down a proposal to reduce the number of board members from six to three. In addition it was decided to pay board members at the straight rate of $7.90 a day for such actual time as they spend in district business.

The report of the Policy Committee was the chief feature of the convention, and was thoroughly debated by the delegates. In its amended form, this report was finally adopted as follows:—

That report of the Duncan Royal Commission be the basis on which the district executive will carry on negotiations with the British Empire Steel Corporation with respect to the new wage agreement (subject to the following suggestion from the policy committee and endorsed by the convention: That such contract shall be for a period of two years, beginning February 7, 1926, and ending February 6, 1928).

That the eight-hour day from bank to bank obtain in all collieries.

That clause (4) of the old agreement be deleted, and article 18 of the district constitution be substituted. (This deals with the question of grievances).

That clauses nine and ten of old agreement be deleted. (Under these clauses, a miner lost his working place in the mine, if he was absent from work for three days for any other reason than sickness; or if, because a grievance had not been adjusted, he quit work).

That clause 12 of the old agreement, which deals with loss of time and money by the miner as result of "falls," be amended to the extent that the miner

be paid 56 cents per hour while "falls" are being cleared.

Maintenance men will not be withdrawn, the clause in the old agreement regarding maintenance men to be amended, to the effect that the company will not have the power of selection, and that regular maintenance men only will be employed at this work.

That no clause in the agreement shall be in conflict with the district constitution.

That employees will be supplied with run of mine coal at $3 per ton at the mine, or nearest coal yard.

Where the "Long Wall" system is being put into practice, throughout the district, that a day rate of six dollars per day be paid to all men loading and cutting coal until a tonnage rate is agreed upon by the mine committee and executive officers. That where tonnage rate is in operation this clause be added to the contract.

Where pans are more than ten feet from the coal face and coal requires to be shovelled out, we recommend that five cents per ton be added to the tonnage rate for that day's operation.

All local contracts to be embodied in the general agreement, and to be negotiated at the general conference unless otherwise agreed upon by the executive.

That overtime be abolished wherever possible, but where it cannot be avoided, that time and one-half be paid, with double time for Sundays and holidays.

That no lamps be taken from the lamp house earlier than one hour before the commencement of each shift.

That "trouble coal" at all mines be paid for at the rate of $2 per cubic yard, measurement to include coal on each side of trouble. When place is half stone, or "trouble," miners are to paid six dollars.

That the policy of this district shall be directed towards the ultimate nationalization of the mines, with compensation to the present owners to the extent of the value of their operating plant and equipment, said value to be decided by arbitration.

In addition to the above adopted clauses, it was decided to leave the check-off question entirely in the hands of the executive who are to negotiate for its inclusion in the new contract.

While this report was adopted as outlined above, there was a lengthy discussion over the first clause regarding the wage scale. Originally the committee had recommended that the miners' leaders should fight for a wage scale at least equal to the present (1922) rate, and in the event of failure, that no contract be signed with the corporation, but the union left free to take action at any time. During the discussion on this clause, president McLeod read a letter from International president, John L. Lewis, in which Mr. Lewis stated that in his opinion, after a perusal of the Duncan report, and the information supplied him as to the character of the Royal Commission's investigation of the industry, it was "the course of judgment to make a long term contract on the basis of the report." This course should be taken, the letter stated in effect, in order to stabilize the industry and give the members a chance to rehabilitate the union.

The Constitutional Committee recommended that the term of office be extended to two years instead of one, which is in accordance with the constitution. An amendment was moved calling for a one year term, and this was finally adopted. The present executive will continue in office until August, 1926, and the next convention will be held at New Glasgow in June, 1927.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention, were the following:—

(1) Asking that the workmen's compensation act be amended to provide for an increase in the weekly compensation payments and that the minmum be fixed at $12 per week. The increase to be taken from the reserve funds.

(2) Requesting that the free treatment period be extended to thirty days and that the compensation board pay for all surgical operations resulting from accidental injuries.

(3) Endorsation of the Canadian Workers' Defense League.

(4) Making the transportation expenses of the delegates a district charge.

(5) Urging the international authorities of the U.M.W. to restore the membership rights of the former district executive officers who were deposed by the International president at the time of the 1923 strike.

(6) Instructing the executive to take up with the International the question of obtaining separate locals for surface workers.

(7) Requesting the company to "bank" at Sydney Mines a portion of the winter coal orders recently announced.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees Opens Door to Railway Shopmen

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for last month, reference was made to the issuance of a charter by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to seceders from the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers. The Canadian Brotherhood is now definitely in the field to accept into membership all classes of railway shopmen in Canada as indicated by the following letter issued to all local divisions of the C. B. of R. E. by Mr. A. R. Mosher, the president:—

DEAR BROTHERS,—Our Brotherhood has always been in favour of one organization for all railway employees in Canada believing that such an organization would be able to accomplish a great deal more than the present form of craft organization. In the past, however, it has not been the policy of our Brotherhood to accept into membership such employees as were represented by the older established craft organizations, preferring rather to achieve amalgamation by mutual consent of all the organizations. An understanding moreover was reached several years ago between the representatives of the Shop Crafts Organizations and our Brotherhood whereby it was mutually agreed that each organization would refrain from interfering with the membership of the other.

Recently, however, without notice to us these Shop Crafts Organizations undertook to assist, and are now actively assisting, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers in an attempt to disrupt our membership amongst shop labourers. Needless to say they are making no progress, as our membership pretty gener-

ally recognizes the fact that we have been able to accomplish more for them than any other organization has accomplished for the same class of railway employees and they are, therefore, not likely to pay much attention to those who are now seeking to destroy their effectiveness by dividing their forces. As a result of this action on the part of Shop Crafts Organizations we are justified in changing our policy and accepting into membership the skilled as well as the unskilled railway shop men in this country.

Simultaneously with this breach of confidence on the part of the Shop Crafts Organizations a large number of Boiler Makers and Helpers employed on the railways in Canada decided to sever their connection with their International Organization on account of an arbitrary condition imposed upon them by that organization at a recent convention, which like most of the so-called International Organizations operating in this country, was dominated by the United States membership. Approximately 400 Boiler Makers and Helpers employed by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, who had definitely decided to sever their connection with the International Organization, without any encouragement from us, made application for membership in our Brotherhood. Taking into consideration the entire situation these applicants were granted a charter and we are now definitely in the field to accept into our Brotherhood all Railway Shopmen in Canada both skilled and unskilled. Reliable information which we have received indicates that at many points from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the Boiler Makers and Helpers are severing their connection with the International Organization and are making application for membership in our Brotherhood.

Our membership is requested to make known the facts as herein stated and to assist in every way possible to bring Boiler Makers and Helpers in the various railway shops into our organization.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers and representatives of other Shop Crafts Organizations, are seeking to change the strong and even increasing sentiment in this country in favour of one Canadian Organization for railway workers by broadcasting grossly misleading and exaggerated statements. Among other equally wild and untruthful statements they are saying that the railway managements will not recognize any organization except those affiliated with Division No. 4 Railway Department of the A. F. of L. and that only a very small number of Boiler Makers and Helpers, led by communists, are severing their connection with the International. Having a poor case they adopt the policy of misrepresentation, slander and abuse, and of course the C.B.R.E. will not be overlooked in their campaign. But we have survived similar attacks in the past and will do so again.

Knowing the staunchness and loyalty of our own membership it is scarcely necessary for me to warn them against the unscrupuplous tactics that may be employed to hurt us, but it is desirable that they know the true situation and that they pass the facts along to the Boiler Makers and other interested workers Don't let anyone be fooled by those whose main object is self-preservation rather than the welfare of the workers and who will not hesitate to use deception to gain their end.

It is an insult to the intelligence of Canadian workers to be told that a half dozen so-called International officers will determine what organization shall represent them. Unless I misjudge the temperament of the railway workers in this country they will permit neither International officers nor railway managements to dictate to them either as to the organization they shall join or whom they shall choose as their representatives.

I am depending on our membership generally to take an active interest in the present situation that has developed, and to do their utmost to bring into our Brotherhood the classes of railway workers referred to.

International Seamen's Union of America

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, which has two Canadian branches, was opened in Baltimore, Md., on January 11, 1926.

After appropriate addresses of welcome, the convention started its business session by receiving the report of the credential committee, which, after enumerating the delegates entitled to take seats, recommended that the fraternal delegate from the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland be also seated.

President Furuseth presented an address of considerable length, in which he reviewed the activities of the Union since its last annual meeting. One of the most important questions dealt with, was the National Merchant Marine Conference, which was organized by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and to which labour organizations were asked to send representatives. The president of the American Federation of Labour selected twelve members to represent that body and these, after several conferences with representatives of the ship owners, finding that they could not agree with the proposals of the latter with regard to shipping conditions, drafted a minority report, but this was subsequently voted down. Other questions which called for the attention of the president, was the proposed change in the international seamen's code and smuggling of immigrants and narcotics into the United States. Bills pending in Congress also called for attention as they particularly affected the union. The most important court decision, affecting the union, was with reference to the division of watches at sea and resulted in a complete victory for the International Seamen's Union.

The Secretary-Treasurer, in his report, drew attention to the efforts put forth by the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers to have the unlicensed personnel of ships join that union. Attention was called to the fact that the American Federation of Labour had given jurisdiction to the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers over the field covered by the charter surrendered some time ago by the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, but this charter had no reference whatever to the unlicensed personnel of ships. This was regarded as an encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the International Seamen's Union, and a formal protest was lodged with the secretary of the A. F. of L.

Secretary Olander reviewed the attempts made to disrupt the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland and the steps he had taken to assist in combatting the activities of these disruptionists, stating that "they were led by the same men who sought to wreck our International Union a few years ago." In dealing with the International Seafarers' Federation, the secretary stated that it was the one effective medium by which direct and continuous affiliation with which the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland and the trade union organizations of seamen in continental Europe could be maintained.

The convention adopted the suggestion of the president dealing with the subject of increased monthly dues and recommended that the proposal to increase the rate to $1.50 per month, in cases where this is not already done, be taken up for discussion by the various district unions in such a manner as in the judgment of each such union may seem best calculated to promote the interests of the membership. After a thorough discussion, the convention directed the legislative committee to work for the enactment of a Federal Seamen's Compensation law, provided, that such a law shall not modify any existing remedy, including the choice between compensation and the right to sue for damages after the injury has taken place.

A communication by president Furuseth addressed to president Green of the A. F. of L., setting forth fundamental objections to America's affiliation with the World Court, was endorsed by the convention. It was also decided to send two representatives to the special session of the International Labour Organization (functioning under the League of Nations) which is to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, this year, for the purpose of formally acting upon the several drafts of the proposed seamen's code.

The address of fraternal delegate Charles Jarman of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland was a much appreciated feature of the convention.

Following the election, which resulted in the chief officers being re-elected, the convention selected Washington, D.C. as the next convention city.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

The formal opening of the eighteenth convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union took place on November 30, 1925, in Philadelphia. As stated in the convention call, the membership was informed that the union was passing through "the severest crisis in its existence" and that "the campaign for demoralization launched by its enemies from the outside many months ago, aggravated by unprecedented unemployment and its resulting misery, is beginning to affect the morale of the organization." In view of this situation and because a part of the membership was desirous of having an opportunity to introduce changes and reforms in the organizational system of the union, which required a change in the constitution, the General Executive Board decided to advance the date of the convention by six months.

The Credentials Committee referred the seating of certain delegates to the Appeal Committee, charging that their election was irregular. This drew criticism from Louis Hyman, leader of the "left wing," who declared that the "lefts" would not recognize or appear before the Appeal Board. The president interrupted by stating that if the delegates did not recognize every committee appointed by the convention, then they did not recognize the existence of the convention. He declared that the delegates to this convention were the supreme body and would pass upon and decide every question of disagreement upon the report of any committee. Chairman Snyder, of the Credentials Committee, announced that protests had been made against the manner of conducting the election in locals 2, 9 and 22, called "lefts" and 23, 48 and 62, "rights". He stated that these charges could not be dealt with by his committee and therefore they were referred to the Appeal Committee.

President Sigman, in his opening address, traced the growth of the union from its first convention, which was held in 1900 in Philadelphia (where there were twenty-five delegates in attendance) to the present, where the delegates numbered close to three hundred, representing a membership of over 100,000 men and women. He drew attention to the fact that the convention was called to consider vital problems, which dealt with the life and happiness of the workers in the industry and not for the purpose of delegates socially meeting each other. In his closing remarks, he stated his conviction that the convention would accomplish greater things than those of the past and would assist the labour movement of the country to further progress.

One of the most important questions with which the convention had to deal and which was referred to the Appeals and Grievances Committee, was the debarring of seventy-one

members of New York locals from holding office from one to three years, according to the degree of guilt as established by a trial board of the General Executive. In its issue of December 18, *Justice* (official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union) referred to this matter as follows:—

One of the last acts of the convention was an approval by the delegates, without a dissenting voice, of the recommendation of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances to grant amnesty to all offenders against the laws and rules of the Union and to reinstate them to full membership rights. The recommendation of the committee divided these offenders into two groups—such as have merely belonged to groups banned by the Boston convention in 1924, and such as have been guilty of active opposition in a manner unbecoming union men and women, and who have pursued destructive and abusive tactics in carrying out their acts. The first group was granted unconditional amnesty and restored fully to all rights, while the second group was left to the discretion and autonomy rights of the individual locals to which they belonged, with the understanding that these locals be guided by the spirit of tolerance and harmony which the convention had adopted in all its proceedings and deliberations.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows: (1) Favouring the continuance, on a larger scale, and the educational activities as carried on by the Educational Department of the union; (2) Urging the Executive Board to publish a Yiddish and Italian translation of Dr. Levine's "The Women's Garment Workers"; (3) Asking the General Executive Board to continue co-operation with the Manumit School (an institution which enables children of workers to receive an education by modern methods).

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, M. Sigman; Secretary, A. Baroff; General Executive Board, J. Halperin, D. Dubinsky, E. Reisberg, M. Amdur, S. Ninfo, L. Antonini, J. Boruchowitz, L. Hyman, J. Portnoy, D. Gingold, M. Friedman, J. Hochman, C. Kreindler, D. Godes and H. Greenberg.

International Fur Workers' Union

The seventh convention of the International Fur Workers' Union was opened on November 9, 1925, in Boston. This convention was to have been held in May, 1926, but owing to differences which had taken place between the General Executive and the New York Joint Board, it was decided to call the delegates together at an earlier date in order that these differences might be straightened out.

President Kaufman explained the situation in the different parts of the country and the accomplishments of the International since the last convention which was held in Chicago eighteen months previously. He presented a report of considerable length on the strike that had been carried on for the past nine months in Montreal and also explained the activities in Philadelphia, Boston, South Norwalk and in other parts of the country.

Mr. W. Miller, business agent of Local No. 7, Cap Makers' Union of Boston, showed the friendly relations existing between the Cap Makers and Furriers in Boston and drew attention to the fact that for some time they had occupied the same quarters and assisted each other in their hard struggles. Mr. Miller stated that "he hoped the time will soon come when the entire needle trades will be organized into on big union".

Joint Board.—Early in the convention, the president read his supplementary report. The essence of this report was a strong accusation against the New York Joint Board* because it did not adhere to the letter of the constitution in conducting its elecion and because it did not take into consideration the authority of the General Executive Board. After considerable discussion the supplementary report of the president was handed over to the "Committee on Officers' Reports." This committee brought in a recommendation that "the convention should declare the action of the Joint Board in violation of the constitution and therefore declare the Joint Board guilty." A substitute resolution was presented by one of the delegates, which embodied the committe's recommendation and added that in future the constitution must be strictly obeyed. The chairman refused to allow any debate on the substitute resolution, which carried by a small majority. Subsequently, a delegate asked the president to explain the relationship between the General Executive and the Joint Board on the basis of the adopted resolution. The president explained that all the complaints and accusations of the General Executive against the Joint Board had been straightened out and that in future the two bodies would work in harmony. Apparently, this explanation was not satisfactory, and, seeking further assurance, one of the delegates introduced a resolution which demanded that the General Executive to be elected at this convention be instructed to support the Joint Board in its fight against former officials "who are still exercising their terror, and that the newly-elected executive shall declare itself against such methods of graft and terror." Another resolution on this question was also introduced. However, neither resolution was voted upon,

* The LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1922 (page 1150), contained a note on the Joint Board for the clothing industry at New York. The Board is composed of representatives of the employers, workers and general public.

but both were referred to a committee of five. This committee brought in a resolution, in which it was stated that the actions of the Joint Board against the International were right under the special circumstances then created and that in the future the constitution must be obeyed. This resolution was adopted.

Among the other resolutions adopted by the convention were: (1) Favouring the forty-hour week, divided into five working days; (2) Urging the abolition of overtime work; (3) In favour of the union label on fur skins and the organization of the fur dyeing industry.

The election of officers resulted in the following new General Executive Board: O. Shachtman, General President; I. Wohl, General Secretary-Treasurer; I. Winnick, First Vice-President; H. Sorkin, Second Vice-President; L. Delsignore, Third Vice-President; H. Kalmikoff, Fourth Vice-President; A. Gross, Fifth Vice-President; M. Corbett, Sixth Vice-President; S. Budkowitz, Seventh Vice-President; I. Weinstein, Eighth Vice-President; J. Dissin, Ninth Vice-President; M. Harris, Tenth Vice-President; H. Englander, Eleventh Vice-President.

Upon assuming office the General Executive Board made a declaration of policy to the membership through the November-December issue of the official journal, *The Fur Worker*, in part, as follows:—

We must begin an intensive campaign to organize the various branches of the fur industry throughout the United States and Canada. The convention pledged us to initiate the movement for the amalgamation of the needle industry. We aim to work out a comprehensive educational programme for our members, in order that they may more profoundly understand the tasks of a workers' organization, in order that they may feel these tasks and the duties of a union member, and strive more and more to strengthen the union and make it fit to stand in line with the revolutionary workers' organizations.

Quebec Pilots' Union

The Quebec Pilots' Union, at their annual meeting in January, unanimously recommended that the members of the Dominion Wreck Commission should be appointed by and controlled by the Department of Justice instead of by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as at present. In discussing this question, the President, Mr. J. A. Bernier, referred to the case of a recent accident to the Steamship Montrose, in which an investigation had been conducted by the Wreck Commissioner and two assessors who had never handled that particular kind of ship. This it was claimed was in direct contravention of Article 784 of the Canada Shipping Act, which requires that all officers conducting such an investigation be familiar with the subject causing the investigation. The captain and pilot were tried by men who occupied an inferior position to their own, when they should have been brought before a tribunal of their equals or of men who professed a superior knowledge and experience.

The union protested strongly against existing conditions, and resolved to make every possible effort to have safer pilotage methods adopted for the protection of its members. Mr. Bernier suggested the placing of two pilots on every ship which pilots are obliged to take through the river during the more dangerous season of the year. Navigation through ice, when 95 per cent of the ordinary aids to navigation were removed, was a most hazardous undertaking and provision should be made for fairer treatment of the pilots who are obliged to undertake such work.

Mr. Bernier was re-elected president for a third term.

"Equal Rights" for Women Workers

In connection with the Women's Industrial Conference which was held at Washington, D.C., during January, under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, trade union women presented a petition to President Coolidge in which they opposed the proposals of the National Women's Party for an "Equal Rights" Constitutional Amendment. Such an amendment, they asserted, would abrogate all existing legislation in favour of working women.

"In view of the agitation which has for its purpose the destruction, by a so-called equal rights amendment, of the laws on the statute books of nearly every State in the Union which limit the hours and fix standards for the working conditions of women in industry, we desire to reiterate at this time our support of such labour legislation and our hope that it may be extended and its standards improved. We regard such not as discrimination against women, but means toward an equal industrial footing for women and men. Generally speaking, the women-employing industries are the industries in which the longest hours prevail. The destruction of all legal limitations upon hours of work for women would have the effect of lengthening women's hours of labour, without affecting the hours of men, thereby increasing the present inequality between the hours of women and those of men.

"The American Federation of Labour has repeatedly declared its opposition to the so-called equal rights amendment proposed by the National Woman's Party because of its destructiveness to labour standards and to industrial equality of any real sort. We trust that you share our views."

"THE CONTRIBUTION OF LABOUR UNIONS"

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN, of the American Federation of Labour, delivered an address before the American Association of Labour Legislation at New York on December 30, his subject being "The Contribution of Labour Unions."

After a reference to the prevalence of poverty and distress, and to the general desire of society to remove the causes of human suffering, Mr. Green proceeded as follows:—

"While we cannot attain the ideal by eradicating all causes of human ills we can deal with some of the causes from which our social ills originate in a concrete and effective way. Chief among these are the social problems growing out of industry and inseparably associated with industrial development. In this category may be placed industrial accidents, child labour, unemployment, occupational diseases, sanitation and industrial hygiene. There are other classifications which, while important, are considered of a minor character. All have their bearing upon the main and principal matters of interest.

Social Policy

"Labour has a lively interest in all public questions," Mr. Green continued. "It is affected by all matters of public policy because it suffers more quickly than other groups of people from the ill-effects of an unsound public policy. It is especially interested in social problems because it suffers directly from social and industrial injustice. It is vitally interested in remedies which may be proposed or applied in the attempted cure of social ills. Organized labour in the United States has given much thought and study to the economic and social questions which affect the well-being and happiness of its members. It has sought to increase the wages of working men and women through organized effort so that they could live in accordance with the requirements of American citizenship. The demand for the establishment and maintenance of high wage scales is based upon the American needs of American working people. Included in this is the American standard of living, education for children, protection during the intermittency of employment and during periods of illness and adversity. It has contended for shorter hours of employment so that the worker may have some leisure and may thus have an opportunity to develop the cultural and spiritual part of life. Through the establishment of trade union benefit funds organized labour has afforded protection to many working people and their families during periods of idleness and ill health. Most all labour organizations have given this sort of service to their members. Many others have established "superannuated" benefits providing for the payment of pensions to members after they have reached the age of incapacity for service. It is impossible to measure the service which organized labour has rendered in this way and it is impossible to estimate the amount of assurance which many working men and women have experienced as a result of the establishment of beneficial agencies by organized labour. All of this work performed by organized labour has been of a purely voluntary character. It has endeavoured to meet in a practical way both the needs and the desires of the workers for a degree of protection during periods of illness and in some instances in old age. It is recognized that this service has only been rendered in a limited way. It has been given to the membership of organized labour who voluntarily accepted such service.

Workmen's Compensation

"In a broader way the American Federation of Labour has been making its contribution to the development and application of a remedy for industrial accidents. It early realized a practical remedy which could be applied both specifically and generally could only be found through the passage of adequate legislation. It therefore declared itself in favour of the passage of workmen's compensation legislation. When this sort of legislation was proposed and was given support by the American Federation of Labour and other public-spirited groups, such as are represented here, it was considered revolutionary and it met with strong opposition. The acceptance of this principle required a decided change in the thoughts and attitude of employers, employees and those who composed the law-making bodies of the land. Under the old concept working men and women accepted employment under a legal rule which assumed that they had full knowledge of the risk and hazards of the industry. Because of this assumption the employer and the industry were relieved of liability in case of accident or death resulting therefrom. This legal principle was firmly imbedded in our system of jurisprudence. It was a part of our common law procedure and its operation had been clearly defined by legal interpretation and legal precedent. The new doctrine, as represented in workmen's compensation legislation proposals held that industry was both liable and responsible for all accidents. It proposed that injured workmen

should be compensated and the dependents of killed employees should be cared for regardless of the circumstances which caused the fatal accident. By this process the cost of industrial accidents became a lien upon industry and all accidents were compensable. Industry owed this to the injured employees and to the dependents of killed employees where the accident was sustained during the course of employment. Organized labour has concentrated its efforts in support of workmen's compensation legislation. To-day forty-two states have passed workmen's compensation legislation. Only six have failed to enact workmen's compensation laws.

"The American Federation of Labour has given the subject of workmen's compensation special thought and special study. It has drafted and prepared a report on workmen's compensation legislation defining and announcing the standards which it believes should be embodied in an ideal workmen's compensation law. The El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labour recommended to the membership of organized labour that it earnestly endeavour to secure amendments to the existing workmen's compensation laws which would embody within them the standards recommended and contained in the report adopted by the American Federation of Labour. The organized labour movement of the United States is now engaged in carrying forward this policy and will continue its work and its efforts to secure the passage of workmen's compensation legislation in every state in the Union, conforming to the standard act approved and adopted by the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labour.

"The American Federation of Labour is most aggressively supporting a workmen's compensation law to apply to those employed in private industry in the District of Columbia and in co-operation with those directly interested is seeking to find a way by which the benefits of workmen's compensation may be extended and applied to the workers engaged in the maritime service and in interstate commerce.

Insurance

"The American Federation of Labour conducted an investigation of group insurance and life insurance and made a most comprehensive report of its investigation to the membership of organized labour. Based upon the facts contained in this report and acting in accordance with the instructions of the convention of the American Federation of Labour held in El Paso, Texas, the President of the American Federation of Labour called a conference of international and national representatives at which it was decided that a Labour Life Insurance Company would be organized. This insurance company has now completed its organization and is preparing to engage in the sale of life insurance on the individual and group plan basis of insurance. We regard this as a distinct contribution to the solution of this phase of our social problems. We entertain the hope that the facilities of this Union Labour Life Insurance Company, placed at the disposal of the working people of our country, will be of great value to them and will serve all of their insurance needs. We have all been mindful of the growth and development of labour banks. Within the last five years labour banks have grown until there are at the present time thirty-three labour banks established. These labour banks have a combined capitalization of $7,992,000, with total resources amounting to $94,630,822. The stock of these banks is distributed among labour unions and the members of labour unions. The administration of these banks is in the hands of members of trade unions. This is one of the significant developments of trade unionism. It had its origin in the trade union movement of the United States. We find this development in no other country except our own.

Education

"In the field of education organized labour has manifested a very deep interest. It was one of the first organizations in our country to declare in favour of compulsory school attendance and compulsory education. It has pursued a consistent policy in support of its initial and original position upon the subject of education. More recently it espoused the cause of workers' education—adult education. Under the direction of the American Federation of Labour the Workers' Education Bureau is functioning and it is regarded as an important department of the American Federation of Labour engaged in promoting the work of organized labour and organized labour's educational policies. Through the organization of study classes it is bringing education to the workers and in this way is creating an opportunity for education dealing with social, economic and industrial problems. This service is given to many who were denied the privilege of either a high school or college education. The American Federation of Labour regards the workers' education as a powerful force in the interest of organized labour and in the work of the American Federation of Labour directed toward the solution of our economic and social problems.

Fear of Unemployment

The working people must always rely upon their earning capacity for the acquisition of the necessaries of life. This is their capital and when this is impaired through illness or disability their income must necessarily cease. It is the consciousness of this fact that fills the mind of the working man or woman, with a dependent family, with anxiety and apprehension. The wage earners know that so long as they are employed and so long as they enjoy health they can earn money and with their earnings they can meet, in a reasonable way, at least, the requirements of the family budget. But during each day's work and throughout each day's experience they are constantly reminded of the fact that sickness may overtake them, that accidents may occur and that even death itself might cut them down. It is this constant, anxious, haunting fear of the future that is ever present in the hearts and minds of the workers. Society is interested in finding a social cure for this state of mind. If the cause may be removed or even if it may be modified a more tranquil and happy state of mind will prevail among working men and women. It is to the removal of the cause of social anxiety and social apprehension, resulting from sickness and incapacity among working people, that labour wishes to make its direct contribution. If we can find, through the application of social justice methods, a way by which the worker and his family may be cared for during periods of illness we will do much toward solving a most difficult social problem. If we can further the cause of workmen's compensation legislation so that there will be no waiting periods and so that adequate medical and hospital care is furnished injured workers, with adequate compensation, we will do much to relieve social distress. If we can find a way by which intermittent employment may be avoided and opportunity for employment can be made continuous we will correct one of our most distressing social ills. Through its support of workmen's compensation legislation, through the opportunity for insurance against sickness and death (offered through the Union Labour Life Insurance Company), and through the education and agitation which is being carried on against the evil of unemployment labour is contributing very substantially and in a most helpful way to the bringing about of an ultimate solution of these vexing social problems.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MR. R. A. C. HENRY, B.Sc., M.E.I.C., director of Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, read a paper on January 14 before the Engineering Institute of Canada, Montreal Branch, on the general subject of "The Influence of Personnel on Management." After describing the functions of the engineer in industry, Mr. Henry proceeded to analyze the operation of a business undertaking as follows:—

"In preparing a budget intended to represent the estimated results of operation in any industry, from the cost side, one encounters in ordinary every day business the following factors: (1) labour; (2) material; and (3) interest upon investment, including depreciation. The purely operating costs consist of the first two, the third being an income charge. The proportion of the total operating expenses absorbed by labour and material respectively will undoubtedly vary considerably and depend upon the character of the particular industry under consideration. In the transportation field it will generally be found that something in excess of fifty per cent of the operation expenses consists of wages paid to employees.

"The Canada Year Book for 1924, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that for the year 1922 the value added to materials in process of manufacture was $1,159,316,000, of which $497,113,000, or 43 per cent, represented salaries and wages paid. The Commerce Year Book, published by the United States Department of Commerce, for the year 1924, shows that the value added to materials in the process of manufacture amounted to $25,867,000,000, and that of this amount $11,000,000,000, or 43 per cent, represented wages paid."

The Personnel Problem

Mr. Henry next outlined the origin of the "personnel problem" commencing with the industrial revolution a hundred years ago, when the attention of employers was confined to the processes of manufacture, to more recent times when they found that the human factor has been neglected. "It was found," he said, "that instead of there being only two human factors in industry as has been generally assumed—and as actually was the case prior to the industrial revolution—namely, the

owners of the industry and the working forces, this new development had interjected four human factors into the problem of modern industry, namely, the owners, or stockholders; the executives; the intermediate supervisory organization; and the general working forces. The realization of this fact forced the executive to the conclusion that the time had come when the human element in industry required more careful study and intelligent attention. Hence we have the personnel problem. Owing to the lack of contact and intimate relations between the employer and employee, the two parties became mutually antagonistic, the result being an unhealthy and mistaken view of social relations. To remedy this condition mutuality of interest must be shown to exist.

"Safety, health, compensation, thrift inducements, educational opportunities are all beneficial, provided they are not regarded by the employer as things for which he may expect extra effort or consideration from the employee. These things will be approved by the employee only when his immediate personal interests are given proper consideration, and these latter are often surprisingly simple compared with the sociologists' anticipations. Industrial relations should be organized with the view primarily of giving serious study to all of the conditions and obtaining effective administration for any policies which may be adopted. Industrial personnel may be defined then as the creation of the machinery necessary to give sufficient intensive attention to the human factors in industry, to make sure that the entire human element and man power in the industry is mobilized for attaining the proper objectives of that industry.

Canadian National Railways Plan

It may be interesting to the members of the Institute, Mr. Henry continued, to know briefly what is being done on the Canadian National Railways looking towards a more sane and reasonable relationship with its employees.

The Railroad Labour Organizations in Canada are largely international in scope, a vice-president generally being appointed to look after Canadian affairs.

"The agreements with our employees are made with a committee representing the employees, not directly with any labour organization, although we know that they are members of and operate under the constitution of the various labour organizations they represent. There are two exceptions to this practice—one being with our shop crafts employees and the other with our maintenance of way and structures department employees—these two agreements being made through the Railway Association of Canada at the request of the above named organizations in 1918, in order to obtain uniform rates and working conditions throughout Canada in line with the national agreements made in the United States after the latter country took over the operations of the railways in that country on January 1, 1918.

The employees have their respective periodical conventions, and each elects a General Grievance Committee as well as a General Chairman for a defined territory (generally covering the same territory as the Railway General Manager) and Local Chairman for local matters.

All agreements are subject to revision or cancellation on thirty days' notice, except that for the maintenance of way and signal department employees which provides for a sixty days' notice.

The elected general chairman acts as Chairman of the General Grievance Committees as well as of committees handling negotiations with respect to wages and working conditions.

When an employee feels he has been unjustly treated or that he has a grievance in connection with wages or working conditions, he may take the matter up either directly or through his Local Chairman up to and including the superintendent of the division; if the matter cannot be adjusted with the superintendent, the local chairman may turn over the case to his general chairman, who, if he considers there is merit in the employee's contention, will appeal the case to the general superintendent, and, if necessary, to the general manager. When it is impossible for the general manager and the general chairman to agree, then, if it is a case of interpretation of the schedule, the general manager will refer the matter to the Chief of Wage Bureau, Montreal, for an interpretation before definitely declining to adjust the dispute. If the general manager's contention is upheld, the general manager and the general chairman write up the case—first agreeing on and writing "a joint statement of facts"—after which the employees will set out their contentions, and the railway officer does the same. The dispute is then referred to the Board or Committee provided for in the agreement between the railway and the respective organization.

In the case of the following organizations, the case would be referred to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—created in August, 1918, for the purpose of adjusting grievances:—

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Labourers.

This board is composed of twelve members, six being representatives of labour organizations—generally vice-presidents, and of six railway officers, a chairman and vice-chairman being elected from among the twelve members, such position alternating every six months between a railway officer and an officer of the labour organizations. The decisions of the board are final and binding upon both parties.

This board has done excellent work; there has never been occasion to call in an arbitrator since its existence. This board is considered one of the best mediums of disposing of grievances, and is very helpful in maintaining a harmonious relationship between employees and the railways.

In the case of shop crafts' employees, the joint write up of the general manager and general chairman is sent to the Railway Association; the secretary of the Association notifies the sub-committee on Wages and Working Conditions, and also advices the president and secretary of Division No. 4, and a meeting is arranged through a board consisting of ten members—five being labour organization representatives and five being railway representatives.

In either case, whether the matter is referred to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, or to the Railway Association of Canada's sub-committee, the parties to the dispute are advised of date the dispute will be heard. Both parties appear before the Board of which they are a party, and, in addition to the written statements, submit oral arguments in support of their respective contentions. The board asks of each party such questions as, in its opinion, will help to clarify the point at issue, after which the parties to the dispute retire and the board considers the case and arrives at a decision, which is made unanimous once adopted.

On the whole, the results obtained through this procedure have been very satisfactory indeed, as evidenced by our freedom from labour troubles.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which covers clerks, freight handlers, station, stores and shop labourers, has no international affiliations and, while there is no obligation on their part to bring their grievances before the Board of Adjustment No. 1, their cases will be heard, provided they agree in writing beforehand that they will accept the decision of the board as final. It is expected, however, that within a short time, a separate Board will be set up for these employees.

At the present time, the Canadian National Railways has in force in several of its shops what is known as the Premium System, the essential features of which may be described as follows:—

(1) A careful classification of the work to be done in the shop in question is made.
(2) Careful studies are made of the time required to perform the work under each classification.
(3) A complete system of cost accounting is installed.
(4) Employees are paid additional compensation in the form of a percentage allowance equivalent to the percentage improvement which they make over the standard time set in the time-studies for the class of work which is being done.

At these particular shops. meetings are held monthly at which shop superintendents, foremen and charge hands exchange ideas, review the situation, offer suggestions and have a general discussion of the various problems from the standpoint of the company and the men. This system is working out very satisfactorily and results so far have been good.

Co-operation between standard organizations of railway shopmen and the railway management has long been the subject of discussion, and a tentative plan for co-operation management is being tried out on the Canadian National Railways.

Briefly, co-operation in management means the assumption of responsibility by the employees towards the major welfare of the railway enterprise as a whole. This finds expression in the work of joint shop committees, set up at each plant. The committees meet in co-operative conference for discussions and suggestions in such matters as:

(1) Job analysis and standardization.
(2) Better tools and equipment.
(3) Care and distribution of tools.
(4) Proper storage, care and delivery of material.
(5) Economical use of supplies and materials.
(6) Re-arrangement of machine tools.
(7) Proper balancing of forces and work in shops.

(8) Co-ordinating and scheduling of work through shops.

(9) Improving quality of work.

(10) The introduction of output records.

(11) Condition of shops and shop grounds especially in respect to heating, lighting, ventilation, safety, etc.

(12) Increasing effectiveness of shopmen's organizations.

(13) Securing new business for the railroad.

(14) Steps necessary to secure new work.

(15) Improvements in technical training of apprentices and others.

(16) Recruiting and building up of working force with competent responsible individuals.

(17) Local stabilization of employment.

(18) Improvements in physical working conditions.

Representatives of the employees and management are now engaged in setting up the necessary machinery.

The participation in, or "sharing fairly" the benefits of co-operation is one phase of the plan which probably presents a serious difficulty, for the reason that measurement of all of the work performed by the employees of the Maintenance of Equipment Department in relation to man-hours is something which heretofore has not been accomplished. Time production in manufacturing is simple in comparison.

In several of the company's locomotive and car shops, a premium system is in effect, as previously stated, whereby work performed on time-schedules can be definitely measured. At some points, more than half of the shop activities are on a time production basis.

A committee is now at work endeavouring to evolve a plan whereby a division may be made between employee and employer of such benefits as are expected to accrue from this new scheme of co-operation. It is realized that new and difficult ground must be broken, as the ascertainment of exact cost data in maintenance of railway equipment has never been vital to the existence of the Mechanical Department, with the result that reliable data is not obtainable through any existing accounting practices.

The indications are that in so far as the heavier repair work is concerned, a solution of the measurement difficulty lies in the complete application of the premium system already mentioned. Further study will develop to what extent this system can be applied to minor repairs in yards and at engine terminals, and also to the housing and caring for locomotive actually in transportation service.

Conclusion.—It is evident, therefore, judging from our own experiences cited above, that this problem is one containing many angles. We have not solved them, and they can only be solved by intensive study and the carefully working out of details having in view all of the complicated inter-relations of modern society.

Due to the numerous activities into which the railway industry is divided, our problem is an epitome of the larger problem applicable to industry as a whole, and we are in hopes that our efforts may add materially to the solution of this greater problem of finding a modus vivendi for modern civilization with its complicated inter-relations of men, races and religions.

I hope I have been able to impress upon the members of this Institute that there is a definite duty resting upon the engineering profession to study these problems, and aid by their experience and ability to think clearly in a solution which will be based upon intelligence and a clear recognition of the different elements involved.

Canadian National Railway Shops at Transcona

The Canadian National Railways shops at Transcona, Winnipeg, where the "co-operation plan" of joint management was established on August 12, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 858), cover seventeen acres of ground and were designed to handle the repairs on the 1,800 miles of National Transcontinental lines from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, and all branches are equipped with up-to-date machinery for all operations. In the erecting shop a 150-ton travelling crane lifts engines bodily from the tracks over other engines to place them in the repair pits. In the car department 1,266 men are employed and the monthly payroll totals $134,000, the coach shop output is 82 cars per month, of which 30 are "heavies," while the capacity of the freight shop is 7,318 per month, and the wood mill has a capacity of 110,000 feet valued at $30,000 per month.

In the locomotive department there are 889 employees under a supervising staff of 31. The payroll here is $91,500 per month, and the output is 20 engines monthly. The foundry discloses many repair parts in various stages of manufacture from the raw material in the mould to articles ready for use. In this department the capacity is 9 to 12 tons per day, which keeps the men busy as bees attending to their respective jobs.

Thirty men are engaged in the power house where the generators that drive the machinery of the various departments are located.

SAVINGS AND PROFIT SHARING FUND OF MONTREAL FIRM

CHRISTIE, BROWN AND COMPANY, Limited, biscuit manufacturers of Montreal, with over 500 employees, opened on January 1 an Employees' Saving and Profit Sharing Fund. No employee is obliged to join the fund, but every employee of the company is eligible for participation after one year of service and during all the time he remains in the company's employ. Any employee wishing to participate in the fund must sign an acceptance form in a manner satisfactory to the board of trustees, and deposit this with the board.

The board of trustees, by whom applications for participation have to be approved, is composed of three officers and two employees, their decision to be considered unanimous on a majority vote. This board is required to invest the money in the fund at interest of at least 5 per cent.

Participation calls for deposit of five per cent of each participating employee's wages, unless such deposits in any year shall aggregate $104, in which case no further deposits are to be made in that year. This limit is fixed so that the more highly paid employees may not share unduly in the contribution of the company and the profits of the fund. The company's contribution of 5 per cent is expected to equal the amount paid in by the employees, and may be increased by increasing efficiency in all departments.

Through this scheme, an employee having thirty years' service to his credit may retire with the sum of $14,142.

The plan has four objects: (1) It affords all employees a share in the profits of the business and helps them, by saving, to provide a substantial sum for their future. (2) It provides a method for the company to add a part of its profits to the savings of employees. Those who steadily participate in the fund and remain in the employ of the company during the whole of their business life, ensure for themselves an important contribution towards their future maintenance. (3) Those who achieve a long-service record, but who may not remain with the company the whole of their business life, will also have accumulated a considerable sum. (4) The fund will assist in making provision for the family in the case of an employee's death.

Proposed Pension Plan for Municipal Electrical Employees

The Association of Electrical Utilities of Ontario, at their annual convention at Toronto in January, considered a proposed plan to provide retirement, disability and death benefit which would affect 2,833 employees of municipal electrical utilities in the Province. These employees have no share in the provincial government's civil grants, which extend to employees of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Action was deferred by the Association until the municipal taxpayers have an opportunity to understand the proposal.

Under the proposed scheme, pensions are to revert to January 1, 1910. They will be payable at the age of 65 years, on a basis of 1 per cent of the salary paid, multiplied by the years of service. For this the employee pays into the fund 2½ per cent of his salary monthly, with a minimum of $2.

For total and permanent disability benefits the pension will be $50 a month plus interest, as well as the service annuities already secured will be payable at once instead of at the age of 65.

For death benefits the pension proposed is 2½ per cent of each year's salary, up to 20 years, with a minimum of $500, which is to be paid to designated beneficiaries on the death of the employee.

In case of retirement, the employee may withdraw all that he has paid in, without interest, except in the case of dismissal for cause.

At the half-yearly session of the New Brunswick Plumbing Board held in December, it was reported that 276 plumbers were licensed to practise in the province. A number of reports were received of an inferior class of work being done in some communities; also regarding plumbers coming into the province from outside and doing certain jobs in this province and leaving without obtaining certificates. In the future these men are to be dealt with under the act.

The operators in the Minto coal mines, New Brunswick, recently asked the provincial premier to appoint a committee of disinterested parties to investigate conditions in the mines. The Honourable Mr. Baxter replied that he would consider the proposal before taking action.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

THE eighth annual convention of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries was held at Toronto from January 25 to 28. The President, Mr. John V. Gray, in his opening address forecasted that improved business conditions in Canada would result in increased activity in the building industry for part of 1926, and that conditions would continue good throughout the year if there was a plentiful harvest next season.

Builders' Problems

Mr. Gray referred to certain matters which should engage the attention of the industry:—Standard contract forms, a code of ethics, standard percentage to cover extras, standards of estimating, standardization of by-laws, of plant and plant layout, of contract profits for each size and each kind of job, of contract overhead, the opening of tenders in the presence of interested parties and the prompt return of marked checks covering contracts on tender.

The president advocated greater care on work to avoid an increase in the rates of the Workmen's Compensation Board. He advised contracting firms to include on their staffs engineers who were capable of fixing the strengths of material.

He dealt with construction costs in the United States and Canada, comparing them with the costs of 1913. Costs in the United States were 94 per cent higher than in 1913, labour was 114 per cent above pre-war figures, and material remained 75 per cent higher. In Canada the situation was more normal, labour 70 per cent and material 53 per cent. Mr. Gray expressed the view that "wage scales in many lines were out of balance with prices and should be further liquidated." Unless this were the case, he declared there would be no foundation for a real period of prosperity. In commenting upon another feature of present conditions, Mr. Gray stated that "there were 50 per cent too many contractors, all waiting like a lot of wolves ready to take contracts at cost or a loss."

Safety Fundamentals

Mr. R. M. Little, of the New York Bureau of Rehabilitation, addressed the convention on "Some Fundamentals of Industrial Safety." He mentioned several large concerns which by adopting and following a safety programme had cut down by fifty per cent their losses from industrial accidents. "Safety has to commence at the top and proceed to the bottom. It has to commence from the main office and go out to the plant and on the job. In other words, you are not going to promote much safety in the building and construction industries of the Dominion unless the men at the top of these organizations believe in it, plan for it, and spend money for it. You cannot delegate it to someone else when it is not practised and worked by yourselves. I have seen it demonstrated time and again where employers have had the platonic wish for their employees to be careful, but they themselves were cherishing at the back of their heads the idea that it was a folderol. Now so long as you have that idea at the back of your mind you will not have an effective safety organization.

"The next thing, if you have a company of any size: have a Safety head functioning under your general manager, the president or whoever is the active man in control; link up your safety plan with the executive force of your company and make it a part of it, just as definite a part of it to prevent accidents as it is to construct the building. If you have a small company and you cannot afford to do that, break in a superintendent or a foreman and have him inaugurated with it, but have your Safety plan. It does not require a very large construction company to keep employed a good safety engineer, and you can pay him a handsome salary because of what he saves.

"The time to plan your safety is when you organize your work. It has to go to the superintendent on the job and to the foreman on the job. It is while you are taking on your men that your danger is greatest; then as you become stabilized the losses are reduced. Then when you are cutting down your scaffolding and discharging your men again your accident frequency goes up. Your accidents occur while you are getting ready and when you are reducing your force. While you are stabilized, with good housekeeping all around the job, you do not have any accidents. The beginning and closing of a construction job is where you have your accidents. Therefore good housekeeping is one of the absolute necessities in your business as well as in any other if you are going to prevent this large cost of compensation.

"Get the thought into the minds of the superintendent and foremen that they are just

as responsible in engaging their men and in trying to develop safe habits and practices as they are for production, and get their minds into a frame where they will constantly be thinking about it.

"Just go to buildings erected by the Stuart Company, by the Ley Company and the Fuller Company and observe their scaffolding, observe the runways, observe the hoists, the material going in and the waste going out, and observe the system and order about it. That is the way in which they have eliminated their waste.

"Every good, intelligent employer likes to have a stable, contented working force, and how are you going to hold them to yourself? A little human concern goes a long way with working people, and if you are concerned about their welfare, get them enlisted with you and co-operating with you, you build up their *morale,* and out of it there comes that larger satisfaction of life as well as the saving of money."

Vocational Training in Industry

"Craftsmanship" was the subject of an address given by Dr. W. W. Charters, of Chicago. The speaker emphasized the importance of training workers in the building trades and stated that at least two-thirds of the training must be given on the job even after the vocational schools had done all that could be expected of them.

The essentials of craftsmanship were set forth as—honest work, skill and artistic ability. A man cannot be a craftsman unless he gives a fair day's work to his employer, but no contractor should expect to receive such service who is not himself strictly honest in his work. If he substitutes inferior materials or skimps the job in order to make greater profit he cannot expect his employees to do honest work.

Skill is a matter of training and experience and can only be obtained through years of practice on the job and by taking an interest in the work. Unless employers are prepared to encourage good work by advancement or special recognition and undertake to provide adequate training for young or new employees, they cannot expect to develop or retain a staff or skilled men.

Artistic ability is a matter of individual taste and training. Some men can never acquire the ability of giving an artistic finish to their work but no worker should be called a craftsman who lacks this ability. It is the quality which creates a sense of pride in one's work and which distinguishes the true craftsman from the ordinary skilled worker. Under modern systems of production it is difficult to develop pride in craftsmanship, but if each employer will undertake to train his workers and endeavour to produce the best possible results for the money expended, the individual workers will take a pride in doing their work well and will become loyal supporters of the firm which employs them.

Dr. Charters urged the contractors to co-operate with the vocational schools throughout the Dominion. He pointed out the advantages of school training for citizenship and general culture in addition to the benefits of shopwork or vocational training which enables a boy to intelligently select a suitable occupation and to enter it with a sound training in the fundamental operations and principles of the trade. He emphasized the necessity of basing courses of study in practical or shop subjects on job analyses, and indicated the part which employers must play in providing the schools with information and advice in order that the school work may be more closely related to the needs and working conditions of industrial life. He advocated the appointment of educational directors for industrial organizations such as the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, and indicated by illustrations from the United States the work which might be done. The work of Mr. Layton Hawkins, Educational Director for the Tile Manufacturers' Organization, was described to show how courses of study may be organized to meet the needs of any industry or group of industrial organizations.

The address was well received by the contractors and will undoubtedly be of benefit to them in their efforts to revive or rebuild apprenticeship in the building trades. These efforts are meeting with success in Hamilton, Vancouver and a few other centres but much remains to be done before boys entering the building industry will be assured of adequate training and a reasonable prospect of continuous employment during the year. The earnest efforts being made to encourage winter construction will do much to stabilize the employment conditions and attract desirable boys to the industry.

Apprentice Honour Certificates

At the final luncheon, Mr. C. Blake Jackson, as the representative of the General Contractors' Section, presented honour certificates to firms whose boys had won prizes in the apprentice contest last September. It will be remembered that this contest took the form of the erection of a Mothers' Rest Building during the Canadian National Exhibition

at Toronto. Members of the Association sent their boys for three-day periods and the work was done in full sight of the crowds of visitors to the exhibition. Prizes, consisting of high class working tools for their trades, were at that time presented by the Association to the boys making the best showing.

The honour certificates were won by the following firms:—

Section (*a*), Bricklayers—(1) Dunker Bros., Kitchener; (2) John V. Gray Construction Co., Toronto; (3) H. N. Dancy & Son, Toronto.

Section (*b*), Bricklayers—(1) Anglin-Norcross Ltd., Toronto; (2) W. Page & Co., Toronto; (3) J. R. Page, Toronto.

Carpenters—(1) Pigott Healy Construction Co., Hamilton; (2) Carswell Construction Co., Toronto; (3) Cook & Leitch, Montreal.

Stonecutters (Special)—George Oakley & Son, Toronto.

Officers for 1926

Officers for 1926 were elected as follows:—

President—C. Blake Jackson, Toronto.

Vice-President—Harry J. Mero, Walkerville.

Western Vice-President—H. J. A. Bird, Moose Jaw.

Eastern Vice-President—E. G. M. Cape, Montreal.

Honourary Secretary—George A. Crain, Ottawa.

Honourary Treasurer—Frank E. Waterman, Toronto.

Representative of Manufacturing and Supply Section—H. J. Stambough, Hamilton.

Representative of Trade Contractors—Geo. Oakley, Toronto.

Representative of General Contractors—H. P. Frid, Hamilton.

Past President—John V. Gray, Toronto.

Executive Secretary—J. Clark Reilly, Ottawa.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Technical Education in Nova Scotia

The following article by Dr. F. H. Sexton, principal of the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, appeared in the *Halifax Chronicle* of January 1, 1926:—

Technical education is built upon a basis of general education and the former must always be supplementary to the latter. Some enthusiasts would begin with the child when it is even ten or twelve years of age to train it toward its vocation, and national systems have been built on this basis. It seems that every effort should be made to train the child on the broadest lines up to the age of fourteen so that he will have some grounding in culture and citizenship and then have a great number of courses provided for training all youths for thorough efficiency in the honourable occupation for which they are fitted. This is the proper field for technical education and there should be provision for this kind of training for all the people working at all kinds of work as long as they need organized instruction to make them more effective in their occupations.

Nova Scotia was one of the pioneers of North America in this field and has accomplished much, but other provinces of Canada, especially Ontario and Quebec, have forged ahead of her to very advanced positions in this new branch of educational effort, while some of the states in the United States have even out-distanced any other parts of the world in provisions for industrial training. The policy of Nova Scotia has been to provide the fullest opportunity in this field so that the son of any farmer, miner, fisherman, or merchant, or mechanic, with ability for applied science could secure the highest type of college training. This work has been done worthily as is attested by the high responsibilities which its graduates are discharging satisfactorily here and in many other parts of the world. The experts of the Carnegie Foundation reported after investigation that the College was doing its work adequately, and no higher authority could be secured.

The College has developed a unique type of education in its short courses which are held the first three months of each year in a wide variety of technical subjects. These courses are given in architectural drafting, advanced automobile repairing, land surveying, electrical

machinery, stationary engineering, marine engineering, machine design, technical chemical analysis, etc. These are all aimed to help the man in industry who had to leave school at an early age and later finds his way to promotion blocked by a lack of technical knowledge. The fee for any one of these three-months courses is only $15, so that they may be taken advantage of by any ambitious worker. These have been in existence for about ten years, and the graduates, now spread far and wide, have developed to a surprising and satisfactory degree. The success of some of them has been phenomenal and attests markedly to the value of technical education, even though it is only an abbreviated course.

The College also has attempted to carrry technical education to every home in the province, by a comprehensive system of correspondence study instruction. These courses go wherever the mails travel, even to the light-house keepers. Over 100 different courses are now offered and the cost of each is so low that it is brought within the reach of everybody. The instruction is on a thoroughly educational basis and particular attention is given to each individual, perhaps more than he could get in a class under a teacher. There are over 800 ambitious men and women following these courses and preparing themselves to carry on their daily work more effectively or trying to fit themselves for another occupation where they can achieve more success. The cost of these courses is very low—from $3 to $15 each—a trifling amount compared with that charged by institutions which are conducted commercially for a profit.

Then there is the widespread service of the evening technical and coal mining schools in all the industrial centres of the province. Classes of this nature are organized in twenty-three towns and cities of the province. Last year over 3,000 students took advantage of these opportunities. This branch of technical education has been deservedly popular because the training is thus carried directly to the door of the worker. He does not have to lose an hour's wages and can take a part of his spare time to continuously improve himself. In the various towns over thirty different subjects are offered and include instruction in technical and commercial subjects as well as home economy. Thousands of our people have been trained in the past and there are many who depend on these classes as the main opportunity to develop their intelligence and talents for earning a satisfactory living.

All these provisions seem to be broad enough to cover the ground, but there are still many other extensions which should be made if Nova Scotia is to prepare her people so that they may possess the knowledge and ability to develop our natural wealth that lies so profusely around them. Other provinces have found it to their advantage to introduce technical courses into the high schools so that those boys and girls who are not going to college could get some definite training to fit them for business life and the trades. When one considers that nine-tenths of the students never go to college, but finish their education and go directly to various jobs, it seems that some definite provisions in the way of vocational training should be made in our higher grades. These should be as complete and of as high an order as those which are now carried on for general, cultural and college preparatory courses. Our neighbouring province of New Brunswick has made some great strides in this direction lately, and is now building a large new school in the city of St. John, costing nearly $500,000, which will be devoted to technical training solely.

Then there should be provisions made for education of the youth just as he goes into industry. This is a very critical time and many boys and girls flop aimlessly about for a number of years, chasing from one job to another, with the result that they get into blind-alley occupations, lose grip on the knowledge they did pick up at school, and acquire habits of instability and shiftlessness that spoil their whole lives. The most modern method of helping these young workers that has been widely applied in Ontario and the United States for the last five or six years is to require them to attend school from four to eight hours a week during working time, where they are given definite instructions up to the ages of 16 or 18, and thus provided with definite help and adjustment in this great task of earning a living. The school also provides vocational guidance and placement for the youthful boy or girl in order to find the proper niche in practical life for each one, where he or she can find full scope for particular talents. Thus is prevented one of the greatest wastes of human effort—that of trying to find the job best fitted for each person.

For more than a quarter of a century intense efforts have been put forth to educate the farmer for his work in every way possible. The efforts have borne rich fruit and the industry has been advanced prodigiously mainly by these provisions. Hardly anyone could deny the great benefits that have accrued in this province from the efficient, long-continued efforts emanating from the Agricultural College in Truro. Similar provisions for the workers in other industries would also bring forth

similar results. The greatest fishing grounds in the world lie just off our coast. The men who follow this hazardous calling usually conduct their calling on much the same individual basis as the farmer. That is, they own their own boats and gear and have a full or scanty larder, depending on the fortune that attends the effort of each individual. Education, research, and training must be organized and developed for these hardy people as well as for the farmer, if we are to secure full advantages from the great ocean wealth. New or improved methods of catching, curing, and marketing fish must be developed and this is impossible unless all the members of the industry are as carefully trained for their occupations as are the workers in agriculture to-day.

Nova Scotia should also extend the technical training of its workers in the other multitude of industries that are established and those for which there is an excellent opportunity for development. Capital is necessary for any enterprise, but a more important factor is capable, intelligent, satisfied labour. Our people are blessed with all the necessary native intelligence that any one could ask. All that it needs is to acquire knowledge, to be trained how. The questions of unemployment, living wage, bondage of capitalism, shop control of industry, labour's share of product and many others that surge through society to-day can be largely settled through persistent and adequate education. Our greatest wealth is in the development resources of mental ability in our people. If this is adequately developed through technical education, then the question of utilizing our natural and material wealth, so bountiful provided by nature, will proceed hand in hand with the growth of power of the people themselves.

St. Thomas Vocational School

The new vocational school at St. Thomas is nearing completion and will be officially opened this summer. This building was erected at a cost of $240,000 with an additional $50,000 for the furnishings. The autumn classes of 1926 will be first to occupy the building. While the new school is declared to be the finest of its type in the province, the cost of erecting it is said to be $100,000 less than that paid for similar schools in other centres. It is located about five minutes' walk from the centre of the town, the location being ideal and convenient to all parts of the city. The school is modern in every detail, containing 27 classrooms, a large gymnasium, auditorium, etc. The auditorium will be used as a community hall. It has seating capacity for between 800 and 900 people.

Vocational Education in the Border Cities of Ontario

The following extracts are taken from an article by George Courtenay, secretary of the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, appearing in *The Windsor Star* of December 31, 1925:—

In Ontario now there are 20 schools where vocational training is given; some are what is known as the composite school, embracing both matriculation and technical courses, while others are like the Windsor-Walkerville Technical school, purely vocational. All are apparently meeting the requirements in their own particular locality, and there is provided in this way an educational system which cannot fail to supply the means of giving the Canadian boys and girls a training which will equip them efficiently for the battle of life, and, at the same time, make them a credit to the Dominion of Canada.

Not the least outstanding of the vocational schools is our own technical institute. Opened only a little over two years ago, we are told by teachers who come here from other places that it enjoys a reputation of high attainments, particularly in the minds of men in college positions. It is, we feel, entitled to that rating in view of what it is doing for the boys and girls of the Border Cities and Essex County.

While there is a constant demand for the girls of the commercial department to fill positions in offices in the Border Cities and adjacent municipalities, the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, right at our doors, has provided a remarkably attractive outlet for the boys in the mechanical courses. The Ford Company, as is generally known, has arranged to give employment, as apprentices, to a certain number on completing their three-year course at school. This has proved an unusually popular provision in connection with the school, and will doubtless give many a boy a start on a career which will make him a worthy citizen and a real asset to the community in which he lives.

That our technical school has it place in the local arrangement of educational facilities is evidenced by the continuously growing enrolment. For the month of November, Prisipal W. D. Lowe, M.A., reported the attendance as follows:—

	Girls	Boys	Total
Commercial department...	381	90	471
Technical..	45	309	354
Totals..	426	399	825

In the evening classes there are 984 enrolled, as follows:—

Arithmetic and English..	68
Auto mechanics..	68
Bookkeeping..	59
Card writing..	18
Cabinet and patternmaking..	11
Carpentry..	22
Cooking..	46
Drafting (architectural)..	29
Drafting (mechanical)..	30
Dressmaking..	90
Electricity..	41
English for beginners..	128
French by conversation..	14
Lip reading..	7
Machine shop..	141
Mathematics..	14
Millinery..	41
Plumbing..	20
Real estate..	14
Shorthand and typing..	123
	984

The enrolment is somewhat smaller than a year ago, accounted for in the fact that the fee was raised this year on a suggestion to make the classes self-

supporting and thus assist in an effort on the part of the City Council to keep the tax rate down. As will be observed from the list of classes, that of English for beginners (new Canadians) is one of the heaviest in the matter of enrolment. In it are men and women from many distant lands beyond the Atlantic. They make admirable pupils, all intensely eager to get a grasp of the English tongue, because of their aim to make Canada their future homeland.

There are also other evening classes in the city, and we should like to say a word or two about them, namely, the matriculation classes of the Windsor Collegiate Institute, under the direction of A. G. Hooper, M.A., principal of the school. In these classes, provided for those who work during the day, some of the pupils are preparing for entrance to college, some to become druggists, physicians and other professional callings, while some are teachers who wish to equip themselves with certificates of higher standing than those which they now possess.

The classes are a praiseworthy feature of the local educational system, and the Windsor Board of Education is to be commended for providing them.

Generally speaking, as we observed in the beginning, the people of the Border Cities are fortunate in having the educational facilities with which they are surrounded. For these they can express no small measure of gratitude to the Border Cities Star, for without its sympathetic co-operation the school authorities might not have been able to make the progress which they have been pleased to make, in the belief that they were doing what was incumbent upon them for the good of the community.

United States National Committee on Research in Secondary Education

Mr. J. B. Edmonton, Professor of Secondary Education, University of Michigan, in an article appearing in *School Life* for December, 1925, states that the most far-reaching combination of educational organizations engaging in research in the field of secondary education yet set up in the United States has been effected through successful organization of the National Committee on Research in Secondary Education. The following organizations have official representation on this committee:—

United States Bureau of Education, National Education Association, National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Society of College Teachers of Education, National Association of High School Inspectors and Supervisors, National Association of Collegiate Registrars, Educational Research Association, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

The purposes of the committee are stated as follows: (1) To arouse those engaged in the field of secondary education to a consciousness of the need for research and to stimulate them to purposeful research activities in this field. (2) To initiate investigations bearing upon secondary school problems. (3) To advise and aid in investigations initiated by other agencies. (4) To co-ordinate research activities carried on by agencies interested in secondary education. (5) To act as a clearing house of information and results pertaining to research in secondary education.

Industrial Peace Plan in British Shipbuilding Industry

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of Great Britain have agreed upon a plan for the settlement of labour disputes.

When a dispute arises in regard to any matter other than wages, the employers will meet a workman or deputation of workmen in the yard or place of employment. This is to be done within two days after a request has been made, and if the meeting does not result in a settlement, a further conference is to take place within three days between the employer and the official delegate or other official of the workmen concerned. Failing a settlement at this conference the matter may then be submitted to representatives of the employers' local association and the local officials of the unions concerned. A matter of general interest, affecting more than one yard, may be considered in local conference by direct conference within ten days of a request for such action. If a dispute survives all these efforts at settlement, either side may have it submitted to a central conference, and if no conclusion is reached at such conference, the matter may be referred to arbitration, by mutual consent, or it may be submitted for final settlement to a general meeting between the Employers' Federation and the union or unions interested.

Piece-work wage disputes are to be dealt with by special machinery; they are to be settled, whenever possible, in the yards or docks where they arise, in accordance with the procedure already outlined, but if the first step is unsuccessful, the matter is to be brought before a joint committee of three employers and three union representatives who are not to be connected with the yard or dock in which the trouble has arisen. This is to be done within three days, and if no settlement is reached, further references may be made as in non-wage controversies. It is claimed for the plan that it provides a means for ventilating grievances rapidly and for settling disputes expeditiously whenever and wherever settlement by direct conference is possible.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

"No Accident" Year at Port Colborne Cement Plant

On January 7 the Port Colborne plant of the Canada Cement Company held a banquet to celebrate the attainment of their goal of making 1925 a "no accident year." The clean record extended beyond the year, no accident having occurred in the company's "Number 8" plant for fifteen months up to January 1, 1926. The proceedings at the banquet are recorded in the plant magazine *Plantate News*.

Mr. Frank P. Jones, president and general manager of the Canada Cement Company, complimented the staff on their fine work. The company encouraged accident prevention work at all the plants, and the number of accidents had dropped steadily, having been 197 in 1921, 76 in 1922, 63 in 1923, 38 in 1924, and 37 in 1925 in all plants. He stated that at present twenty per cent of the stock of the Canada Cement Company is held by the employees and he hoped to see the day when a majority of the stock would be held by the employees.

Mr. H. G. Jacobsen, manager of the Bureau of Accident Prevention and Insurance of the Portland Cement Association said that in June, 1925, "we decided to make a campaign to have a pre-determined month set aside as a "No-accident" month for the whole Cement Industry in Canada and the United States. Many were dubious of the outcome and one gentleman wrote and said "It is impossible." We went ahead, however, and set aside the month of June as the month in question and 72 out of the 125 operating cement plants on the continent came sucessfully through the month. Needless to say, your plant was one of these. It is not a question of the perfect condition of a plant alone, but of the men. If the men get the right idea of safety work, the machinery will take care of itself."

Mr. R. B. Morley, manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario spoke of the importance of prevention work. "During the last eleven years." he said, "there were 502,014 accidents reported to us, of which 4,328 were fatal. In that time there was paid out as compensation the huge sum of $51,000,000 or an average of over $100 for each accident. Last year alone, there were 60,012 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, of which 345 were deaths and Plant No. 8 was not on that list. In 4,018 days there were 4,300 death cases, or over 1 a day. In fact, to put it in rather a brutal manner, the "blood cost" of manufacturing an article was an item to be seriously reckoned with. Your plant has eliminated the "blood cost" from your cement."

"No Accident" Record of Chatham Harvester Factory

Mr. George Hodge, of the International Harvester Company, in an address to the fourth annual Mid-West Safety Conference of the American Society of Safety Engineers and the Chicago Safety Council, asserted that accidents can be prevented in industrial occupations generally considered by insurance companies as hazardous.

"There has not been an accident in the works of the International Harvester Company at Chatham, Ontario, in two years," he said, "as a result of the educational non-accident campaign conducted along lines recommended by the National Safety Council."

"The Safest Mill in Canada"

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*, the valuable weekly magazine published at Gardenvale, Quebec, is offering two trophies for "the Safest Mill in Canada." In announcing this competition, it says:—

"One of the regrettable points in the safety situation in Canada is the more or less haphazard manner in which the work is being carried on in some of the provinces, and the attitude that still obtains in some mills of doing only what the law requires, even in some cases waiting until the law requires it. A more spontaneous and general introduction of safety work and safety methods, would save a great deal of unnecessary sickness and suffering and it would also be of economic advantage to the whole industry.

"There is as yet no dominion-wide organization of safety work in the paper industry, the basis of which is necessarily a uniform system of reporting accidents. The beginning of such a system may possibly be started through the reports that will be submitted in connection with our contest. In any case, there will be the unquestioned advantage of an increased interest throughout the Dominion in striving to accomplish a very worth-while object."

The two trophies now offered for competition are two challenge shields, one for the best record in mills in "Group A," comprising those having payroll-hours of 60,000 per month and up, and the other for mills in "Group B" comprising all other mills.

The period of contest will be the six months from March 1 to September 1, 1926.

All accidents involving loss of time beyond the shift in which the accident occurred to be taken into consideration in making up records. New construction, woods operations or townsite accidents to be excluded, making the competition a straight contest between operating mills.

Copies of all reports of accidents to be sent immediately to Mr. A. P. Costigane, 811 Federal Building, Toronto, Ontario, who will be responsible for the compiling of records.

A monthly statement showing the total number of employees (including office staff, superintendents and foremen) and total number of payroll hours (payroll hours to be based on straight time where overtime is worked) all to be sent promptly to Mr. Costigane.

Each competing mill will be put on its honour to report all accidents. Care should be taken to see that no accident is omitted.

Severity rate will be based on percentage per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard. Lost time continuing after terminating day of contest to be estimated by the doctor in charge of the case. Such estimation to be accepted by other contestants and to be included in lost time.

Frequency will be computed on the basis of accidents per 100 men employed.

In the event of any dispute as to the winners the decision of Mr. A. E. Cadman, 701 Drummond Building, Montreal, is to be accepted by all competitors as final. "New construction" is understood to include all work in connection with the building of a new mill, or new buildings in connection with an existing mill, and the installing of new machinery therein, but does not include repairs, changeovers, replacements, or the moving of existing machinery or material.

Plan for Reducing Accidents in Forest Industries

Mr. Alexander R. White, chief sanitary inspector of Ontario, in a paper read before the Paper and Pulp section at the recent fourteenth annual Safety Congress, made some recommendations for the reduction of the accident rate in the forest production industries. His proposals were as follows:—

1. The establishment of first aid facilities at every camp, irrespective of size, or the number of men employed.

2. The industrial physician associated with each camp, is to agree to teach the camp clerk the practice of first aid to the injured (with special emphasis upon the proper sterilization of open wounds), the splinting of broken bones, proper methods of stopping excessive blood flow, and resuscitation. He shall also teach, by practical demonstration, the kinds of cases which may be treated in camp and those which should immediately be sent out for hospital treatment. I am stressing this last item particularly as I find that there are a great number of cases sent to the hospital which could be better dealt with at a camp and a man remain at light work.

3. The foreman in each camp is to be responsible for directing the injured man to the first aid officer as soon after the accident as possible, and shall further attempt to fix responsibility for the accident.

4. The woods boss or manager is to oversee the work of both first aid officer and foreman and is to report to the safety engineer or to the Association, any failure on the part of this machine to function at 100 per cent efficiency. Steps will then be taken to probe the situation and apply a proper remedy. The clerk who, under this plan, is also to be the first aid officer, as you will note, is to be subject to discipline in the same manner for failure to perform his new duties as if he neglected his regular work of book-keeping or other duties.

5. The industrial physician who enters into a contract annually with the company, is to agree to take an interest in accident prevention, and is further to do all in his power to hasten the return to work of all men who may be injured, consistent with good service.

Twelve Years of Accident Prevention

A slight downward trend in the industrial death rate during the period 1912 to 1924 is shown in a chart prepared by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and published in the Company's *Statistical Bulletin*. The decline is shown by an analysis of the records of industrial accident, to white males of 15 years of age or over. The decrease amounted to about one per cent per annum for the period. The death rate from machinery accidents in industry declined at the rate of about one-half of one per cent per year. The *Bulletin*, commenting on these records says: "Much interest attaches to the experience of the past decade for industrial accidents. The country-wide development of workmen's compensation insurance, the accompanying development of industrial safety work, the rise of industrial medicine and surgery, have all taken place practically within this period. Attention has been directed, as never before, to the incidence of serious accidents in in-

dustry and to their prevention. Commendable and demonstrable progress has been made in certain industries in the control of industrial accidents. Where uniform and dependable records have been available, it has been shown that life and limb can be safeguarded by protective measures adopted after a careful study of plant hazards.

"The increase in accidents in any given year may be due to increased industrial activity in times of boom and expansion. Men in industry, working under stress for maximum production, do not exercise the thought and care that would be used in slack time. The fluctuation in the number of men employed, as well as the intensity of industrial activity, also definitely influences the industrial accident rate. The general trend of accidents in industry is affected by the introduction of labour saving devices, that is, by the substitution of mechanical for manual processes. Little attention has been given to this latter factor in industrial studies."

Explosives Regulated at Montreal

A city bylaw is under consideration at Montreal to regulate the firing of dynamite and other explosive charges in the city quarries and in all construction operations. The proposed regulations specifically set the limits for explosive charges of various kinds which may be placed in a blast, and contain explicit instructions as to the methods and precautions to be used. The bylaw further states the quantities of blasting powder, dynamite, fuses, caps, and other explosives that may be kept or transported in the city limits, and gives detailed regulations as to permits, safety methods, etc.

FACTORS IN ORGANIZING FOR FUTURE ACCIDENT PREVENTION

AN Address on Factors in organizing for Future Accident Prevention was delivered before the American Association for Labour Legislation, at New York on December 30, by Mr. Richard H. Lansburgh, secretary of Labour and industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Importance of Sound Statistics

Sound methods of statistical presentation, he said will form the basis for accident reduction organization within the next ten years. Statistics will be helpful not only in adequately presenting exposure, but in presenting accident cause. The efforts of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics to have State departments develop standard methods of analysing accident data are just beginning to bear fruit. Great strides have been made in the last year in Illinois, and Ohio, and we have a definite program on foot in Pennsylvania to better our methods of statistical presentation which we feel are already among the best. Given cause analyses of accidents, all of those organized for accident prevention have real targets at which to aim. Half of our safety efforts have been misdirected for lack of such targets.

Safety Education

The realization of the extent to which accidents and particularly serious accidents are caused by factors over which employees have control cannot be reached until methods of statistical presentation are such as to clearly indicate this condition. In the opinion of the Pennsylvania Department of Labour and industry, each year a larger percentage of industrial accidents are preventable only by safety education of the worker. Safety education, as has just been shown, to be effective must include all phases of safety, particularly highway safety as well as industrial safety. Any educational program must be directed toward making a hero of the man who is safe rather than of the man who is successfully reckless.

ACCIDENTS IN THE BUILDING AND CONTRACTING INDUSTRY REPORTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Cause	Fatal	Non-Fatal
Machinery	7	850
Boilers	.....	6
Pumps, compressors and prime movers	4	115
Transmission	1	9
Elevators	3	113
Cranes and derricks	19	918
Cars and engines	19	380
Motor vehicles	25	622
Horse vehicles	1	139
Hand trucks	.....	393
Water craft	4	45
Handling objects	5	4,452
Hand tools	4	1,996
Electricity	18	46
Explosives and explosions	9	132
Hot and corrosive substances	5	723
Falling objects	33	2,280
Falling objects (mines and quarries)	.....	11
Fall of persons	71	3,706
Stepping upon or striking against objects	3	2,434
Miscellaneous causes	16	638
Total	247	20,008

Definite Organization

One of the chief means of organizing for future accident prevention must be to correlate closely the activities of all those who are now working more or less separately toward the same end. Some individual industries are correlated more or less through the National Safety Council. But the efforts of the National Safety Council have not been entirely co-ordinated with those of the various State Departments or with those of the American Association for Labour Legislation. Industry, the National Safety Council, State and Federal government, the American Engineering Standards Committee, the American Association for Labour Legislation, and all other agencies must co-operate and correlate their efforts. We feel in Pennsylvania that we have made some progress within the last year toward such correlation and will make more progress shortly. We are closely allied with the National Safety Council and with the American Engineering Standards Committee work as well as with the various local safety councils throughout the State. We are interested in the development of new local safety councils and we are definitely engaged in safety programs in co-operation with individual industries.

Profession of Factory Inspector

No such program of co-operation can be developed unless State factory inspection work is placed upon a professional basis. The professionalization of factory inspectors offers one of the real opportunities for accident reduction. We have it placed upon such a basis in Pennsylvania and expect that it will remain so. The new Director of our Bureau of Inspection is a trained engineer who was a safety engineer before coming with the Department five years ago and who since then has been in charge of the development of all safety codes and other regulations of the Department. We have under his direction seven division supervizing inspectors located throughout the State to whom the factory inspectors report directly. On these supervisors the success of our operations largely depends. We have replaced the supervizing inspectors in those divisions in three instances with highly trained men, two of whom are engineers. The other supervisors who remain are equally competent men. We have, in the past year, appointed about twenty new inspectors within the Department, each one of whom is either a college graduate, generally in engineering, or who has had long experience in manufacturing industry.

These changes, together with definite steps which have been taken to further educate the members of the factory inspection force who have been retained by us, have placed this force on a one hundred per cent professional basis. They can take analyzed causes of accidents into their districts and reduce hazards.

Safety Engineers

In addition to this, when we desired to find the successor to the present Director of the Bureau of Inspection, in the development of codes, we went to the National Safety Council in Chicago, and secured a safety engineer of long experience who will take up his duties as Director of the Bureau of Industrial Standards of our Department on the first of January. Such an organization merits and secures the confidence of employers, employees, and all others working for safety in the State of Pennsylvania and makes possible real co-operation between the State Department and others interested in safety within the State.

Uniform Safety Codes

Another factor offering the most promise in organizing for future accident prevention is the progress which has been made in the development of uniform safety codes through the American Engineering Standards Committee and the adoption of such codes by the various states. Of course, I feel that it is fundamental that these national codes be subjected to criticism from the various states prior to their adoption if they are to be enforceable within the State after promulgation. It is fundamental that any safety code which does not have the co-operation of a reasonable number of employers in industry will be unenforceable or very difficult of enforcement. Therefore, national codes, to be adopted by states, must secure the approval of the employers within the state prior to passing the national body, just as codes developed within a state must receive such approval. Arrangements have been made by the National Engineering Standards Committee for such prior approval and I feel that with this assured, more of the leading industrial states can adopt the national safety code program as the foundation of their own program and that the uniformity which will result will mean much for reducing accidents. This is particularly true because it will mean that much machinery, heretofore unguarded, will be guarded at the time of manufacture. Not only in the development of national safety codes is progress being made in safety code development. For instance, in Pennsylvania our Bureau of Industrial Stan-

dards has charge of an enlarged safety code program for our State. Textile industries, quarries, mines, other than coal, are now subject to specific codes for the first time, and important changes have been made or are being made in a large number of codes governing other specific industries such as woodworking, and metal press work. In Ohio a new organization has been created by the Industrial Commission which will make similar researches. There must be an extension of this type of effort within the next ten years and the sound basis of rules which is secured from such research when applied through professionalized inspection must make for accident prevention.

In definite organization lies the possibility for accident prevention. Those factors which I have mentioned seem to offer the most immediate promise for organization for accident prevention. We cannot wish away the tendency toward increase in industrial accidents. We can organize co-operatively to reduce them. That is our task.

ARE ACCIDENTS INCREASING?—THE ACCIDENT RECORD

Mr. Leonard W. Hatch, Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information in the New York State Department of Labour, in a paper read before the American Association for Labour Legislation at the convention held at New York on December 30, discussed existing accident records for the purpose of determining whether or not there is evidence of a real increase in the number of industrial accidents.*

The query was started, he said, by the indisputable fact of an increase in the number of accidents reported to the public authorities in 1923 and 1924. In New York State that increase was as follows: starting in the years ended June 30, 1920-21 and 1921-22, with just about the same numbers of reported accidents for two years (294,469 and 293,844), the number for the next year was 346,845 an increase of 53,001 and for 1923-24 was 371,708 or a further increase of 24,863. In other words, in two years the number of reported accidents had increased 26 per cent. This refers to all accidents. A very much larger increase occurred for fatal accidents. From a total of 1,177 reported fatalities in 1920-21 and approximately the same number in 1921-22, the number of reported fatalities rose to 1,665 in 1922-23 and to 1,927 in 1923-24, or an increase of over 60 per cent in two years.

After a discussion of existing accident statistics, with particular reference to the need for fuller records of employment data showing the extent of the employees' exposure to risk at a given period, Mr. Hatch proceeded:—

Accidents in Manufacture

Let me give you some view of the course of accidents in New York State in the last two years, coming nearer down to date than with the figures above, not in this instance for all industries and all accidents but for fatalities in the field of manufacturing, about which more complete data for present purposes are available. In confining attention to manufacturing we shall be covering the largest single field of industry in the state and the one in which occur 45 per cent of all compensated accidents, and about one-third of all fatal accidents. Fatalities represent, of course, the most serious type of injuries.[1]

A review of reported fatal accidents in 1924 and 1925 shows the following course of a five-months' moving average.[2]

REPORTED FATALITIES IN MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK STATE

Five months with middle month in—	Reported fatalities	Five months with middle month in—	Reported fatalities
December, 1923...	52	January, 1925.....	44
January, 1924.....	56	February, 1925.....	46
February, 1924....	53	March, 1925.....	47
March, 1924.....	53	April, 1925.....	49
April, 1924.....	55	May, 1925.....	49
May, 1924.....	53	June, 1925.....	49
June, 1924.....	46	July, 1925.....	48
July, 1924.....	44	August, 1925.....	48
August, 1924.....	42		
September, 1924..	38		
October, 1924....	39		
November, 1924..	42		
December, 1924...	44		

These figures answer the question of whether industrial accidents are increasing thus: Fatal accidents in manufacturing declined in number quite steadily from the beginning of 1924 through that year until fall; then they rose steadily until the spring of 1925 but not to as

*This subject was discussed from another side in a paper appearing in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics.

(1) The data here used are those for reported fatalities and course of factory employment published in the monthly Industrial Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour.

(2) The moving average eliminates or reduces erratic variations from month to month. There is no reason believe that degree of reporting varied in this period.

high a number as in the early part of 1924, and from spring until fall of this year have remained at about the same level.

Here again it is necessary to take account of the employment element and observe the course of fatal accident occurrence in relation to the course of employment. The first thing that such a comparison shows is that the up and down of fatal accidents was the natural accompanyment of an up and down of employment the two corresponding closely in direction and duration. That is, employment during 1924 was declining until fall, then it rose until the spring of this year where it has remained nearly the same subsequently but not as high as in the early part of last year. The following employment indexes bring this out:—

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK FACTORIES

Five months with middle month in—	Employment index	Five months with middle month in—	Employment index
December, 1923...	100	January, 1925.....	92
January, 1924.....	99	February, 1925.....	92
February, 1924....	98	March, 1925.....	93
March, 1924.....	97	April, 1925.....	92
April, 1924.....	95	May, 1925.....	92
May, 1924.....	93	June, 1925.....	91
June, 1924.....	91	July, 1925.....	92
July, 1924.....	89	August, 1925.....	91
August, 1924.....	89		
September, 1924..	89		
October, 1924.....	90		
November, 1924..	91		
December, 1924...	92		

In this case we can go on to answer the final question of whether fatalities declined and then increased faster than employment or not. By means of the employment index dependable estimates of number of employees in factories each month are available and with these as a base reported fatality rates per 100,000 employees may be computed. Such rates, using as before moving averages for five months, are as follows:—

REPORTED INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES IN NEW YORK FACTORIES

Five months with middle month in—	Per 100,000 employees	Five months with middle month in—	Per 100,000 employees
December, 1923...	4·55	January, 1925.....	4·20
January, 1924.....	4·94	February, 1925.....	4·39
February, 1924....	4·73	March, 1925.....	4·44
March, 1924.....	4·77	April, 1925.....	4·68
April, 1924.....	5·05	May, 1925.....	4·68
May, 1924.....	5·01	June, 1925.....	4·73
June, 1924.....	4·44	July, 1925.....	4·63
July, 1924.....	4·33	August, 1925.....	4·63
August, 1924.....	4·13		
September, 1924..	3·74		
October, 1924.....	3·80		
November, 1924..	4·05		
December, 1924...	4·20		

If fatalities and employment had declined and increased at the same rate the above numbers would, of course, have remained the same. But what we find is that the number of reported fatalities per 100,000 employees declined when employment went down and then increased when employment went up. In other words, it appears in striking fashion that the reported fatality rate goes up when employment is increasing and declines when employment is decreasing.

I have previously emphasized that increase or decrease in number of accidents with employment is entirely normal. It is now to be noted that increase or decrease of accidents faster than employment is also normal; in other words, the course of reported fatalities in relation to the course of employment in factories just traced for 1924 and 1925 was quite to be expected. The normality of this result under changing employment conditions I predicate with more confidence because it corresponds with results which have been brought out in much better data, the best public accident statistics in this country so far in fact, of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics for the iron and steel industry.

Lesson for Safety Movement

But why is an acceleration of the accident rate under increasing employment to be expected? In the answer to this is to be found a very important lesson for the safety movement, in fact, I believe the most important general lesson for guidance of industrial accident prevention at the present time.

There are two elements in accidents causation, the mechanical and the human. Accident prevention deals with the former by means of mechanical safeguards and safety engineering, with the latter by the teaching of good housekeeping and safe conduct. Between these two processes there is a wide difference in the stability of the ground which is gained by safety efforts. To protect a machine by guards is not an extended process and once done the machine stays safe so far as the purely mechanical element is concerned. But teaching good housekeeping and safe conduct in workplaces is a slow process of education, both of workers and supervising authorities, and the results "stay put" only under continuous maintenance of teaching and morale of old employees while with the advent of new employees the whole slow process has largely to be built again from the bottom as it were. Furthermore, increase of force occurs for expansion of production and is likely, therefore, to be accompanied by greater absorption of

management, which in the last analysis sets the pace for safety, in production. Finally, in the larger swings of business activity and employment there is the element also of the new undertakings which are started. In these, particularly, the human element in accident causation is likely to be overlooked entirely at first. The mechanical element receives much prompter attention either because of early state or insurance company inspection, or because new machinery and equipment is to-day constructed more safely than ever before.

Accidents naturally increase faster than employment, therefore, because increase in working forces brings an increase of hazard growing out of the human element in accident causation. I shall not stop to point out how the same general point is revealed in the reasons for the similar phenomenon which occurs in the relation of accidents to employment when the latter falls.

The moral, therefore, to be drawn from all this and from the observed and natural up and down of accident occurrence with rise and fall in employment is that the problem of producing a general level of safety conditions in industry high enough to prevent the rather paradoxical phenomenon of an increase in industrial accident hazards in times of rising business prosperity is mainly a problem of safety education rather than of mechanical safeguarding.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratifications of Draft Conventions

The total number of ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference which had been registered with the League of Nations up to the end of the year was 185, as compared with 179 in October. In addition thereto 37 ratifications have been authorized by various governments but the formal procedure in connection therewith had not been completed at the end of the year. Further ratifications to the number of 123 have been recommended by government authorities to the competent legislative bodies.

Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference

The date of opening of the Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference, which was provisionally fixed by the Governing Body last fall, has now been definitely settled after consultation with the International Institute of Agriculture. The Eighth Session will open on May 26 and the Ninth Session, which is to deal with matters affecting seamen, on June 7.

Family Budgets

The International Labour Office is carrying out a study on the question of family budgets which will be completed very shortly. A conference of labour statisticians which was held at the International Labour Office last year requested the governments of the various countries connected with the International Labour Organization to make further inquiries into family budgets in the near future so that a new series of cost-of-living index numbers on a uniform base in all countries could be calculated as from 1930. This subject will probably be considered at a further conference of labour statisticians.

Collective Agreements

As regards collective agreements, the daily work of the International Labour Office has led to the conclusion that regular and properly co-ordinated statistics would be of the greatest value. Statistics of this kind are very little developed in most countries and no really scientific method for the collection and compilation of the information has yet been adopted. It has been suggested that the International Labour Office would do good service to the Member States of the International Labour Organization by drawing attention to the importance of this branch of statistics and preparing the way for an international agreement on the methods to be adopted.

A Conference of Labour Statistics

It has been suggested that a further conference on labour statistics should be held in the International Labour Office in Geneva either in October, 1926, immediately after the assembly of the League of Nations, or in April, 1927, a few weeks before the annual session of the International Labour Conference.

Freedom of Association

The International Labour Office has been engaged for some time past on the preparation of the volume of information dealing with freedom of association in various countries. It is expected that the same will be completed in time for publication early in the present year.

Bibliography on Unemployment

A bibliography on unemployment has been prepared by the International Labour Office and is being printed for general information.

Great Britain and Conference Decisions

The authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference were formally presented in the British House of Commons on November 23, 1925. On November 19, the Home Secretary, in a written answer to a question, replied that, for the reasons stated in the report by the British Government delegates to the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, and in his reply to a question on July 2, 1925, His Majesty's Government did not intend to take any steps towards the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning the prohibition of night work in bakeries. The Home Secretary also stated on November 23, in a written answer, that it was not proposed to introduce legislation on the subject of the weekly rest in glass works. The Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill was withdrawn December 8, 1925.

Workers' Organizations

The International Labour Office has issued a publication entitled "Workers' Organizations" which comprises a new edition in modified and enlarged form of the part of the International Labour Directory devoted to workers' organizations. The information contained in the volume is based mainly on data supplied by the organizations concerned. The particulars given concerning each organization include where possible: its name and address, its journal, its affiliations, membership and chief officials. This international directory of labour organizations was established by the International Labour Office several years ago and is issued periodically.

A Charter for Forced Labour

In the course of recent debate in the British House of Lords on the Draft Convention on Slavery which was adopted by the last Assembly of the League of Nations, it was intimated that the International Labour Organization would be requested to prepare an international agreement providing for the regulation of the general conditions of forced labour in the different countries in which labour of this class is still employed. The agreement in question will probably take the form of a Draft Convention or Recommendation of the International Labor Conference. The International Labour Office in Geneva has been engaged for some time past in a study of conditions of native labour in various countries, in accordance with a resolution of this subject which was adopted in 1922 by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The ground has thus been prepared for whatever special efforts in this field it may eventually be decided to make.

Great Britain and the 8-Hour Day Conventions

The London *Times* recently stated that the Labour Party and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress were making a new combined effort to secure the ratification by Great Britain of the Washington Convention for an international eight-hour day. The time is considered favourable because there is in the engineering and the shipbuilding industries an agreement of opinion among the employers and the workmen that the hours of work, as well as the rates of wages, in force on the continent are prejudical to the maintenance of the conditions that have been secured through industrial negotiation in this country.

The advocates of ratification point out that it would be relatively easy in this country to enforce the Convention, inasmuch as an eight-hour day is already established in so many of our industries and that the Convention is sufficiently elastic to permit of its application to industries which at first sight do not seem suited to a precise regulation of working hours. They meet the argument that different interpretations of the Convention and laxer administration on the Continent would be an unfair handicap to our industries by saying that ratification would at least tend to secure conformity to a good standard, whereas competition must tend to conformity to a bad standard, and that, having given its ratification, the British Government would be in a position to make effective representations in the event of non-observance of the Convention where it has been ratified abroad.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain has accepted the offer of the Dowager Countess of Warwick, to give to the Congress her Essex estate, Easton Lodge, with 1,000 acres of land, for a trade union college. It will be run under the direct auspices and control of the Council, which will decide whether to continue the support hitherto given to Ruskin College, the Labour college at Oxford, and to the Central Labour College at London.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

HERBERT FEIS, Professor of Economics in the University of Cincinnati, has contributed an article to the *International Labour Review*—a monthly publication issued by the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, entitled "Recent Developments in Industrial Relations in the United States," in which he points out that the tendencies which became apparent in the industrial development of the United States at the opening of the century have been greatly accentuated since the war.

Increased Rate of Production

The first striking feature of this industrial evolution since 1918 with which the writer deals is the great increase in *per capita* production. Careful studies of American production made shortly after the war tended to show that the pre-war rate of growth of *per capita* production tended to approximate to about 3 per cent per year. Even that rate of growth, considering its steadiness, was an important fact, but studies of the course of production since the end of the war appear quite definitely to show that the rate of annual growth of production, instead of declining, has actually increased. An outstanding example of this fact is cited both from the point of view of railway management and that of the employees in the case of the railroad industry. Past industrial conflict had begun to produce a pessimistic outlook as regards the future of the American industrial state. The effect of this rising production on income and its psychological influence throughout the country seemed in contrast to show that the country was at the beginning of an era of growing prosperity and improving human welfare, and not at the close of such an era, as many observers had assumed. This environment has led to a re-embellishment of the individualist outlook of earlier industrial history. New means have been sought in the effort to make this outlook effective through various experiments in the field of industrial relations and welfare, and at least a minority of employers have shown ability to place their relations with the workers on what is temporarily at least an improved basis.

Effect on Wages

Previous periods of increased productivity had not always produced any improvement in real wages, but all wage compilations, though they may differ in some degree, agree in showing that real wages, say in 1924, for practically all groups of industrial workers, were greater than in 1914. This higher than pre-war wage standard has been the basis on which managements have been able to appeal to workers for their full co-operation in production, and the reason why they have been able to utilise that co-operation to such a great extent. It has furthermore made it possible to launch other plans such as employee stock ownership plans and unemployment insurance. This increased wage standard is found in non-union plants as well as in union plants, and in some cases anti-union employers have used that fact as a great argument against trade unions, claiming that such wage levels could only be maintained in the absence of trade unionism; at the same time these anti-union employers by their programme of welfare and industrial relations have succeeded in increasing their workers' resistance to trade union organization.

Trade Union Membership

These efforts and tendencies have resulted in a decline in trade union strength since 1920. The membership of the American Federation of Labour has fallen from well over four million to something under three million in this period, despite the prevailing prosperity. It is still too early to predict whether this decline in membership has permanent significance. Part of the loss, a very large part in fact, has come in industries which were greatly extended during the war, such as the shipbuilding industries, the working force of which dispersed immediately after the war. Again, in other industries, such as railroads, the trade unions were able during the war to secure a tremendous gain in membership because of the fact that the government imposed no obstacle to trade union organization, but after the war all the ordinary opposition immediately reasserted itself. So the decline in membership is not as significant or serious as it seems on the surface; but it has been serious and significant enough to produce grave questioning in trade union ranks, and even to a certain extent a re-appraisal of trade union tendencies and policies which has made some parts of the trade union movement willing to entertain policies which they had previously rejected. It has led the main sections of the trade union movement to commit themselves even more definitely than before the war to a policy of class co-operation rather

than the contrary; it has brought in some quarters the conviction that trade unionism must find a way to co-operate in increasing production if ultimately employer resistance is not to become destructively strong.

Social Legislation

During the same period of decline in trade union strength employers have conducted a very strong fight against all new industrial or social legislation. First came a very strong reaction away from the extensions or legislation and government policy which were made during the war. For example, take the revision of the national agreements governing conditions of work on the railroads that were entered into by the United States railroad administration, and the renewed opposition to anti trust legislation. The difficulties of enforcement and occasional resentment against prohibtion legislation have also given force to a strong desire on the part of the general community not to pass any more restrictive legislation. Under these circumstances almost every legislative measure of importance dealing with labour and industrial conditions during the past few years had been beaten; prominent among the defeats being that of the child labour amendment to the U.S. constitution. Under the prevailing favourable industrial circumstance, the idea that individuals were able to care of themselves and the business should regulate itself rather than be regulated from the outside has received new acceptance, especially since many industries have been following a more humane and wise labour policy in industrial relations than previously.

This opposition to social and industrial legislation has been strengthened by the declarations and decisions of the United States Supreme Court, particularly the decisions which declared the unconstitutionality of the Living Wage Legislation for Women and of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. In a whole series of decisions both the State Supreme Courts and the Federal Supreme Court have been laying down marked limits to the right of state interference in industrial activities and relations. Other court decisions, furthermore, have constantly widened the restrictions placed upon trade union activity in labour disputes and have given a broadening definition of property rights and of injury to property rights. The courts, as well as a large part of the political community, have, temporarily at least, accepted business philosophy and are looking to industry itself to solve problems of industrial relations.

New Management Policies

Under these circumstances industrial management in the United States has become more self-conscious and self-critical than formerly and managerial methods have improved. Many individual enterprises and industries have definitely adopted the belief that unless they can successfully solve their industrial problems they will be faced in the future with problems far more serious and burdensome than the present ones arising out of the government regulations and of trade union control. This change and improvement in managerial methods and policy, affecting industrial relations, has arisen from many causes and has taken many directions. Besides the self-protective purpose just explained, and besides the fact that restricted immigration has made labour scarce and intelligent policy remunerative, two other special causes may be particularly observed: first, several years of extremely stiff competition were inaugurated by the depression of 1921 and during this period an intelligent and forward-looking industrial relations policy was in many instances found to pay, and thereby continued; secondly, there has been in the United States a continuously growing study of industry and industrial methods in and out of technical schools. A large number of the universities have established schools of business administration in which business methods, business problems and policies are carefully analyzed and discussed. In these schools and universities the tendency has been to work out careful industrial relations plans based at least in some measure upon employee co-operation—though the prevailing instruction is critical of trade union activity. The graduates of these institutions, therefore, have entered industry in a more open and experimental frame of mind than the older generation of business men and with a greater sesnse of obligation towards their workers. Furthermore, these colleges of business administration and engineering schools have gradually created standards of critical judgment for the business community and have contributed much to the growth of productive efficiency.

The extension of the influence of engineers on the business activities is especially notable. Consulting engineering firms, which study all sides of business as private employers' counsel, have established themselves and have in many instances been responsible for a decided improvement in labour policy, though these same firms are usually strongly anti-unionist. All these things tended to foster more carefully planned and farsighted policies than those previously maintained by the conservative elements in the business community.

This intensified study of business activity may, in fact, be regarded as merely part of a general tendency encouraging the application of scientific methods to industrial life. This use of the "scientific" method, of the method of careful study and deliberate preparation, has gone into all directions. It has led to an intense activity in technical research dealing with such questions as the improvement of machinery, the study of chemical and raw materials, of methods of supplying power, of routing goods, and of standardizing the product. In another direction there has been a great expansion of what may be called business or economic research, dealing, for example, with the problems of price movement, of the business cycle, of unemployment, and of methods for preventing the same. There has been developed a greatly improved technique in measuring and controlling production costs, and new methods of managing relationships between the production, the sale, and the financial parts of individual businesses. Along with research in these directions has come carefully planned study of industrial relations and personnel methods—closely connected with the other branches of research and dealing with employment policies, training, and apprenticeship policies, health and working conditions, methods of wage payment, shop organization, wage earners' investment.

There has been some quackery in these developments, but more sincerity. Many of these movements have been encouraged partly, if not solely, in order to forestall the growth of trade unionism. Some of them have in themselves affected trade union activity and outlook. In some instances trade unions have co-operated in the new policies either out of a sincere conviction that they would produce an improvement in the welfare of the industrial workers, or merely from recognition of the fact that unless trade unions could make good in terms of actual production they would have to face an exceedingly grim fight and possible extermination. But the new policies have been adopted most extensively in the non-organized plants and industries. The trade union movement has usually taken an indifferent or hostile attitude towards them within plants or industries where trade unionism exists. To this course, however, there appear to be some notable exceptions.

Joint Management

Among the trade union adaptations to these new managerial methods and policies, one is of particular interest: the occasional tendency on the part of organized trade unionism to accept (though at the same time to control and modify if possible) scientific management methods of production, of measuring production, and of wage payment. Up to the recent past there had been practically no break through the trade union opposition to the shop methods which have been called "scientific management." But in more recent years these methods themselves have received more careful study and adaptation to the workers' position and psychology; furthermore, in their application in some plants and industries they are supported by specific protected guarantees as regards minimum wages. The possibility of increased production under the proper application of these methods has now become almost beyond dispute in the United States. It is found that in the past few years trade unions here and there have shown a willingness to permit the introduction of those methods if they are given a share in the control of their use. Examples of the trade union consent are found in the production plans in use in the machine shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, a highly successful experiment in the use of scientific management methods under joint control. The B. and O. plan, as it is called, has more recently been adopted on the Canadian National Railways, and by one of the big railway systems on the Pacific coast. The Machinists' Union, formerly a most determined opponent of scientific management, now has its own consulting engineer to advise on matters of shop efficiency. Another indication of trade union adaptation is to be found in the garment industries, where the unions are working under a wage scheme in which wages definitely vary with measured and controlled production.

The writer finds that temporarily at least the industrial workers in the United States, especially the unorganized, appear ready to work under the ideal outlook and possibility expressed by the management students as a combination of "high productivity, high general wages, good working conditions, low labour cost." Some elements in the trade unions seem inclined to accept this same platform of agreement with the employers, at least until events prove the outcome unsound from the union point of view. Many of the trades unions, however, such as those in the building trades, have not changed their attitude at all, and still regard all the new management methods with suspicion and distinct opposition. They believe that the first depression will reveal their shortcomings and prove that they are nothing more than devices to weaken organized trade unionism.

Shop Committees

Another new development in industrial relations with which the writer deals is the growth of the shop committee or works council movement. In plant after plant, largely at the encouragement of the employers, machinery for the joint conference of workers and employers has been established. These shop committees differ much from each other in organization, method of procedure, and range of activities. With few exceptions they exist in unorganized plants and industries and are regarded by the employers as a means of communication with their workers and of creating joint understanding. A table is published in Professor Feis' article showing the existence in 1924 of 814 works councils. Employee representation plans are shown to be used by 212 separate companies, applicable in all to 1,177,037 workers. A noticeably large proportion of these works councils are in the metal trades, which are unorganized. This whole development is still distinctly in the experimental stage. A small minority of the shop committees play a real and actual part in the conduct of production and in the settlement of wages and working conditions. The rest have little or no actual influence, but their establishment in other cases signifies the admission of one right which before the war was by no means universally admitted by employers, that is, the right of the workers in any plant to joint conference and consultation with the employers. This practice of joint conference, now almost universally admitted, has become essential in American industry and its ultimate significance may be great. There is little doubt in the writer's mind that the time is not far ahead when the workers in all industrial enterprises of large size will regard the establishment of some sort of shop committee as an integral and natural part of their position and rights in the enterprise.

Co-partnership

Still another development in industrial relations with which the writer deals, are the stock distribution plans which have been the subject of very active experiment in recent years. These plans involve the sale of securities of particular industrial enterprises to the workers employed in those enterprises, usually under favourable conditions. The initiative has on the whole come from the employers, but the wage earners in some of the enterprises concerned have shown an amazing readiness of response, especially if the securities were offered to them on favourable terms. The Liberty Loan campaigns in the United States led to an extremely wide distribution of national securities and familiarized the bulk of industrial wage earners with the idea of receiving income from the ownership of securities. In practically all cases, the purchase by the wage earner has been facilitated by arranging for deductions from the pay roll and in some cases by sale below market price or otherwise by special terms. In a small minority of cases the stock distribution plans are part of a general profit-sharing system. In the writer's opinion, the response to these offers on the part of the workmen has been extremely ready. There can be little doubt, he declares, that the ordinary industrial worker in the United States not only has no ethical or social feeling against the ownership of securities and the receipt of income from this ownership, but rather is only too eager to get his chance to become a capitalist by owning securities. The chance of holding securities which would be likely to increase in value has also been a great inducement to individual thrift. In 1910 there were only 300,000 stockholders of securities of steam railroads in the United States; to-day there are over 800,000, the net addition being made up largely of railroad employees. It is estimated that 630,000 people own telephone securities in the United States of which a very large percentage are employees of the telephone companies. In practically all of the plans for stock distribution it is arranged that the employee stock ownership cannot gain or hold actual control of the enterprise. The securities sold are either some form of bonds or non-voting preferred stock. Besides the investment in securities, American wage earners have considerable investments in life insurance, very considerable and ever-growing deposits in savings banks, and extended membership in building and loan associations—the latter to the number of almost eight million. In short, the present trend, temporary or permanent, seems to be to make at least the skilled portion of the industrial workers also property owners, a distinctly new turn in the industrial outlook and one raising a possibly new prospect in industrial relations.

Labour Banking and Insurance

The writer next passes to the labour bank movement. The trade union organization which has created the largest number of banks has been the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. While the interpretation of this movement is difficult, the writer declares that one great factor in it is the strong desire of the ordinary wage earner to play a part or have something to do with industrial and financial affairs. A list of labour banks is given showing the imposing dimensions attained by some of these organizations.

Reference is also made to the industrial insurance plan of the American Federation of Labour. In its present stage this plan would seem to call for the creation of an industrial company managed by the labour movement to furnish industrial insurance as cheaply as possible.

Conclusions

A view of the matters that will ultimately determine the results of present tendencies and their growth or decline are mentioned by Professor Feis in the conclusion of his article. At the head of the list the writer puts the question of how sincere and far-sighted the business men of the United States prove to be in the further development of these plans. The business community itself believes these plans to be the beginning a new phase of American and industrial history. The larger corporations, under the advice of their engineering and industrial relations expert advisers, are working with honesty and openness to create a smooth-working system of industrial co-operation in the United States. They may on the contrary merely use all the devices that have been set forth as an instrument for preventing any restriction on their liberty, and any threat to their profits. If the United States should get a real industrial depression in which it becomes hard for the employers to maintain many of their welfare plans, in which the employers feel themselves under pressure to reduce wages as much as possible, in which the workmen are thrown out of employment to the same extent as in some past depressions, then there will come a real test of the significance of these new tendencies in American industrial relations. One's opinion of their possible fruitfulness and success depends after all on whether one believes that the American economic position holds a possibility of a successful and reasonably just co-operation between employers and workers, whether human nature is good enough to produce such an outcome under the limitations and difficulties presented by the fluctuations, the competition, and the extreme complexity of the modern capitalistic system. Another important element in determining the outcome of these plans will be whether the improvement in managerial methods and production methods and the progress in industrial invention can be maintained.

Professor Feis finds that the American trade union movement is trying to understand and to meet all these developments, also to decide which of them may be beneficial to American life and to the trade union movement, and which threatening. It is faced with the problem of whether it can bring these developments under a sufficient measure of control to safeguard the workers' welfare and prevent a whole course of events from resulting finally in the subordination of the individual worker to industrial enterprise.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, and general manufactures in Canada. This annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

The Sugar Refining Industry, 1924

This report covers operations in 7 factories operating in 1924, the number including 2 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, and one each in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Statistics are shown for the Dominion only.

The report gives comparative statistics for the years 1920 to 1924 inclusive. In 1920 there were 8 refineries, and in each of the following years, 7. The capital investment was greatest in 1924 at $46,229,188 as compared with $45,618,182 in 1923.

The value of products and by-products was greatest in 1920 at $119,086,731 and was $67,292,122 in 1924 as compared with $77,004,026 in 1923. The value added by manufacture was also greatest in 1920, being $15,397,643, with $12,220,549 in 1924 and $15,186,164 in 1923.

Comparative statistics of production of sugar and value of the same show that production was greatest in 1922 at 1,148,104,374 pounds, valued at $69,667,016. In 1924 production was estimated at 871,628,232 pounds valued at $65,922,309, and in 1923, 841,978,637 pounds valued at $76,144,634.

The table of consumption of sugar was made up by adding together home production and imports and deducting the exports of goods the produce of Canada. This left the remainder available for consumption in 1920, 722,889,454 pounds valued at $106,443,479; in 1923, 739,897,269 pounds valued at $65,362,952; and in 1924, 830,525,336 pounds valued at $61,134,282. The per capita consumption of sugar in 1920 was 83.75 pounds; in 1921, 81.68 pounds; in 1922, 93.30 pounds; in 1923, 81.46 pounds; and in 1924, 90.01 pounds.

The acreage sown to sugar beets was in 1920, 34,491, which was the greatest during the period. The number declined to 14,955 in 1922 and advanced to 31,111 in 1924. The total yield was 343,000 tons valued at $5,307,243 in 1920; 127,807 tons valued at $966,522 in 1922, and 295,177 tons valued at $1,704,791 in 1924.

The production by class, quantity and selling value of sugar at the refinery is shown as well as of the various by-products of the industry. The quantity of sugar refined in Canadian factories in 1924 exceeded that in 1923 by 29,649,595 pounds, but there was a decrease in total value of $10,222,325. Cane sugars in 1924 showed a falling off in quantity of production of 16,697,954 pounds as compared with 1923, but, on the other hand, beet sugars showed a greatly increased production during the same period, amounting to 46,347,549 pounds, leaving a net increased production. Molasses increased by 1,460,651 gallons and in value by $251,775. The net decrease in total value of production is accounted for by the fall in the market prices of raw cane sugar and of sugar beets.

In 1924 the quantity of granulated sugars made from cane was 696,756,646 pounds, and from beets, 85,770,709 pounds, the value of the two being $59,152,471. There were 89,100,877 pounds of soft sugars made, valued at $6,769,838; 421,444 gallons of syrup valued at $249,543; 1,724,321 gallons of molasses from cane, and 1,841,963 gallons of molasses from beets, together valued at $547,054, and 15,977 tons of dried beet pulp valued at $419,234. The value of other by-products was $153,982, making a total value of $67,292,122.

The total capital invested in the industry increased from $45,618,182 in 1923 to $46,229,188 in 1924, an increase of 13.4 per cent.

The number of employees is shown by sex and remuneration, there being in 1924, 2,240 male and 147 female employees receiving in salaries and wages $3,399,826.

A table of employment by months shows that employment was highest in October with 2,526 employees and lowest in January with 1,419.

The average number of days in operation on full time was 213.43, with an average of 90.57 days idle. The average number of hours per day or shift was 10.43, and per week, 65.43.

Tables also show fuel consumption, power installation and materials used.

The total value of imports was $45,449,413 and of exports, $7,642,256. Of the latter, $7,412,153 was sugar, the remainder being comprised of molasses and syrups, sugar house syrup, glucose and glucose syrups and sugar beets.

The Linseed Oil Industry, 1924

This report covers 8 individual plants operating during the year, including 3 in Quebec, 2 in Ontario, 2 in Manitoba, and 1 in Alberta. The capital investment was $2,818,291 in 1923 and $2,231,954 in 1924. The number of employees was 249 in 1923, earning in salaries and wages $299,906, and in 1924, 217, earning $286,977. The cost of fuel was $18,601 in 1923 and $27,631 in 1924. The power equipment was 58 units in 1923 and 69 in 1924. The net value of products was $5,761,840 in 1923 and $5,911,530 in 1924, an increase of 2.6 per cent.

The selling value of the products at the mill was $5,911,530 in 1924, the largest item 2,833,258 Imperial gallons of raw linseed oil valued at $2,900,431.

The table of capital invested by provinces shows the total investment in Canada to be $2,231,954; in Quebec, $1,057,366, and in other provinces $1,174,588.

The table of employment by months, 1924, shows the months of highest employment to have been January and February, and those of lowest employment, August and September. The average monthly employment was 179, of which males numbered 177 and females 2. The average operating time of plants in the industry whether on full or part time was 268.75 days, and the average hours of labour were 9.47 per day, and 58.50 per week.

Tables also show fuel consumption and power installation, and materials used.

A table shows imports of flaxseed, oils and oilcake and meal for consumption in Canada, by quantities and values and by principal countries. The total value of imports for consumption in Canada fell from $1,993,676 in 1923 to $927,590 in 1924, while exports on the other hand showed an increase of from $7,126,824 in 1923 to $7,591,652 in 1924, or 6.5 per cent.

The Cordage Rope and Twine Industry, 1924

The number of establishments in operation in this industry in 1924 stood at 9 as in the previous year, there being 5 in Ontario, 2 in

Quebec, 1 in Nova Scotia and 1 in British Columbia.

The capital investment in 1924 was $9,416,545 as compared with $7,329,319 in 1923. The cost of fuel was $29,936 as compared with $37,178, and the power installation was 132 units as against 104 in 1923. The net value of products was $3,779,894 in 1924 as compared with $2,890,373 in 1923.

The production of cordage, rope and twine by provinces showed a total value of $6,991,988 in Ontario and $1,884,798 in other provinces, making a total value of $8,876,786 for Canada.

The total number of employees in 1924 was 1,359 earning in salaries and wages $1,486,702 and the number in 1923 was 1,305 earning $1,437,628.

The statistics of employment by months showed that November was the month in which the maximum number 1,327 was employed, while the minimum, reported in July, was 1,180. The average number employed during the year was 1,281, comprising 994 male and 287 female employees.

The average number of days in operation in 1924 was 287.7 full time and 3.6 part time, while the average number of days idle was 12.7. The average number of hours per day was 9.8, and per week, 52.4.

Statistics are given for materials used, fuel consumption and power equipment.

The value of imports into Canada from the United Kingdom was $1,959,981, with $8,750,399 from the United States and $390,395 from other countries. The value of exports to the United Kingdom was $149,469, with $1,383,832 to the United States and $372,723 to other countries.

The consumption of binder twine in Canada was 724,049 cwt. valued at $8,566,163 in 1924 as compared with 810,430 cwt. in 1923 valued at $8,890,723 and 761,933 cwt. in 1922, valued at $8,121,800.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of January, 1926, showed considerable seasonal curtailment, but the losses were the smallest registered at that time in any year since the record was begun early in 1920. The 5,708 firms whose returns were tabulated reported 733,175 employees; this was 46,479, or practically 6.0 per cent less than in the preceding month. The index number stood at 89.6 on January 1, 1926, as compared with 95.3 on December 1, 1925, and with 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 87.7 on January 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment was thus at a slightly higher level than on January 1 of any previous year of the record.

With the exception of coal mining, all industries showed contractions. The losses in manufacturing, which chiefly represented shutdowns for holidays and inventories, were most extensive, although they were not as large as in preceding years; construction and transportation also reported pronounced decreases. If employment follows the course indicated at the beginning of February in previous years, considerable revival will be shown in the next report.

Employment by Provinces

Employment declined in all except the Maritime Provinces; as is usual at the time of year, the manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario reported the largest contractions.

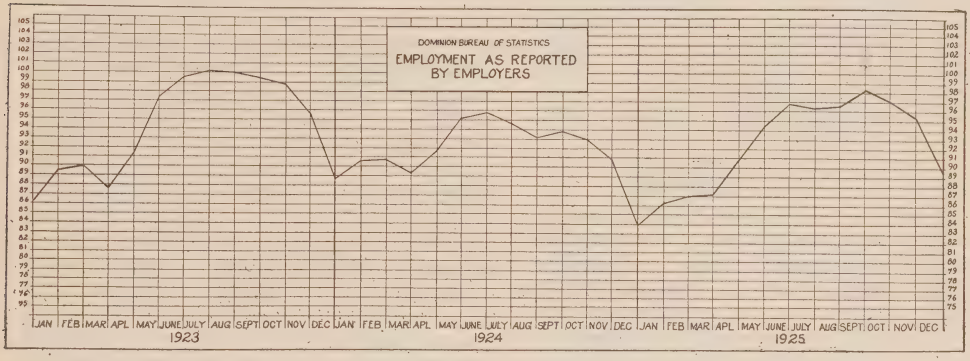
Maritime Provinces.—Very heavy freight traffic caused employment in transportation (both rail and water) to increase considerably in the Maritime Provinces, the seasonal gains in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. Manufacturing, logging, trade and construction, however, registered losses, also seasonal in character, of which those in the last named were most extensive. Returns were received from 492 employers, having 62,230 workers, or 573 more than they had on December 1, 1925. Moderate reductions were indicated at the beginning of January of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume.

Quebec.—The greatest decreases in Quebec were in shipping, owing to the closing of the St. Lawrence ports; manufacturing, construction and logging also registered reduced employment. Within the manufacturing group, tobacco, food, building material, iron and steel and textile factories showed the largest losses. The payrolls of the 1,249 firms reporting aggregated 198,418, as against 215,982 in the preceding month. Considerably larger reductions were noted on January 1, 1925, when the index was between five and six points lower.

Ontario.—The shrinkage in Ontario was less extensive than on the same date of last year, when employment was not so active. The 2,608 employers whose statistics were received released 21,524 persons from their payrolls,

which totalled 304,907 on January 1, 1926. Manufactures, especially the iron and steel, lumber, food and textile divisions, recorded the most pronounced contractions, but construction, transportation and trade were also decidedly slacker.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed a 2 per cent decline, which was considerably smaller than that noted on January 1, of either 1925 or 1924. Statements were tabulated from 739 firms having 100,576 employees on the date under review, as compared with 102,978 in the preceding month. Construction recorded the greatest curtailment, but manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade also reported reduced staffs.



British Columbia.—Although the losses registered in British Columbia rather exceeded those of the same date of last year or of 1924, the level of employment on January 1, 1926, was higher than at the same time in any other year of the record. The index stood at 100.5, as compared with 92.9 on January 1, 1925, and 90.9 on January 1, 1924. Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, logging and construction, showed the greatest losses, while coal mining was a good deal more active. A combined staff of 67,044 persons was reported by the 620 employers furnishing statistics; they had 72,606 workers on December 1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment in all cities was downward. Montreal firms reported the most pronounced losses.

Montreal.—There was extensive curtailment in shipping, due to the closing of navigation for the season. Manufacturing and construction also released many workers; within the former division, the greatest reductions were in tobacco, iron and steel and food factories. The working force of the 681 firms making returns declined from 109,874 on December 1, to 99,301 on January 1. On the corresponding date of last year, larger decreases were noted and the index was lower.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec also decreased, 355 persons being let out by the 85 employers reporting. They had 7,616 workers. The bulk of the loss was in transportation, mainly shipping, and in construction, and was seasonal in character. Rather greater reductions were made on January 1, 1925, but employment then was more active.

Toronto.—According to statistics from 752 Toronto firms, their pay rolls, aggregating 91,973, were smaller by 4,552 persons than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered the most marked decreases, but all industries shared in the downward movement. Employment on January 1, 1926, was in greater volume than on the date of last year, when the reductions involved a greater number of workers.

Ottawa.—General, though rather slight declines were recorded in Ottawa, where 118 firms employed 9,133 persons, or 233 less than in the preceding month. This contraction was smaller than that indicated on January 1 of last year.

Hamilton.—The losses in Hamilton took place in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Although they greatly exceeded those reported on January 1, 1925, the situation was more favourable on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 190 employers having 25,642 persons on their staffs, as compared with 26,887 at the beginning of December.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—The usual closing for inventory of large automobile fac-

tories in Windsor caused large, though temporary, reductions. Returns were compiled from 72 firms employing 6,094 workers, as against 10,044 on December 1, 1925.

Winnipeg.—Construction and manufacturing afforded less employment in Winnipeg than in the preceding month. The working force of the 276 employers reporting totalled 24,625, compared with 25,265 at the beginning of December. This decrease is very slightly smaller than that noted on January 1, 1925, but the index number then was lower.

Vancouver.—Approximately the same number of workers were released by the firms reporting for January 1, 1926, as were let out on the same date of last year, when employment was not so active. A combined payroll of 22,862 persons was employed by the 230 firms reporting, who had 24,041 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, construction and trade, showed most curtailment.

Table II gives index numbers by cities.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and tobacco factories recorded marked reductions in payroll, while in non-ferrous metal, building material, leather, pulp and paper, mineral product and electrical appliance works, there was also a considerable falling off in employment. These losses, as in former years, were mainly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. The working forces of the 3,678 manufacturers making returns aggregated 407,552 persons, as compared with 431,403 on December 1, 1925. This reduction of 23,851 operatives was smaller by almost 7,800 persons than that recorded on January 1, 1925, and by over 16,000 than that recorded in 1924. The index number stood at 83.2, compared with 88.1 on December 1, 1925, and with 75.5, 80.1, 78.1, 68.7 and 78.4 on January 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies, meat slaughtering and packing establishments and fish preserving factories reported a smaller volume of employment than at the beginning of December, all provinces sharing to some extent in the downward movement. Statements were tabulated from 143 firms in the animal product group who employed 13,644 workers, as compared with 14,549 in the preceding month. This contraction rather exceeds that indicated on January 1, 1925, but the index number then was very slightly lower.

Leather Products.—Boot, shoe, glove and other leather factories afforded less employment than on December 1, according to 187 manufacturers having 15,769 employees, or 617 fewer than in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the loss, which was smaller than on the same date of last year, when the situation was slightly less favourable.

Lumber and Products.—Continued extensive curtailment was noted in lumber mills, while there was also a falling off in employment in furniture factories. The decline, however, was not as pronounced as at the beginning of January, 1925, when the index number was lower. The working force of the 686 lumber manufacturers whose statistics were received, aggregated 38,016, as against 41,937 on December 1. Improvement on a moderate scale was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere contractions were registered, of which those in Ontario and British Columbia were much the largest.

Plant Products—Edible.—The seasonal reductions recorded in this group were smaller than in any of the last three years, and employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1925, 1924 and 1923. The most marked losses continued to be in fruit and vegetable preserving, but biscuit, chocolate, confectionery, starch, glucose, sugar, syrup, flour and other cereal mills were also slacker. A combined staff of 24,875 persons was reported by the 302 firms making returns, who had 28,175 employees on December 1, 1925.

Pulp and Paper.—The shrinkage in this division was also less than in previous years of the record; 768 persons were released by the 443 employers reporting, whose payrolls included 51,216 workers. There were reductions in pulp and paper mills and also in works producing miscellaneous paper goods, but printing and publishing afforded slightly increased employment. The index stood at 100.8 on January 1, 1926, as compared with 95.6 on the same date of last year.

Rubber Products.—There was a slight falling-off in employment in rubber goods at the beginning of January, but employment was much better than on January 1, 1925, when greater curtailment was indicated. Returns were compiled from 30 employers having 13,299 employees as compared with 13,416 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—Reductions on a rather larger scale than at the same time in 1925 were noted in the textile group on January 1, when conditions were better than on the corresponding date of last year. Hosiery, knit-

ting and garment factories recorded the greatest losses, but cotton and other divisions of the textile group also registered contractions. The working force of the 506 manufacturers making returns aggregated 67,220, as compared with 69,721 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Ontario and Quebec.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The usual shutdowns for holidays and stock-taking caused pronounced losses in this division on January 1; the losses were, however, less extensive than on the same date of last year, when the index number was considerably lower. The working forces of the 100 employers reporting aggregated 9,969 persons or 2,125 less than at the beginning of December. A very large share of this loss was in tobacco factories in Quebec and Ontario.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There was a falling-off in employment in chemical factories, mainly in Ontario. Statements were compiled from 112 firms having 6,044 employees, as compared with 6,316 in the preceding month. The downward movement repeats that shown at the same time in 1925, but the index number then was slightly lower than on the date under review.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Employment in building material work declined, as is customary at this time of year, but less extensively than on January 1, 1925. An aggregate working force of 7,731 persons was employed by the 106 factories reporting, as compared with 8,825 at the beginning of December. All the provinces except British Columbia shared in the downward movement.

Electric Current.—Further though smaller contractions were noted in electric current plants, 86 of which released 184 workers from their staffs of 11,360 employees. There were moderate declines in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Although this reduction was smaller than on January 1, 1925, employment then was in somewhat greater volume.

Electrical Apparatus.—An unfavourable tendency was shown in plants producing electrical apparatus, the shrinkage being rather greater than on January 1 of last year, when the index number was higher. Practically the entire loss took place in Ontario. Reports were received from 34 manufacturers having 9,153 persons in their employ, as against 9,462 in the preceding month.

Iron and Steel.—Although there were important reductions in iron and steel factories on January 1, they were the smallest registered on that date of any other year since the record was begun in 1920. The index number stood at 71.0 as compared with 60.0 on January 1, 1925. Automobile works registered the largest losses, but curtailment was also shown in steel shipbuilding, heating appliance, pipe, small hardware, boiler, engine and tank works, and in foundries and machine shops. Agricultural implement and rolling mills, on the other hand, showed a moderate improvement. Returns were tabulated from 639 firms in the iron and steel group, having 109,500 employees as compared with 115,469 at the beginning of December. Increases were shown in the Maritime and Prairie provinces, but elsewhere curtailment was indicated, that in Ontario being most extensive. Very considerable recovery from these losses was, without doubt, indicated during the month of January.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—The contractions indicated on January 1, 1926, were much greater than on the same date last year, but the index number then was lower, standing at 73.3, as compared with 86.1 on the date under review. Lead, tin, zinc and copper plants reported the largest reductions; these took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. Statements received from 104 firms showed that they employed 12,691 persons, as compared with 13,712 at the beginning of December.

Mineral Products.—Continued reductions were registered in the mineral products group, although the losses affected a smaller number of workers than on January 1, 1925. Employment then was less active than on the date under review. The working force of the 71 firms making returns aggregated 9,002 persons, or 489 less than at the beginning of the preceding month. The decreases took place almost entirely in Quebec and Ontario.

Logging

Employing in logging declined, according to 218 firms having 28,361 employees, as compared with 30,798 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs were indicated in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere there were reductions, of which those in British Columbia were the largest. Bush operations showed a comparatively small decrease at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was higher.

Mining

Coal.—Increased activity was indicated in the British Columbian coal fields; in Alberta contractions were noted while in the Maritime Provinces the situation remained practically unchanged. The 90 operators whose statistics were received reported 26,995 employees as against 26,608 in their last report. Somewhat smaller gains were indicated on January 1, 1925; the level of employment than was almost the same as on the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—The trend of employment continued to be downward in metallic ore mines, as is usual at the time of year. The losses, however, were not as pronounced as on January 1, 1925, when employment was in greater volume. The majority of the workers let out were in British Columbia. Reports were compiled from 45 employers having 10,960 workers, as compared with 11,172 in the preceding month.

Non-metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Asbestos mines in Quebec, and quarries througout the country, reported curtailment of operations, principally of a seasonal character, that caused the release of 423 employees. The 71 co-operating firms had 5,596 workers. The contractions indicated on January 1, 1925, were much greater and the index number then stood at 75.5, as compared with 91.2 on that date of the present year.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones reported reduced activity, 301 persons being laid off by the 180 communication companies and branches reporting, whose staffs aggregated 23,125. The former division of the group registered larger losses than the latter. Similar reductions were noted on the same date last year, when employment was in less volume.

Transportation

Street railways and cartage.—Further reductions in personnel were indicated by street railways and cartage companies, but the decreases were considerably smaller than on January 1, 1925. A combined working force of 18,529 persons was reported by the 113 firms making returns, who had 19,149 employees on December 1. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the decline.

Steam Railways.—The seasonal lay-off on steam railways also involved a smaller number of workers than on the same date a year ago; the index then stood at 93.8 as compared with 98.6 on January 1, 1925. The payrolls of the 100 firms and divisional superintendents whose statistics were received, declined from 76,880 on December 1 to 76,414 at the beginning of January. Substantial seasonal gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere employment declined.

Shipping and stevedoring.—The re-opening of the winter ports caused important increases in employment in water transportation in the Maritime Provinces, but there were larger declines, also seasonal, in Quebec, as well as smaller losses in Ontario. Statistics were furnished by 57 firms having 10,363 employees on January 1, as against 15,149 in the preceding month. More pronounced contractions took place on January 1, 1925, when a smaller number of employees was recorded by the reporting employers.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—The downward movement begun in October continued to be in evidence at the beginning of January, when 4,118 employees were released by the 292 building contractors making returns, who had 20,326 persons in their employ on January 1. All provinces shared to some extent in this decline, but the losses in Quebec and Ontario were largest. The situation was better than at the beginning of January of a year ago, the index number then being 91.3 as compared with 109.1 on the date under review.

Highway.—Continued losses were indicated in highway construction, according to 111 employers having 5,919 workers, or 4,725 fewer than in their last report. This seasonal decline was also distributed over the country as a whole, except that the Prairie Provinces registered much the smallest declines. The curtailment noted at the beginning of January, 1926, was less extensive.

Railway.—The construction departments of the railways reported further seasonal decreases in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 34 employers having 26,411 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 30,171 in the preceding month. Rather greater declines were recorded on January 1 of last year and the situation then was less favourable.

Services

Hotels and restaurants employed a smaller number of persons, while little general change was shown in other branches of this group. The firms reporting, numbering 168, employed 13,130 workers, or 119 less than in the preceding month. Conditions are practically as on the same date of 1925.

Trade

Following the great activity of the holiday season, there were declines in employment in retail and wholesale trade at the beginning of January. Returns were tabulated from 551 establishments having 59,494 employees, or 1,048 less than on December 1. This reduction was smaller than that noted on January 1, 1925, when the index number was lower.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by industries as on January 1, 1926, as compared with December 1, 1925, and with January 1, 1925, 1924, 1923 and 1922. The column headed "Relative Weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on January 1, 1926.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Jan. 1	87·7	95·9	88·3	83·4	95·7	86·6	78·4
1922							
Jan. 1	77·9	78·1	74·4	78·3	82·8	79·9	68·7
1923							
Jan. 1	86·3	90·8	83·5	85·6	90·0	88·3	78·1
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1926	100·0	8·5	27·1	41·6	13·7	9·1	55·6

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Jan. 1	79·8	.....	84·7	94·4	81·5	.....	92·6	87·7
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	80·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1926	13·5	1·0	12·5	1·2	3·5	0·8	3·4	3·1

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1, 1920=100)

Industry	Relative weight	Jan. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924	Jan. 1 1923	Jan. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55·6	83·2	88·1	75·5	80·1	78·1	68·7
Animal Products-edible	1·9	88·7	94·1	87·2	79·5	85·5	85·5
Fur and products	0·1	82·6	96·5	80·3	98·8	100·0	95·4
Leather and products	2·2	73·3	76·5	71·0	74·9	82·2	85·6
Lumber and products	5·2	77·7	86·6	70·4	74·8	80·1	62·7
Rough and dressed lumber	3·1	83·2	94·9	76·1	83·0	86·1	59·9
Lumber products	2·1	70·8	76·5	63·1	64·6	72·2	65·9
Musical Instruments	0·4	68·8	70·9	59·1	61·5	76·2	58·0
Plant products—edible	3·4	90·5	102·7	86·6	85·0	82·5	81·8
Pulp and paper products	7·0	100·8	102·4	95·6	98·4	95·4	85·9
Pulp and paper	3·4	104·6	106·3	95·3	102·1	94·3	82·6
Paper products	0·8	87·8	94·4	83·3	84·3	85·0	76·7
Printing and publishing	2·8	100·5	100·5	98·8	98·9	97·6	93·8
Rubber products	1·8	93·2	93·9	70·7	57·8	59·1	68·5
Textile products	9·2	87·7	90·8	80·1	80·9	84·6	80·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	105·9	107·3	94·6	96·1	99·7	95·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	91·0	98·0	81·9	79·1	83·1	82·8
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	66·9	69·6	62·7	67·0	97·1	65·9
Others	1·2	98·5	101·2	92·3	88·5	87·9	80·3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	86·4	104·6	75·5	88·6	81·2	81·7
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	102·7	105·5	138·8	105·4	99·6	79·4
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	77·5	81·3	76·2	84·6	83·1	76·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·1	78·2	89·3	68·5	79·1	86·3	72·2
Electric current	1·5	122·5	124·7	128·6	117·9	113·0	106·9
Electrical apparatus	1·2	115·8	119·6	120·0	106·9	86·5	69·0
Iron and steel products	14·9	70·0	74·7	60·0	72·6	64·7	49·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	58·0	57·5	38·4	57·6	67·2	52·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	69·5	70·4	62·6	71·5	62·5	56·9
Agricultural implements	1·0	70·3	66·4	40·4	53·2	56·1	46·6
Land vehicles	6·7	82·2	89·0	74·9	92·0	69·9	44·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	32·3	32·3	20·1	23·2	19·1	19·6
Heating appliances	0·6	78·1	88·2	67·2	76·1	66·3	75·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	76·5	76·3	59·1	77·8	76·9	67·2
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	73·2	79·0	72·2	67·6	73·5	55·2
Others	2·0	69·5	74·0	62·1	66·8	69·5	62·5
Non-ferrous metal products	1·7	86·1	93·3	73·3	77·7	68·1	58·7
Mineral products	1·2	98·4	104·8	95·8	93·5	89·3	84·3
Miscellaneous	0·5	81·0	83·0	79·5	81·4	84·0	78·0
Logging	3·9	71·6	77·1	83·4	92·1	87·0	59·5
Mining	5·9	96·5	96·9	97·1	100·5	100·8	93·0
Coal	3·7	86·6	85·2	87·6	92·1	101·3	98·7
Metallic ores	1·5	140·3	143·0	145·7	137·2	108·3	86·5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·7	91·2	91·3	75·5	89·6	87·5	72·2
Communication	3·1	111·3	112·7	108·9	104·2	91·4	101·1
Telegraphs	0·6	106·7	111·8	102·6	103·7	96·8	96·7
Telephones	2·5	112·5	112·9	110·6	104·9	97·6	102·3
Transportation	14·4	103·9	109·8	99·0	107·3	104·8	99·2
Street railways and cartage	2·5	109·6	113·3	108·2	118·3	111·0	110·8
Steam railways	10·5	98·6	99·2	93·8	102·4	98·0	94·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	149·6	218·7	135·1	135·4	173·0	135·9
Construction and maintenance	7·2	103·3	128·3	93·3	98·8	96·0	92·4
Building	2·8	109·1	130·2	91·3	99·5	81·8	64·9
Highway	0·8	708·0	1,303·9	701·4	754·6	1,401·5	2,047·8
Railway	3·6	83·8	96·3	78·3	84·1	90·5	90·5
Services	1·8	107·8	108·5	107·1	106·6	92·8	92·9
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	108·0	109·5	109·9	112·7	92·6	92·9
Professional	0·2	111·9	111·8	114·8	111·0	95·3	80·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	106·3	105·9	100·7	97·3	92·3	93·8
Trade	8·1	102·1	103·9	96·3	99·4	98·2	96·9
Retail	5·5	104·6	106·5	97·0	101·7	100·4	97·3
Wholesale	2·6	97·1	99·1	94·9	95·1	94·4	96·2
All Industries	100·0	89·6	95·3	83·9	88·7	86·3	77·9

NOTE.—The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among the members of trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1925, and is based on the returns of the locals reporting at the end of each month during the quarter. At the end of October the percentage of unemployment was 5.1 as compared with 5.7 per cent at the end of September. The seasonal industrial depression during the following two months brought the unemployment percentage on December 31 to 7.9. The situation during each month of the quarter under review, however, was more favourable than in the same month of the corresponding quarter of 1924.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916 to 1920 inclusive, and by months from 1921 to date. The curve has shown a downward tendency from the beginning of 1925 to the end of August with one interruption at the close of April, and from then an upward trend to the end of the year, with the exception of the month of October when the situation improved slightly.

Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was in slightly lesser volume during October than in September, but in the remaining provinces conditions were somewhat better. The building trades and fishing and transportation industries were slacker. More work was afforded in the mining and manufacturing industries.

During November, Quebec and Alberta were the only provinces to register improvement over the previous month, and the gains were slight. Neither were the declines in the remaining provinces particularly noteworthy. Fishermen were much better employed than in October and miners also reported an improved situation. Lumber workers were much slacker, and lesser declines were indicated in the transportation and manufacturing industries and in the building trades.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reported nominal increases in employment during December as compared with November, but in the other provinces there were contractions, that of 4.4 in Quebec being the most substantial. Shutdowns over the holiday period affected materially the situation in the manufacturing industries, the reductions being particularly marked in the metal trades, though employment in the printing, textile and glass trades also declined. The building trades

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

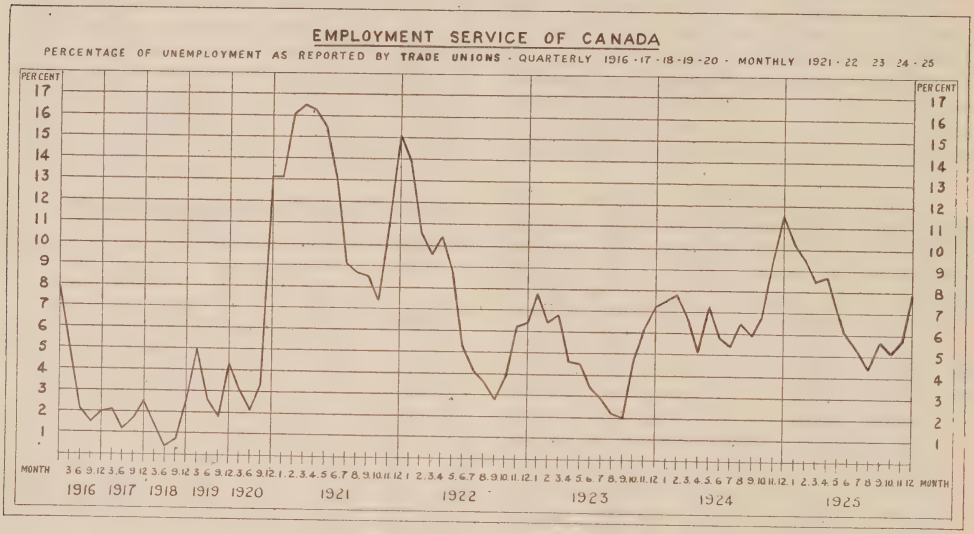
Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Oct.	1921	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Nov.	1921	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	11·1
Dec.	1921	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Jan.	1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Feb.	1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20 1	10·6
March	1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
April	1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
May	1922	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
June	1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
July	1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug.	1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept.	1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct.	1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov.	1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec.	1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan.	1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb.	1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
March	1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April	1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May	1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June	1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July	1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug.	1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept.	1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct.	1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov.	1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec.	1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Jan.	1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Feb.	1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
March	1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
April	1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
May	1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
June	1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
July	1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Aug.	1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Sept.	1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Oct.	1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Nov.	1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Dec.	1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Jan.	1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb.	1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March	1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April	1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May	1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June	1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July	1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug.	1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept.	1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	0·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct.	1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov.	1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec.	1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9

afforded much less work as did also the lumber and logging industry. Transportation workers were slightly less active. Miners, on the other hand, reported some improvement.

Table I on page 165 summarizes the returns by provinces for each month from October, 1921, and Table 3 on page shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from October, 1921.

ier, and conditions were also better for lumber workers and loggers.

Nearly 8 per cent more employment was reported in the manufacturing industries during December than in the same month of 1924. Garment and textile workers were much better employed and lesser gains were indicated in the metal and printing trades and among glass workers and papermakers. The transportation industries as a whole were



During October, employment in the manufacturing industries increased 2 per cent in comparison with October, 1924, due to activity in the printing, textile and metal trades. Transportation workers and building tradesmen were also more fully engaged, but the percentage of idleness reported by fishermen was considerably larger than that registered in October, 1924.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries during November was 8.3 per cent lower than in the corresponding month of 1924. The garment and glass trades were much busier, and improvement was also shown by papermakers, printing tradesmen and iron and steel workers. The situation in the building trades and in the transportation industry was slightly more favourable. Miners were decidedly busslightly more active, slackness in the shipping and stevedoring division being offset by greater activity in the steam railway division. Employment for unions in the building trades was brisker than during December, 1924, and the situation in the coal mines also improved. Lumber workers and loggers reported considerable slackness, but fishermen in both months under review registered no unemployment.

The accompanying tabulation (Table II) shows the percentages of unemployment for the months of October, November and December for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of December. For this month reports were received from 1,556 locals with an aggregate membership of 148,922 persons, of whom 11,716 or a percentage of 7.9 were unemployed.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	....	3·7	12·7	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	....	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
November 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·3	....	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
December 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	....	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
January 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	....	0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	....	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
May 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
June 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	....	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·4	4·3	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	0	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	0	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·5	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	11·6	7·2	5·2	2·1	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	3·2	·1	10·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	1	34·0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	·0	0	0	2·2	5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1925,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing																
Lumber Workers and Loggers																
Mining	15	3909	144	3·7												
Coal Miners	14	3609	144													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	300	0													
Manufacturing Industries	11	363	28	7·7	14	1335	39	2·9	71	16872	4193	24·9	184	15792	846	5·4
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)					1	5	0	0	4	750	176	23·5	8	390	66	16·9
Soft drink workers													2	160	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers					1	5	0		2	329	160		5	178	55	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees									2	421	16		1	52	11	
Pulp and paper products	2	112	4	3·6	2	110	2	1·8	14	1614	124	7·7	44	5351	138	2·6
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers									7	489	2	·4	14	2356	9	·4
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	2	112	4	3·6	2	110	2	1·8	7	1125	122	10·8	30	2995	129	4·3
Compositors	2	112	4		1	80	2		3	638	47		13	1727	97	
Pressmen and assistants					1	30	0		2	368	70		7	600	16	
Bookbinders													1	40	0	
Stereotypers and electrotypers													3	143	0	
Engravers and lithographers									2	119	5		4	407	15	
Others													2	78	1	
Wood products (except paper)					1	28	20	71·4	3	417	31	7·4	6	2·30	19	8·3
Fibres, textiles and textile products					1	63	0	0	7	4983	2119	42·5	17	2445	60	2·5
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers					1	63	0	0	1	402	178	44·3	4	130	0	0
(*b*) Garment workers									3	4427	1939	43·8	12	2196	35	16·
Tailors													3	57	0	
Garment workers									3	4427	1939		9	2139	35	
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers									3	154	2	1·3	1	119	25	21·0
Animal products (except textile fibres)									6	1963	511	26·0	5	366	125	34·2
Butchers, meat and fish packers									1	51	3					
Leather workers									5	1912	508		5	366	125	
Iron and its products	9	251	24	9·6	8	1119	7	·6	32	6142	921	15·0	94	6754	401	5·9
Blacksmiths					2	114	0		4	413	12		5	234	32	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	12	1		1	20	0		3	169	21		9	584	76	
Machinists	2	56	0		2	478	7		5	222	7		22	1835	180	
Moulders	2	35	23		1	52	0		2	792	360		14	648	76	
Patternmakers									1	89	8		2	11	0	
Railway carmen	4	148	0		2	455	0		14	4227	503		36	3151	23	
Sheet metal workers									3	230	10		6	291	14	
Non-ferrous metals					1	10	10	100·	1	145	20	13·8	4	76	24	31·6
Metal polishers					1	10	10		1	145	20		4	76	24	
Jewelry workers																
Mill and smeltermen																
Clay, glass and stone products									1	56	50	89·3	2	75	0	0
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)																
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)									3	802	241	30·0	4	104	13	1·24

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Oct. 1925	Nov. 1925	Dec. 1925
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	550	0	0	1	550	0	13·4	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	200	80·	1	250	200	0	40·	80·
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3436	43	1·3	3	1287	0	0	28	8632	187	5·3	4·6	2·2
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3436	43	.....	3	1287	0	.....	27	8332	187	5·6	4·9	2·2
.z..z.	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	0	0	0	0
21	1971	32	1·6	22	1786	7	·4	37	2045	59	2·9	49	3375	443	13·1	409	43539	5647	9·0	9·2	13·0
.....	....	....	....	1	1184	0	0	5	250	3	1·2	3	96	0	0	22	2675	245	2·4	2·9	9·2
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	212	0	.....	2	62	0	.....	7	434	0	·2	·2	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	0	.....	1	34	0	.....	10	550	215	6·7	9·1	39·1
.....	....	....	....	1	1184	0	.....	1	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1691	30	1·6	1·8	1·8
7	517	11	2·1	10	266	1	·4	9	394	8	2·0	11	650	21	3·2	99	9014	309	2·5	3·1	3·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2845	11	·2	·9	·4
7	517	11	2·1	10	266	1	·4	9	394	8	2·0	11	650	21	3·2	78	6169	298	3·6	4·2	4·8
2	358	10	....	5	165	1	.....	4	235	6	.....	7	457	10	.....	37	3772	177	4·4	4·1	4·7
2	72	0	....	2	49	0	.....	2	88	2	.....	2	131	9	.....	18	1338	97	2·7	7·6	7·2
.....	....	....	....	2	37	0	.....	2	64	0	.....	1	39	2	.....	6	180	2	0	0	1·1
1	25	0	....	1	15	0	.....	1	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	190	0	·6	0	
2	62	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	0	.....	9	611	21	2·5	2·0	3·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78	1	....	1·3	1·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1396	333	23·9	16	2071	403	7·4	16·1	19·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	232	0	0	1	150	10	6·7	27	7873	2189	24·2	28·5	27·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	595	178	22·1	23·0	29·9
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	232	0	0	1	150	10	6·7	17	7005	1984	25·0	29·1	28·3
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	10	.....	4	207	10	1·7	1·7	4·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	232	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6798	1974	26·0	30·2	29·0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	273	27	2·4	21·2	9·9
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	0	0	12	2379	636	2·2	2·9	26·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	51	3	4·0	....	5·9
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	0	.....	11	2328	633	2·1	2·9	27·2
13	1430	21	1·5	11	336	6	1·8	20	1148	27	2·4	25	972	79	8·1	212	18152	1486	6·7	4·2	8·2
1	16	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	2	.....	2	17	1	.....	15	816	47	7·2	5·9	5·8
.....	....	....	....	2	27	0	.....	2	102	5	.....	1	100	15	.....	19	1014	118	8·7	6·0	11·6
4	495	0	....	3	118	4	.....	2	224	5	.....	4	181	11	.....	44	3609	214	6·5	7·6	5·9
1	47	9	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	125	14	.....	22	1699	482	22·4	11·0	28·4
1	48	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	5	.....	6	183	23	8·1	11·9	12·6
6	824	2	....	5	184	0	.....	12	745	0	.....	12	497	32	.....	91	10231	560	4·5	2·0	5·5
.....	....	....	....	1	7	2	.....	3	55	15	.....	2	17	1	.....	15	600	42	1·4	3·2	7·0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	61	0	0	8	292	54	28·4	10·5	18·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	231	54	43·6	13·1	23·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	0	.....	1	26	0	1·2	5·4	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	0	.....	1	35	0	0	....	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	21	100·	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	152	71	8·1	8·0	46·7
1	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	907	254	5·5	2·7	28·0

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1925

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	**8**	**272**	**47**	**17·3**	**4**	**111**	**0**	**0**	**35**	**5230**	**744**	**14·2**	**86**	**5875**	**1464**	**24·9**
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	200	90	
Bridge and structural iron workers									1	147	25					
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	2	69	0		1	17	0		6	1939	152		30	1820	543	
Carpenters and joiners	2	133	14		1	21	0		13	1380	298		26	2328	531	
Electrical workers					1	25	0		4	913	27		6	286	69	
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	12						3	409	150		6	189	33	
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	2	27	20						3	293	86		5	124	55	
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	25	1		1	48	0		4	134	2		10	772	103	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers									1	15	4					
Hod-carriers and building labourers													2	156	40	
Transportation	**41**	**2170**	**93**	**4·3**	**37**	**2417**	**78**	**3·2**	**98**	**11469**	**703**	**6·1**	**239**	**22797**	**774**	**3·4**
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	2	120	15	12·5					5	779	92	11·8	3	64	47	73·4
(*b*) Steam railway operation	39	2050	78	3·8	37	2417	78	3·2	91	8088	442	5·5	226	18896	727	3·8
Conductors	2	93	0		2	182	0		8	439	0		25	1313	2	
Locomotive engineers	6	223	5		4	354	0		14	983	0		34	2480	35	
Locomotive firemen	8	387	35		3	125	15		12	861	65		27	2176	45	
Trainmen	5	460	38		5	527	24		11	2233	85		27	5087	278	
Railway employees, n.e.s.	10	239	0		15	634	8		23	1785	47		60	3466	99	
Express employees	2	171	0						2	43	0		7	542	18	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	6	477	0		8	595	31		21	1744	245		46	3832	250	
(*c*) Local transportation									2	2602	169	6·5	10	3837	0	0
Street and electric railway employees									2	2602	169		10	3837	0	
Teamsters and chauffeurs																
Communication	**9**	**429**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**155**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**1765**	**10**	**·6**	**9**	**2900**	**4**	**·1**
(*a*) Telegraph operation	9	429	0	0	7	155	0	0	11	1765	10	·6	9	2900	4	·1
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	336	0		7	155	0		8	1496	2		8	2856	3	
Telegraphers (local)	2	93	0						3	269	8		1	44	1	
(*b*) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									5	488	0	0	1	50	0	0
Services	**7**	**172**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**183**	**7**	**3·8**	**31**	**4432**	**57**	**1·3**	**107**	**5563**	**280**	**5·0**
(*a*) Governmental	7	172	0	0	5	153	0	0	17	3680	25	·7	57	3902	158	4·0
Federal employees	7	172	0		3	97	0		7	1181	0		38	1608	0	
Civic employees					2	56	0		10	2499	25		19	2294	158	
(*b*) Miscellaneous					1	30	7	23·3	14	752	32	4·3	50	1661	122	7·3
Hotel and restaurant empl									3	245	5		1	11	0	
Theatre and stage empl					1	30	7		2	18	2		11	310	21	
Barbers									4	284	5		16	494	3	
Stationary engineers and firemen									2	113	20		19	707	98	
Others									3	92	0		3	139	0	
All Occupations	**91**	**7315**	**312**	**4·3**	**68**	**4201**	**124**	**3·0**	**251**	**40256**	**5707**	**14·2**	**626**	**52977**	**3368**	**6·4**

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—*Continued.*

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent Oct. 1925	Per cent Nov. 1925	Per cent Dec. 1926
5	**98**	**62**	**63·3**	**7**	**159**	**51**	**32·1**	**15**	**465**	**221**	**47·5**	**9**	**855**	**154**	**18·0**	**169**	**13065**	**2743**	**11·4**	**12·4**	**21·0**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	260	120	8·3	12·1	46·2
1	26	11	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	13	.....	1	87	12	.....	4	276	61	9·7	20·6	22·1
3	61	51	....	2	53	45	.....	4	106	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	4065	860	22·8	20·9	21·2
1	11	0	....	1	12	0	.....	4	146	82	.....	3	334	75	.....	51	4365	1000	9·0	9·6	22·9
.....	....	....	....	2	58	5	.....	2	81	0	.....	2	133	3	.....	17	1496	104	·8	1·2	7·0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	10	.....	11	647	205	13·7	15·4	31·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	15	.....	1	250	49	.....	12	718	2225	11·7	33·6	31·3
.....	....	....	....	2	36	1	.....	1	26	6	.....	1	20	5	.....	20	1061	118	2·2	5·8	11·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	10	1·0	47·8	47·6
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	156	40	4·3	11·7	25·6
54	**5551**	**253**	**4·6**	**63**	**3294**	**138**	**4·2**	**61**	**5233**	**221**	**4·2**	**61**	**5453**	**165**	**2·6**	**654**	**58384**	**2425**	**2·4**	**3·1**	**4·2**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**157**	**14**	**8·9**	**11**	**1120**	**168**	**9·3**	**9·1**	**15·0**
53	**5521**	**253**	**4·6**	**60**	**3144**	**135**	**4·3**	**59**	**4863**	**221**	**4·5**	**55**	**3474**	**120**	**3·5**	**620**	**48453**	**2054**	**2·5**	**3·0**	**4·2**
5	392	1	....	7	315	0	.....	5	360	0	.....	6	308	6	.....	60	3402	9	·1	·0	·3
7	504	0	....	8	426	1	.....	8	502	22	.....	7	358	0	.....	88	5830	63	·3	·2	1·1
9	544	5	....	15	411	12	.....	10	613	10	.....	9	421	7	.....	93	5538	194	3·4	4·4	3·5
6	1040	85	....	6	363	6	.....	7	1114	77	.....	7	727	56	.....	74	11551	649	3·1	4·2	5·6
12	1022	19	....	11	551	38	.....	12	802	49	.....	10	544	1	.....	153	9043	261	·9	1·2	2·9
2	209	5	....	2	64	8	.....	2	112	7	.....	2	32	0	.....	19	1173	38	·1	·7	3·2
12	1810	138	....	11	1014	70	.....	15	1360	56	.....	14	1084	50	.....	133	11916	840	5·0	5·2	7·0
1	**30**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**150**	**3**	**2·**	**2**	**370**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1822**	**31**	**1·7**	**23**	**8811**	**203**	**·1**	**2·4**	**2·3**
1	30	0	....	3	150	3	.....	2	370	0	.....	3	1600	31	.....	21	8589	203	·1	2·4	2·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	222	0	.....	2	2222	0	....	1·1	0
8	**1137**	**2**	**·2**	**7**	**478**	**1**	**·2**	**7**	**821**	**1**	**·1**	**8**	**1014**	**1**	**·1**	**66**	**8699**	**19**	**·0**	**·3**	**·2**
7	**1046**	**2**	**·2**	**7**	**478**	**1**	**·2**	**7**	**821**	**1**	**·1**	**8**	**1014**	**1**	**·1**	**65**	**8608**	**19**	**·0**	**·3**	**·2**
7	1046	2	....	7	478	1	.....	7	821	1	.....	7	891	1	.....	58	8079	10	0	·1	·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	123	0	.....	7	529	9	·3	1·8	1·7
1	**91**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**91**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**538**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
8	**567**	**6**	**1·1**	**18**	**672**	**24**	**3·6**	**19**	**987**	**20**	**2·0**	**26**	**2689**	**101**	**3·8**	**222**	**15265**	**495**	**2·2**	**2·5**	**3·2**
6	**526**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**533**	**10**	**1·9**	**11**	**665**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**1490**	**0**	**0**	**130**	**11121**	**193**	**·5**	**·9**	**1·7**
5	473	0	....	8	441	10	.....	2	129	0	.....	11	1083	0	.....	81	5184	10	0	0	·2
1	53	0	....	3	92	0	.....	9	536	0	.....	5	407	0	.....	49	5937	183	1·0	1·6	3·1
2	**41**	**6**	**14·6**	**7**	**139**	**14**	**10·1**	**8**	**322**	**20**	**6·2**	**10**	**1199**	**101**	**8·4**	**92**	**4144**	**302**	**6·2**	**6·4**	**7·3**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	0	....	5	311	5	9·9	5·5	1·6
1	29	6	....	3	40	1	.....	2	56	14	.....	1	22	9	.....	21	505	60	8·8	10·1	11·9
.....	....	....	....	2	52	0	.....	3	104	0	.....	4	235	9	.....	29	1169	17	2·5	1·0	1·5
1	12	0	....	2	47	13	.....	2	104	6	.....	4	887	83	.....	30	1870	220	6·8	9·5	11·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	289	0	0	0	0
96	**9324**	**355**	**3·8**	**117**	**6389**	**221**	**3·5**	**149**	**12987**	**565**	**4·4**	**158**	**15473**	**1064**	**6·9**	**1556**	**148923**	**11716**	**5·1**	**5·7**	**7·9**

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1925, were more favourable than during the corresponding quarter of 1924, as there was shown an increase of nearly 5 per cent in the number of vacancies offered

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**263**	**202**	**86**	**222**	**97**	**84**	**541**	**449**	**23**	**4,334**	**2,900**	**1,168**
Animal products edible	21	.....	22	4	3	1	6	5	.....	216	87	124
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	85	54	36
Lumber and its products	86	61	14	146	55	56	20	24	.....	490	277	151
Musical Instruments	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48	24	.....	12	4	7
Pulp and paper products	9	.....	9	27	20	2	34	12	23	468	338	114
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	51	.....	131	84	25
Textile products	4	.....	4	5	1	4	94	99	.....	315	186	51
Plant products edible	11	4	7	13	9	4	145	122	.....	541	347	182
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Chemical and allied products	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	20	11	.....	95	51	37
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	87	60	20
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	15	.....	.....	246	230	20
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	127	66
Iron and steel products	120	133	23	17	6	10	59	57	.....	1,111	853	213
Non-ferrous metal products	1	.....	1	3	2	1	2	2	.....	82	61	17
Mineral products	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	35	30	.....	103	58	37
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	9	.....	146	73	67
Logging	**273**	**223**	.....	**364**	**269**	**45**	**1,851**	**2,053**	.....	**10,034**	**5,998**	**46**
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	**9**	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....
Farming	**46**	**39**	**3**	**24**	**29**	**2**	**97**	**87**	**5**	**2,939**	**2,527**	**372**
Mining	.....	.....	.....	**19**	**3**	**16**	**27**	**18**	.....	**227**	**213**	**16**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	19	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	136	139	.....
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	.....	91	74	16
Communication	**10**	**6**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**42**	**23**	**19**
Transportation	**63**	**19**	**40**	**57**	**39**	**18**	**375**	**349**	.....	**1,787**	**793**	**992**
Street railway and cartage	34	.....	34	10	5	5	53	53	.....	747	227	515
Railway	2	1	.....	32	19	13	.....	.....	.....	136	33	103
Shipping and stevedoring	27	18	6	15	15	.....	322	296	.....	904	533	374
Construction and Maintenance	**227**	**171**	**50**	**180**	**92**	**71**	**1,579**	**1,324**	**31**	**7,541**	**6,864**	**683**
Railway	56	60	.....	14	6	8	247	61	.....	1,475	1,466	34
Highway	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2,925	2,872	166
Building and other	167	109	48	166	86	63	1,332	1,213	31	3,141	2,526	483
Services	**570**	**232**	**243**	**1,496**	**310**	**1,187**	**2,269**	**1,990**	**141**	**11,883**	**3,279**	**6,315**
Governmental	23	15	7	23	22	1	6	6	.....	863	257	605
Hotel and restaurant	45	23	14	43	33	9	254	230	5	586	374	102
Professional	43	14	25	175	7	162	65	53	6	684	337	259
Recreational	19	4	15	24	1	23	4	5	.....	317	107	193
Personal	71	15	53	330	24	306	198	137	24	1,555	239	1,302
Household	366	157	129	901	223	686	1,742	1,559	106	7,834	1,945	3,854
Farm household	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	20	.....
Trade	**187**	**28**	**159**	**66**	**27**	**38**	**250**	**182**	**7**	**1,175**	**419**	**730**
Retail	133	17	116	58	21	37	189	134	7	901	341	540
Wholesale	54	11	43	8	6	1	61	48	.....	274	78	190
Finance	**29**	.....	**29**	**14**	**4**	**10**	**7**	**5**	.....	**165**	**32**	**125**
All Industries	**1,668**	**920**	**614**	**2,451**	**879**	**1,471**	**6,996**	**6,457**	**207**	**40,131**	**23,051**	**10,466**
Men	1,226	713	475	1,348	620	626	4,854	4,546	103	30,460	19,854	6,304
Women	442	207	139	1,103	259	845	2,142	1,911	104	9,671	3,197	4,162

and of almost 7 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. An able than during the corresponding period of analysis of the different industries shows that the groups in which the larger gains were registered were manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while the only marked decline registered was in the farming industry, due to the fact that harvesting operations were carried on much later in the year 1924 than during the corresponding period of 1925. All provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba registered gains in opportunities offered,

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1925

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
390	**90**	**291**	**156**	**46**	**112**	**410**	**190**	**222**	**880**	**398**	**470**	**7,196**	**4,372**	**2 456**
21	2	18	16	2	16	9	6	3	68	30	39	361	135	223
11	.....	11	6	.....	6	34	2	32	17	3	14	69	5	64
16	5	13	5	1	4	12	2	10	12	1	11	132	65	74
31	8	23	18	5	13	85	52	33	335	262	70	1,211	744	360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	28	8
22	5	17	5	1	4	9	.....	9	40	10	30	614	386	208
6	.....	6	1	.....	1	4	2	2	5	1	4	199	138	38
72	23	44	2	1	1	4	1	3	35	6	29	531	317	136
32	8	23	35	12	23	21	12	9	53	9	44	851	523	292
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	.....
9	2	7	5	4	1	12	10	3	5	2	3	151	81	55
18	.....	17	4	2	2	39	38	1	22	15	7	171	116	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	7	21	14	1	295	245	33
15	2	13	5	1	4	3	.....	3	2	1	1	220	131	87
72	23	46	50	17	33	129	42	88	224	32	188	1,782	1,163	601
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	96	69	23
8	3	5	1	.....	1	15	8	7	17	6	11	185	109	62
55	9	46	3	.....	3	13	3	10	20	2	18	246	96	145
370	**2,786**	**56**	**1,840**	**1,943**	**1**	**1,011**	**1,010**	.....	**1,207**	**1,164**	**8**	**16,950**	**15,446**	**156**
2	**2**	.....	**4**	**3**	.....	**23**	**21**	**2**	**5**	**5**	.....	**47**	**44**	**2**
2,507	**1,768**	**639**	**3,880**	**3,435**	**464**	**6,235**	**6,201**	**114**	**368**	**313**	**57**	**16,096**	**14,399**	**1,656**
2	**5**	.....	**43**	**45**	.....	**667**	**639**	**8**	**174**	**177**	.....	**1,159**	**1,100**	**40**
.....	.....	.....	39	41	.....	637	611	6	25	24	.....	720	679	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	131	138	.....	279	282	.....
2	5	.....	4	4	.....	25	23	2	18	15	.....	160	139	18
19	**15**	.....	**4**	**3**	**1**	**23**	**17**	**6**	.....	.....	.....	**98**	**63**	**30**
87	**38**	**46**	**188**	**48**	**138**	**166**	**63**	**99**	**511**	**58**	**452**	**3,234**	**1,407**	**1,785**
85	38	44	173	41	129	124	28	96	144	13	131	1,370	405	954
.....	.....	.....	15	7	9	42	35	3	9	5	4	236	100	132
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	40	317	1,628	902	699
436	**232**	**224**	**928**	**851**	**76**	**1,215**	**1,084**	**118**	**1,411**	**1,028**	**373**	**13,517**	**11,646**	**1,626**
39	47	.....	567	555	14	485	465	15	308	286	8	3,191	2,946	79
88	86	1	67	72	.....	148	144	1	319	288	40	3,551	3,514	210
309	99	223	294	224	62	582	475	102	784	454	325	6,775	5,186	1,337
5,566	**1,558**	**3,751**	**2,416**	**916**	**1,197**	**2,146**	**1,045**	**927**	**2,996**	**875**	**2,026**	**29,342**	**10,205**	**15,787**
38	13	21	18	6	12	17	4	13	81	53	27	1,069	376	686
518	358	171	185	128	12	209	176	7	145	106	33	1,985	1,428	353
163	55	107	125	106	23	46	34	10	63	38	23	1,364	644	615
64	9	54	20	2	17	20	2	18	38	9	29	506	139	349
538	29	507	469	20	448	331	49	282	583	49	534	4,075	562	3,456
4,092	972	2,891	1,249	428	683	1,235	548	597	2,084	618	1,380	19,503	6,450	10,326
153	122	.....	350	226	2	288	232	.....	2	2	.....	840	606	2
657	**88**	**550**	**266**	**28**	**239**	**365**	**113**	**254**	**369**	**54**	**309**	**3,335**	**939**	**2,286**
317	67	240	191	23	169	195	80	115	275	37	233	2,259	720	1,457
340	21	310	75	5	70	170	33	139	94	17	76	1,076	219	829
25	**3**	**23**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**6**	.....	**6**	**14**	**8**	**6**	**264**	**53**	**200**
10,061	**6,585**	**5,580**	**9,729**	**7,319**	**2,229**	**12,267**	**10,383**	**1,756**	**7,935**	**4,080**	**3,701**	**91,238**	**59,674**	**26,024**
4,670	5,080	1,945	7,879	6,466	1,535	10,554	9,422	1,131	5,672	3,321	2,290	66,663	50,022	14,409
5,391	1,505	3,635	1,850	853	694	1,713	961	625	2,263	759	1,411	24,575	9,652	11,615

while Manitoba alone showed a slight decline in the number of placements effected. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period October to December, 1925.

From the chart on page 176 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of December, it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications, though showing a sharp decline during the months of October and November, registered an upward trend during December and at no time reached the low level shown during the same period of 1924. During the period October to December, 1925, there was a ratio of 73.8 vacancies and 69.3 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 67.8 vacancies and 62.6 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applicants registered daily during October to December, 1925, was 1,607; of positions offered 1,185 and of placements effected 1,113 in contrast with a daily average of 1,666 applications, 1,130 vacancies and 1,042 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1924.

During the three months, October to December, 1925, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 89,416 references to positions and had effected a total of 85,698 placements, of which 59,674 were in regular employment and 26,024 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 50,022 were of men and 9,652 of women, while casual work was found for 14,409 men and 11,615 women. A comparison with the same period of 1924 shows that 80,231 placements were then made, of which 55,930 were in regular employment and 24,301 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 94,759 men and 28,923 women, a total of 123,682 in contrast with the registration of 128,247 during the same period of 1924. Employers notified the Service during the fourth quarter of 1925 of 91,238 positions, of which 66,663 were for men and 24,575 for women, as compared with 86,981 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1924.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of December.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR DECEMBER, 1925

THE records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1925, when compared with those of November, showed a decline of 26 per cent in the volume of business transacted, due to curtailment of operations in the farming, manufacturing and construction groups, and to the fact that the logging camps had, for the most part, received their quota of men during the previous month. A decline of 2 per cent was also recorded when the records were compared with those of December, 1924.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1923, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that although the labour turnover during December, 1925, was somewhat less than that of the preceding period, the upward trend of the curve of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed more opportunities offered in proportion to applicants looking for work, and that the situation generally was considerably better than that shown at the close of December, 1924. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63.2 and 70.6 during the first and second half of December, in contrast to the ratio of 60.8 and 64.2 during the same period in 1924. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 59.7 and 66.2, as compared with 55.3 and 58.9 during the corresponding month of 1924.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of December, 1925, was 1,409 as compared with 1,595 during the preceding period, and with 1,452 daily in the corresponding period of 1924. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,115 daily, in contrast with 1,408 during the latter half of December a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 890 vacancies during the first half, and 787 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 883 and 903 vacancies during the month of December, 1924. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of Novem-

ber, 1925, averaged 1,010 daily. The Service effected an average of 841 placements during the first half of December, of which 575 were in regular employment and 266 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 934 daily, and with 803 daily during the first half of December, 1924. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 738 daily (444 regular and 294 casual), as compared with an average of 829 daily during the corresponding period of 1924.

During the month of December, 1925, the offices of the Service referred 21,390 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 20,523 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,239, of which 10,443 were of men and 2,796 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 7,284. The number of vacancies reported by the employers numbered 14,510 for men and 7,287 for women, a total of 21,797, while applications for work totalled 32,802, of which 24,822 were from men and 7,980 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements.		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825

MARITIME PROVINCES

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the month of December were nearly 3 per cent less than during the preceding month, and over 5 per cent less than during December, 1924. Gains of more than 2 per cent in comparison with November, and over 13 per cent when compared with December, 1924, were reported by Nova Scotia offices, but these gains were more than offset by losses of over 6 per cent and nearly 16 per cent respectively, reported by New Brunswick offices. Nova Scotia offices effected nearly 5 per cent less placements than during November, and recorded a nominal decrease only when compared with December, 1924. Placements by New Brunswick offices were about 8 per cent below November, and were more than one per cent higher than during December, 1924. There was a net gain of nearly one per cent in placements effected by both provinces during the month under review when compared with the corresponding month of 1924. Industrial groups in which employment was secured for most applicants in Nova Scotia were manufacturing, 165; logging, 62; construction and maintenance, 80; service, 182, and trade, 53; and in New Brunswick, logging, 109; and services, 467, of which 279 were household workers. During the month of December 187 men and 90 women were placed in regular employment through Nova Scotia offices, and 215 men and 96 women through offices in New Brunswick.

QUEBEC

Employment opportunities as listed at offices of the Service in the Province of Quebec were nearly 30 per cent less than in November, but over 80 per cent higher than during December, 1924. Gains under the latter comparison were recorded in all industrial divisions except trade, in which group the decline was nominal only. Placements were nearly 35 per cent below November and over 56 per cent higher than during December, 1924. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 99; logging, 346; transportation, 134; construction and maintenance, 249; services, 597, and trade, 62. Regular employment was secured for 861 men and 562 women during the month under review.

ONTARIO

There was a decline of about 7 per cent in the number of orders received during December when compared with November, and also in comparison with December, 1924. Placements, however, were only about 2 per cent lower under each comparison. Placements in regular employment increased in comparison with December, 1924, but this increase was offset by a reduction in the demand for casual workers. Industrial groups in which employment was secured for most of the workers were manufacturing, 1,014; logging, 1,862; farming, 429; transportation, 483; construction and maintenance, 2,605; services, 3,221, and trade, 371. Placements in regular employment numbered 5,789 of men and 873 of women.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December were 20 per cent below November and over 12 per cent less than during December, 1924. Placements were about 25 per cent lower than in November and 9 per cent less than in December, 1924. Declines in vacancies and placements were recorded in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance, services and trade when comparing the month

under review with the corresponding month of 1924. Placements by industries included manufacturing, 52; logging, 462; farming, 421; services, 1,435, and trade, 153. Regular employment was secured for 969 men and 447 women during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

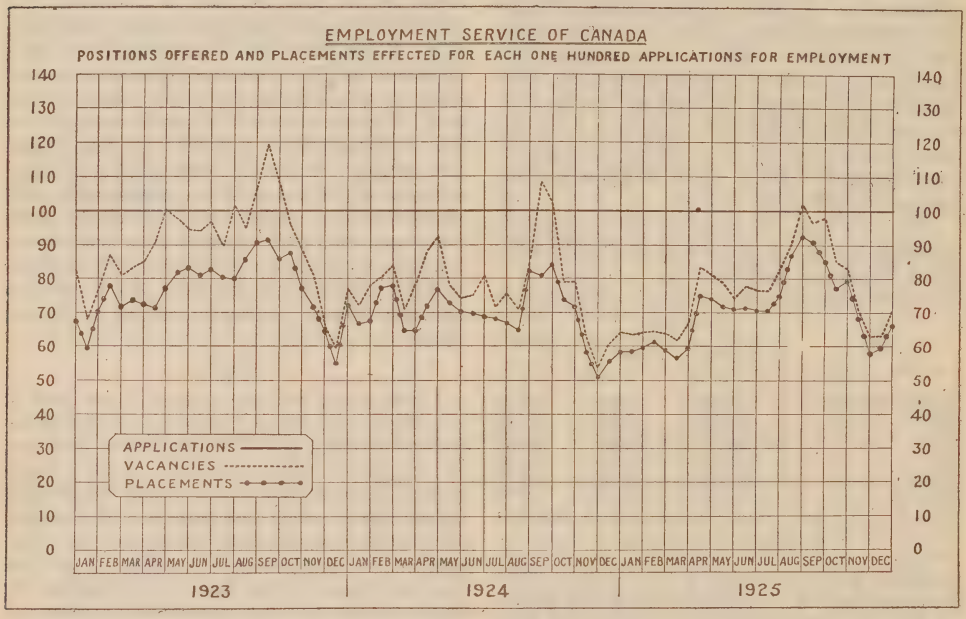
There was a decline of nearly 40 per cent in the number of vacancies listed by Saskatchewan offices during December when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 8 per cent in comparison with December, 1924. Placements were nearly 44 per cent less than in November, but over 12 per cent in excess of December, 1924. Increased demand for bushmen, farm and household workers was was mainly responsible for the increase over December, 1924. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 207; farming, 614; construction and maintenance, 104, and services, 661. Regular employment was secured for 956 men and 260 women.

ALBERTA

Employment offered through Alberta offices during December was about 52 per cent less than in November and over 27 per cent less than during December, 1924. Approximately the same percentages of change were recorded in placements effected. Reductions in placements under both comparisons were general in all industrial groups, the most noteworthy change being the seasonal decline in the demand for farm workers from November to December. Placements by industries included manufacturing, 101; logging, 228; farm, 377; mining, 91; construction and maintenance, 68, and services, 544. There were 836 men and 255 women placed in regular employment during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders listed by British Columbia offices during December were nearly 14 per cent less than in November and nearly 22 per cent below December, 1924. Placements were over 12 per cent and 18 per cent lower respectively. Small gains over December, 1924, were recorded in farming, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance, but were offset by losses in the manufacturig industries, logging, services and trade. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 185; logging, 238; transportation, 101; construction and maintenance, 277; services, 889, and trade, 97. There were 630 men and 213 women placed in regular employment during the month.



Movement of Labour

During December, 1925, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,239

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1925

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1924
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**555**	**51**	**664**	**570**	**277**	**198**	**712**	**225**
Halifax	224	30	286	201	102	83	490	68
New Glasgow	174	11	169	205	123	18	132	115
Sydney	157	10	209	164	52	97	180	42
New Brunswick	**701**	**7**	**792**	**691**	**311**	**376**	**577**	**381**
Chatham	97	0	91	91	30	57	140	90
Moncton	214	7	281	210	107	103	121	124
St. John	390	0	420	390	174	216	316	167
Quebec	**1,644**	**284**	**3,964**	**1,530**	**1,423**	**76**	**1,450**	**917**
Hull	479	200	513	319	314	0	142	108
Montreal	850	41	2,790	861	853	31	1,137	478
Quebec	70	0	384	121	60	31	112	221
Sherbrooke	114	24	141	97	80	14	17	78
Three Rivers	131	19	136	132	116	0	42	32
Ontario	**11,245**	**2,121**	**14,799**	**10,511**	**6,652**	**3,462**	**6,331**	**5,865**
Belleville	122	0	127	113	83	30	43	50
Brantford	133	8	294	144	61	70	215	40
Chatham	217	0	260	218	54	164	51	50
Cobalt	262	34	235	222	218	1	14	205
Fort William	468	35	521	458	293	165	86	202
Guelph	127	29	227	108	38	62	151	30
Hamilton	751	15	1,036	728	187	539	1,201	157
Kingston	175	13	209	178	74	104	130	45
Kitchener	262	26	410	274	65	195	115	46
London	381	56	473	365	242	94	379	525
Niagara Falls	137	26	141	134	59	68	147	45
North Bay	429	132	399	399	390	9	0	338
Oshawa	163	23	295	135	111	24	106	149
Ottawa	529	178	779	486	290	129	686	293
Pembroke	162	210	212	166	142	24	39	112
Peterborough	120	22	141	153	89	28	129	80
Port Arthur	1,007	490	675	666	617	49	34	745
St. Catharines	205	9	384	204	96	102	260	109
St. Thomas	163	8	171	163	80	83	82	38
Sarnia	107	4	140	101	69	32	117	123
S. S Marie	170	246	270	133	105	13	78	156
Sudbury	329	0	433	416	414	2	2	187
Timmins	360	180	299	236	224	12	53	218
Toronto	4,005	361	6,149	3,857	2,400	1,270	2,081	1,703
Windsor	461	16	519	454	261	193	132	219
Manitoba	**2,312**	**93**	**3,665**	**2,714**	**1,416**	**1,183**	**855**	**1,616**
Brandon	146	10	155	113	99	12	37	174
Dauphin	67	1	144	64	49	15	35	65
Winnipeg	2,099	82	3,366	2,537	1,268	1,156	783	1,377
Saskatchewan	**1,854**	**36**	**1,924**	**1,799**	**1,216**	**538**	**77**	**1,164**
Estevan	50	2	40	38	34	4	0	46
Moose Jaw	344	0	403	375	229	110	0	226
North Battleford	71	0	51	51	36	15	0	27
Prince Albert	314	19	197	191	162	29	1	131
Regina	527	2	506	504	305	199	1	294
Saskatoon	343	8	508	419	311	108	61	321
Swift Current	77	5	81	79	57	22	8	47
Weyburn	66	0	74	69	40	29	6	50
Yorkton	62	0	64	64	42	22	0	22
Alberta	**1,564**	**83**	**2,643**	**1,538**	**1,091**	**401**	**1,038**	**1,596**
Calgary	383	27	939	377	291	86	319	402
Drumheller	105	0	280	95	75	22	57	112
Edmonton	801	51	1,068	795	587	160	503	807
Lethbridge	163	5	200	155	57	98	83	98
Medicine Hat	112	0	156	116	81	35	76	87
British Columbia	**1,922**	**45**	**4,351**	**2,046**	**843**	**1,050**	**2,324**	**1,121**
Cranbrook	29	0	381	30	30	0	125	187
Kamloops	34	2	215	43	27	5	14	45
Nanaimo	24	2	41	22	20	2	31	6
Nelson	86	2	81	86	82	3	14	104
New Westminster	85	4	217	86	22	64	220	48
Penticton	33	2	58	39	11	15	46	41
Prince George	75	2	74	74	74	0	0	59
Prince Rupert	51	2	89	51	35	16	46	21
Revelstoke	3	0	114	2	1	1	57	13
Vancouver	1,130	28	2,574	1,228	407	720	1,166	328
Vernon	10	0	16	10	7	3	29	4
Victoria	362	1	491	375	127	221	576	265
All Offices	**21,797**	**2,720**	**32,802**	**21,390**	**13,239**	**7,284**	**13,364**	**12,814***
Men	14,510	1,753	24,822	14,299	10,443	3,742	11,655	10,435
Women	7,287	967	7,980	7,091	2,796	3,542	1,709	2,379

*19 placements effected by offices since closed.

placements in regular employment, of which 6,720 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,317 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 692 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 625 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The transportation certificates issued by Quebec offices numbered 112, all to points outside the province. Of these, Hull despatched 109 bushmen to the lumber camps in the vicinity of North Bay and Cobalt, and Montreal 3 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie. The offices in Ontario granted 514 certificates, 350 provincial and 164 interprovincial. The provincial movement included 295 bushmen going to points near Fort William, Port Arthur, Sudbury, Timmins, Pembroke and Peterboro. From Toronto 1 civil engineer, 1 chainman and 1 counter man were transferred to North Bay, 1 rod man to Pembroke and 1 baker to Sault Ste. Marie. To the Port Arthur zone 34 construction labourers were despatched by the Fort William and Port Arthur offices and to North Bay 8 construction labourers travelled from Pembroke. Timmins received 2 plasterers from North Bay and 4 hand drillers from Cobalt, and Kingston 1 loom fixer from Hamilton. Sudbury sent 1 cook within its own zone. The interprovincial movement was all to Hull from the Sudbury, North Bay, Pembroke, Cobalt and Port Arthur offices and included 58 bushmen, 28 station workers, 37 railroad labourers, 40 construction labourers and 1 plasterer. All Manitoba certificates were issued from Winnipeg. This office despatched 431 persons at the special rate, 72 farm workers going to various points throughout the province, 2 bushmen and 1 housekeeper to Dauphin, 1 housekeeper within the Winnipeg zone and 1 farm general, 2 waitresses, 4 housekeepers, 1 cook and 2 kitchen maids to Brandon. Of the 345 interprovincial transfers, 324 were bushmen, 320 going to Port Arthur and 4 to Timmins; 12 were farm labourers sent to points in Saskatchewan, 1 a farm hand sent to Prince George and the remainder hotel and household workers. Saskatchewan offices transferred 154 workers on the reduced transportation rate, 1 of whom was a farm hand sent from Regina to Brandon and the balance represented a provincial movement. Of the latter 104 bushmen, 7 lath bolt cutters, 3 sawyers, 1 engineer, and 2 cooks travelled at the reduced rate to the Prince Albert zone from the North Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert offices, and 28 farm labourers, 3 hotel workers, 2 housekeepers, 1 domestic and 2 cooks were sent to various points within the province. In Alberta the transportation certificates numbered 71, of which 69 were for points within the province. Calgary sent 2 farm labourers and 3 bushmen to Edmonton, 2 miners and 1 bushman to Lethbridge, and 2 farm labourers to Drumheller. From Edmonton 20 miners, 11 bushmen, 6 farm hands, 5 labourers, 5 firemen, 3 engineers, 1 dairyman, 1 lather, 1 plumber, 1 waitress, 1 watchman, 3 cooks and 1 carpenter went to points within the Edmonton zone, and 2 farm labourers to employment in Saskatchewan. British Columbia offices issued 35 certificates, 34 provincial and 1 interprovincial. The latter was a seedsman sent from Vancouver to Brandon. In addition Vancouver transferred provincially 1 labourer and 1 blacksmith to Nelson, 1 engineer, 1 blacksmith and 1 dishwasher to Penticton, 1 farm hand to Kamloops, 1 engineer to Prince George and 8 miners, 1 logger and 1 engineer within its own zone. Prince George transferred 1 dredgemen, 1 cook, 5 tile makers and 2 general labourers, and Prince Rupert 3 bushmen and 3 miners to employment within their respective zones. New Westminster shipped 1 miner to Revelstoke, and Cranbrook 1 millwright to Prince George.

Of the 1,317 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 944 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 345 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 23 by the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, and 5 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Over 24,000 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway have received instruction in First Aid, since such training was first provided under the direction of the late Lord Shaughnessy. Company officials believe that more than one employee of the company would be ready and qualified to render assistance in the event of an accident anywhere on the system.

The Drumheller branch of the United Mine Workers of America passed a resolution in January asking the Dominion Government to grant a railway freight rate of $7 per ton from Alberta to Ontario. The resolution states that "there are hundreds of men, women and children in the coal fields of Alberta on the verge of starvation due to lack of employment."

REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1925

THE value of the building permits issued in 60 cities last year was practically the same as in 1924, but when the lower cost of building materials in 1925 as compared with the preceding year is considered, there is no doubt that the volume of building in the cities was greater than in 1924. The aggregate for the year, based upon revised statements from municipal officials, was $124,661,720; this was $634,126 or 0.5 per cent less than the 1924 total of $125,295,846. The average index number of building materials, however, declined from 159.1 in 1924 to 153.7 in 1925, or by over 3 per cent, while the index number of wages in the building trades, compiled by the Department of Labour, averaged 170.4 as compared with 169.7 in 1924, the base, or 100 per cent, in both cases being the 1913 costs[1].

While building permits issued in the 60 co-operating cities aggregated practically the same in 1925 as in 1924, the index number of employment in building construction, based upon returns from some 300 contractors employing an average pay-roll of 23,000 persons averaged 121.1 in 1925 as compared with 113.7 in 1924. According to the *MacLean Building Review* for January, 1926, the value of contracts awarded throughout Canada was $297,973,000 in 1925, as compared with $276,261,100 in the preceding year, an increase of 7.8 per cent. A large share of this gain was in industrial building such as power plants and pulp and paper mills and other construction work which would, generally, be outside city limits and therefore would not be reflected in these building permits.

The value of the building permits issued in 60 cities during the last six years is given below:—

Year.	Value.	Average index number of wholesale prices of building materials
	$	
1920	116,779,628	214·9
1921	116,361,720	183·2
1922	147,962,173	162·2
1923	133,201,347	167·0
1924	125,295,846	159·1
1925	124,661,720	153·7

[1] In connection with these index numbers, it may be noted that the average cost of all the materials used in building by a prominent construction company of Canada is estimated at 55·13 per cent and of all labour as 28·23 per cent of the total cost, the remaining 16.64 per cent being ascribed to overhead insurance, engineering, supervision, profit, etc. In the United States, according to the Monthly Labour Review for July, 1925, similar estimates based upon eight types of building, show that materials and labour there account for 42·88 per cent and 36·99 per cent respectively, of total costs.

During 1925 there were declines of 0.5 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 15.7 per cent as compared with 1924, 1923 and 1922, respectively, but increases of 7.1 per cent and 6.7 per cent over 1921 and 1920, respectively.

Building by Provinces

Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the building permits issued, as compared with 1924, but there were declines in the remaining provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—In Nova Scotia, with permits valued at $1,099,787, there was an increase of 22 per cent over 1924, which in turn had shown a gain as compared with the preceding year. The building authorized in New Brunswick, however, was estimated to cost $986,325, as against $1,492,364 in 1924, a decline of 33.9 per cent. The 1925 aggregate was also less than in 1923.

Quebec.—Authority was granted for construction estimated at $35,186,268 in Quebec; this was less by $7,376,068 or 17.3 per cent than the 1924 total, which was the highest since the record for the 60 cities was begun in 1920. As compared with the aggregate of $35,483,853 in 1923, there was a falling off of 0.8 per cent in the building permits issued, but the index number of wholesale prices of building materials then averaged over 13 points higher than in 1925. The six cities reporting in Quebec issued 28.2 per cent of the total value for the 60 cities in 1925, as compared with 34.4 per cent of the aggregate in the preceding year.

Ontario.—The 30 co-operating cities in Ontario issued permits valued at $59,888,867 as against $57,330,141 in 1924, or an increase of 4.5 per cent. The total was also greater than in 1921 or 1920 but it was lower than in 1923 or 1922. The proportion of the aggregate for Ontario to that for the 60 cities rose from 45.1 per cent in the preceding year to 48.0 per cent in 1925.

Prairie Provinces.—Building in Manitoba, as reflected in the permits issued in three cities, was at a higher level in 1925 than in 1924, the authorizations of $5,205,828 showing a gain of $1,338,726 or 34.6 per cent in that comparison. There was also an increase over the 1923 aggregate of $5,177,487, but declines in comparison with 1922, 1921 and 1920. In Saskatchewan, there was a decline of 11.4 per cent in the building authorized, which in 1925 was estimated at $2,531,380; with the exception of 1923 (than which it was 5.2 per cent higher), this was smaller than in any other of the post-war years, when building costs

were greater. The four cities included in Alberta reported building valued at $2,862,260 in the year under review, or 22.5 per cent less than the total of $3,695,604 in 1924, which included the permit for a grain elevator at Edmonton costing over a million. If the value of this authorization is taken from the 1924 aggregate, the 1925 total is 19.5 per cent higher than the preceding year's. The three Prairie Provinces together recorded 8.5 per cent of the total for the 60 cities.

British Columbia.—There was an increase over 1924 of $4,320,617 or 34.4 per cent in the building authorized by seven cities in British Columbia. The aggregate of $16,879,205, or 13.5 per cent of the 1925 total for the 60 cities, was greater than in any year since 1920, being 17.6 per cent in excess of the previous high level of $14,351,058 in 1922.

Building by Cities

Statistics of building permits issued by 60 cities since 1918 are given in Table I, while Table III is a record for the four largest centres since 1910.

Toronto.—The building permits issued by Toronto were valued at $25,797,196 or 7.8 per cent more than in 1924; of this total, which was the largest aggregate for any city during 1925, some 59 per cent was designed for the construction of dwellings. The Townships of York, which are adjacent to and practically form a residential suburb of Toronto, reported building authorized at an estimated cost of $6,611,440; this figure, added to the Toronto total, gives an aggregate for that metropolitan area of $32,408,636, of which $20,489,100 or 63.2 per cent was listed for the construction of dwellings.

Montreal.—This city reported the second highest total, $25,520,523, of which 56.6 per cent was for residential building. Of the aggregate of $2,904,524 recorded by Westmount, 58.9 per cent was for dwellings. These adjoining cities together authorized building valued at $28,425,047, of which 56.8 per cent was designed for dwellings. The Montreal total was 17.7 per cent less than in 1924 and 5.9 per cent less than in 1923, but it was higher than in any other year since 1910, with the exception of 1913.

Vancouver, with $7,964,375, showed the third greatest total, which since 1913, was only exceeded by the permits for 1922 and was 27.8 per cent greater than in 1924. The proportion of the value of building authorized for dwellings was only 42.3 per cent in Vancouver. This percentage is, however, increased to 55.6 when the Point Grey total of $5,080,000 is added to that of Vancouver, of which the former is practically a suburb. Permits for dwellings in Point Grey constituted 87.5 per cent of the total value of building authorized.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 60 CITIES.

—	1925	1924	1923
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	21,800	31,900	50,200
Nova Scotia	1,099,787	901,621	739,646
*Halifax	1,035,564	731,209	378,699
New Glasgow	20,286	18,505	41,785
*Sydney	43,937	151,907	319,162
New Brunswick	986,325	1,492,364	1,049,856
Fredericton	98,175	257,325	305,895
*Moncton	204,620	101,774	385,461
*St. John	683,530	1,133,265	358,500
Quebec	35,186,268	42,562,336	35,483,853
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	25,520,523	31,013,419	27,125,863
*Quebec	3,274,371	7,331,846	4,786,933
Shawinigan Falls	384,925	229,377	124,990
*Sherbrooke	1,037,110	529,878	732,100
*Three Rivers	2,064,815	1,046,210	780,735
*Westmount	2,904,524	2,411,606	1,933,232
Ontario	59,888,867	57,330,141	74,673,080
Belleville	194,725	195,000	54,825
*Brantford	159,537	191,480	615,686
Chatham	193,858	352,329	245,867
*Fort William	727,340	1,272,570	1,425,130
Galt	108,723	124,742	135,631
*Guelph	426,641	404,304	571,484
*Hamilton	2,675,830	3,309,800	5,452,930
*Kingston	493,758	1,035,620	649,233
*Kitchener	1,546,262	1,221,122	1,893,892
*London	2,389,800	2,113,500	3,261,065
Niagara Falls	1,114,290	802,622	758,513
Oshawa	576,205	786,985	1,923,110
*Ottawa	4,942,327	2,540,699	3,521,817
Owen Sound	536,970	161,125	319,450
*Peterborough	272,637	437,510	295,798
*Port Arthur	402,488	1,186,207	2,640,321
*Stratford	407,731	641,619	509,272
*St. Catharines	666,962	713,638	806,310
*St. Thomas	350,181	164,026	334,239
Sarnia	725,698	840,803	791,470
Sault Ste. Marie	242,993	559,245	401,032
*Toronto	25,797,196	23,926,028	30,609,227
York Townships	6,611,440	5,710,400	8,921,650
Welland	124 320	178,880	206,105
*Windsor	4,333,945	4,429,308	4,725,034
Ford	1,104,445	1,371,662	1,539,702
Riverside	600,750	403,450	334,945
Sandwich	1,224,765	959,799	809,754
Walkerville	851,000	1,058,000	610,000
Woodstock	86,050	237,668	309,588
Manitoba	**5,205,828**	**3,867,102**	**5,177,487**
*Brandon	76,579	270,825	183,034
St. Boniface	972,559	418,377	510,353
*Winnipeg	4,156,690	3,177,900	4,484,100
Saskatchewan	2,531,380	2,856,190	2,405,976
*Moose Jaw	243,535	501,129	289,398
*Regina	1,208,403	939,785	1,264,030
*Saskatoon	1,079,442	1,415,276	852,548
Alberta	2,862,260	3,695,604	2,597,987
*Calgary	1,197,475	1,031,420	821,840
*Edmonton	1,481,890	2,305,095	1,488,670
Lethbridge	161,189	226,222	258,570
Medicint Hat	21,706	132,867	28,907
British Columbia	16,879,205	12,558,588	11,023,262
Nanaimo	212,591	89,005	137,507
*New Westminster	704,263	321,432	350,848
Point Grey	5,080,000	4,251,300	2,397,750
Prince Rupert	1,337,769	209,312	97,148
South Vancouver	1,032,690	618,662	712,275
*Vancouver	7,964,375	6,230,774	6,277,574
*Victoria	547,517	838,103	1,050,160
Total—60 Cities	124,661,720	125,295,846	133,201,347
*Total—35 Cities	101,021,798	105,070,284	111,174,325

Winnipeg issued permits valued at $4,156,690, an increase over 1924 of 2.5 but a decline of 7.3 per cent as compared with 1923. The aggregate was also smaller than in 1922, 1921 or 1920, although it exceeded that for any other year back to 1914. Residential building accounted for 55.7 per cent of this total. St. Boniface, just across the river from Winnipeg, authorized building estimated at $972,559 during the year. The building projected in this vicinity was, therefore, valued at $5,129,249 or 42.6 per cent more than in 1924. Only 21.7 per cent of the St. Boniface aggregate for last year was listed for dwellings.

In *Ottawa,* building to the value of $4,942,327 was authorized; this was 94.5 per cent higher than in the preceding year and 40.3 per cent greater than in 1923. *Windsor* issued permits valued at $4,333,945, while for the combined Border Cities—Windsor, Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Walkerville—the total was $8,114,905, or 1.3 per cent less than in 1924. In Quebec city, building to the value of $3,274,371 was authorized, but this was a falling off of 55.3 per cent as compared with the preceding year; practically 40 per cent of the 1925 total was for dwellings.

In addition to the above, permits valued at over $2,000,000 were issued by Westmount, Hamilton, London and Three Rivers, while Kitchener, Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Sandwich, Regina, Calgary, Niagara Falls, Ford, Saskatoon, Sherbrooke, Halifax and South Vancouver reported building permits valued at over a million. The cities given above are in order of value authorizations, in all cases.

The following cities reported increases in the building authorized during 1925 as compared with 1924: Halifax, New Glasgow, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Toronto, York Townships, Riverside, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Vancouver.

Building by Months

The building permits issued in April and May, $15,442,855 and $15,500,165, respectively, were higher than in any other month, together constituting 24.8 per cent of the total for 1925. During 1924 the aggregates for September and May were greatest, but on the average, the permits issued in May exceed those for any other month.

Building by Types of Buildings

Some 50 cities furnished detailed reports showing the number and value of permits granted for dwellings, other buildings and engineering contracts. Over 16,000 permits were issued for dwellings, valued at $6,565,000, an average of $4,096 per dwelling. This category includes houses and apartments, and in many, but not all cases, repairs and alterations to the same. The authorizations for other buildings, numbering approximately 26,000, were valued at over $50,500,000, or an average of $1,936 per building. Permits for garages form a considerable percentage of the total number, but their value is usually low.

Building since 1910

The value of the building permits issued in the 35 cities originally used in these compilations was $101,021,798, as compared with $105,070,284 in 1924; this was a decline of $4,048,486 or 3.9 per cent, as against a reduction of 0.5 per cent for the 60 cities in the same comparison. The growth of satellite cities and surburban areas, owing to the continually increasing ease of transportation and the desire of many persons to enjoy the benefits of less crowded districts as well as those of lower taxation, are reflected in this difference at the expense of the 35 cities. In 1920 the value of the permits issued in these original cities constituted 86.2 per cent of the total for the 60 cities, while in 1925 it was only 81.0 per cent; if statistics for the 60 areas now included were available as far back as 1910, no doubt the proportion reported by the 35 original centres would be considerably higher than in the last few years, which have seen an enormous expansion in the use of automobiles and suburban electric lines. (The number of motor vehicles registered in all provinces rose from 8,967 in 1910 to 652,121 in 1924.). The 1925 aggregate for the 35 cities was also lower than in 1923, 1922 and any of the pre-war years except 1910, but it exceeded the total for any year between 1921 and 1914. As was noted earlier in this review, the index number of wholesale prices of building materials (1913–100) declined from 159.1 in 1924 to 153.7 in 1925, or by more than 3 per cent, when it was lower than in any year since 1918.

Table II gives, by provinces, the value of the building permits issued in the 35 cities originally used in these compilations as well as index numbers of costs of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

The value of the building permits issued in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver together aggregated $63,438,784, a decrease of 1.4 per cent as compared with the 1924 total of $64,348,121. Of these centres, Montreal

alone registered a reduction in that comparison. The proportion of the building authorized in these cities to the total for the 35 cities, 62.8 per cent, was higher than in any other year of the record except 1910.

When the estimated cost of building authorized in the "satellite cities" in the immediate vicinity of the four leading cities is added, the value of building permits issued in the four metropolitan areas was $79,007,307 in 1925; this was an increase of 2.4 per cent over the 1924 total of $77,139,804.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1918-1925, AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 35 CITIES.

—	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total 35 cities	101,021,798	105,070,284	111,174,325	122,655,581	94,508,164	100,679,839	77,113,413	36,838,270
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials	153·7	159·1	167·0	162·2	183·2	214·9	175·8	150·5
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades	170·4	169·1	166·4	162·5	170·5	180·9	148·2	125·9

[1]Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average 1913=100.
[2]Compiled by Department of Labour, Average 1913=100.

TABLE II.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK IN THE YEARS 1910-1925 AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 35 CITIES—Concluded.

—	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total—35 Cities	33,936,426	39,724,466	33,566,749	96,780,981	153,662,842	185,233,449	138,170,390	100,357,546
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials	130·7	103·8	90·3	93·8	100	.....	.....	.....
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades	109·9	102·4	101·5	100·8	100	96·0	90·2	86·9

[1]Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Average 1913=100.
[2]Compiled by Department of Labour. Average 1913=100.

Building Permits Issued in December, 1925

The value of the building authorized during December was seasonally, though only slightly lower than in the preceding month; it was however, higher than in the corresponding month of 1924. The aggregate was $7,191,830, or 6.6 per cent less than the November total of $7,696,099, but 13.6 per cent higher than the aggregate of $6,333,619 in December, 1924.

Detailed statements were furnished by some 35 cities, which issued permits for nearly 500 dwellings valued at almost $2,200,000, and for approximately 600 other buildings, estimated to cost some $2,100,000.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of the permits issued; that of $316,122 or 8.5 per cent in Ontario was the greatest absolute gain, but the proportional increase in New Brunswick was larger. Of the declines recorded elsewhere, those of $503,933 or 18.8 per cent in Quebec, and $140,141 or 76.3 per cent in Alberta were most pronounced. As compared with December, 1924, Alberta recorded a reduction of $8,985 or 17.1 per cent, while in the remaining provinces there were gains, of which Ontario and British Columbia reported the largest—$331,771 or 9.0 per cent and $314,720 or 82.1 per cent, respectively.

Montreal and Winnipeg showed decreases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, 1925, but increases as compared with December, 1924, while Toronto and Vancouver registered improvement in both comparisons. Halifax, Sydney, Moncton, St. John, Sherbrooke, Chatham, Galt, Knigston, Kitchener, London, Sarnia, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver also recorded increases as compared with November, 1925, and December, 1924.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

OTTAWA.—THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY AND INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, No. 50.

Agreement in effect from August 1, 1922, until August 1, 1924, and from year to year with ninety days' notice of change prior to August 1 of any year.

Wages per week, day or night work, journeymen, $36.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, when no paper is published, double time.

One apprentice to each shift; term of apprenticeship, five years.

Scale for apprentices, per day or night: first year, $1.50; second year, $2; third year, $2.50; fourth year, $3; fifth year, $3.50.

Foreman in dismissing a man shall give him one week's notice or one week's pay. A man wishing to leave shall give one week's notice.

In case of any misunderstanding about the agreement the question shall be settled by arbitration, each party to appoint a man, and these two to appoint a third. If this is impossible the Minister of Labour shall appoint a third. The majority decision of the Board shall be binding on both parties.

The union agrees to furnish sufficient and competent help.

Present conditions and hours of work to continue as long as hours do not exceed forty-eight per week.

OTTAWA.—OTTAWA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, No. 5.

Agreement in effect from September 2, 1923, to September 2, 1925, and thereafter.

Salary of foremen and flyboys to be arranged with employer.

Wages per week, journeymen pressmen, from September 2, 1923, to September 2, 1924, $39; thereafter, $40.

Nothing in the agreement shall prevent superior workmen from getting higher wages. Everyone who has served five years at web press work shall receive at least this scale and must be a union member.

Apprentices' wages per week: 3rd year, $17; 4th year, $20; 5th year, $22. An apprentice who has completed his time and received certificate and cannot find employment may continue as an apprentice.

Hours per week, 48. Overtime, time and one-half. Work on legal holidays for evening papers, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., double time.

Present conditions as to hours and arrangements of work are to continue as long as staff does not work on both night and day shift.

Principle of interchanging of positions of men on web machines is to be adhered to so they may become qualified pressmen.

The contract prohibits strikes or lockouts so long as the terms of the agreement are carried out. In case of any misunderstanding the question must be settled by arbitration, the board consisting of one member appointed by each party and a third chosen by them. The award shall be binding.

If a proposition to renew the agreement is made and matter is not settled it shall be referred to arbitration.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink, and Tobacco

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE EDMONTON BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1925, to July 31, 1926, with thirty days' notice of change.

Employees must become members of the union within two weeks of date of employment. No member shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, or for working on a committee or under the instruction of the union. No union member shall be laid off without just cause.

Extra men engaged during the busy season shall not be counted as permanent men, nor be taken into the union if working less than three months, and must be laid off after work is finished.

Engineers, firemen, and general mechanics should be members in good standing of their unions. Company may hire extra help from April 1 until September 30, hiring returned soldiers when available, provided no union men are out of work.

In reduction of staff during dull season, men shall be laid off not longer than one week at a time.

There may be an apprentice in the brewing, bottling and malt-house departments; apprentices shall be not more than twenty years of age when beginning and shall serve for two years.

Upon recovery after sickness men shall be reinstated if sickness has not lasted longer than three months, and provided employee was employed for six months.

Hours, eight per day for five days, and five on Saturday, during October to March inclusive. During remainder of year, hours, nine, and five on Saturdays. This shall apply to all except engineers, firemen, truck drivers, teamsters and malt-house men.

Engineers and firemen, 8 hours per day, 7 days per week. Overtime time and one-half. Engineers to do their own repairing.

Truck drivers, teamsters and helpers shall care for their horses Sundays and holidays. Route drivers shall be responsible for their routes.

Hours for beer peddlers, teamsters and helpers and truck drivers, nine hours, six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half.

Union to furnish union label free.

Subject to legal requirements, free beer will be allowed to employees four times per day. Any man drinking to excess will be liable to immediate discharge.

Employees shall receive beer at special prices, as specified in the agreement.

Differences about interpretation of the agreement shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration of two from the union and two from the firms concerned. Should these four fail to agree they shall elect a fifth disinterested party. The decision of a majority shall be binding.

The brewery is to give preference to union-made material and machinery where obtainable.

Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, unless otherwise specified, double time.

Men employed two years shall have one week's holiday per year with pay.

Wages per hour: second engineer, 68 cents; third engineer, 63 cents; firemen, 58 cents; coopers, tight, 65 cents; coopers, slack, 62 cents; truck drivers, 60 cents; filler man, soakerman, labelling man, 58 cents washhouse man, first, 60 cents; first brewhouse man, first cellar man, 65 cents; cellar and brewhouse helpers, after 6 months, 55 cents; labourers, temporary, 45 cents; labourers, permanent, 52 cents; apprentices, 1st year, 40 cents; 2nd year, 45 cents; women, 30 cents.

Transportation: Water

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Wage sch dule effective December, 1924, and revised December, 1925. This schedule is attached to the agreement between the above parties, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925.

Base wages, per hour—dock men, straight time, 80 cents; overtime, $1.20; shipmen (5 per cent increase in wages from December 1, 1925) straight time, 84 cents; overtime, $1.26.

Ten cents per hour above base wages is paid to double winch drivers and donkey drivers and to men handling 25 tons or over of caustic soda, cement, green hides or animal fertilizer; lime in single sacks; sulphur; coal or coke, ore, ballast and grain in bulk; and to men loading, ship only, on sacks weighing 125 pounds or over, truckers excepted. This applies to men loading lumber in the following instances: creosoted products, working on lumber and piles from the water; hatch tenders and side runners.

Twenty cents per hour above the base rate to: double winch drivers, hatch tenders, side runners, boommen and sling men when working on lumber and piles from the water; hatch tenders and side runners on creosoted products.

In none of the above items shall the employer pay a double penalty.

Ten cents per hour above the base wage to men in refrigerators or below deck in connection with refrigerators when cargo is being discharged from or loaded into refrigerators, containing commodities frozen for preservation.

High explosives, $1.20 per hour straight time; $1.80 per hour overtime.

Damaged cargo, $1.20 per hour straight time and $1.80 per hour overtime, for handling part of cargo badly damaged or offensive.

Men shifting cargo, $1.50 per hour while working; 75 cents per hour when travelling or standing by. Free transportation and free meals on board when not permitted to go ashore.

Hours—straight time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Work to be arranged on election day so that men shall be enabled to vote.

Work during any meal hour, time and one-half (of straight time or overtime).

The employer may pick his own employees. The employers are to give one hour's notice before picking gangs. For 8 a.m. gangs on Sundays and holidays, notice to be given at or before 5 p.m. on previous day.

Special provisions are made for standing by when no work is provided.

When men are on a job between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and such is suspended, time continues except when shifting ship, when ship is allowed one hour's time.

Minimum working time: If work begins but does not last two hours, and men are released, they shall be allowed two hours' pay. For any work between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m., not less than four hours' pay at overtime rate. No less than two hours' pay for work performed in any one day. When men have worked two hours or more before the noon meal hour, not less than one hour's pay to be received if ordered back after meal hour. When men have worked less than two hours before noon meal hour and are ordered back, they shall receive not less than two hours' pay after meal hour.

Travelling time (half rate) and transportation both ways to be allowed to men furnished from Vancouver. Men shall furnish their own meals and lodging.

Men provided from Vancouver to work at outports, to have fare paid both ways and half the cost of board and lodging, men's share not to exceed one dollar per day. At outports, half time to be allowed for standing by during work hours. Employer or his foreman shall decide size of gangs.

Instant dismissal for pilferage.

In case of question arising as to the interpretation of this schedule, there shall be no stoppage of work, and should dispute not be satisfactorily adjusted, the Federation will be prepared to appoint a committee to meet a committee representing the men, to discuss and adjust the dispute.

Communication—Telephones

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, NOS. 1037 AND 435.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1925, until May 1, 1926, and thereafter, unless changes proposed on thirty days' notice.

No discrimination for union membership or activity.

Each local shall appoint three to act as a standing grievance committee. Grievances shall be stated in writing to the committee, which shall have right of appeal to the Superintendent on behalf of the employee. If it is decided employee has been unjustly dealt with he shall be reinstated and paid for time lost. If decision is unsatisfactory to the committee appeal may be made to the Commissioner.

When new employees are engaged preference shall be given to union members.

Hours per week: on city and exchange work, 44; for provincial construction and maintenance employees, 48. (This does not apply to district men and trouble men).

On shift work, any eight consecutive hours, except one hour intermission for meals shall constitute a day, as required, inclusive of Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Employees working Saturday afternoons and Sundays will be allowed time off on other days consistent with 44-hour week.

Employees held awaiting orders four hours or less shall be paid for four hours, and waiting over four hours, for eight hours, except when relieved due to their own request or to weather conditions. Employees who are to report on Sundays and holidays shall receive not less than two hours' pay, regular or overtime.

The Telephone Department shall furnish tools and badges. In case of loss of same due to negligence, employees will be held responsible.

Overtime after eight hours, time and one-half. From midnight till 8 a.m. and Sundays and holidays, double time. Overtime shall not apply when coming in regular shift.

Travelling time is to be paid straight rates when occurring during normal working day.

Employees on monthly salary shall be paid overtime only on emergency order.

Employees after twelve months' service, one week's holidays with pay; after two years, two weeks. Holidays shall not be accumulated unless by mutual arrangement.

In out of town work, transportation and allowance of $2.50 per day shall be allowed up to 30 days, this not to apply to men transferred or to travelling gangs.

In case of lay-off, the last men employed shall be first laid off and so on. If more men are required, the last man off shall be given preference of re-employment.

A journeyman shall have served three years at outside work or four years at inside work or shop work.

Except where journeymen are not to be obtained the rate of apprentices to journeymen shall not exceed one to four.

The Manitoba Telephone Commission shall assume all responsibility for and pay loss of wages and costs due to infectious or contagious diseases, contracted by employees or dependents as a result of authorized performance of duties.

New positions will when possible be filled from present employees as agreed upon by the Commission and a committee of employees, having regard for seniority with efficiency.

Employees on monthly schedule must give two weeks' notice of resignation.

Wages per hour: order gang foremen, 94 cents; (journeymen, city), cable splicers, 94½ cents; linemen, 89 cents; troublemen, 94 cents. Foremen (province), 81 cents; sub-foremen, 76½ cents. Journeymen (province), cable splicers, 79½ cents; linemen, 74 cents. Wire chiefs: switchboard men, 92 cents; switchboard men (travelling), 80 cents; installers, 87 cents. Apprentices (inside plant), 1st year, 35 cents; 2nd year, 45 cents; 3rd year, 58 cents; 4th year, 70 cents. Linemen (city outside plant), 1st year, 60 cents; 2nd year, 67 cents; 3rd year, 80 cents. Splicers, 1st year, 60 cents; 2nd year, 70 cents; 3rd year, 85 cents; 4th year, 89 cents. Linemen—outside plant, province, 1st year, 45 cents; 2nd year, 53 cents; 3rd year, 62 cents. Cable splicer helper, 2nd year apprentice, 70 cents. Other employees are paid by the month.

Services: Personal and Domestic

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL FIRMS AND SOFT DRINK DISPENSERS' UNION, No. 676.

Verbal agreement in effect from May, 1925.

Weekly rate, floormen, $24—48 hours, minimum; tap men $5 per shift of 8 hours minimum.

Any short shift man has the right to work in more than one house on the same day, but he may not work more than 8 hours in any one day.

Proprietors may employ and discharge at will. Help is to be employed at the office of the local when possible.

Complaints are to be made in writing and to be referred to the secretary.

Services: Recreational

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION, LIMITED, AND THE PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM THEATRICAL FEDERATION, COMPOSED OF LOCAL 489 OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, AND LOCAL 467 OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1925, until August 31, 1926.

The union is to provide competent employees.

Rules and regulations may be made by the employers providing such do not conflict with terms of the agreement.

In case of discharge of any member, the cause may be investigated by the executive of the union, and if decision is reached that member has been discharged unjustly, he shall be reinstated and reimbursed.

Members employed by the week shall give two weeks' notice of leaving employment, except in case of non-payment of salary.

If the party of the first part, lessee, manager or owner, disposes of interest in the business previous to the termination of the agreement, services of the party of the second part are to be retained.

Special stipulations for the Orpheum Theatre are not to be used as a precedent for any of the other theatres.

Nothing in the agreement will prevent the parties conferring regarding special considerations which might increase efficiency and good will.

Musicians, Local 489

Wages, weekly engagements: Picture houses, miscellaneous picture, vaudeville, stock or kindred class of performance, leader, $55; side musicians, $42.50. Six matinees and six nights per week. In theatres playing all vaudeville for entire week, $5 extra for leader; $3 extra for side musicians.

Work evenings only, to augment regular orchestra, not more than three and one-half hours, terminating not later than 11 p.m., six nights per week, $30.

In theatres not employing regular orchestras: Picture houses, matinees, $4; stock, vaudeville, etc., $5; leader, $2 extra. Six consecutive engagements of matinees or evenings same as "evenings only". Rehearsals, $2 extra.

Solos, duos, trios, etc., and jazz acts, with all necessary rehearsals, side men, $2 each; leader, $3; extra musicians, $3; solos, $5. Members of orchestra playing behind the scenes, $1 extra per performance, chargeable to company or vaudeville act and not to the theatre.

No deduction from salaries of musicians on account of theatre being closed any part of a week.

Any member or members of a regular theatre orchestra displaced by travelling musicians shall receive full salary.

Overtime: half hour or less, $1. Extra rehearsals, one hour and a half or less, in connection with weekly engagements, $2. Over one and a half hours, overtime rates. Dress rehearsals, up to three hours, $5; thereafter, overtime rates.

Free rehearsals: pictures—one free rehearsal for each special score or special act; for vaudeville, road shows, special acts, etc., one free rehearsal for each change of show. Over 1½ hours, overtime rates.

Music rehearsals, once a week, 1½ hours.

Members substituting in case of sickness, pro rata; other occasions, $5.

Orpheum theatre: regular orchestra, five members, nights; three in afternoons. Side musicians, $30 per week; leader, $40. Matinees, $12.50 for side musicians; $15 for leader. Nights, 3½ hours; matinees, 1¾ hours.

The leader is to be in full charge; if side musicians are not satisfied they may appeal to the local. New members may have one week's trial and either side may terminate the agreement on 24 hours' notice.

Motion Picture Projectionists, Local 467

Minimum wage, per week of up to six days, projectionist, $42.50; second, $32.50.

Hours per day, maximum of 7, in not less than 2 shifts. Overtime, outside of regular hours, not less than $1.25 per hour. After 12, midnight, double time.

Annual leave, projectionists, two weeks each year. Competent substitutes to be supplied by the local.

One free rehearsal if required provided house is open between 1 p.m. and 11 p.m., and provided rehearsal is held after 9 a.m. and before regular opening hour.

Night rate, 4 hours, 6 days, $37.50 per week. Matinees extra, *pro rata*.

Terms for unspecified engagements will be set by the executive board of the local.

Engagements for less than two weeks, not less than $5 per performance of up to three hours.

Members discharged shall have two weeks' notice or two weeks' salary (except in case of drunkenness or dishonesty).

Employer may make rules as long as they do not conflict with terms of the agreement.

Weekly employees shall give two weeks' notice if leaving their employment, except in case of non-payment of salaries.

Screening is classed as overtime; inspecting film and repairing machines not classed as overtime.

Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 467

Overtime scale, week days, between 9 a.m. and 12 midnight, 90 cents per hour; from 12 midnight until 9 a.m., $1.35 per hour. Sunday work $1.35 per hour, not less than four hours. Broken time, covering a period of less than two weeks, *pro rata* of prevailing rate.

Overtime: all time except performance time.

In a theatre working combination crews, when there is building of scenery, etc., for stock companies, hours, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., at stock scale of wages.

No employee shall perform work of janitor's, furnaceman's or housecleaning department.

Hours for stock hands: Monday from 9 a.m.; other days, 10 a.m. Matinee and evening performances, thirty minutes before rise of the curtain until striking of last act. Other time, overtime rate.

Regular hands, 10 a.m. except when taking in a show when work shall start at 9 a.m.

Extra hands, eight hours per day.

Regular stage crews: salaries per week—carpenters, property man, electrician, flyman, $42.50; assistant property man, assistant carpenter; third hand, assistant flyman, $40. Nights, $37.50.

Extra men, union members, $3 per performance; non-members, $2 per performance. Overtime, 90 cents per hour; Sunday work, $1.35; Sunday concerts, lectures, etc., $8.

When men are employed 3 days or half the week, scale shall be $21.25. When less than half the week, hourly rate shall be paid.

When only one man—maintenance man—is employed, salary shall be $37.50 for pictures and $42.50 for road shows.

Employees under this agreement shall not work in a theatre where any labour trouble exists.

For extra performance, regular crew shall receive one day's pay, *pro rata* of weekly salary.

The employer is to retain union musicians and union operators during life of this agreement, otherwise, agreement will be null and void.

Matters relating to the mechanical department as well as doubtful or obscure clauses shall be settled by executive board of the union and the house manager. In case of failure to agree the parties shall name a disinterested person.

Rehearsals to be paid at regular overtime rate, not less than four hours accepted. For dramatic stock, one rehearsal by regular crew gratis each week.

Road attractions, eight performances per week; for extra matinees on legal holidays, regular crew to receive double time. Other matinees, regular rate.

Regular time, eight hours per day.

Weekly employees, two weeks' notice of dismissal or two weeks' pay (except in case of drunkenness or dishonesty).

The employer may make rules and regulations provided they do not interfere with union rules.

The union agrees to furnish competent men.

Weekly employees shall give two weeks' notice of leaving employment except in case of non-payment of salaries.

AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 18, AND CERTAIN COAL MINE OPERATORS IN ALBERTA

THE agreement as to wages and working conditions in coal mines between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and certain operators, members of the Red Deer Valley Operators Association, taking effect June 1, 1925, was given textually in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1925, pages 1211-1214. Similar agreements were also entered into by the union and certain operators individually while some of the agreements between operators and committees of the employees or between operators and independent unions were somewhat similar in form and wage scale. Toward the end of November in the Red Deer Valley many of the miners (including some who had left the union and gone on strike in June, returning to work in September and not working under any agreement) demanded an increase in wages. Some of these went on strike but were mainly unsuccessful (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, p. 15). District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and those operators, members of the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators Association, whose mines remained union, entered into an agreement to amend the agreement in force from June 1, 1925, the wage scale being increased by approximately 5 per cent. The rates for drivers were advanced from $4.90 per day to $5.25. This last change was noted in the wage schedule to the agreement printed in the December issue, it not having been reported at that time that the schedule was changed for other classes. The

new schedule, in effect from December 1, 1925, is as follows, the rates of the June agreement being given for comparative purposes:—

INSIDE DAY WAGES

Occupation	Agreement June, 1925	Agreement Dec., 1925
Rock miner	$ 5.85	$ 5.97
Machineman, electric	7.00	7.00
Machineman's helper, electric	5.45	5.67
Radial machineman	5.40	5.57
Radial machineman's helper	4.45	4.67
Mine carpenter	5.50	5.77
Driver boss	5.40	5.67
Pipe fitters	5.40	5.57
Stableman	5.40	5.57
Driver, spike team	5.40	5.57
Miner	5.40	5.57
Shotlighter	5.40	5.57
Bratticeman	5.40	5.57
Tracklayer	5.40	5.57
Timberman	5.40	5.57
Main and tail rope rider	5.40	5.57
Clutchman	5.40	5.57
Cagers, shaft	5.40	5.57
Hoistman	5.40	5.57
Timber handler	5.10	5.35
Motorman	4.90	5.15
Driver	4.90	5.25
Rope rider	4.90	5.15
Locomotive engineer	4.90	5.15
Bratticeman's helper	4.45	4.67
Timberman's helper	4.45	4.67
Tracklayer's helper	4.45	4.67
Motorman's helper	4.45	4.67
Locomotive switchman	4.45	4.67
Couplers	4.45	4.67
Pushers	4.45	4.67
Buckers	4.45	4.67
Loaders	4.45	4.67
Cagers, slope and incline	4.45	4.67
Pumpman	4.45	4.67
Grippers	4.45	4.67
Pipe fitter's helper	4.45	4.67
Rollerman	4.45	4.67
All other labour not classified	4.45	4.67
Boys' Rates—		
Outside	3.00	2.30–3.15
Inside	3.50	2.62–3.65

OUTSIDE DAY WAGES

Occupation	Agreement June, 1925	Agreement Dec., 1925
Powerhouse engineer	$ 4.90–5.70	$ 5.15–5.98
Hoisting engineer	5.55	5.82
Tail rope engineer	5.70	5.87
Blacksmiths	5.50	5.77
Carpenters	5.50	5.77
Machinists	4.90–5.50	5.15–5.77
Endless rope engineers	5.40	5.57
Incline engineer	4.90	5.15
Boxcar loader engineer	4.90	5.15
Tipple engineer	4.90	5.15
Locomotive engineer	4.90	5.15
Car repairer	4.90	5.15
Breaker engineer	4.90	5.15
Timber framer	4.90	5.15
Motor truck driver	4.90	5.15
Locomotive switchman	4.50	4.72
Electrician's helper	4·45	4·67
Blacksmith's helper	4·45	4·67
Carpenter's helper	4·45	4·67
Machinist's helper	4·45	4·67
Bottom man	4·45	4·67
Fireman	4·45	4·67
Tipple Dumper	4·45	4·67
Breaker picker boss	4·45	4·67
Teamsters	4·45	4·67
Box car shoveller	4·45	4·67
Lampman	4·45	4·67
Railway car handler	4·30	4·51
Screen engine tender	4·20	4·41
Fireman's helper	4·20	4·41
Tipple dumpers helper	4·20	4·41
Top cager	4·20	4·41
Timber sawyer	4·20	4·41
Water tender	4·20	4·41
Breaker oiler	4·20	4·41
Washer or tipple oiler	4·20	4·41
Stable men	4.20	4.41
Slate pickers	4.20	4.41
Car oilers	4.20	4.41
Ashmen	4.20	4.41
Wiper	4.20	4.41
Coupler	4.20	4.41
Rock bank man	4.20	4.41
Dirt bank man	4.20	4.41
Finisher after box car loader	4.20	4.41
Fanman	4.20	4.41
All other labor not clasisfied	4.20	4.20

FUEL SUPPLY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINING STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE events in connection with the cessation of mining of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania on September 1, 1925, and conditions as to the supply of fuel for households ordinarily dependent upon anthracite coal have been dealt with in the Labour Gazette each month (January, 1926, p. 78 and preceding issues). The principal points in dispute were a demand for a wage increase and the check-off by the miners and insistence on arbitration by the operators.

During January negotiations were carried on from time to time but without result, a settlement being reached, however, in February. The joint scale committee of operators and miners had met in New York on December 29, the first time after the adjournment on August 4, and broke up on January 12. On January 26 the committee met again at Philadelphia to consider a plan proposed by the publisher of the *Scranton Times*, proposing a five-year agreement providing for the wages and working conditions in force preceding the cessation on September 1, unless changes were mutually agreed upon. The operators insisted upon some provision for arbitration and the conference broke up on February 2.

There were, however, intermittent conferences from that time on. Many appeals and resolutions were introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature seeking to end the strike, but all were either killed in committee or failed of passage when reported. The U.S. Senate took a hand by adopting a resolution appealing to the President to bring about a resumption of mining. The President, however, made it known that his policy of non-intervention remained unchanged.

On February 12th it was announced that an agreement had been reached in Philadelphia at a conference of the anthracite operators and the representatives of Districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America covering wages and conditions of employment, subject to ratification by the rank and file. the following are the terms of the agreement:—

1. Work shall be resumed at once under the terms of the expired contract, which, subject to modification as hereinafter provided, shall be in force and effect until August 31, 1930.

2. At any time after January 1, 1927, but not oftener than once in any year, either party may, in writing, propose modifications in the wage scales of said contract. The parties agree within fifteen days after receipt of such written proposals to start conferences in the usual manner in an effort to agree upon such modifications.

3. If within thirty days after starting such negotiations the parties have not agreed, all issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men with full power and without reservation or restrictions, and the parties agree to abide by any decision or decisions of such board, either on the merits of the controversy or as to procedure to be followed. Such board shall be appointed as follows:

The operators shall name three men and the miners shall name three men. The operators shall select one man from the miners' list and the miners shall elect one man from the operators' list, and the two men so approved shall constitute said board. Unless agreed, the men named by the parties shall not be connected with the United Mine Workers of America or the business of mining coal. The board shall be obligated, within ninety days after appointment, to arrive at a decision on all issues in controversy, and to that end shall formulate their own rules and methods of procedure and may enlarge the board to an odd number, in which event a majority vote shall be binding.

4. The demands of the operators and the mine workers on the question of co-operation and efficiency are referred to the Board of Conciliation, exclusive of the umpire, which shall work out a reciprocal programme of co-operation and efficiency.

5. The Board of Conciliation shall proceed to equalize wages, etc., in accordance with clause 12 of the agreement, dated September 19, 1923.

6. Except as modified herein, the terms and provisions of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and subsequent agreements made in modification thereof or supplemental thereto, as well as the rulings and decisions of the Board of Conciliation, are hereby ratified, confirmed and continued during the term of this contract, ending August 31, 1930.

The legislative proposals for regulation in the United States Congress, the State of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey had not been finally dealt with, being referred to committees, with little indication that any of them would be passed into legislation. On the result of the settlement being announced it was stated that Congress would probably proceed with the President's proposals to give effect to the recommendations for legislation made by the United States Coal Commission, 1922-1923.

During January, as in previous months, prices of substitutes for anthracite coal varied with the weather and the reports as to the possible settlement of the strike. A cold spell at the end of December caused increases in prices and the breaking down of the negotiations on January 12 caused a further increase. Coke which had risen to $6 per ton at the ovens at Connellsville, but eased off as the negotiations proceeded, rose to $7.50-$8.50. Coke prepared for household furnaces rose to $10.50-$11 and later to $11-$13. At the end of January crushed coke was up to $12-$13. There was a good market for low-volatile or "smokeless" bituminous coal but the high prices tended to curtail its use. The demand for screened bituminous coal also improved, especially when prices of coke and low volatile bituminous coal were high.

In Canada the supplies of coke and of anthracite coal from Wales and Scotland were reported to be good, but that stocks of anthracite coal from the United States were practically exhausted at the beginning of the year although some dealers in most of the cities had a small supply for emergencies for householders who might be in serious difficulties. Prices were not up substantially. Supplies of coke were not large and prices rose slightly with the advance in prices in the United States where most of it is produced. Gas companies in the various cities experienced a good market for coke but were not sold out continually as in the winter of 1922-1923, when blast furnace and foundry coke from the United States was not available in any large quantity at the time as a result of the bituminous miners' strike in 1922. The production of by-product coke in Canada as well as in the United States has also been greatly increased since that time. Retail dealers in Ontario reported that supplies of low volatile bituminous coal were fairly good and also supplies of semi-anthracite coal and at prices somewhat lower than anthracite usually commands. By-product coke the best substitute for anthracite coal, rose from about $13 in most Ontario cities in the autumn to $16 by the end of January, semi-anthracite was available in most of the cities at $14-$15 and smokeless bituminous at about $12-$15. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces supplies of Welsh anthracite were good at about $18-$20 per ton for screened sizes and this coal was sold extensively in cities in Ontario as far west as Toronto. In the western provinces anthracite coal is so little used that the strike has not created any problem.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING January the department received information regarding fourteen contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. In twelve of these contracts the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may fom time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Each of the remaining two contracts contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the districts in these respects. These schedules are given below.

The following general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council appear in the fourteen contracts above referred to:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours

Construction of a Grain Inspector's Office at Vancouver, B.C. Names of contractors, Robertson Brothers, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 21, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,960.95. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9.00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	7.00 "	8
Concrete workers	0.55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7.50 per day	8
Labourers	0.45 per hour	8-9
Lathers	0.07 to 0.09 per yard	8
Lathers	8.00 to 10.00 per day (according to efficiency	8
Painters and glaziers	6.50 per day	8
Plasterers	9.00 "	8
Plumbers	8.00 "	8
Plumbers (helpers)	5.00 "	8
Roofers	6.50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	8.00 "	8
Teamsters, one horse and cart	7.00 "	9
Teamsters, two horses and wagon	9.00 to 10.00 per day	9

Construction of a Postal Station, St. Denis Division, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Concrete Construction Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 18, 1925. Amount of contract, $41,806.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers	1.00 per hour	9
Masons	1.00 "	9
Carpenters	0.65 "	9
Joiners	0.65 "	9
Electrical workers	0.65 "	9
Plasterers	1.00 "	8
Structural steel workers	0.70 "	9
Plumbers	0.65 to 0.75 per hour	8-9
Steamfitters	0.65 to 0.75 per hour	8-9
Marble setters	0.75 per hour	9
Terrazzo floor layers	0.75 "	9
Painters and glaziers	0.65 to 0.70 per hour	8-9
Lathers (wooden)	0.65 per hour	9
Lathers (wooden)	4.00 per thousand	
Sheet metal workers	0.65 per hour	9
Roofers	0.60 "	9
Concrete workers	0.35 "	10
Carters (single)	7.00 per day	10
Carters (double)	11.00 "	10
Building labourers	0.35 per hour	9
Ordinary labourers	0.30 "	10

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause.—Wharf repairs and improvements at Ste. Petrouille, I.O. county of Quebec, P.Q. Names of contractors, Ludger Lemieux of Lauzon, Levis, P.Q., and Odilon Roberge of Ste. Marie de Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, November 7, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $4,171.

Construction of a rubble wall between the outer end of the West Pier and inner end of the West Breakwater in Port Burwell Harbour, Elgin County, Ontario. Names of contractors, William Bermingham and C. J. Bermingham, "William Bermingham and Son," Kingston, Ontario. Date of contract, December 15, 1925. Amount of contract, $5 per ton of stone (core and armour), in place. Approximate expenditure, $11,500.

Construction of one warehouse at Leamington, Ontario, (for Department of Agriculture). Name of contractor, J. A. E. Burrows, Leamington, Ontario. Date of contract, December, 17, 1925. Amount of contract, $12,500.

Alterations to the Armoury at Brampton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Percy Warr, Brampton, Ontario. Date of contract, December 22, 1925. Amount of contract, $890.

Construction of an extension to the existing public wharf at Victoria Beach, Lake Winnipeg, Springfield County, Manitoba. Names of contractors, Arthur Macaw and Robert J. Macdonald, "Macaw and Macdonald," Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, December 21, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $15,385.40.

Conversion of Red Cross Building into Officers' Mess Rooms, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Names of contractors, A. Macaw and R. J. Macdonald "Macaw and Macdonald" Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, January 5, 1926. Amount of contract, $3,700.

Construction of a wharf and for dredging in the approaches thereto at Midland, Ontario. Name of contractors, MacDonald Engineering Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, December 21, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $92,786.73.

Construction of 2 Leper Huts at the Bentinck Island Lazaretto, B.C. Name of contractor, James Smethurst, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 26, 1925. Amount of contract, $4,950.

Construction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at False Bay, Lasqueti Island, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, 11 January, 1926. Amount of contract, $5,458.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts containing general Fair Wages Clause.—Erection of bridges at Mile 53.5 Caraquet S/D, and Mile 72.4 Caraquet S/D, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, MacGregor and McIntyre Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, October 22, 1925. Amount of contract, $5.75¼ per 100 lbs., sales tax included.

Erection of a steel highway swing bridge over Chambly Canal at Riley's Crossing. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 7, 1926. Amount of contract, $25,058.

Erection of a highway swing bridge over the Welland Canal at Queenston Street, St. Catharines, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited. Date of contract, January 7, 1926. Amount of contract, $66,967.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in January, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	1,081 61
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	220 68
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	21,459 28
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	206 43
Mail bag fittings	18,840 57
Scales	556 96
Repairs to letter boxes, etc.	260 39
New letter boxes	459 68

"FAIR WAGES" IN SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE *Saskatchewan Gazette* of January 30, 1926, published the following Order in Council:

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Regina, Monday, January 18, 1926.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to order that in order to more effectively further the purposes of the Fair Wage Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan of January 7, 1913, that hereafter all government contracts to which the said resolution applies shall contain the following clauses:

1. Contractors shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen:
   (*a*) a copy of the Fair Wage Clause, inserted in his contract; and
   (*b*) the schedule of wages to be paid to his workmen, employed on the work.

2. Contractors shall keep a proper record showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ, and the wages paid to and the time worked by such workmen, and the books and documents containing such record shall be open at all times to inspection by a Fair Wage Officer of the Government.

3. Contractors shall employ none but skilled workmen, and their apprentices, and as far as possible none but Canadian workmen shall be employed on the work.

4. The rates of wages shall be the standard rates of wages for the same trades in the district in which the work is carried out; if there is no standard rate in the district, then a fair and reasonable rate. In the event of any dispute arising as to the rate of wages to be paid it shall be determined by the Fair Wage Officer of the Provincial Government whose decision shall be final.

5. Subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of the subcontractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use and hire of horses or teams and the persons entitled to the payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect to moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any moneys which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract, unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment, a statement attested by statutory declaration showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears.

His Honour further orders that for the enforcement of the Fair Wage Resolution, above referred to, Thomas M. Molloy be appointed Fair Wage Officer, the said appointment to take effect on, from and after the first day of January, 1926.

His Honour also orders that Order in Council No. 275, dated March 15, 1913, be rescinded.

J. W. McLEOD,
Clerk Executive Council.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses, at their twelfth annual meeting held at Winnipeg in January, decided to establish a Provincial Nurses' Sick Benefit Memorial Fund, in memory of the nurses who lost their lives while in service during the war. The Association promoted an extension course of lectures and clinics for nurses last year so that members might secure special training within the province.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again towards somewhat higher levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.63 at the beginning of January, as compared with $11.56 for December, 1925; $10.77 for January, 1925; $10.78 for January, 1924; $10.52 for January, 1923; $11.03 for January, 1922; $14.48 for January, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.42 for January, 1918; and $7.73 for January, 1914. The most important advances occurred in the prices of milk, bread, flour, beef, veal, mutton and pork, with smaller increases in evaporated apples, potatoes, bacon and lard. Slight declines occurred in the prices of eggs, dairy butter, cheese, beans and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.96 at the beginning of January, 1926, as compared with $21.87 for December 1925; $21.09 for January 1925; $21.23 for January 1924; $21.13 for January 1923; $21.52 for January 1922; $25.30 for January 1921; $26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); $19.80 for January 1918; and $14.49 for January 1914. Slightly higher prices for coal and hardwood caused an advance in the cost of fuel. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced slightly to 163.8 for January, 1926, as compared with 163.5 for December 1925; 165.5 for January 1924; 151.4 for January 1923; 151.7 for January 1922; 200.6 for January 1921, and 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak). Forty prices quotations were higher, thirty-nine were lower and one hundred and fifty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material, four of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower, while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced substantially, slightly lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, rubber and sugar, being more than counterbalanced by the much higher levels for potatoes. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, and the Iron and its Products group were slightly higher, the former because of increases in the prices of cotton and silk, and the latter because of an advance in the price of pig iron. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group also advanced slightly. The Animals and Their Products group was lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of live stock, eggs, butter, cheese and lard. Declines in the prices of silver and zinc caused a slight decrease in the Non-Ferrous Metals group, in spite of advances in the prices of copper, lead and tin. The Chemicals and Allied Products group showed a very slight decline, while the Non-Metallic minerals group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were slightly higher, due to higher prices for potatoes, meats, tea, coffee and spices, which more than offset the lower prices for butter, cheese, sugar and eggs; while producers' goods declined, due to lower prices for materials for the milling, the leather and the chemical using industries, as well as for the miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the fur industry, for the textile and clothing insustries, and for the meat packing industries advanced.

In the grouping according to origin, domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were slightly lower, while articles of forest origin and of mineral origin were practically unchanged. Raw or partly manufactured goods were higher, while fully or chiefly manufactured goods were somewhat lower. The advance in the former group was due mainly to higher prices for potatoes, tea, coffee, spices, live stock, meat, furs, smelted products, copper, lead and tin. These increases more than offset declines in sugar, eggs, jute, hessian, silver and zinc. The decline in the latter group was due to lower levels for flour, sugar, butter and cheese.

The index number of whoesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, including thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods based upon prices levels in 1913 as 100, continued to advance, being 154 for December 1925; 152 for November; 145 for October, and 149 for December 1924. Grouped by stage of manufacture, raw materials and consumers' goods were higher, while producers' goods were unchanged. Grouped by origin domestic goods advanced, while imported goods declined substantially. Export goods were higher.

Prof. Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, declined substantially, being 181.3 for January 1926, as compared with 185.2 for December 1925; 182.3 for January, 1925; 265.1 for January 1920 and 117.3 for January 1914. The index number of twenty foods was down from 206.6 for December, 1925, to 201.1 for January, 1926. That for manufacturers' goods declined from 163.8 for December, 1925, to 161.5 for January, 1926.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-1924," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE *resident* in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholsale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at $100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1919, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1923, page 1442.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had declined steadily for the last five months, showed a general upward movement. In January sirloin steak averaged 28.2 cents per pound, as compared with 27.4 cents in December 1925; round steak 23 cents per pound, as compared with 22.1 cents in December; shoulder roast 15.3 cents per pound in January and 14.7 cents in December, and stewing beef 11.8 cents per pound in January and 11.3 cents in December. Veal and mutton also averaged slightly higher, the former being 18.5 cents per pound in January, as compared with 18.2 cents in December and the latter 28.9 cents per pound in January and 28.6 cents in December. Fresh pork advanced from an average of 28 cents per pound to 28.5 cents in January. Salt pork was also slightly higher at 26.9 cents per pound. Bacon and lard showed little change, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly lower. Salt herrings and salt cod were somewhat higher. Lard rose ¼ cent per pound, averaging 24.9 cents.

Eggs showed a slight seasonal decline, fresh averaging 62.8 cents per dozen in January, as compared with 64.7 cents in December and 57.2 cents in November. Prices were somewhat higher in the Maritime provinces and Quebec but declined in most other localities. Milk prices averaged slightly higher, being 12.3 cents per quart in January, as compared with 12 cents in December. Higher prices were reported from Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Belleville, Woodstock, St. Thomas, North Bay, Timmins, Port Arthur, Fort William, Prince Albert, New Westminster and Vancouver. Little change occurred in butter prices in the average, dairy averaging 46.0 cents per pound and creamery 50.7 cents. Cheese was slightly lower at an average of 33.4 cents per pound.

Lower prices for bread were reported from Amherst, Halifax and Brandon, while increases occured in Fredericton, Chatham, Port Arthur, Fort William and Victoria. Soda biscuits showed little change. Flour rose from an average of 5.2 cents per pound in December to 5.4 cents in January. Increases occurred in most localities. Tapioca was slightly lower, averaging 13 cents per pound. Little change occurred in canned goods. Potatoes averaged $2.64 per ninety pounds in January, as compared with $2.62 in December. Evaporated apples were up from an average of 19.8 cents per pound to 20.3 cents. Prunes showed little change, while raisins were slightly higher. The price of sugar was unchanged in the average.

Anthracite coal was up in the average from $18.02 per ton in December to $18.35 in January. Higher prices were reported from Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Belleville, London and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal was also slightly higher, averaging $10.53 per ton. Hardwood rose from $12.16 per cord to $12.30. Higher prices were reported from Charlottetown and Kingston. Coal oil was slightly lower, averaging 30.1 cents per gallon, as compared with 30.3 cents in December. Little change occurred in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved within narrow limits, the monthly averages showing little change as compared with December, 1925. No. 1 Manitoba, Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.56½ per bushel, as compared with $1.57 in December. The high price for the month was $1.60⅝ near the beginning, and the low $1.52⅞ about the 22nd. The decline in the prices was said to be due to the lack of European demand. Coarse grains also moved to lower levels, Western barley declining from 63c. per bushel to 61c.; oats from 48c. per bushel to 47¼c., and flax seed from $2.26 per bushel to $2.13. Flour was slightly lower, being $9.14¼ per barrel, as compared with $9.20 in December. Lemons at Toronto fell from $4-$5 per box to $4, and oranges from $5.50-$6 to $5.25-$5.50. Rubber was again somewhat lower, a grade of Ceylon declining from 99c. per pound to 83½c. Raw sugar was down from $3.71½ per hundred to $3.68, and granulated from $5.98½ to $5.89. Coffee advanced ½c. per pound to 28½c. Potatoes again advanced, the price at Montreal being up from $2.66 per ninety pounds to $3.06, and at Toronto from $2.50-$2.75 per ninety pounds to $3.40-$3.50. Linseed oil fell from $1.13 per gallon to $1.08. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from $7.17 per hundred to $7.25, while western cattle at Winnipeg remained steady. Hogs were again higher, the price advancing from $13.25 per hundred to $13.82. Sheep at Toronto were up from $6.75 per hundred to $6.87½. White fish and halibut at Toronto were slightly higher. Salt mackerel advanced from $7.50 per barrel to $8. Mink skins advanced $2 per skin to $15. Dressed hogs at Toronto rose from $16.50 per hundred to $17.30; mutton from $10 per hundred to $12; bacon from 32½-33½c. per pound to 33½-34½c. Finest creamery butter at Montreal was 1c. per pound lower at 46c. Cheese at Montreal fell from 28c. per pound to 27c. Eggs were substantially lower, fresh declining from 72-75c. per dozen to 50-52c., and storage from 43½c. per dozen to 38½c. Raw cotton at

New York averaged slightly higher, being 20.8c. per pound, as compared with 20.1c. in December. Raw jute was down from $15.90 per hundred to $15.66. Pig-iron at Montreal advanced from $28.75 per ton to $29.25, and square steel bars from $2.29 per hundred to $2.32. The following non-ferrous metals advanced, copper from $15.80 per hundred to $15.90; lead from $8.85 per hundred to $9.10; and tin from 64c. per pound to 64⅝c. Silver declined from 69½c. per ounce to 68¾c., and zinc from $10.30 per hundred to $10.15.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Dec. 1925	Jan. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**269·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·7**	**151·4**	**156·9**	**165·5**	**163·5**	**163·8**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fru.ts, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	145·8	136·8	139·0	187·9	178·8	183·9
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	136·8	141·5	137·9	141·1	153·9	148·5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	173·0	189·0	216·5	196·7	187·3	188·0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	175·7	176·0	157·4	159·6	159·7
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	150·3	158·9	168·5	158·4	147·3	147·5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals andtheir Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·3	95·5	94·5	107·7	106·0	105·9
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	191·3	185·7	185·5	177·2	177·2	177·2
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	169·5	166·4	168·4	156·7	158·0	157·6
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	139·3	128·2	128·2	178·1	173·2	173·0
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·3	132·3	130·4	155·1	166·4	161·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	175·7	176·0	157·4	159·6	159·7
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	159·5	156·9	159·1	153·6	150·9	150·8
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	146·5	142·8	145·9	166·4	163·5	164·4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·7	156·7	159·4	163·3	159·8	159·2
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**156·2**	**153·0**	**154·3**	**154·5**	**165·8**	**166·1**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**147·5**	**148·1**	**151·1**	**159·1**	**173·0**	**173·2**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	190·1	212·0	208·7	252·4	242·4	246·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	146·5	139·4	125·0	204·1	177·8	177·8
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·3	132·3	130·4	155·1	166·4	161·7
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	206·0	180·8	165·6	181·5	152·5	156·2
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	126·7	136·2	120·8	131·3	145·8	150·2
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	147·0	148·9	156·4	139·0	160·7	157·5
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	156·6	185·2	229·8	159·0	143·0	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	162·7	126·8	196·1	138·6	305·1	370·6
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	154·4	160·9	196·2	198·1	195·7	147·2
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	176·7	156·9	164·6	152·8	151·4	153·4
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**166·9**	**159·3**	**158·3**	**148·7**	**156·8**	**157·2**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	164·4	164·5	158·9	152·9	150·9	152·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	167·7	157·6	158·1	147·3	158·7	158·7
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	219·6	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	325·3	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	166·0	156·2	157·1	146·3	157·5	157·5
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**143·4**	**143·6**	**143·3**	**163·8**	**153·1**	**150·1**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**193·6**	**188·3**	**187·6**	**181·0**	**180·7**	**180·7**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	228·0	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	193·2	187·9	186·8	180·6	180·7	180·7
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	157·1	193·9	204·0	188·9	176·3	176·3
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**138·0**	**138·8**	**138·6**	**162·0**	**150·1**	**150·1**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·2	163·8	167·7	152·1	152·7	152·6
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·3	163·2	166·1	146·6	149·7	149·8
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	161·3	189·6	199·9	211·0	189·5	185·3
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·7	163·2	169·0	161·1	157·3	157·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**132·2**	**133·2**	**132·3**	**164·2**	**149·5**	**149·5**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	170·0	194·4	227·6	200·3	189·3	190·2
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	318·3	273·9	254·7	268·2	299·0	333·8
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	96·3	110·6	89·8	108·2	101·7	100·6
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	110·7	114·4	117·8	121·8	116·0	116·1
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	167·9	158·4	152·7	152·0	156·3	154·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	105·8	100·3	94·7	103·4	113·4	117·5
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	128·1	124·4	111·1	215·6	169·9	169·4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	149·7	147·8	148·3	164·1	157·7	155·9

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·2**	**23·0**	**21·1**	**15·3**	**11·8**	**18·5**	**28·9**	**28·5**	**26·9**	**41·4**	**45·6**	**60·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·7**	**25·9**	**21·3**	**17·1**	**13·5**	**15·1**	**22·6**	**27·6**	**27·0**	**40·5**	**44·0**	**60·7**
1—Sydney	30·1	25·2	21·4	16·8	14·4	15·6	24	29·3	27·3	41	44	59·6
2—New Glasgow	28·4	25	17·1	14·4	11·8	11·8	20·7	25·3	25·6	39·5	42·7	60·6
3—Amherst	23·6	23	17	13·9	12·4	15	20	25	27·6	41·2	42·5	60·0
4—Halifax	33·8	24·5	25·4	18·2	14·5	17·1	25·8	30·7	25·8	39·2	43	57·8
5—Windsor	33·3	27·6	22	19·3	13	16	25	25	26·2	39·3	45·7	66
6—Truro	35	30	25	20	15	.....	20	30	29·6	42·5	46·2	60
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	25·3	24·5	21	16	13·3	.....	.....	24·2	25·1	41	44·1	60·0
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**24·4**	**20·9**	**17·2**	**12·2**	**15·3**	**25·2**	**27·1**	**26·7**	**40·7**	**47·1**	**61·8**
8—Moncton	27·5	22·5	19·2	15·8	12	.....	30	28·3	24·4	39·6	45	60
9—St. John	35	25	27	15·7	11·6	15	27·5	30	29·1	38·1	45·8	63·3
10—Fredericton	33	27·5	20	22·5	13·5	11	20·0	25	27·4	40	50	63·7
11—Bathurst	25	22·5	17·4	14·7	11·6	20	23·3	25	26	45	47·5	60
Quebec (average)	**24·7**	**21·9**	**21·9**	**14·7**	**10·9**	**15·8**	**27·3**	**25·0**	**26·3**	**38·6**	**41·2**	**59·2**
12—Quebec	23·6	21·5	20·4	14·2	10·9	16·4	26·4	23·8	24·9	34·8	38	56·1
13—Three Rivers	25·	22·8	22·5	16·2	11·5	16·3	22	25	27·4	40	46	58·6
14—Sherbrooke	31·7	25	28·3	18	15·2	.....	.....	.....	27·4	40·6	43·3	61·7
15—Sorel	21·0	21	20	12	8	17·5	24	24·5	25·7	40	40	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·1	18	18·3	12·4	7·9	18·5	25	21·6	23	39·5	40	57
17—St. John's	25	24·5	24·5	15	11·5	13·5	31·3	25·5	26	35	40	62·5
18—Thetford Mines	19·5	18	17	16·5	12·5	12	.....	21·5	27·9	40	.....	.....
19—Montreal	29·6	23·8	26·1	13·7	10·6	14·2	29·2	29·1	27·7	39·3	42	62
20—Hull	25·6	22·7	19·6	14·1	10	17·7	33·3	28·6	26·5	37·9	40·6	61
Ontario (average)	**28·9**	**23·6**	**21·9**	**16·0**	**12·1**	**21·0**	**28·9**	**29·7**	**27·3**	**39·7**	**43·4**	**59·7**
21—Ottawa	28·6	22·8	23·9	16·3	10·5	19·1	31·1	29·4	27·6	41·7	45·7	60·7
22—Brockville	31	24·8	23·2	14·8	11·6	16	30	29·6	25	39·3	43·4	58·6
23—Kingston	25·8	21·6	21·2	16	10	15·5	24·6	27·7	25	36·4	41·3	55·7
24—Belleville	26·5	21·2	22·2	15·9	11·3	22·6	28·8	29·7	26·9	42·3	44·9	60·4
25—Peterborough	30	25·9	22·3	15·8	13·2	19·6	28·1	28·6	29·2	39	42·6	59·7
26—Oshawa	26·2	22	20·4	14·9	13	20·6	26·5	29·8	26·8	37	40·7	55
27—Orillia	27·6	24·3	21·5	15·8	12·2	21	27·2	27·9	27·8	39·1	41·9	59·9
28—Toronto	31·2	23·2	23·8	15·3	13·1	21·8	33·1	29·7	26·3	40·8	45	61·7
29—Niagara Falls	30	24·4	23·8	17	11·3	25	31·8	32·5	29	41·4	43·9	60·3
30—St. Catharines	28·3	22·5	23·6	15·4	11	23·5	29·6	31	28·2	39·8	42·5	58
31—Hamilton	31·7	24·3	25·7	17·9	13·9	21·6	26·5	30·1	28	40·5	44·1	60·3
32—Brantford	29·2	24	22·2	17·2	12	21	31	31·1	29·3	38·8	41·5	59·1
33—Galt	26	22·2	21	15·8	13·2	22·2	26·7	30·8	27·5	39·7	42·7	59·9
34—Guelph	25·6	23·6	18·8	15·6	12·4	21	25	24·8	30	38·4	42·4	56·7
35—Kitchener	28·1	24·4	19·9	17	13·7	21·8	.....	29·4	27·5	38·3	40·8	58·7
36—Woodstock	30·8	24·6	23·2	16·6	12·7	19·3	31	27	25	38·8	41·3	58
37—Stratford	30	24·4	20·9	17·1	13·9	20	28·8	29·3	25	42·6	45·9	60·8
38—London	30·6	24·2	23	16·3	12·8	21·4	28·5	28·5	25	39·6	42·8	59·9
39—St. Thomas	27·5	22·6	20·6	14·9	11·5	18·2	24·3	29·6	24·5	38·9	42·5	59·5
40—Chatham	28·8	23·9	20·6	15·7	11·3	22·4	28	31·3	29·4	40·8	43·5	61·6
41—Windsor	28·6	22·8	22·7	15·3	10·9	23·3	30	29·5	25	40·6	44·7	62·2
42—Sarnia	30·5	24·4	23·1	[b]	14·3	23·6	30	31·3	27·5	38·2	42	59·2
43—Owen Sound	25	20	20·7	16·7	12·7	22·5	25	28·2	27·5	42·3	44·6	59·3
44—North Bay	34·6	29	26·2	17·4	11·6	23·8	31·7	30·8	28·1	37·4	40·8	60·1
45—Sudbury	30·4	24·4	21·6	16·7	11·5	23·2	31·7	30·8	27·8	40·1	47·9	59·6
46—Cobalt	31·6	25·7	22·4	15·1	10·6	19·6	30	31·3	28	41·7	45·2	61·9
47—Timmins	29	25	20·5	14	11·9	25	30	32·3	28	37·8	41·5	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·2	25·1	21·5	16·7	11·7	21·3	29·7	30	27·4	39	44·6	60·3
49—Port Arthur	27·6	20·6	18·2	14·5	11·1	17·4	30	29·2	29·4	40·3	46·1	62·5
50—Fort William	26·3	19·1	17·7	13·5	11	15·5	28·8	28·6	26·4	40·2	44	60·6
Manitoba (average)	**24·2**	**17·8**	**17·7**	**12·1**	**9·3**	**13·1**	**27·7**	**26·1**	**24·8**	**39·2**	**43·3**	**59·2**
51—Winnipeg	24·8	17·2	17·8	11·4	9·6	13·3	26·4	26·7	26·1	40·2	44·8	58·3
52—Brandon	23·6	18·3	17·6	12·7	8·9	12·9	29	25·4	23·5	38·1	41·8	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**26·2**	**20·1**	**17·8**	**13·2**	**11·0**	**15·3**	**30·5**	**26·7**	**24·6**	**45·2**	**51·4**	**63·7**
53—Regina	25·4	17·9	17·2	11·2	10·1	13·7	29·1	25·2	22·5	45·3	51·9	65·7
54—Prince Albert	23·3	18·3	15·3	14	11·3	15	29·5	27·2	25	45	48·8	60
55—Saskatoon	25	19·5	18·6	12·8	10·6	15·6	30·8	27·4	25	42·4	46·7	59
56—Moose Jaw	31·1	24·5	20·2	14·6	11·9	16·9	32·5	26·8	26·0	48·1	58·2	70
Albert (average)	**24·2**	**18·0**	**16·2**	**11·5**	**9·0**	**14·4**	**31·1**	**27·1**	**25·7**	**44·5**	**50·3**	**58·7**
57—Medicine Hat	24	16·1	16·9	12·1	9·8	15·5	31	28·3	28·6	48·1	53·6	57·5
58—Drumheller	25	20	15	12	8	15	35	30	25	50	55	65
59—Edmonton	25·3	17·4	17·8	11·2	8·8	15·3	31·3	28·1	25·0	40·1	45·7	54·6
60—Calgary	21·8	16·7	14·8	10·8	9·0	13·6	26·4	25·8	25	41·5	47·9	60·0
61—Lethbridge	25	19·6	16·4	11·3	9·3	12·5	32	23·4	25	43	49·2	57·5
British Columbia (average)	**31·4**	**24·8**	**22·8**	**15·3**	**13·0**	**21·1**	**36·0**	**32·5**	**28·9**	**48·9**	**53·9**	**63·1**
62—Fernie	30	25	22	15	10	20	.....	32·0	31·0	50·6	55	61
63—Nelson	31	25	23·5	16·5	13·2	19·0	35	35·0	28·3	46·9	52·5	62·1
64—Trail	29·5	25	21	16·5	12·8	20·2	35	33·2	30·2	50	55	62·1
65—New Westminster	30·8	24	21·9	14·4	13·3	19·6	35·5	29·5	30·2	46·5	51	61·4
66—Vancouver	32·6	24·4	23·7	14·1	13·3	22·3	38·2	31·4	29·9	49·0	52·8	66·3
67—Victoria	30·8	22·8	23·4	15	14·2	23·2	36·2	30·1	26·7	50·7	55·3	62·6
68—Nanaimo	31·7	24·6	21·7	17·9	15·8	24·6	37·1	32·1	25	48·1	52·5	62·5
69—Prince Rupert	35	27·5	25	13·2	11·3	20·2	35	36·5	30	49	56·7	66·7

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·2	**29·6**	**20·4**	**14·0**	**57·6**	**20·7**	**20·5**	**34·9**	**24·9**	**62·8**	**50·1**	**12·3**	**46·0**	**50·7**	
13·0	**28·3**	.....	.....	**51·3**	**18·0**	**18·1**	**26·2**	**25·4**	**63·9**	**54·0**	**11·4**	**48·1**	**54·8**	
10	30	.....	.....	.....	17·8	15	23·8	26·7	69	55·7	b12–14	51	54·7	1
.....	30	.....	.....	60	17	18·2	26·7	23·5	62·5	56·2	13	44·8	54·2	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·3	18·6	26·8	24	62	52·5	9	45·3	53·6	3
12	.....	.....	.....	50	18·2	16·1	26	25·7	72·8	56·3	a13·3	46·3	54·8	4
15	30	.....	.....	50	18·4	18·2	29·2	26·6	57	48	10	51·5	56·6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	22·5	24·5	25·6	60	55	10	49·5	54·7	6
11	35	.....	.....	60	17·7	18·7	36·9	24·9	57·3	48·6	10–12	43·5	47·8	7
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·4**	**18·5**	**32·7**	**24·8**	**64·5**	**54·7**	**12·0**	**47·9**	**52·9**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·6	18	38·2	24	62·1	55·6	10–12	51·7	55	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	18·2	16·7	34	25	71·7	53·5	13	49·7	54·1	9
.....	35	.....	.....	50	18·	17·7	33·5	25	64	55	12	50	51	10
12	.....	.....	.....	45	18·6	21·5	25	25	60	.....	12	40	51·5	11
15·3	**30·0**	**22·7**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**20·5**	**21·2**	**29·3**	**23·7**	**65·4**	**49·7**	**12·1**	**45·9**	**48·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21·3	33	24·6	71·3	47·4	12–14	45·7	47·8	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	20	23·3	30·3	22·9	64·7	47	14	46	48·6	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	23·4	18·9	30·7	23	66·4	49·5	a11·1	48	50·3	14
.....	30	.....	.....	60	.....	25	25	23·8	63	47·5	12	.....	46·4	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	23·5	23·3	61·3	50·8	10	.....	46·6	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	.....	20	30	24·3	67·5	62·5	11	46·5	50	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	24·4	23·7	64·4	48·1	13	46·6	49·2	18
18–20	35	30–32	.....	75	20·5	21·2	32·7	23·4	65·5	48·5	14	44·2	49·5	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·5	19·7	33·9	24·7	64·9	45·6	11	44·6	48·9	20
18·8	**29·7**	**21·4**	**11·6**	**63·1**	**20·1**	**20·0**	**37·4**	**24·1**	**62·7**	**50·1**	**12·3**	**46·6**	**50·3**	
18	30	22	10	.....	20·2	20·7	35·8	24·3	77	53·7	11	47	51·1	21
.....	30	20	12·5	.....	22·6	17	39·4	25	61·4	51·6	10	46·7	50	22
12·5–15	30	22	10	.....	18	19	38	22·4	66·7	48·6	10	43·6	48·4	23
.....	.....	18	10	.....	22·7	21·8	31·3	23·8	58·6	52·6	a10	46·2	49·9	24
.....	28	18	.....	60	19·7	22·8	32·5	24·6	59·6	50·8	10	45·6	48·6	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	20	18	35·3	23·8	61·6	45·2	13	45	49	26
20	25	15–20	10	.....	17·3	18·9	35·6	24·7	56·6	47	10–11·5	45·6	50·3	27
16	28–30	20	12·5	.....	22	17·9	40·1	23·8	68·2	51·8	a13·3	46·6	50·5	28
22	35	.....	.....	.....	23·3	20·1	43·4	24	69	53·3	12	46·7	51·8	29
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	19·8	23·2	41·1	23·2	63·5	51·5	12	49	49·5	30
20	35	25	.....	.....	19·1	18·2	42·7	23·6	66·1	52·2	13	47	50·9	31
18–20	28	25	15	.....	20·4	16·6	36·9	23·4	60·4	47·7	12	47·5	49·3	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	22·1	35·7	23·6	55	45·9	a11·8	46·5	50·5	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	20	19·0	38·8	23·3	69·4	52·1	10–11	47·2	49·5	34
.....	25–30	.....	.....	75	20	21·6	31·1	23·2	62·3	50·4	a11·8	47·3	49·5	35
20	25	22	15	.....	19·4	21·5	33	22·8	53·3	45	11	45·3	48	36
20	30	25	10	.....	22	20·8	35·9	23·2	57·6	41·1	12	46·4	49·9	37
16	25	23	.....	60	20·1	18·9	39·4	23·8	64·8	52·2	10	47·7	49·4	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	19·7	18·8	39·2	23·5	61·5	55·9	12	48·4	49·8	39
18	30	20	12	.....	19·5	24·7	37·2	24·7	57·9	53	12	46·7	50	40
22	35	25–35	12	.....	23·3	22·5	42·1	23·6	65·3	53·6	15	47	52·7	41
.....	35	25	.....	.....	20	22·7	39·6	25·3	55·6	50	a12	47·5	51·7	42
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	15·0	18·9	33·7	23·9	55·1	47·6	11	45·4	47·2	43
.....	30	.....	15	.....	21	20·3	36	23·8	70	51	14	47·5	50	44
.....	30	24	10	60	20	18·3	38	26·3	66·9	50·3	15	48	52	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	20	21·2	40·6	26·4	65·4	49·7	15	50	54·8	46
.....	25	15–20	.....	.....	16·5	20	32	23·3	67	50·6	16·5	.....	53·4	47
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	21·1	21·3	38·3	22·4	65·1	49·9	13	45·0	50·4	48
18	30	16	9	.....	19·4	16·1	38·0	27·0	60	51·2	14·3	42·5	49·8	49
15	30	16–18	.....	50–60	20·4	15·9	42·4	26·1	59·8	48·6	14·3	46·6	49·6	50
.....	**30·0**	**19·0**	.....	.....	**21·4**	**17·2**	**38·1**	**25·1**	**66·4**	**46·0**	**11·0**	**41·4**	**48·3**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	22·7	17·6	40·6	25·6	70·4	47·3	12	42·5	49·9	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	16·7	35·5	24·6	62·3	44·6	10	40·2	46·7	52
22·5	**28·8**	**15·0**	.....	.....	**25·2**	**22·6**	**32·8**	**27·1**	**62·8**	**47·9**	**12·5**	**40·2**	**48·5**	
20	30	.....	.....	.....	25	21·5	34·6	27·6	66·4	48·4	13	40	47·9	53
20	25	12	.....	.....	25	22·5	27	27·5	56·3	44	12	39	50·4	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·4	21·3	34·9	27	63·9	47·6	12	39·8	46·1	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	26·3	25·0	34·8	26·4	64·5	51·4	13	41·9	49·4	56
22·1	**27·8**	**17·2**	**20·0**	.....	**23·0**	**22·7**	**36·5**	**26·6**	**60·6**	**47·9**	**11·7**	**42·0**	**49·7**	
.....	30	17	25	.....	21·7	27	36·8	27·7	62·3	47·9	12	41·9	50	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	34·6	27	57·5	51·2	a12·5	45	51·2	58
17·5–20	23·25	12·5–30	15	.....	22·1	20·9	32·1	25·9	65·4	46·2	a11·1	40·7	49·1	59
25·28	30	15	20	.....	23·9	20·3	41·3	27	61·4	46·4	11	39·3	48·9	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22·3	20·4	37·9	25·2	56·4	47·9	12	43	49·1	61
20·9	**27·5**	**20·0**	**17·8**	.....	**22·9**	**22·9**	**38·4**	**26·6**	**60·1**	**49·5**	**14·0**	**48·7**	**53·5**	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	23·8	25	44·6	26·6	65	54	a12·5	.....	53·2	62
25	30	20	20	.....	25·5	26·3	31·2	26	64	51·9	a14·3	45	51·6	63
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	35·8	26·3	66·7	50·6	15	47·5	50	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20·1	21·4	39·3	26·9	51·7	45	a11·1	50·5	53·8	65
19	.....	.....	16·5	.....	20·2	19·6	38·1	25·1	52·2	44·3	a11·1	47·3	53·5	66
18	30	.....	20	55	19·5	21·6	32·3	26·1	51·1	38·8	a14·3	45·9	54·3	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	23·8	21·8	40·8	27·5	56·8	55	14	55·0	56·8	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	22·5	45	28	73	56·7	20	50·0	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**33·4**	**7·7**	**18·4**	**5·4**	**5·8**	**11·0**	**13·0**	**17·0**	**17·7**	**16·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**34·0**	**8·1**	**17·9**	**6·0**	**6·3**	**9·9**	**14·1**	**19·7**	**19·0**	**18·2**
1—Sydney	33·2	8	18·2	6·2	6·5	10	14·6	18·9	18·7	18·1
2—New Glasgow	33·7	8	17	5·7	5·6	10·6	13·5	18·2	17·6	17·8
3—Amherst	33·0	8	18·5	5·9	6·6	9·6	12·5	20·3	20·4	18·1
4—Halifax	35·3	8	18·3	5·7	6·6	9·6	15·4	19·3	18·2	17·8
5—Windsor	34·8	8·3	18	6·7	6·5	9·5	13·3	23	20·5	20·6
6—Truro	34	8	17·3	5·7	6	10·3	15	18·3	18·4	17
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·4	7·4	19	5·5	5·9	10·5	15·5	18·7	18·4	18·1
New Brunswick (average)	**32·8**	**8·9**	**18·0**	**5·8**	**6·0**	**10·4**	**14·8**	**16·8**	**16·9**	**16·2**
8—Moncton	35	9·3	18·4	6	6·2	11·5	15·2	18·4	17·5	17
9—St. John	32·4	8·7	18·6	5·7	5·8	9·9	15·1	15·3	16·1	14·7
10—Fredericton	33·8	8·7	17	6	5·9	10·3	14	15·3	15·7	15·2
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18	5·6	6	10	15	18·3	18·3	17·7
Quebec (average)	**31·5**	**6·5**	**18·0**	**5·4**	**6·3**	**9·6**	**13·9**	**15·5**	**17·8**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	30·7	7·5	17	5·2	5·7	8·9	13·8	15·9	18·3	16·5
13—Three Rievrs	33·2	5·3	18·8	5·6	7·3	9·6	14·5	15·2	19·3	15·6
14—Sherbrooke	32·5	8	17·4	5·2	6·3	10·1	14·6	15·6	18·3	17·0
15—Sorel	29·3	6	18	5·3	5·8	9·7	13·4	14·1	17·8	14·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	31·7	5·3	18	5·1	6·5	9·9	14	15·4	18·8	15·9
17—St. John's	32·5	6	17·8	4·9	6·5	9·4	14	18·2	17	15
18—Thetford Mines	30	6·7	18·1	5·7	6·6	10	14	16·2	19·1	16·1
19—Montreal	31·9	5·3–8	17·9	5·8	5·5	10·2	12·7	15	16	15·3
20—Hull	31·9	6·7	18·9	5·7	6·3	8·4	13·7	13·8	15·5	13·4
Ontario (average)	**33·2**	**7·3**	**18·0**	**5·1**	**5·4**	**11·5**	**13·3**	**16·4**	**16·5**	**15·6**
21—Ottawa	34	8	18·9	6	6	11·5	12·2	15·6	16·5	15·7
22—Brockville	30·5	6·7	17·7	5·4	5·2	10·3	12·6	17·3	17·5	15·6
23—Kingston	31·4	6·7	15·7	4·9	5·1	10·5	12·5	14·5	15	14·4
24—Belleville	30·6	6·7	17·7	5·	5	11·4	12·9	16·2	17·4	16·7
25—Peterborough	33·3	7·3	18·1	4·9	5·1	11·7	12·9	15·9	15·6	15·7
26—Oshawa	35·1	7·3	16·5	4·6	5	12·2	12·7	15·6	15·3	14·6
27—Orillia	33·5	6·7	18·6	5	5·1	11·8	12·4	16·3	16·7	15·6
28—Toronto	35·7	7·3	18·7	5·2	5·5	11·1	12·4	15·4	15·7	14·9
29—Niagara Falls	34·7	7·3	19	5·5	5·1	11·8	14	16·9	17·2	16·7
30—St. Catharines	31·3	7·3	18·4	4·8	4·8	12·1	13·3	15·2	15·8	14·7
31—Hamilton	34·5	7·3	17·9	4·7	5·3	11·2	13	15·9	16·1	15
32—Brantford	33·1	7·3	17·7	4·5	5	12·1	12·8	15·1	15	14·4
33—Galt	34·1	6·7	19·4	5·2	5·3	12·3	13·2	15·1	16	14·6
34—Guelph	31·1	7·3	18·3	4·9	5·2	11·4	11	15·2	14	13·7
35—Kitchener	33·9	7·3	18·4	4·5	4·9	12·3	13	15·5	15·6	15·1
36—Woodstock	32·3	7·3	18	4·7	5	12·1	13·2	15·1	15·4	13·4
37—Stratford	35·2	7·3	18·1	4·9	5·1	11·9	13·3	17·2	16·8	15·1
38—London	34·3	7·3	19	5	5·3	11·6	14·9	16·6	16·7	15·2
39—St. Thomas	32·5	7·3	19	5	5·5	11·8	14	16·6	17·1	15·4
40—Chatham	32·6	6·7	18·5	4·8	5·2	11·6	13·8	17·3	16·6	15·2
41—Windsor	33	8	19	5·3	5	12	14·3	16·7	17·1	16·4
42—Sarnia	32·7	6	17·7	4·6	4·9	12	14·2	17·5	17·5	17·4
43—Owen Sound	34·1	6·7	18·5	4·8	5·2	10·5	13·4	15·8	17	15·3
44—North Bay	33·9	8	15·3	5·6	6·7	11·8	13·8	16	16·2	15·3
45—Sudbury	34·6	8	15	5·8	7	11·2	15·5	17·4	16·6	16·6
46—Cobalt	33·1	8·7	18·6	5·4	6·9	11·1	16·1	19·4	19·7	19·2
47—Timmins	34·4	8·3	16	5·3	5·5	9·8	12·3	18	16·9	16
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·4	8	19·7	5·2	7	12·9	15·4	16·5	16·1	15·8
49—Port Arthur	31·7	7·3	19	5·4	5·5	10·1	12·5	16·9	16·9	16·1
50—Fort William	34·1	7·3	18·5	5·5	5·4	12	12·6	19·9	18·4	17
Manitoba (average)	**33·5**	**6·9**	**18·1**	**5·4**	**6·1**	**12·9**	**13·7**	**19·2**	**18·7**	**19·0**
51—Winnipeg	33·6	7	18·6	5·4	6	13	13·9	19·3	18·9	19
52—Brandon	33·3	6·8	17·5	5·4	6·1	12·8	13·4	19	18·5	19
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·3**	**8·0**	**18·5**	**5·5**	**5·8**	**10·9**	**13·0**	**18·7**	**19·6**	**19·1**
53—Regina	34·6	8	18·8	5·3	5·8	11·5	12·2	18·6	19·2	18·4
54—Prince Albert	30	8	16·5	5·6	5·8	8·7	12·4	18·5	20	20
55—Saskatoon	33·7	8	17·5	5·3	5·9	11·4	13·9	18·5	19	19
56—Moose Jaw	35·0	8	21·3	5·6	5·5	11·8	13·3	19·1	20·1	19·1
Alberta (average)	**34·8**	**8·6**	**18·1**	**5·5**	**5·9**	**11·8**	**10·6**	**16·2**	**19·5**	**19·3**
57—Medicine Hat	35·6	8·9	17·8	5·5	6·2	13	11·8	17·2	20·4	17·8
58—Drumheller	40	10	19	5·7	6·7	12·5	11·2	16·2	19	21·5
59—Edmonton	31	8	18·8	5·4	4·8	10·5	9·2	15·3	19·3	19·2
60—Calgary	36·1	8	17·9	5·6	6	11·9	10·4	16·3	19·9	19·8
61—Lethbridge	31·3	8·3	17	5·4	5·8	11·3	10·5	15·8	19	18·1
British Columbia (average)	**35·2**	**8·7**	**20·7**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**10·7**	**10·1**	**17·5**	**18·8**	**18·3**
62—Fernie	36	8·1	18·3	5·6	6·1	12·5	11·7	19	19·2	20·8
63—Nelson	35	10	19·8	5·8	6·4	12·2	11·4	16·4	20·3	20·3
64—Trail	32	9·3	19·2	5·6	5·3	10·5	9·3	16	18·7	18·7
65—New Westminster	35·5	7·4	22·4	5·6	5·3	9·6	9·4	16·7	17·6	16·4
66—Vancouver	34·8	7·4	21·8	5·8	6	9·6	9·4	16·3	17·3	15·6
67—Victoria	36	8·8	20·7	5·4	6·9	10	9·6	16·9	18·5	16·9
68—Nanaimo	35·4	8·9	20	5·4	6·9	10	10·5	18·8	18·7	17·9
69—Prince Rupert	36·7	10	23·3	6·3	8	11	9·8	20	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.*	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking., per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·0	4·8	2·641	49·7	25·2	20·3	15·7	17·5	18·6	·885	29·5	·777	46·8	
8·1	5·1	2·462	45·6	23·9	19·5	16·3	18·2	20·0	·931	32·0	·879	51·6	
7·6	5·1	2·73	51·9	.....	19·2	17·5	19·2	21·8	·89	32·9	·866	.....	1
7·6	4·9	2·27	42·7	23·3	18·5	16·6	17·7	19·1	·87	31·4	·76	.....	2
8·3	5·3	1·98	40·6	.....	20	15·5	16·4	19·2	·90	31·6	1·00	45	3
7·9	4·9	2·87	54·7	26·2	18·2	15·5	18·7	20·1	·868	30·6	·76	55	4
9·8	5·5	2·48	41·6	22·5	21	17·7	19	20·0	1·00	35	1·05	55	5
7·4	5	2·44	42·3	23·7	20	14·7	18	19·8	1·06	30·5	·837	51·2	6
7·9	5·1	1·78	31·4	15	20	16·7	15·6	16·8	·95	31·3	·864	56·6	7
7·9	4·7	2·265	50·9	26·1	19·8	17·4	17·7	19·2	·880	30·7	·818	47·4	
8·8	4·8	2·34	50	28·3	20	17	17·5	19	·816	34·	·75	50	8
7·3	4·2	2·38	54·9	35	.....	15·5	16·8	18·8	·837	27·6	·717	45	9
7·8	4·8	2·09	51	15	19·5	19·7	18·5	19	·942	29·5	·805	44·7	10
7·7	5	2·25	47·5	.....	.....	17·5	18·0	20	·925	31·6	1·00	50	11
7·7	6·0	3·017	55·9	30·9	18·9	15·6	18·5	19·4	·974	29·6	·864	46·1	
8·2	5·9	2·903	53·3	31·4	18·5	17·3	19·6	20·6	·97	30·6	·991	45·6	12
7·7	7·4	3·18	50·4	27	21·7	15·7	19·7	18	1·05	30·8	·85	46·1	13
7·3	5·1	3·194	59·3	28·2	20·4	15·8	18·6	20·4	1·021	31·4	·75	47·1	14
7·5	6	2·938	56·4	30	17·7	15·1	18	21	1·05	28	1·10	42·0	15
7·5	5·5	2·069	50·8	.....	18·5	16·3	17·8	17·5	·95	30	·838	43·8	16
7·8	7·5	3·48	55	40	19·3	14·2	21·3	21·7	·89	30	·85	52·5	17
7	5·7	3·164	57·5	.....	19·2	16·6	19	17·1	·978	34·3	·925	47·8	18
7·8	5·1	3·432	67·6	32·7	17·5	15·1	17·4	18·8	·983	27·9	·73	44·6	19
8·4	5·4	2·789	53·1	27	17·1	14·5	15·4	19·6	·87	23·3	·74	45	20
8·2	4·9	2·906	53·0	24·2	19·6	13·5	17·0	17·7	·863	27·9	·732	43·6	
8·6	5·3	2·90	52·3	26·9	17·7	15·8	17·6	20·3	·876	29·9	·72	45·7	21
7·2	4·8	3·40	60·6	21·3	.....	16·2	16·8	18·6	·938	31·3	·716	44·5	22
8·1	4·9	3·26	57·3	31·5	19·3	16	16·8	16·7	·85	25·5	·72	42·7	23
8·8	5·1	3·19	58·5	.....	.....	15	16·6	16·2	·848	26·5	·737	43·4	24
8·9	4·2	3·02	54·9	16·3	17	14·6	16·2	17·5	·892	27·5	·71	40·6	25
9	4·1	2·67	50	20	15	15	17·5	17	·875	26·5	·725	49	26
7·7	5	2·78	51·5	18·5	20	14·7	16·3	17·1	·877	25·5	·754	42·7	27
8·4	4·6	3·27	58·2	22·6	17	14·4	16·7	17·2	·792	24·9	·694	44·4	28
9·2	5·4	3·49	62·1	20·9	.....	18	17·6	17·8	·915	29·7	·782	44·6	29
8·3	4·7	3·05	60·7	21·9	.....	15	16·7	16·1	·855	24·7	·736	41·3	30
8·3	4·6	2·85	55·7	23·7	21	14·2	16·5	16	·785	24·7	·683	42·2	31
6·9	4·5	2·55	47·9	22·1	.....	14·2	15·4	15·5	·76	25·4	·669	39·2	32
8·5	4·6	2·56	47·6	20	.....	15·6	16·3	16·8	·861	25·4	·694	41	33
8·7	4·7	2·82	51·6	18·7	.....	15·4	14·5	15·8	·727	26·6	·64	40·1	34
7·5	4·6	2·64	48·4	18·5	15	14·7	16·3	16·2	·805	27·5	·733	38·5	35
7·5	4·4	2·56	45·5	17·5	.....	16·5	15·1	16·1	·81	25	·72	39·7	36
7·7	5·1	2·68	49·8	19·3	.....	16·2	17	16·4	·899	27·8	·749	43·2	37
6·2	4·6	2·78	51·5	20·6	.....	14·1	15·9	17	·826	27·6	·73	43·9	38
8·5	4·8	2·58	46·8	22·6	25	16·1	17	16·4	·863	26·6	·793	43·7	39
6·9	4·8	2·97	54·9	19·4	20	15·7	15·9	15·8	·912	32·7	·753	41·1	40
8·7	4·7	3·25	57·7	28	.....	16·8	17·7	17·6	·898	27·1	·746	42·9	41
7·1	4·7	2·867	50	20·3	.....	16·3	16·5	17·7	·893	30·8	·75	41·7	42
7·6	4·4	2·71	48·9	19·2	.....	14·6	16	16·3	·863	30·4	·76	42·5	43
8·7	5·2	3·02	57·5	25	19·2	14·1	17·5	18·3	·90	31	·80	48·3	44
8·4	7	3·00	59·2	.....	20	16·6	18·7	22·2	·967	32	·75	47·5	45
9·1	6·6	3·56	53·7	32·5	23	18·3	19·5	21·3	·99	31·4	·781	50·6	46
9·8	6·4	3·56	65	55	18·5	15·3	21	18·7	·95	25	·80	45	47
8·6	5·7	2·99	54·5	27·6	19·4	14·6	18·3	20·1	·836	27·1	·726	44·9	48
8	4·3	2·06	39·3	28·7	23	16·2	17·1	21·3	·825	30	·708	45·8	49
8·1	4·4	2·15	39·3	40	23·1	16·2	17·9	21·8	·806	29·4	·683	46·9	50
8·5	4·5	1·770	32·6	.....	22·4	16·3	18·0	19·4	·841	30·8	·747	47·3	
8·8	4·4	2·15	40·9	.....	19·8	16·3	17·9	20·3	·825	30·6	·723	47·5	51
8·1	4·5	1·39	24·2	.....	25	16·2	18·1	18·5	·856	31	·77	47	52
8·4	4·5	1·778	36·9	.....	21·3	15·7	17·7	20·7	·870	31·1	·758	51·1	
8·2	4·6	2·278	46	.....	18·1	16·1	18	20·9	·847	28·4	·748	50	53
8·5	4·5	1·102	21	.....	23·3	13·9	17·5	20	·913	33·8	·75	50	54
8·4	4·1	1·63	30·2	.....	23·8	15·4	17·6	20·9	·827	30·5	·768	52·8	55
8·6	4·6	2·10	50·3	.....	20	17·2	17·7	20·8	·892	31·7	·767	51·7	56
7·6	3·9	1·921	38·2	.....	22·3	15·7	18·0	19·4	·853	30·3	·740	50·3	
7·9	4·4	2·085	40·8	.....	25	16·7	17·1	22·1	·879	31	·771	52·5	57
8·2	4·5	2·42	45	.....	22·5	16·7	20	20	·925	35	·75	55	58
6·3	3·9	1·28	26·6	.....	19·7	13·4	17·8	19	·766	27·6	·70	46·5	59
8·1	3·8	2·03	40·3	.....	22·2	15·9	17·9	18·2	·844	27·8	·742	50	60
7·5	3	1·79	38·1	.....	22·3	15·6	17·4	17·9	·85	30	·738	47·5	61
7·8	3·9	2·757	52·7	.....	22·1	14·9	17·1	18·1	·868	30·9	·780	51·3	
8·5	3·5	2·51	48·3	.....	21·7	16·3	19·5	20·8	·925	33·3	·833	52·3	62
8·6	4·3	2·74	53·8	.....	25	15·8	16·4	18·9	·917	35	·783	55·6	63
8·1	4·2	2·32	48·3	.....	20	14·5	15	17·6	·90	33·8	·81	53·2	64
6·9	3·5	2·45	48·3	.....	22	14·3	17·3	15·	·819	26·3	·744	46·7	65
7·3	3·4	2·82	51	.....	18·7	14·1	17	16·8	·80	26·4	·787	46·5	66
7·5	3·8	3·00	54·8	.....	21·9	14·1	15·7	16·3	·834	29·6	·736	48·9	67
7·6	3·4	2·786	50·7	.....	22·5	13·7	16·5	19·7	·85	33	·76	48·8	68
7·7	5·3	3·43	66·7	.....	25	16·2	19	20	·90	30	·783	58·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**60·5**	**71·6**	**27·3**	**15·3**	**3·6**	**46·9**	**61·3**	**12·4**	**7·4**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·3**	**7·8**	**64·6**	**70·9**	**29·9**	**12·5**	**4·1**	**47·7**	**47·9**	**13·3**	**8·0**
1—Sydney	8·5	8·2	67·0	72·3	29·3	14·5	4·3	54·7	53·7	13·2	7·9
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8·2	61·6	70·7	30·6	12·8	3·8	38·3	40	14·3	8·2
3—Amherst	8·1	7·5	65	66·9	30	11·6	4·5	40	—	13	7·7
4—Halifax	7·9	7·4	63	69·2	28·3	14	4·3	56·2	56	12·9	7·9
5—Windsor	8·6	7·9	65	73·7	31·2	11	4·2	45	40	13·7	8·2
6—Truro	8·4	7·7	65·8	72·5	30	11	3·6	52	50	12·8	8·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·5	7	64	68·3	27·6	15·4	3·8	50·1	44·5	13·1	7·1
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**64·0**	**71·9**	**27·6**	**12·0**	**3·8**	**46·2**	**40·9**	**12·3**	**7·3**
8—Moncton	8·3	7·7	69·2	76·3	29·2	11·8	3·8	48·7	40	13·6	7·8
9—St. John	7·3	7	61·6	64·6	25·2	10·8	3·4	52·8	41·5	12·7	7·2
10—Fredericton	8·3	7·9	62·5	74·2	26	11·7	3·8	43·3	42·2	11	7
11—Bathurst	8	7·5	62·5	72·5	30	13·5	4	40	40	12	7
Quebec (Average)	**7·4**	**7·0**	**59·1**	**69·4**	**26·2**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**46·6**	**68·0**	**11·2**	**6·9**
12—Quebec	7·2	6·9	57·5	68·9	26·2	18·2	3·6	44·8	64	10·6	6·3
13—Three Rivers	7·8	7·3	60·6	71·7	26·4	13·6	4·4	44·4	73·8	11·7	6·9
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	6·9	62·1	70	27·9	13·6	3·3	45·7	62·9	10·8	7·3
15—Sorel	7·5	6·9	55·7	64·6	26	11·1	3·9	45	73·3	11	6·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·3	6·8	56·5	65	26·3	13	4·2	43	80	10	7·1
17—St. John's	7·4	6·8	56·3	70	25	15·3	3·4	56·7	60	13·5	7·3
18—Thetford Mines	7·9	7·4	65	73·1	26·4	14·2	3·5	48·3	60	12·2	7·2
19—Montreal	7·2	6·9	59·9	69·2	25·8	14·9	3·2	47·4	67·6	10·8	6·9
20—Hull	7·3	7	58	72·1	26	12·9	3·1	44	70	10	6·6
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·6**	**60·9**	**71·7**	**26·1**	**13·4**	**3·4**	**46·7**	**60·2**	**11·7**	**7·3**
21—Ottawa	7·5	7	62·3	71·3	26·8	12·9	3·6	53·2	59·4	11·5	7·2
22—Brockville	7·7	7·5	58·3	69·6	26	13	3·6	45·8	54·8	11·5	7
23—Kingston	7·1	7	56·1	67	25·4	12·1	3·5	42·8	53·8	10·8	6·9
24—Belleville	7·8	7·2	62·7	69·2	24·7	12·5	3·5	42·3	64	11·7	7·2
25—Peterborough	7·7	7·5	62·9	68·1	25·3	14·2	3·4	41·4	52·4	10·6	6·8
26—Oshawa	7·7	7·5	65	74	26·5	12·7	3·1	50	60	12·2	7
27—Orillia	8·1	8	65	73·4	27·6	13·9	3·6	49	51·5	11·9	8
28—Toronto	7·3	7·1	64·3	71·7	24·4	12·3	3·3	49·3	59·3	10	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·5	60·6	74·2	26·3	13·6	3·4	47·8	59	11·3	7·8
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8·1	61·9	72·2	24·5	11·9	3·4	45	61·5	11·2	6·9
31—Hamilton	7·3	7·1	62·1	71·1	24·9	12·3	3·1	46	63·1	10·5	6·6
32—Brantford	7·6	7·5	62·3	68·2	24·9	12·2	3·2	48·3	63·4	10·8	6·9
33—Galt	7·4	7·3	62·3	71·7	24·5	13·8	3·5	48·1	48·4	10	6·4
34—Guelph	7·2	7	58·6	71·7	22·7	12·4	3·6	45·8	57	11·2	6·1
35—Kitchener	7·8	7·8	49·1	69·5	24·8	12·8	3·6	45·8	59·9	11·4	6·9
36—Woodstock	7·3	7·2	62·5	67·3	24·2	12·7	3·2	45	55·8	11·6	6·6
37—Stratford	7·7	7·4	56·4	72·2	25·5	12·6	3·3	50	55·4	11·4	7·4
38—London	7·9	7·5	64·9	73·2	25·5	13·6	3·4	51·7	55·4	11·3	7·6
39—St. Thomas	7·6	7·5	63·8	72·4	26	14·2	3·3	50·4	56·5	12	7·5
40—Chatham	7·5	7·4	57·8	67	25·1	12·6	3·4	47·9	66·5	11·9	7·1
41—Windsor	7·6	7·5	60·4	72·4	26·1	12·6	3	49	59·6	10·3	7·3
42—Sarnia	7·7	7·3	65	71·7	26·7	13·3	3	50	78·3	10·8	6·6
43—Owen Sound	8	7·5	63·8	73·2	23·5	12·5	3·2	47·3	55·8	11·4	7·8
44—North Bay	8·5	7·8	63	73	28·3	15·1	3·8	50	60	13	8
45—Sudbury	8·7	8·3	60	75	29	14·5	3·7	42	73·3	15	7·9
46—Cobalt	9·2	8·6	62·7	74·6	30·6	14·4	3·9	42·9	64·3	13·7	8·7
47—Timmins	9·3	8·7	62·5	73·3	30	16·7	4·1	42·5	60	15	7·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·3	8·1	50·6	74·7	27·8	14·7	3·6	45·6	66·1	13·3	8
49—Port Arthur	7·9	7·5	54·2	72·7	27·1	14·2	3·1	40·8	72·5	10·8	8
50—Fort William	7·9	7·7	65·3	74	29·4	15	3·3	45·6	57·5	12·2	8·2
Manitoba (Average)	**8·2**	**8·0**	**57·0**	**71·2**	**28·3**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**43·3**	**63·1**	**12·5**	**8·1**
51—Winnipeg	8	7·7	57·9	72·3	29	13·2	3·3	42·5	60	13	7·7
52—Brandon	8·4	8·3	56	70	27·6	15	3·8	44	66·2	12	8·4
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**59·7**	**74·7**	**29·3**	**20·5**	**3·7**	**46·9**	**75·6**	**14·9**	**8·0**
53—Regina	7·7	7·4	60·6	72	28·1	g18·8	3·5	41·9	69·2	14·8	8·5
54—Prince Albert	7·9	7·5	56·3	76·3	30	g21·7	3·8	47·5	80	15	9·2
55—Saskatoon	7·9	7·4	60	74·8	29·3	g22·5	3·7	48·3	78	15	6·8
56—Moose Jaw	8·3	7·6	62	75·8	29·7	g18·8	3·8	50	75	14·7	7·6
Alberta (Average)	**8·4**	**7·8**	**57·2**	**73·4**	**28·2**	**18·4**	**3·7**	**43·8**	**63·6**	**13·9**	**7·5**
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	7·9	60·7	77·1	28·6	g18·8	3·5	45	76·3	13·9	7·5
58—Drumheller	9·5	9	55	75	27·5	g22·5	4·3	42·5	65	15	7·5
59—Edmonton	7·9	7·2	52·3	70·1	27·4	g15·9	3·3	40·3	56·3	13·2	h8
60—Calgary	7·9	7·2	60·3	71·5	28·4	g15·8	3·3	46	62·9	12·9	7·3
61—Lethbridge	8·5	7·5	57·5	73·1	29·3	g18·8	4	45	57·5	14·4	h7
British Columbia (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**58·9**	**72·3**	**29·1**	**23·9**	**3·9**	**50·1**	**69·9**	**13·9**	**7·5**
62—Fernie	9	8·7	66·7	71·3	29·2	g20	4·1	50	73·3	16	h6·3
63—Nelson	8·1	7·6	60	75·1	28·6	g29·7	3·9	45	70	14·5	h10·
64—Trail	8·3	7·7	58·5	72·5	28	g28·5	3·7	43	75	13·9	h8·3
65—New Westminster	7·4	7·1	60	71·3	30	g20·3	3·6	49·2	72·5	15	h7·5
66—Vancouver	7·6	7·2	56·7	71·4	28·6	g25	3·7	51	57·8	12·6	h7
67—Victoria	7·1	6·8	57·1	67·3	29·1	g20·7	3·6	55·8	65·8	13	h7
68—Nanaimo	7·7	7·3	59	73	31	g21·8	3·8	50	65	12·6	h6
69—Prince Rupert	8·2	7·3	53·3	76·7	28·3	g25	4·8	56·7	80	13·7	8

a. The higher price for Welsh coal. b. Welsh coal. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. e. Calculated price bars 4c. and 5c. i. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than the with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses, $20: others, $40—$60 .

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1926

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
18·349	**10·534**	**12·302**	**14·501**	**8·984**	**11·150**	**9·695**	**30·1**	**13·6**	**27·420**	**19·552**	
18·000	**9·342**	**9·250**	**10·100**	**6·600**	**7·650**	**5·600**	**33·3**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
.....	7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33·35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	7·35	.....	.....	.....	e8·00	e6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
a17·00–21·00	11·00–11·50	12·00	14·00	10·00	12·00	8·00	32	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
18·00	11·00	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	e4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
.....	9·50–11·00	.....	8·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
15·50	10·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	e9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
17·833	**10·750**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**39·5**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
.....	10·00–12·50	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
15·00–18·00	8·50–13·00	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	e8·00–9·00	28–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
18·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	e4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
19·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
18·375	**10·625**	**13·239**	**15·230**	**9·000**	**10·688**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·3**	**22·889**	**14·875**	
b17·00	10·00	e14·67	e14·67	e12·00	e12·00	e12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
b19·00	10·00–11·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	e8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
b19·00–20·00	12·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
.....	10·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
16·00–18·00	.....	.....	e16·67	.....	e12·00	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
19·00	12·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	e10·00	e12·00	27–28	15	k23.00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
18·50–19·00	.....	.....	e12·00	.....	e9·00	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
18·50–19·00	7·50–9·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10·00–1200	12·00–13·00	e16·00	30	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
a17·00–19·00	.....	e16·00	e17·23	7·00	9·00	e9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
17·906	**11·362**	**13·409**	**15·920**	**10·113**	**12·758**	**11·348**	**27·7**	**12·5**	**28·920**	**20·950**	
16·50–17·00	9·25	12.00-13.00	14·00–15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15·50–16·00	10·50	.....	e16·00	.....	e11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
16·00	9·00–13·00	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	e14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
19·00	11·00	13·00	14·00	11·00	12·00	10·00	25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
a16.00–18·00	8·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
18·00	.....	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	e13·00	25–28	13	m20.00–35.00	m18.00–25.00	26
.....	9·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	e7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
16·00	11·00–14·00	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
c		c	c	c	c	c	c30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
c15·50	c12·00	c	c	c	c	c	c30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
15·50	7·25–9·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
18·00	12·00	16·00	17·00	13·00	14·00	e8·348	27–30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
17·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	e12·00	25	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
.....	13·00	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	e12·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
17·00	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
16·00	10·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	e10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
16·50	13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	e12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
18·00	8·50–14·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	e15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
18·00	11·00	14.00-15.00	e16·00–20·00	.....	.....	e16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
18·00	11·00–13·00	.....	e20·00	.....	e18·00	e9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
c	c10·00	c	c & e26·00	c	c & e22·00	c & e18·00	c25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
.....	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
16·50	8·00–10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·5	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
.....	12·00	.....	10·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
21·50	12·00–14·00	.....	e15·00–19·00	.....	e10·50–15·00	e12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
24·00	15·50	13·00	e15·00	13·00	e12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
b27·00	18·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
14·75	8·00–12·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	e6·00	27–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
19·00	8·50–14·00	10·00	e12·00	9·00	e10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
19·00	8·00–13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	**9·813**	**8·250**	**12·625**	**8·667**	**11·500**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–11·50	.....	f14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
.....	d7·50–9·00	f7·00	f8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	d10·00–11·00	f9·50	f10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	d10·25	.....	e & f18·00	.....	e18·00	e14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	**6·688**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	**8·500**	**32·5**	**13·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25 00	17·50	57
.....	d6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
.....	d5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	e6·00–800	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	d6·00–11·50	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	e13·00	35	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
.....	**10·216**	.....	.....	**9·375**	**10·458**	**5·628**	**135·4**	**15·1**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6·25–6·75	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	9·75–11·75	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	e9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·00–11·00	.....	.....	9·00	11·00	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·75–11·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·55–11·50	.....	.....	7·50	e10·00	e4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

per cord from price quoted. f. Poplar, etc. g. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. h. Small figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses r. Company houses, $10–$20: others, $30–35.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1924	Jan. 1925	Dec. 1925	Jan. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	47·2	47·2	52·8	63·8	73·6	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	54·2	54·8	56·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	32·8	32·4	34·8	45·0	51·6	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	28·4	29·4	30·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	17·6	17·8	20·3	25·3	27·7	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·2	18·5
Mutton, leg	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	20·4	21·1	24·8	31·2	34·9	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	27·6	28·6	28·9
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	19·0	19·9	24·6	33·1	36·9	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	24·1	28·0	28·5
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	35·8	36·0	44·8	62·6	70·8	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	46·8	53·4	53·8
Bacon, breakft	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	25·1	26·7	31·2	44·8	51·0	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·7	41·3	41·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	35·6	36·6	48·6	66·6	73·8	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	49·4	49·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	45·5	46·4	56·9	63·3	73·6	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	66·9	64·7	62·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	34·9	36·1	45·3	51·2	62·5	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·6	46·9	51·9	51·3	50·1
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	55·2	52·2	59·4	71·4	82·8	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	72·0	73·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	61·8	66·6	88·4	93·8	106·0	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	79·4	92·2	92·0
Butter, cream	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	35·0	38·1	48·9	51·2	59·1	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·9	50·6	50·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	22·5	24·4	30·5	33·3	35·7	40·9	39·2	32·6	§30·7	§33·2	§29·0	§33·5	§33·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	20·5	22·4	28·8	30·4	33·9	38·1	37·5	29·3	§30·7	§33·2	§29·0	§33·5	§33·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	67·5	66·0	91·5	114·0	120·0	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	114·0	115·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	39·0	37·0	53·0	65·0	69·0	74·0	68·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§55·0	§52·0	§54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	24·5	24·0	27·0	35·0	40·0	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	12·2	12·0	13·6	19·6	25·2	30·4	28·2	19·6	§21·0	§20·8	§21·6	§22·0	§22·0
Beans, handpd	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	13·2	17·2	24·4	33·4	30·2	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·2	16·0
Apples, evapd	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	12·1	12·5	14·6	19·7	22·7	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	20·0	19·8	20·3
Prunes, med	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	12·9	12·7	13·6	17·3	19·6	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·3	15·7	15·7
Sugar, gran	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	30·8	31·2	36·8	42·8	49·2	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·0	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	14·0	14·4	17·0	19·8	22·4	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·0	15·0	15·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·6	9·7	10·1	12·5	15·9	16·0	14·5	13·5	§14·9	§17·2	§17·6	§17·8	§17·9
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	9·6	10·0	10·1	12·1	15·3	16·7	15·7	15·1	§14·9	§17·2	§17·6	§17·8	§17·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·8	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·5	15·3	15·1
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	31·7	47·0	64·7	72·7	62·3	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	46·4	87·4	88·0
Vinegar	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·73	7·97	8·28	10·27	12·42	13·78	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·56	11·63
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c
Starch, laund.	⅛ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·2	3·5	4·6	4·8	4·7	4·9	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·2	4·1
Coal, anth	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	54·1	53·2	64·0	72·4	82·5	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	105·1	112·6	114·7
Coal, bitum	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	38·0	36·9	47·7	55·9	63·4	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	65·0	65·1	65·8
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	42·4	41·6	45·7	63·7	76·8	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·4	76·0	76·9
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	31·3	30·7	32·7	47·2	56·5	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·5	56·4	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	23·7	23·0	23·2	25·8	28·2	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·5	30·3	30·1
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·90	1·90	1·85	2·13	2·65	3·07	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·40	3·44
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·83	4·37	3·98	4·05	4·50	4·83	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·93	6·92	6·91	6·87	6·86
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·49	14·27	14·14	16·49	19·80	21·73	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·87	21·96

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	7·85	8·30	10·16	12·45	14·09	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·85	11·74	11·80
Prince Edward Isld	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	6·87	7·03	8·63	10·63	12·25	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·44	9·68	9·76	10·59	10·77
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	7·75	8·29	9·92	12·33	13·41	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·94	11·83	11·82
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·27	7·37	8·03	10·03	12·18	13·19	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	10·12	11·06	11·23
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	7·71	8·23	10·35	12·51	13·70	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·60	11·57	11·66
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	8·13	8·44	9·80	11·84	13·50	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·51	10·73	10·83
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	8·86	8·47	10·44	12·18	14·31	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·91	11·18	11·21
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·38	8·76	8·57	8·41	10·53	12·72	13·84	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	11·13	11·35	11·31
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	8·98	8·71	10·64	12·69	14·52	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·89	12·44	12·42

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Wholesale prices tended to continue the movements, noticed at the end of the year, falling in Great Britain and various Europeau countries. In Italy there was a sudden upward turn in December and prices in France continued to rise. There were declines shown by the index numbers of the United States and a tendency to rise by those of South Africa, India and New Zealand. In Great Britain the cost of living rose slightly at the beginning of the year, as it did, according to the lastest reports received, in France, Italy, Poland, India, New Zealand, and the United States.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 153.2 in December as against 153.7 in November. This was a total decline of 10.5 per cent below the average for January, 1925. During December, foods and meat and fish rose in price, 31 of the 53 items in the food group showing increases. "Other food" declined, and "total food" rose 1.1 per cent to 166.7. In materials, iron and steel and other metals and minerals showed very slight changes, cotton and other textiles declined, cotton falling 4.1 per cent. "Other articles" fell slightly and the total change of the non-food groups was a decline of 1.2 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) displayed a reaction of 1.9 per cent to 130.4 at the end of December, the lowest recorded since October, 1923, with the exception of October last. Foodstuffs declined for the month 0.3 per cent, vegetable food showing an advance while animal food and sugar, coffee and tea declined. Materials declined 2.8 per cent, the textile section dropping 7 per cent, following a rise of 7.4 per cent in November.

The *Economist* index number for December, on the base 1901-05=100, stood at 193.2, at the end of December, showing a decline of 1.6 per cent from the November level. During the year 1925, the trend of the index was downward, owing to declines in certain commodities hitherto standing at exceptionally high levels. During the month under review there were increases in wheat and flour, a sharp decline in butter, a decline in cotton, especially Egyptian, and reductions in wool and silk. At the end of January the index was 190.4. Cereals and meat had declined 4.7 per cent, and the miscellaneous group 3.7 per cent. Textiles and minerals both showed slight declines and other foods rose slightly.

Cost of Living—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, fell two points to 173 on February 1. Foods stood at 168; rent, 148; clothing, 225; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 180.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base first half of 1914=1, was 18,063 in December, a rise for the month of 0.6 per cent. Foods rose 1.1 per cent to 16,467 and materials showed almost no change at 21,637.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, fell from 577 in September to 575 in October and 569 in November. In the two months period net declines were shown by the following groups: food products, fuels, metal products, petrol and products, clay products, fertilizer, fats, textile products, and construction materials. Net increases were shown by the following: tar and products, glass products, chemical products, resin products, hides and leather products, and raw rubber. No change was shown by paper products and tobacco.

Cost of Living.—The index number of cost of living for a working class family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, rose from 140.56 in November to 142.27 in December, or 1.2 per cent. Foods rose 1.8 per cent and the other groups showed little or no change. The cost of living of a middle class family with moderate income rose 0.8 per cent in December to 144.15. This was due to a rise in the food group of 1.3 per cent, other groups being practically unchanged.

Denmark

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number published in *Statistiska Efterretninger*, having as base prices in 1913=100, declined 1.7 per cent from the October level to 176 in November and December. In December vegetable foods, fodder, and fuel and lighting materials rose in price; animal foods, metal and metal products, textiles and textile products, and chemicals declined, and other groups remained unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 618 in November, an increase of 5.8 per cent. The increase in foods was 4.2 per cent, the index reaching 500. Industrial materials rose 7.2 per cent to 722, the chief change being a rise of 11.9 per cent in textiles, the index in this group reaching 875.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 121.5 in December, as against 121.1 in November. Farm products rose slightly and industrial materials declined slightly. Goods produced rose about one per cent and goods imported declined 1.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of gold prices, 1913-14=100, was 141.2 in December, as against 141.4 in November. Food and clothing both fell slightly. Heat and light, rent and sundries all rose slightly.

Poland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Central Statistical Office, on the base January, 1914=100, stood at 124.1 in August, 127.2 in September, 127.7 in October and 136.5 in November. In the last month there was an increase of 13.7 per cent in wheat and vegetable foods; one of 12.3 per cent in colonial products and sugar; one of 21.7 per cent in raw and finished textiles; and one of 4.9 per cent in metals and coal. There were slight increases in animal products, hides and leather and chemicals, and no change in construction materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living of a family of four at Warsaw, on the base 1914=100 was 151.4 in August, 152.0 in September, 155.1 in October, 158.1 in November, and 173.1 in December. Foods rose from 172.6 in August to 203.6 in December; clothing rose in the same period from 248.4 to 291.7; fuel and light rose from 153.0 to 173.2; lodging and rates from 60.2 to 66.1; and sundries from 178.4 to 184.5. In all groups there were marked increases in December over November except in the case of lodging and rates, which showed no change.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, was 156 in December, having risen one point in each of the two previous months. The principal change during December was a rise of 7 points or 5.1 per cent. Animal foods fell 3 per cent. Slighter declines were shown by metals and metal products, lumber, hides and leather, and chemicals. Feed and forage and pulp and paper rose slightly and other groups showed no change. Raw materials rose 1.4 per cent; semi-manufactured goods rose 3.4 per cent; and completely manufactured goods fell 1.2 per cent.

Japan

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number compiled by the United States Federal Reserve Board, 1913=100, was 195 in June and July, 197 in August and September, 194 in October and 187 in November. Goods imported fell more sharply than goods produced, the former falling 5.6 per cent during the six months, and the latter 3.1 per cent. Goods exported rose 5.6 per cent and fell again 4.3 per cent. Raw materials fell 7.2 per cent, producers' goods rose slightly and then fell 3.6 per cent and consumers' goods fell 2.6 per cent.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=100, was 1812 in November, one point lower than the October level. The only marked change was a decline of 2.7 per cent in the groups, wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office, of retail prices of food in 25 towns, on the base prices in 4 chief centres in 1909-13=1000, was 1667 in November as against 1656 in October. Prices of groceries and meat rose somewhat while dairy produce declined.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $13.7229 on February 1, as against $14.0146 on January 1, a decrease of 2.1 per cent. Seven groups of commodities, including breadstuffs, live stock, fruits, hides and leather, metals, oils and miscellaneous products, showed decreases, while five groups, including provisions, textiles, coal and coke, building materials and naval stores showed increases. The chemical and drugs group was unchanged. The fall in rubber caused the decline in the miscellaneous group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, rose from 170 in October to 172 in November and fell to 171 in December. In December the index numbers by groups were as follows: foods, 166, shelter, 177; clothing, 177; fuel and light, 166; sundries, 176.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925

ACCORDING to reports received by the Department from various sources the number of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the last three months of 1925 was 296. Of this total 72 occurred in the Transportation and Public Utilities group, 51 in Mining and Quarrying, 44 in Manufacturing, 42 in the Construction Industries, 30 in Agriculture, 29 in Logging, 11 in Service, 6 in Trade, 2 in Fishing, and 8 in miscellaneous industries. The corresponding total for the fourth quarter of 1924 was 312; while the number of fatalities in each of the first three quarters of 1925 was 202, 240 and 262 respectively. These figures do not include the fatalities noted in the supplementary list, appended to the present report, of accidents which occurred earlier in the year. Fuller tabulations covering the year 1925 will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following table does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred during the period covered.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farm employee	Carnegie, Man.	Oct. 1	.....	Caught in belt of threshing machine.
Farmer	Dauphin, Man.	" –	.....	Crushed by rock under which he was digging.
Farmer	Sussex, N.B.	" 2	51	Shot in back while working in field.
Farm labourer	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 6	18	Gun exploded.
Chicken rancher	Steveston, B.C.	" 7	56	Fell from scow and drowned.
Farmer	Solina, Ont.	" 12	77	Fell from ladder while picking apples.
Farmer	Aultsville, Ont.	" 13	.....	Crushed by overturned tractor.
Farmer	Near Brandon, Man.	" 15	.....	Injured while threshing.
Farmer	St. Louis, P.E.I.	" 19	60	Thrown when horse ran away.
Farmer	Thornton, Ont.	" 24	82	Fall of tree while cutting.
Farmer	Forbesville Ferry, Alta.	" 30	.....	Struck by capstan arm.
Farmer	St. Louis, P.E.I.	Nov. 4	55	Horse bolted and threw the driver to the ground.
Farm labourer	near Huntingdon, P.Q.	" 5	59	Crushed while felling tree.
Farmer	Camrose, Alta.	" 11	46	Explosion while preparing charge for well excavation.
Labourer on threshing gang	near Chinook, Alta.	" 13	25	Caught in drive belt.
Farmer	Castor, Alta.	" 21	.....	Trampled by horses.
Farmer	Orwell, P.E.I.	" 21	50	Injured in burning stable.
Labourer	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 26	.....	Premature blast in removing stumps.
Farmer	near Rainy River, Ont.	" 27	.....	Truck hit by train at crossing.
Farmer	Hanna, Alta.	" 27	29	Slipped while mounting wagon and run over.
Farmer	Island of Orleans, P.Q.	" 28	.....	Tree crashed while felling.
Farmer	Broad Valley, Man.	" 29	.....	Accidentally shot while at work.
Farmer	Weyburn, Sask.	Dec. 2	55	Fell on pointed fence stake.
Farmer	Guelph, Ontario.	" 3	22	Caught in belt of gasoline engine.
Farmer	St. Peter's Road, P.E.I.	" 6	.....	Thrown from wagon.
Farmer	near Foremost, Alta.	" 17	51	Coal slide while loading at pit mouth.
Farm labourer	Elgin, Man.	" 18	.....	Fell from top of load.
Farmer	East Bideford, P.E.I.	" 22	45	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Farm employee	Elora, Ont.	" 24	22	Caught in belt from wood saw engine.
Farmer	Inglewood District, Ont.	" 25	77	Killed by cow while milking.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Tabusintac, N.B.	Dec. 2	.....	Fell while carrying smelt pole.
Cook on Trawler	Canso, N.S.	" 24	.....	Body found in water. Cause unknown.
LOGGING—				
Bolt chuter	Powell River, B.C.	Oct. 1	.....	Hit by bolt flying from chute.
Logger	Theodosia Arm, B.C.	" 3	24	Crushed by rolling log.
Logger	Canoe Pass, B.C.	" 6	60	Killed by falling tree.
Labourer	Egan, Ont.	" 8	69	Struck by tree.
Labourer	Stratton, Ont.	" 12	16	Struck by tree.
Logger	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 21	35	Crushed by rolling log.
Bucker	Extension, B.C.	" 22	38	Jumped from logging train.
Labourer	Brennen, Ont.	" 22	45	Struck on head by tree.
Logger	near Nanaimo, B.C.	" 22	35	Leaped from runaway train.
Teamster	Verdun, Que.	" 22	.....	Crushed by wheel of cart.
High rigger	Port McNeill, B.C.	" 26	38	Line hauling him up tree broke.
Employee	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	35	Clothing caught in machinery.
Employee	Alico, B.C.	" 29	.....	Crushed by falling chimney stack.
Logger	Three Rivers, B.C.	Nov. 9	67	Crushed by tree while felling.
Woodsman	Northumberland Co., N.B.	" 9	45	Fell into river.
Labourer	Bigwood, Ont.	" 21	.....	Drowned.
Lumberman	Bowsman, Man.	" 25	31	Head crushed when felling tree.
Labourer	Thor Lake, Ont.	Dec. 1	20	Struck by log.
Labourer	near Beauceville, Que.	" 5	39	Crushed by falling tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—*Con.*				
Woodsaw operator	near Guelph, Ont.	Dec. 7	22	Caught in belt from gasoline engine.
Bushman	Collins Inlet, Ont.	" 7	55	Struck by tree.
Logger	Thurlow Island, B.C.	" 10	.....	Fell off pile driver.
Labourer	Whitefish, Ont.	" 14	.....	Crushed.
Labourer	McDougall Mills, Ont.	" 15	25	Struck by tree.
Logger	Amqui, Que.	" 15	36	Lost in woods and frozen.
Logger	St. Raymond, Que.	" 18	40	Caught under capsized load of logs.
Grading foreman	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 28	49	Premature explosion of stumping powder.
Log loader	Fanny Bay, B.C.	" 29	.....	Crushed by falling log.
Labourer	Blind River, Ont.	" 29	56	Drowned.
MINING, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Labourer	Coniston, Ont.	Oct. 6	27	Fell off tank.
Labourers (2)	Ingonish Beach, N.S.	" 11	.....	Crushed by gypsum ore while making repairs on ore pocket.
Employee in lead mine	Galetta, Ont.	" 15	39	Drilled into explosive.
Labourer	Kimberley, B.C.	" 21	55	Slipped and fell into ore bin.
Mucker	New Denver, B.C.	" 24	18	Fell down ladder in mine.
Hoistman	Gowganda, Ont.	" 25	31	Gassed.
Miner	Stewart, B.C.	" 26*	30	Crushed between ore cars.
Loader	Timmins, Ont.	" 29	28	Crushed by car.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	Nov. 5	41	Leg crushed.
Trimmer	Schumacher, Ont.	" 7	24	Fell off trestle over dump.
Miner	Schumacher, Ont.	" 9	32	Fall of rock in slope.
Miners (2)	North Cobalt, Ont.	" 24	19 26	Drilled into live explosive.
Miner	Copper Mountain, B.C.	" 25	34	Fell down incline.
Miner	Coniston, Ont.	Dec. 1	27	Back broken while at work.
Labourer	Schumacher, Ont.	" 9	38	Explosion.
Machine runner	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	" 10	.....	Struck by fall of stone—crushed.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 26	25	Fell down shaft.
Coal mining:				
Stableman	New Aberdeen, N.S.	Oct. 7	33	Found dead under fuel box.
Coal miner	Bienfait, Sask.	" 8	30	Projected material from blasting.
Miner	Diamond City, Alta.	" 18	38	While timbering, roof caved in.
Driver	Nacmine, Alta.	" 26	37	Fell off top of cars and crushed.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 21	42	Fall of rock.
Coal miner	South Wellington, B.C.	" 28	35	Fall of rock.
Loader	Burch Grove, N.S.	" 2	50	Struck by falling material.
Miners (2)	Stellarton, N.S.	" 6	33	
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 7	41	Fall of coal from roof.
Miner	West Saunders, Alta.	" 11	38	Struck on head by falling timber.
Miners (3)	Kirkpatrick, Alta.	" 13	44 47 47 30	Crushed by falling material. Delayed shot, men entombed in debris.
Mechanic's helper	Onoway, Alta.	" 13	58	Fell off tipple.
Tally boy	New Waterford, N.S.	Nov. 14	.....	Foot caught between rope wheel and rope.
Carpenter	Acadia, No. 3, Thorburn, N.S.	" 16	49	Struck by piece of wood from saw.
Miner	Foothills, Alta.	" 20	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Near Redcliff, Alta.	Dec. 2	.....	Drowned on way to work when boat capsized.
Pipeman in coal mine	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 3	37	Struck by fall of stone.
Miner	No. 1 colliery, N. Sydney, N.S.	" 4	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Nordegg, Alta.	" 10	24	Buried under slide of coal.
Timber packer	Coleman, Alta.	" 19	28	Hit by car in mine.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.	" 21	57	Struck by fall of roof rock.
Miner	Acadia, No. 3, Thorburn, N.S.	" 21	50	Fall of roof.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 28	42	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.	" 28	25	Fall of rock.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:				
Employee at quarry	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 9	23	Clothing caught while oiling machinery.
Quarry worker	Montreal, P.Q.	" 28	32	Fall of rock.
Foreman	Powell River, B.C.	Nov. 8	43	Fell into gears of gravel washing machine.
Gravel pit helper	Onoway, Alta.	" 13	58	Fell from conveyor shaft at pit.
Mine foreman	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 12	42	Fell between cars on railway.
MANUFACTURING—				
Food, drink and tobacco:				
Employee at sugar refinery	Montreal, P.Q.	Oct. 2	27	Fell off building.
Driver for packing company	Ottawa, Ont.	" 6	.....	Fell under wheels of cart.

*Died Nov. 1.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Food, drink and tobacco: —Con.				
Labourer with canning company	Wellington, Ont.	" 17	68	Fell off cases.
Labourer with meat packing company	Delamere, Ont.	" 23	32	Struck by hand car.
Fireman with cider mill	Baden, Ont.	" 23	45	Caught in shaft.
Labourer	St. Boniface, Man.	Nov. 5	25	Crushed by carcass when tackle broke.
Elevator operator in meat packing plant	Winnipeg, Man.	" 14	.....	Struck by roller detached from hoist.
Labourer	.....	" 19	33	Crushed between steel rollers.
Labourer with meat packing company	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30	50	Caught in shafting.
Employee at distillery	Berthierville, Que.	Dec. 10	45	While repairing kiln scaffold collapsed.
Employee in flour mill	Whitemouth, Man.	" 22	16	Caught in belting.
Textiles:				
Employee of textile company	Montmorency Falls, Que.	Nov. 1	.....	Fell down elevator shaft in which he was working.
Gloves and mitts, worker	Waterloo, Ont.	" 6	.....	Fatally injured when dumb waiter crashed to bottom and rope broke.
Chemical and allied products:				
Employee of acid plant	Coniston, Ont.	Oct. 19	27	Fell breaking back (died in Dec.).
Employee at alcohol factory	Corbyville, Ont.	Nov. 26	.....	Burned by hot soot while cleaning boiler.
Employees at explosives factory (3)	Beloeil, P.Q.	" 13	25	Explosion in gelatine house.
Employee of paint company	Montreal, P.Q.	Dec. 22	42	Coat caught in shafting.
Pulp and paper:				
Woods manager for paper company	St. Michel des Saints, P.Q.	" 4	36	Found dead while in office.
Paper maker	Three Rivers, P.Q.	Oct. 8	24	Fell from height.
Printer with paper company	Hamilton, Ont.	Nov. 5	18	Cut finger—infection.
Fireman with paper company	Thorold, Ont.	" 8	38	Caught in shafting.
Labourer with paper company	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	" 12	35	Fell through floor.
Metals and products:				
Employee at nickel factory	Coniston, Ont.	Oct. 6	.....	Killed by fall from top of scrubber in acid plant.
Labourer with steel company	Walkerville, Ont.	" 9	41	Crushed by window.
Employee of motor company	Ford, Ont.	" 16	37	Fell into acid tank and burned.
Labourer with metal company	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	30	Lead poisoning.
Labourer with metal company	Weston, Ont.	Nov. 17	44	Pneumoconcosis.
Boiler maker	Victoria, B.C.	Dec. 13	40	Clothing caught in revolving belting.
Wood products:				
Oiler	Nicholson Siding, Ont.	Oct. 1	25	Caught in shafting.
Employee at shingle bolt plant	Indian River, B.C.	" 10	.....	Cause not stated.
Mill worker	King Co., N.B.	" 17	57	Fell on saw.
Yard man	Hamilton, Ont.	" 19	38	Struck by falling wall.
Mill hand	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	35	Clothing caught in shaft from resaw machine.
Labourer with furniture company	Elora, Ont.	Nov. 6	53	Strain.
Teamster with planing mill company	Wyborn, Ont.	" 10	60	Thrown off wagon.
Mill hand	Belle River, P.E.I.	Dec. 10	45	Clothing caught in machinery.
Polisher with hardwood company	Belleville, Ont.	" 18	43	Cut finger—infection.
Miscellaneous industries:				
Labourer with manufacturing company	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 12	.....	Strain.
Labourer with monumental company	Humberston, Ont.	" 14	.....	Cut hand—infection.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	" 17	19	Caught by belting while revolving.
Employee in oil company	Regina, Sask.	Nov. 7	.....	Blown up by explosion on car which he was cleaning.
Tannery worker	Acton, near Guelph, Ont.	" 26	50	Caught in machinery.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	Dec. 22	39	Passing between wall and protruding shafting his clothes were caught.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—				
Building:				
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	Oct. 1	27	Fell off platform.
Carpenter	Victoria, B.C.	" 5	53	Slipped and fell off building.
Employee construction company	Three Rivers, P.Q.	" 6	24	Fell from building.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	65	Slipped and fell off roof.
Building labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 19	.....	Roof he was working on collapsed.
Employee on excavation	Oshawa, Ont.	" 20	60	Buried when wall collapsed.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 24	45	Fell when ladder slipped.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	Nov. 2	20	Fell while helping to erect fire escapes.
Tin roofer	Quebec City, P.Q.	" 3	.....	Fell from defective scaffolding.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	" 3	20	Fell from roof.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	.....	Collapse of masonry.
Labourer	Cartierville, P.Q.	" 20	28	Struck on head by implement while levering stone.
Labourer with contractor (2)	St. Michel des Saints, P.Q.	" 23	.....	Drowned while crossing ice.
Employee with contractor	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	" 26	.....	Fell through hole in floor.
Labourer	Melbourne, Ont.	Dec. 9	45	While moving house chain broke—crushed.
Contractor	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	46	Explosion in heating system in new house.
Carpenter with contractor	Toronto, Ont.	" 29	41	Fell off girder.
General:				
Labourer on canal construction	Thorold, Ont.	Oct. 5	.....	Fell from landing boom and drowned.
Labourer with contractors	Newcastle, Ont.	" 8	.....	Fell from sand bar.
Electric crane operator	Winnipeg, Man.	" 9	.....	Clothing caught in machinery.
Labourer on dredge	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 9	24	Struck by machinery.
Labourer with construction company	Chippawa, Ont.	" 14	24	Struck by mixer.
Labourer with construction company	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 16	.....	Drowned.
Machinist with engineering company	Toronto, Ont.	" 21	73	Fell on head.
Labourer	Seymour Creek, B.C.	" 21	42	Struck by falling pipe.
Bridgeman	Croydon, B.C.	" 22	55	Struck by material from bridge.
Labourer	.....	" 27	32	Crushed by rock.
Teamster with contractor	Schumacher, Ont.	Nov. 3	.....	Fell off car on head.
Labourer with contractor	Prescott, Ont.	" 5	42	Skull fractured by mixer.
Labourer on highway	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.	" 5	30	Crushed by material which slipped while unloading.
Labourer with contractor	Fort William, Ont.	" 6	51	Struck on head by rail.
Labourer with contractor	Niagara, Ont.	" 6	.....	Drowned.
Labourer on Provincial highway	Near Prescott, Ont.	" 6	34	Crushed by bucket of cement.
Helper on crane	Montreal, P.Q.	" 13	35	Struck by falling running board.
Hopper operator	Union Point, Man.	" 17	37	Struck by steam shovel.
Labourer on construction	Near Calgary, Alta.	" 19	18	Crushed by gravel truck.
Labourer with construction company	Humberston, Ont.	" 20	.....	Crushed by car.
Labourer on bridge	St. John, N.B.	" 25	27	Struck by boom of crane.
Labourer with construction company	Chelsea, P.Q.	" 25	25	Leg of derrick snapped and bucket fell.
Carpenter with contractor	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 2	.....	Struck by train.
Brakeman with construction company	Humberston, Ont.	" 11	45	Fell under car.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Carman helper	Ogden, Alta.	Oct. –	36	Infection from injured hand.
Section foreman	Czar, Alta.	.....	.....	Gassed by gasoline tank.
Conductor	Kingston, Ont.	Oct. 5	.....	Fell off car.
Brakeman	Greenshields, Alta.	" 5	29	Thrown under engine when crossing plank tipped.
Labourer	Albion, B.C.	" 5	35	Struck by engine.
Sectionman	Foxwarren, Man.	" 9	27	Motor car derailed.
Labourer	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 11	.....	Struck by engine.
Labourer	Sprague, Man.	" 12	55	Fell from tender and crushed.
Sectionman	Scarboro Jct.	" 12	38	Run over by engine.
Track watchman	Near Yale, B.C.	" 12	24	Struck by train.
Supt. of transportation	Vancouver, B.C.	" 16	39	Fell under switching train.
Switchman	Biggar, Sask.	" 16	35	Caught between couplers.
Conductor	Kingston Jct.	" 25	63	Fell from top of standing car.
Sectionman	Bashaw, Alta.	" 26	29	Run over by cars.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION—*Con.*				
Steam railways:—Con.				
Blacksmith	Allco, B.C.	" 30	38	Crushed while moving locomotive.
Patrolman	Falls Creek, B.C.	Nov. 1	.....	Apparently run over.
Shoveller	St. Jean, Man.	" 5	.....	Crushed while clearing gravel car.
Freight handler	Schumacher, Ont.	" 6	22	Struck by unloading chain which broke.
Carman	Kamloops, B.C.	" 9	51	Run over by switching train.
Carman	Montreal, P.Q.	" 13	45	Struck by iron bar.
Locomotive foreman	Moyie Lake, B.C.	" 20	35	Drowned when engine struck rock slide and fell into lake.
Yardman	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 27	29	Fell between cars.
Groundman	Upsala, Ont.	Dec. 3	.....	Struck by engine.
Sectionman	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	41	Struck by train.
Brakeman	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 11	.....	Slipped beneath train.
Section foreman	Near Ritchie, B.C.	" 12	40	Hand car struck by train.
Conductor	Lafleche, Sask.	" 14	43	Crushed between cars.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 15	69	Caught in moving engine and dragged.
Engineer	M. 27 Kowkash Sd., Ont.	" 21	52	Scalded when driving rod punctured boiler.
Yardman with railway company	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	28	Fell under car.
Street and electric railways:				
Foreman at car barns	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 16	62	Struck by car.
Electric ry. lineman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 30	.....	Fell to pavement.
Water transportation:				
Sailor	Cornwall, Ont.	Oct. 5	22	Drowned.
Labourer	Sheet Harbor, N.S.	" 8	.....	Fell off wharf while piling pulpwood.
Captain of schooner	Off St. Joseph de Levis, P.Q.	" 12	40	Knocked overboard by boom and drowned.
Deckhand	.....	" 12	24	Killed during dredging operations.
Mechanics at shipping pier (2)	Sydney, N.S.	" 13	21 22	Crushed beneath load of ore.
Sailor	Montreal, P.Q.	" 13	45	Fell into hold
Slipman	Kootenay Landing, B.C.	" 14	22	while unloading barge and drowned.
Longshoremen	Puget Sound, B.C.	" 17	65 22 23 45 40 40 43	Drowned when tug caught by tide was thrown against salvage boat and sank.
Seaman	Toronto, Ont.	" 24	.....	Caught in chain of steam swivel.
Longshoreman	Montreal, P.Q.	Nov. 3	60	While loading cargo sling fell.
Deckhand	Near Cornwall, Ont.	" 6	.....	Fell off landing line—drowned.
Stevedore	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 6	51	Struck by steel rail when unloading cargo.
Sailor	Quebec	" 9	58	Fell down hold of ship.
Ferryman	Lotbinière, P.Q.	" 14	50	Drowned—boat foundered in storm.
Longshoreman	Montreal, P.Q.	" 21	60	Injured while loading ship.
Deckhand	Windsor, Ont.	" 28	.....	Crushed.
Pilot	Near Quebec, P.Q.	Dec. 5	.....	Disappeared when freighter grounded.
Seaman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 18	24	Fell down hatchway of steamer.
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	.....	Fell into ship's hold.
Storage and Local transportation:				
Truck driver	Granby, P.Q.	Oct. 12	37	Caught beneath truck.
Teamster	Edmonton, Alta.	" 19	.....	Automobile struck wagon.
Chauffeur	Parc Maufils, P.Q.	Nov. 11	.....	Motorcycle collided with automobile.
Taxi cab driver	Montreal, P.Q.	" 17	34	Slipped from ladder leading from dock to ship's deck into open hold.
Employee of trucking company	Buckingham, P.Q.	Dec. 28	37	Fell under wheels of truck.
Telegraph and telephones:				
Lineman, telegraphs	Merritton, Ont.	Oct. 24	32	Struck by truck while on gasoline car inspecting lines.
Electrician with telephone company	Port Perry, Ont.	Nov. 11	20	Electrocuted when telephone cable touched high tension wire.
Telephone lineman	Simcoe, Ont.	" 13	30	Electrocuted when wire touched power cable.
Public utilities:				
Power line repair men (2)	Pine River, Ont.	Oct. 2	.....	Electrocuted when power accidentally turned on.
Employee of hydro commission	Sainte Adèle, Que.	" 2	21	Struck by live wire while winding armature.
Driver with Govt. Dept.	Pushlinch, Ont.	" 6	.....	Truck struck by train.
Air pilot	Camp Borden, Ont.	" 22	.....	Lost control of aeroplane which crashed.
Painter's helper	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 1	32	Electrocuted when kalsomining round live wire.
Mason's helper with Govt. Dept.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 4	65	Fell into river.
Foreman with power commission	Port Dover, Ont.	" 13	30	Electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1925—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION—*Con.*				
Public utilities:—Con.				
Labourer with Park Commission	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 26	32	Explosion.
Gasman with Dominion Govt. Dept.	Prescott, Ont.	Dec. 9	40	Drowned.
Fireman with electrical company	Peterboro, Ont.	" 11	.....	Cut thumb-infection.
Mechanic with Electric System	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	38	Burned.
SERVICE—				
Municipal:				
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 1	32	Sewer trench caved in.
Carpenter with school board	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	65	Fell off building.
Foreman	Edmonton, Alta.	" 13	68	Wagon struck by motor car.
Foreman	Victoria, B.C.	" 24	34	Crushed when fire truck overturned.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Nov. 12	35	Fell through floor.
Labourer with municipality	London, Ont.	" 23	23	Sewer trench caved in.
Hospital nurse	Vancouver, B.C.	Dec. 4	21	Assaulted by crazed patient.
Engineer with municipality	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 27	54	Cut hand—infection.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	" 28	28	Crushed by gravel while loading.
Domestic:				
Maid	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 3	27	Asphyxiated by furnace gas.
Maid	Winnipeg, Man.	" 25	19	Trapped in burning house.
TRADE—				
Milk deliveryman	Montreal, P.Q.	Oct. 3	24	Fell from wagon when horse bolted.
Machine agent	Moncton, N.B.	" 5	30	While standing on step of locomotive head struck by passing car.
Driver of truck	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 6	.....	Truck collided with automobile.
Manager of store	Cobalt, Ont.	Nov. 2	24	Skull fractured by fall.
Driver of delivery wagon	Montreal, P.Q.	" 16	66	Wagon struck by motor truck.
Employee deptl. store	Montreal, P.Q.	" 20	18	Fell down elevator shaft.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Driver	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Oct. 13	.....	Horse ran away while unloading wagon.
Labourer	Halifax, N.S.	Nov. 2	.....	Jammed between elevator shaft and doorway.
Elevator man	Montmorency, Que.	" 2	over 21	Fell down a shaft.
Labourer	Westmoreland Co., N.B.	" 10	39	Fell into water.
Labourer	Calgary, Alta.	" 16	17	Fell under truck.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	" 21	28	Struck by falling boom.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	" 23	38	Roof collapsed.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	" 27	57	Fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer	Montreal, P.Q.	Dec. 15	48	Fell from wharf to ice below.

Supplementary List of Fatal Accidents occuring earlier in 1925

Labourer with railway	St. Catharines, Ont.	April 5	48	Struck by plank.
Elevator man	Montreal, P.Q.	" 6	57	Fell down shaft.
Watchman	Saddle Rock, B.C.	May 6	50	Velocipede struck by train.
Lineman	Charlotte County, N.B.	" 27	25	Electrocuted.
Foreman with Steel Co.	Swansea, Ont.	June 5	37	Hernia.
Boom man	Stillwater, B.C.	" 7	21	Drowned while feeding shingle bolts to loader.
Logger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 11	35	Struck by log that broke in two.
Loader	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 7	25	Electrocuted.
Watchman	Stewart, B.C.	" 23	29	Drawn into machinery on steamer.
Labourer	Kimberley, B.C.	" 27	.....	Explosion caused by function of fuse cap in.
Woodsman	Sudbury, N.B.	" 29	47	Struck by bolt of wood.
Firefighter	Bevan, B.C.	July 12	45 or 50	Drowned while fighting forest fire.
Deckhand	Kaslo, B.C.	" 13	18	Bursting of steam pipe on steamer.
Road worker	Durham, Ont.	" 25	19	Projected material from blasting.
Miner	Edmonton, Alta.	Aug. 13	44	Struck by falling debris.
Labourer	Gloucester Co., N.B.	Sept. 1	21	Struck by deal from edger.
Logger	Maurelle Island, B.C.	" 9	30	Crushed by rolling log.
Firefighter	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.	" 10	50	Struck by falling tree while fighting fire.
Miner	Queen's County, N.B.	" 10	.....	Fall of rock.
Coal miner	Wahesiah Mine, Nanaimo, B.C.	" 10	.....	Fall of rock.
Log loader	Port Moody, B.C.	" 12	44	Crushed by rolling log.
Labourer	Chatham, Ont.	" 13	22	Fatally burned when copper jacketed kettle exploded and scalded with catsup.
Conductor	Ashcroft, B.C.	" 13	42	Run over by cars.
Labourer with Ry. Co.	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 14	31	Fell off car.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 15	32	Struck in back by runaway auto.
Bucker	Oxford Bay, B.C.	" 19	33	Struck by log, while loading.
Asst. tractor engineer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 25	52	Run over by tractor which backed.
Grain buyer	Oakville, Man.	" 25	.....	Caught in machinery of grain elevator.
Logger	Langworth, B.C.	" 25	39	Caught by falling tree after felling same.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Limit of Compensation for Dismissal from Employment

A sales manager employed by a motor company at a salary of $250 a month was dismissed by the company after a week of employment. He brought action against the company, claiming damages in addition to the wages actually due. This claim was allowed by a magistrate, who awarded the plaintiff an additional four weeks' wages under the Masters and Servants Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, chapter 180, section 5 (2) which reads:

"In the event of the justice determining that the servant or labourer has been improperly dismissed from the service of the master or employer he may in addition to directing the payment to him of any wages found to be due (not exceeding two months wages as aforesaid) direct such master or employer to pay such servant or labourer such further amount as to him may seem reasonable, but not exceeding in any event four weeks' wages."

The company appealed against the magistrate's decision and the District Court at Edmonton set it aside, dismissing the plaintiff's claim with the costs of the appeal. The court found that the employee had made no effort to obtain any employment for the remainder of the month after his dismissal; that for ten years prior to the trial he had never been out of employment, and had no trouble in obtaining equally remunerative employment at the end of the month. The plaintiff was therefore held to be out of court on the ground that he was bound so to conduct himself as to minimize the damages, and that he would have had no trouble in obtaining other employment on his dismissal if he had made any effort to get it.

Interpreting the section 5 (2), quoted above, the court held that the meaning of the words "such further amount as to him may seem reasonable, but not exceeding in any event four weeks' wages," especially when so strongly in contrast with the words in the preceding subsection "may direct the payment to him of any *wages* found to be due," was that such amount should be such as would reasonably compensate the servant for any damages he might suffer for the wrong done him.

—(*Alberta–McLean versus Alberta Canadian Motors Limited*).

Examination of an Employee for Discovery

The Supreme Court of Alberta, in a recent action for malicious prosecution resulting from a charge of theft, gave an interpretation of rule of court number 234 which regulates the calling of an employee as a witness in an examination for discovery. The plaintiff had been employed as a bartender by the defendant, and sought to examine a fellow bartender employed by the defendant at the same hotel. The rule in question provides as follows:—"A judge may order any party to an action, or any person who is or has been employed by any party to an action and who appears to have some knowledge touching the questions in issue acquired by virtue of such employment, whether such party or person be within or without the jurisdiction, to be orally examined before the trial touching the matter in question by any person adverse in interest."

The court ruled that the foregoing rule is not applicable unless the employee whom it is proposed to call has been directly connected with the transaction in question.

—(*Alberta–Weiss versus Schiescel*).

Employer is Bound to Provide Safe Conditions of Work

The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of a workman who was fatally injured in the course of his employment in a gravel pit at Eardley, Quebec, on January 27, brought in a verdict of negligence on the part of those in charge of the pit. The workman was buried under a fall of gravel caused by the collapse of an overhanging ledge beneath which he was shovelling gravel into a cart. The jury found that the ledge, which had been loosened by a charge of dynamite the evening before, should have been pulled down, although the sub-foreman in charge of the operations testified that all workers had been warned to keep away from the ledge. He stated that the dynamite had done nothing but loosen the overhanging material; and as he had no more dynamite he was obliged to leave it in that condition. On the following morning he set the men to work cleaning up loose gravel in the bottom of the pit, instructing them to keep clear of the overhang. He stated that he had warned the deceased workman twice.

Railwaymen's Hours of Service in United States

The United States Supreme Court, in a recent judgment, set aside the decision of lower courts which had imposed a fine of $600 on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. The railroad had been found guilty of working two yardmasters twelve hours each in its Chicago yards.

The duties of these workers include telephoning to a tower man when trains cross the company's tracks. The lower courts held that the railway violated the federal Hours of Service Act, which provides that any employee engaged in the movement of trains shall not be employed more than nine hours in any 24-hour period. The Supreme Court ruled that the yardmasters' duties did not fall within the meaning of the act in regard to "exacting" labour, the act being intended to promote safety in operating trains by preventing excessive mental and physical strain which usually results from remaining too long at an exacting task.

Decision Affecting Hours of Labour of Seamen

The United States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, enforced section 2 of the Seamen's Act, which provides that a ship's sailors (the men on deck) must be divided into at least two watches, and firemen, oilers and water tenders into at least three watches, these to be on duty successively. The decision reverses two lower federal courts which ruled that a seaman was guilty of desertion if he left a vessel that did not observe the law. Prior to the passage of the law shipowners operated their vessels at night with one or two seamen and an officer on deck. Shipowners would risk dangers at night, because they are protected by insurance and limited liability, thus enabling the crew to be worked in the day time. Recognizing that this system menaced life and property, Congress provided that a portion of the crew must be on deck at all times, ready to obey orders. To enforce the law, Congress further provided that a violation would nullify the shipping contract between the vessel and workers.

Fair Wages Law Invalid in Oklahoma

The United States Supreme Court has set aside an Oklahoma law providing that contractors on State work shall pay the rate of wages that prevails in the locality where the work is performed.

The Supreme Court held that the current wage provision presented a double uncertainty "fatal to its validity as a criminal statute." The court said that the law, in attempting to prescribe wages, did not take into consideration the amount of work done, the efficiency of workmen and other considerations, and that interpretation of the words "current rate of wages" depended, in the main, upon the probable "varying expressions" of juries in different localities.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT on February 1 as reported by employers in industry (except in agriculture, fishing and hunting) showed partial recovery from the losses in employment recorded at the beginning of January. The revival, like the decline from which it was a reaction, was less extensive than on the corresponding date of 1925, but the resulting situation was decidedly more favourable this year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose payrolls included 744,860 persons, as compared with 738,115 in the preceding month. The index (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1920) stood at 90.7, while on January 1 it was 89.6. On February 1 in the years 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

The Employment Service of Canada reported practically no change in the average daily number of placements in January as compared with the previous month, but a considerable reduction was noted in the comparison with January, 1925, owing to the smaller demand for casual workers, such as snow shovellers, in the present year. At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions was 8.1 as compared with percentages of 7.9 at the beginning of January, and 10.2 at the beginning of February, 1925. These percentages are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,547 local trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 146,999.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.50 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.63 for January; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918, and $7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 162.2 for February, as compared with 163.8 for January; 164.8 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in February was greater than in January, but less than in February last year. Eleven disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 2,433 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 22,966 working days. Corresponding figures for January were as follows: Six disputes, 357 employees, and 9,102 working days; and for February, 1925, fourteen disputes, 3,066 employees, and 27,013 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

Before this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press, word was received from Vancouver that a verdict of "guilty" was returned on March 13 by the jury in the case of four of the eleven individuals and four of the forty-two companies charged with conspiracy in connection with the marketing of fruits and vegetables in British Columbia and the prairie provinces. Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald thereupon imposed fines to the amount of $200,000 on the convicted parties. J. A. Simington, of Nash-Simington, Limited, Minneapolis; S. P. Lloyd, supervisor of credits for the Nash organization, Winnipeg; William Colquhoun and W. E. Carruthers, supervisors for Saskatchewan and for Alberta and British Columbia respectively; and the four companies, Mutual, Vancouver, Limited; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Calgary; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Regina; and Mutual Brokers, Limited, Winnipeg, were each fined $25,000.

Particulars of the case will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Old Age Pension Bill to be introduced

Reference was made in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 82) to the announcement which was made by the Government leader in the House of Commons on January 28, that it was the intention of the Govern-

ment to submit a bill to the House for the establishment of a system of old age pensions for Canada. It was added that these pensions would be based on the recommendations of a special committee of the House of Commons of 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE July, 1924, p. 580).

Notice was given by the Acting Minister of Labour (the Honourable Dr. J. H. King) on March 15 of a proposed resolution dealing with this subject in the terms following:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to bring in a measure respecting Old Age Pensions, and to provide,—

1. That the Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions hereinafter specified and regulations made under the proposed legislation.

2. That every agreement so made shall continue in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of ten years from the date upon which notice of an intention to determine the agreement is given by the Governor General to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province with which the same was made.

3. That before any agreement so made comes into operation, the Governor in Council shall approve the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province, and no change in such scheme shall be made by the province without the consent of the Governor in Council.

4. That all sums payable to any province in pursuance of any such agreement shall be payable from time to time on the certificate of the Treasury Board out of any monies belonging to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada not otherwise appropriated, and the Governor in Council may borrow from time to time such sums as may be required for the purpose of making such payment.

5. That provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

(*a*) is a British subject, or, being a widow, was such before her marriage;
(*b*) has attained the age of seventy years ;
(*c*) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
(*d*) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
(*e*) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
(*f*) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

6. That the receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

7. That the maximum pension payable shall be two hundred and forty dollars yearly, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

8. That provisions be made as to the credit to the pension authority of the annual value of a pensioner's residence, and the recovery of pension payments out of deceased pensioner's estate, and for the distribution of pension burden among provinces by proportionate reimbursement or proportionate reduction where the pensioner resided in more than one province or transfers his permanent residence to another province, and for ceasing of payments where he transfers his residence to some place out of Canada, and the revival of his rights upon again becoming a resident of Canada.

9. That no pension shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner, or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

10. That on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, the Minister of Finance shall make a full report to Parliament of the operation of the agreements made pursuant to the proposed Act, and of the monies of Canada paid to the provinces under each of the several agreements entered into pursuant thereto.

11. That the Governor in Council shall have power from time to time, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour ,and with the approval of the Treasury Board, to make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the proposed Act, with regard to the pensions herein provided for, and such regulations shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and be laid before Parliament.

Old age pension systems in various countries

A supplement is issued with the present number of the LABOUR GAZETTE containing information on old age pension laws in countries outside Canada. Many of these laws are of recent date, but some were enacted many years ago, the older laws being mostly of the voluntary type creating facilities for individual insurance, supplemented in several countries by Government subsidies. Pensions on a compulsory basis fall into two classes, those under which the individual beneficiary makes a contribution, and those which are supported entirely by the State. Non-contributary systems are in force in several States in America, and in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in several European countries.

Order in Council on workers' leisure

The text of an Order in Council defining Canada's position in regard to proposals for the utilization of workers' spare time is given on another page of this issue. The Order deals with the question of Dominion and provincial jurisdiction in reference to the Recommendation on this subject which was adopted by the International Labour Organization at its session in 1924.

In a recent article on the effects of the greater leisure now enjoyed by workers as compared with the past, Professor Paul H. Douglas, of Chicago, states that the standard working week has been shortened in the United States by nearly 20 per cent during the period of the past generation.

In 1890 the workday in industrially advanced countries was close to ten hours. Today it is close to eight hours. This reduction has implications beyond the economic field and is a social factor of the first order. Many millions of labouring men and women have won, since the year 1890, two additional hours of daily

respite from toil, two hours a day available for rest, recreation and education. The gain is actually greater than is indicated by these numbers for after an eight-hour workday the body and mind should be fresher for the advantages of leisure than after a ten-hour day.

Commenting on Professor Douglas' paper, the New York *Times* finds that there is plenty of evidence that the new leisure is not entirely frittered away. "For the younger workers it is safe to correlate the new leisure with the extraordinary increase in the extension work and night sessions of the colleges and universities. The museums, the libraries, the free public school lectures have profited."

"Save the Forest week," April 18 to 24

By a proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* on February 13, the week commencing on April 18 and ending on April 24, has been appointed as "Save the Forest Week." Loggers, sawmill operators and others interested in timber operations should see that all equipment and appliances designed to prevent the origin or spread of fires are overhauled and placed in a state of thorough repair; such persons should review with care the fire protection requirements of the legislation under which they operate; and they should see that all employees working under their direction are properly instructed as to the danger of fire.

The proclamation states that "the tremendous economic loss through forest fires continues year by year without appreciable diminution; and Canada's future prosperity is seriously menaced by these recurrent holocausts."

"The experience of all forest authorities in Canada" the proclamation proceeds," has abundantly demonstrated that the forest fire problem can be solved only with the full sympathy, assistance and active support of all the people, practically expressed by increased individual care with fire in the woods, and an insistant public demand for proper precaution against fire on the part of all workers or travellers in or adjacent to the forest."

B.C. Male Minimum Wage Act

The "Board of Adjustment" which is in charge of the administration of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, has been engaged during the past three months in conducting investigations with a view to the establishment of a standard wage rate for men in the Province. The text of this act was given in the January issue of this GAZETTE in an article outlining the labour legislation enacted at the recent session of the provincial legislature. The Board of Adjustment is the same Board as was appointed under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, establishing a legal 8-hour working day. It consists of three members, the Deputy Minister of Labour being chairman, and the other two members representing the employers and employees respectively. The act applies to adult male employees in practically all industries in the Province with the exception of certain seasonal occupations and domestic employment. It is stated that about seventeen per cent of these employees receive less than 40 cents an hour, those with the lowest rates of pay including many Chinese workmen. The lumber industry and retail business and offices are mentioned as the occupations most likely to be affected by the new law. The suggestion was made to the Board that the standard minimum wage rate should be 40 cents an hour, but labour organizations contend that 50 cents would be the lowest amount that would fulfil the purpose of the act, which is to secure that employees shall receive at least a living wage. To allay the apprehensions of labour that a minimum rate would tend to become a maximum rate for the classes to which it applies, it may be mentioned that Minimum Wage Boards in several provinces have frequently denied that such a result has followed from women's minimum wages. In every class of female labour the average wage is higher than the scale fixed by the various orders.

Physical examination of workers

Since January, 1924, the men and the management of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., have been studying and discussing the value to the individual and to the company of periodic physical examinations. By invitation, representatives of the management attended meetings of the thirteen local unions to which Spanish River employees belong, for the purpose of presenting the benefits of such examinations. Information on the subject was also distributed by the Department of Industrial Relations maintained by the Spanish River Company. As a result of this study and by an unimous vote of the Mutual Interest Board, composed of representatives of the Company management and employees, a system of periodic physical examinations was inaugurated early in March at the company's mills in Espanola, and as soon as the system is working well there a similar arrangement will be made for examinations at the mills in Sault St. Marie and Sturgeon Falls. All expenses are being borne by the company. The examinations will therefore be free of charge

to all at present employed. None of the present employees is compelled to take the examination, but all who so desire may do so. Every person entering the service hereafter will have first to pass a physical examination to ensure that his employment will not be a danger to himself, a menace to his mates, or a danger to Company property. Approximately 10,000 working days are lost annually by the employees of this company through sickness. This is more than three times the amount lost through accidents. It is the hope of the Spanish River management that by the adoption of these examinations the lost time will be materially reduced, to the benefit of the men, their families and the Company.

Principles of factory inspection

The chief inspector of Factories of Nova Scotia, in his annual report reviewed on another page, states the purpose of safety inspection as now conducted in Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces. This purpose is "by education, persuasion and helpfulness to elevate the standard of working conditions, to make people realize their responsibilities, to give service, and to enlist the co-operation of all interested in the safety and welfare of our industrial workers."

Factory inspection has now passed the "prosecution" stage, and the efficiency of a factories department is no longer measured by the number of persons brought into court in the course of a year. The small number of prosecutions at the present time for violation of the factory laws throughout Canada is evidence that officials and employers have now reached the stage of mutual understanding. For example, the last annual report of the Chief Factory Inspector of Ontario, who has a staff of twenty sub-inspectors, shows that informations were laid against only four employers in the course of the year. Some examples of the working of the policy of co-operation and friendly advice are given in the report of the Chief Inspector for Nova Scotia. During the past year he assisted in promoting local safety organizations "beyond the scope of any legislative enactment on the subject," and the establishment of several plant committees and safety groups was the direct result of the inspector's activity in this direction. The report concludes with the following paragraph which sums up the results of recent factory legislation:—

"There is evidence in the factories that factory inspection is serving a useful purpose in this province. If the older employees in the factories will look back to about eighteen years ago, when the factory laws were put into operation, and compare conditions then with those of the present time, they cannot fail to note many improvements beyond their fondest hopes at that time. The old order of dangerous conditions and unsanitary workrooms has gradually disappeared, and there has been established, slowly perhaps, but permanently, the general principle of safeguarding and a higher standard of factory hygiene, which will continue to develop and expand because what has been accomplished will increase the desire for something better."

Protection of electrical linemen

Among the legislative amendments recently proposed by The Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 122), was a suggestion that regulations should be made by the Ontario Government for the protection of electrical linemen similar to those in force in Alberta. The Alberta regulations referred to were made by the Workmen's Compensation Board under the authority of the Electrical Protection Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1919, chapter 27). The act provides that "the Board shall with regard to the generation, transmission, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy in any place or class of places, from time to time, make and enforce such regulations as appear to it to be reasonable and practicable, or necessary to provide safety and protection for the workers engaged therein."

The regulations now in force in Alberta became effective on October 15, 1920, after joint conferences had been held between representatives of employers and workmen of public and privately owned electric light and power plants. It was found that considerable alterations in electrical plants were necessary to secure conformity with the new requirements. During the first year the work of the inspector was largely of an educational character, but much reconstruction work was carried out, and a desire for co-operation with the Board on the part of the majority of the plant owners, both municipal and private as the work proceeded.

The regulations contain full specifications as to the proper installation of overhead lines, jointly-used pole lines carrying supply circuits, underground lines, supply stations, miscellaneous installations, methods of grounding and safety devices, and conclude with a series of general safety rules for workmen.

Problems of adolescent education

Dr. J. H. Putman, senior inspector of Ottawa Public Schools, in his annual report for 1925, calls attention to difficulties that are experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Ontario Adolescent School Attendance Act. The Canadian Council of Child Welfare, as stated in a note in the January issue (page 4), have protested against recent attempts in Toronto and elsewhere to render this act inoperative, declaring that its defeat would have a serious effect on the welfare movement throughout Canada. Dr. Putman disclaims any intention of discrediting the act and suggests that the difficulties that have arisen in its administration are due to weaknesses in the existing system of secondary education "that would have been revealed in no other way." He commends the intention of the act, which is to assert the right of the State to some reasonable supervision over adolescents. However, the present provision for secondary education is, he states, inadequate for the instruction of the large number of new adolescent students, and the courses are too narrow for young people of the more advanced age. Moreover, the act "never can work smoothly until some provision is made to allow complete exemption from the provisions in those cases where the economic needs of the family have a natural precedence over the further school training of the adolescent, and also in those cases where, because of low mental power, the best possible education for the adolescent is the discipline and training of some form of industry under adequate supervision.

Dr. Putman believes that the necessary state supervision of adolescents may be carried out as effectively in connection with industrial pursuits as in school classes, whether part-time or whole-time. "The discipline and positive instruction of the class-room is only one of many methods or forms of education, and no man can prove that in every case the class-room is superior to the workshop or the potato-patch, the kitchen or the laundry. Class-rooms for the education of every kind of human being are extremely modern inventions. In another century they may be largely superseded by something better."

Quebec Commission on Sunday Work

A commission to study the problem of Sunday labour in the Province of Quebec was appointed under an order in Council signed by the Lieutenant Governor on March 3. The commissioners are as follows:—Judge Aimé Marchand, chief magistrate of the Province; Reverend A. Vachon, Quebec, Reverend A. G. Wilen, Kenogami, and François Faure, Shawinigan Falls. (The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a note on the situation arising out of the non-observance of the Sunday rest in the pulp and paper industry in Quebec, stating that the Government had announced that the law was to be strictly enforced).

The Order in Council sets forth that the Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 153) forbids Sunday work except under certain special circumstances, but that notwithstanding this law a number of manufacturers in the province, principally those in the pulp and paper industry, have made their employees work on Sunday, despite repeated notices given to them, claiming that certain work done on Sundays is urgent and necessary, and therefore comes under the exemptions mentioned in the Lord's Day Act.

The commission will commence its investigations at once, and will report the results to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. It may be noted that the Lord's Day Act of the Dominion provides in section 17 that "no action or prosecution for a violation of this Act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney General for the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, nor after the expiration of sixty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offence."

Rest pauses in routine work

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain have issued a report on recent investigations conducted by them into repetitive work with special reference to rest pauses.

The investigations related to handkerchief folding and hand ironing, carried on in the same room but by different sets of workers; and to the stamping out of cigarette tin lids from strips of tin sheet. In each case the output was recorded, at short intervals, both before and after a definite rest pause of 10 minutes had been introduced in the middle of a long spell of continuous work. The general result of the investigation was to show an increase in the net rate of working, varying from 1.5 to 8.0 per cent. The increase was shown in the period preceding as well as in that following the rest. In the hankerchief folding and ironing there was an increase not only in the rate of working but in the total output, amounting to 2.3 per cent in the case of handkerchief folding and to 1.6 per cent in handkerchief ironing. In the stamping process there was an increase of 0.7 per cent in the morning spell, but a decrease of 2.4 per cent in the afternoon spell.

In a prefatory note, the Board reviews generally the evidence now available on the subject of rest pauses. This evidence, they observe "strongly suggests that the experimental introduction of rest pauses, at least for processes involving light repetitive work, will have a successful issue. . . . There is no reasonable doubt that, in a working spell of 4 to 4½ hours, the beneficial effects of a short rest pause emerge through the many other factors present in industrial work, and cause a genuine increase in output as well as greater comfort and satisfaction for the workers." They add that employers who have adopted the practice, which is far commoner in the United States than in this country, have seldom discontinued it after trial; and they conclude from this that it has proved almost universally successful.

Naturalization of aliens in Canada

The Annual Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1925, contains a chapter dealing with the administration of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. The total number of persons naturalized under these Acts during the year ended March 31, 1925, was 13,288. This includes the wives of the persons to whom certificates were issued, also the minor children whose names are shown on the certificates. Five certificates were revoked and cancelled by the Governor in Council during the year. The following are the countries of origin, and the number of persons from each, to whom naturalization certificates were granted: Albania, 12; Austria, 1,647; Belgium, 289; Bulgaria, 104; China, 128; Cuba, 1; Czecho-Slovakia, 188; Danzig (citizens of), 2; Denmark, 158; Finland, 250; Esthonia, 2; France, 140; Germany, 592; Greece, 426; Holland, 143; Hungary, 194; Iceland, 10; Italy, 2,037; Japan, 15; Luxemburg, 1; Montenegro, 1; Norway, 286; Persia, 4; Poland, 1,498; Roumania, 936; Russia, 1,559; Serb-Croat-Slovens State, 172; Spain, 5; Sweden, 448; Switzerland, 70; Turkey, 15; Turkey (Armenia) 54; Turkey (Greece), 4; Turkey (Syria), 117; United States (citizens of), 1,745; Unknown, 5; Doubtful, 2; Total, 13,288.

Ontario training farm for boy immigrants

The Honourable G. H. Ferguson, premier of Ontario, announced in the Legislature in February that the Provincial Government had bought "Vimy Ridge Farm" for the training of boys to be brought from Great Britain to the Province. Vimy Ridge Farm is situated three miles from Guelph in a fine agricultural district. After the war it was chosen as a vocational training farm for wounded soldiers, and later it was used as a retreat for girls from the Toronto Industrial School. *The Guelph Mercury* commented on the purchase of the farm as follows: "It is a plan which should work out well in the interest of the Province. There has been a great scarcity of farm help for some years. These lads, who will be selected for migration on account of their suitability for the work and the promise of becoming good, useful citizens, will on their arrival undergo a course of training at Vimy Ridge in Canadian agricultural methods. They will then be capable of giving such help in farm work as should create a demand for their services by farmers all over Ontario. With further experience gained in this way, many of them will in a very few years be enabled to undertake farming on their own account, and thus help to fill the vacant spaces of the Dominion and to annually contribute new wealth to the national credit in the form of farm crops."

An account of the work carried on in Canada in connection with juvenile immigrants is given on another page of this issue.

Police pension fund in Toronto

Some account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1924, of the provision made by various municipalities throughout Canada for superannuation of their employees. Among these mention was made of the Toronto Police Fund, to which each member of the force was required to contribute seven per cent of his salary. The fund at one time was practically self sustaining, but the city came to its aid with occasional subventions and has recently been contributing $10,000 each year. The Police Fund was declared lately by local actuaries to be insolvent. A readjustment was discussed in February by the Board of Police Commissioners and a committee of the contributors, who subsequently made the following recommendations for the reorganization of the Fund:—That in future the maximum pension be $2,000; that all ranks contribute 9 per cent instead of 7 per cent to the fund; that the 5-90th salary added to the chief's pension be struck off; that the period of service be raised from 25 to 30 years before a man is eligible for pension, and that the city council be asked to increase its annual contribution to the fund.

Retiring pensions are now provided for policemen in Montreal and Westmount, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C., Toronto, Ont., London, Ont., and Hamilton, Ont.

Municipal pensions in Montreal

The Montreal City Council is now considering the question of establishing a general pension fund for the benefit of civic employees. The City has already a special pension fund on a non-contributory basis, for certain classes of employees, about $100,000 being paid out annually from this fund. The City Council having passed a by-law in 1917 providing that employees compelled through incapacity or illness to resign from the service after ten years' of employment should receive a pension amounting to one-fifth of their salary; after 20 years, one-third and after 35 years, one-half their salary, but the amount of the pension must in no case exceed $3,000 in a year. No provision has been made as yet for employees in the lower grades of the service, but an actuary is now engaged, it is stated, in classifying the employees, and will shortly present a report to the Council with a view to the establishment of a general pension plan.

Pensions for Street railway employees at Montreal

Unaminous approval was given by fifteen hundred employees of the Montreal Tramways Company on February 27 to a pension plan offered by the Company and approved by the City Council. The plan was to take effect as soon as some minor details were further considered. In the negotiations with the Company the men were represented by Messrs. Gerard Gagnon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Montreal Tramway Employees, Henry Champagne, agent, and Raoul Trepanier, secretary-treasurer. The pension contract will be for a five-year period expiring on December 31, 1930. In order that the period of the existing working agreement might be made to coincide with the pension period, a further proposal was made to extend the working agreement from July 31, 1927, when it would otherwise expire, until December 31, 1930. This extension was sought by the employees themselves, to protect them against the possible risk that the pension plan might involve a lower rate of wages when the next working agreement comes under discussion. Ratification was given to this proposal also. The consent of the City Council of Montreal was necessary before a pension fund could be instituted, the city having been a party to the agreement under which the company received its charter from the Provincial Legislature. This consent was obtained early in February, when the Executive Committee of the City Council passed a resolution approving the proposal.

The provisions of the new pension plan are as follows:—Approximately $120,000 is to be set aside by the Company annually as its contribution to the pension fund; the employees to contribute $2 a month. The benefits will be as follows:—Sickness, $45 a month after the first seven days; accident necessitating more than seven days absence from work, $45 a month; disability, $45 a month. If the disability is permanent and the man can never work again he is entitled to receive during his lifetime the death benefit of $1,000; pension, $45 a month when the employee has reached the age of 65 years. An employee if able to continue his work is not however, obliged to retire at that age. All employees of the Company will be admitted under the pension scheme without medical examination.

Alberta teachers and conciliation

The Edmonton Public School Teachers' Alliance once more call attention to alleged defects in the Alberta School Ordinance Act in regard to the provision respecting the appointment of a board of conciliation in cases of disputes between school boards and teachers. The Labour Gazette for May, 1924, contained a note on the same subject. The recent action of the Alliance was suggested by a dispute at Blairmore, where the members of the local board failed to reach an understanding with their teaching staff. The section of the Act referred to was added by an amendment of 1921 as follows:—

"151a. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the minister that any disagreement or dispute between any board of trustees and their teacher or teachers has arisen or may arise, where such disagreement or dispute in the opinion of the minister relates to the proper carrying out of the contract entered into between the board of trustees and such teacher or teachers, the minister may appoint a board which shall be known as a 'Board of Conciliation' to inquire into and investigate any such disagreement or dispute, and to make such report thereon as is just and reasonable, and in the conduct of such investigation said board may take evidence under oath or upon affirmation.

"Provided, however, that no board of conciliation shall have power to intervene in connection with negotiations between any teacher and a school board with respect to any new contract or any extension or amendment or renewal of any contract already in existence.

"(2) Every such board of conciliation shall consist of three members, one representing the school trustees of the province, one representing the school teachers of the province, and the chairman of the board who shall be neither trustee nor teacher."

The Edmonton Alliance takes the position that the foregoing section is ineffective as it expressly excludes intervention by the board in connection with disputes regarding new contracts.

The Alberta Teachers' Alliance, according to its general secretary, Mr. John W. Barnett, is asking that a permanent board be appointed to which all disputes would automatically come. "At the present time the minister has the power to appoint a board only if he sees fit, and it is felt that with a permanent board appointed the disputes would get quicker consideration and at the same time be settled as any new legislation passed would have provision for enforcing the decision of the board when reached. At the present time there are no provisions for enforcing any awards, even if a board is appointed. As a safeguard against frivolous complaints taking up the time of the board the Teachers' Alliance proposes that a fee of $25 be deposited with each complaint, to be forfeited if the complaint is decided to be frivolous. That such a board would not often be called on to function is shown by the experience in Manitoba, where in two years the board has only been called into action six times."

South African "Social and Industrial Review"

The *South African Labour Gazette,* which was first issued in April, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 549), is now appearing in an enlarged form under the title of the *Social and Industrial Review.* An introductory note in the first issue of the new series states the objects of an official labour review as follows:—

"Seeing that the functions of the Department of Labour bring it into close contact with the work and life of the people whose welfare is its particular concern, a means of publishing authoritative information bearing on the industrial, economic, and social questions of the day is not only desirable—it is vital. Nothing is more easy than for a Department of State to acquire the spirit of bureaucracy and aloofness from the public whom it is constituted to serve, but in the case of a Department charged with the primary duty of promoting social welfare the existence of such a spirit would be supreme folly. A certain degree of contact can, it is true, be maintained with sections of the population by means of the staff, particularly the senior headquarters staff and the field staff of the Department; but touch on a wide scale can only be secured through the pages of this *Review. . . . The Social and Industrial Review* as the means of securing publicity and maintaining contact should command the interest and support of a public wider even than South Africa, including as it will that world-wide public which is coming to realize that no country can any longer stand alone and that the good health of one is the essential concern of all."

Wage pooling and efficiency

The Shipping Federation of Canada, at their annual meeting held at Montreal in February, issued a statement to the effect that the system under which pilots in the Montreal pilotage district pool their wages "destroys initiative and militates against efficiency." This allegation was strongly denied by C. B. Hamelin, secretary of the Pilots' Union. The pooling arrangement referred to was fully described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1924 (page 1016), in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case *Angers versus Gauthier.* This case involved the question of the right of the pilots to enter into a binding agreement to pool their wages, the Supreme Court maintaining the validity of such an agreement. The appellant in the case, a pilot who had refused to pool his wages as required by the terms of the agreement, was declared by this decision to have been unjustified in his refusal. The Federation, however, in their recent statement, still assert that the pooling system is contrary to public policy and tends to impair efficiency. "Originally," they say, "the pilots paid their earnings into their corporation, to be distributed, but the government ruled against this. Then the pilots formed a union and still persist in pooling their earnings. Furthermore, the union reserves the right to fix hours after which pilots will not be permitted to take ships out; this interferes with the discretion of the commander. There are two classes of pilots—those who handle the line ships and the "tour de role" navigators. The former do more work than the latter, but under the system in vogue they are compelled to share their earnings with less efficient men and such an agreement must destroy the initiative of the better class of navigators. If, as the shipping companies suggest, pay depended on ability, this would encourage incentive and it would be much better for all concerned."

Group system of wage payment

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company lately introduced at its factories at Pittsburgh group system of wage payment, the purpose of this system being to correct the faults associated with the individual incentive plan. The new policy is described in an article contributed by officials of the company to *Industrial Management* (New York). The fault of most incentive plans of wage payment, it is stated, is that they often stimulate individual effort on the part of the employee at the expense of co-operative team work. "Although the results obtained from

incentive systems have been remarkable, there are, at the same time, some disadvantages which occur from having a number of workers concentrating only on their own individual production. Each worker realizes that he is paid only for what he produces, and it is but natural that he should strive to increase his own output, regardless of all else." The group system is designed to meet this difficulty. Generally workers on the same class of work possess different abilities, and the greater producer is not willing to enter into an agreement with the lesser producer. Groups are therefore organized by the management, and a payment system devised whereby each man shares in the earnings of the group in proportion to the amount of time he works in the group, and in proportion to his ability. A "group" is thus formed of a number of workers doing the same class of work, who pool their entire output, and the method of distributing the earnings of the group among the workers is known as the Group System of Wage Payment.

Among the British acts of 1925 which affect labour was the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1925, which continues for a further five years the period during which a levy of a penny a ton is made on the output of each coal mine to provide a welfare fund, to be devoted to purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and conditions of living of workers in and about coal mines, and with mining education and research.

The forty-four hour working week was inaugurated on January 4 in New South Wales. A large number of unions applied to the Arbitration Court for a variation in existing awards in order to give effect to the new rule. A constitutional question has arisen as to the priority as between state legislation and federal awards. Already the Arbitration Court has decided that workers in the metal trades, who are governed by a federal award, are shut out from the benefits of the state legislation in regard to a forty-four hour week.

A Bill providing for establishment of an old age pension has been introduced in Rhode Island. Under its provisions persons 70 years of age or over who have resided in state continuously for 15 years would be eligible provided they have not been imprisoned for four months or more during 10 years immediately preceding request for pension and have not an income of $300 or more or property worth $3,000 inclusive of a homestead.

The Legislature of British Columbia at the recent session authorized the loaning of money by the province for the construction of dwellings on property purchased from the government in the University tract at Point Grey, Vancouver. This loan will, it is stated, further the sale of lots and stimulate building operations in the coming spring. The Government is to make regulations for the administration of the district, but there is no intention of creating elaborate and expensive administrative machinery. Plans will be of the simplest character, just sufficient to handle the affairs of the district efficiently. The government is to proceed immediately with the completion of Unit One of the University area and push the sale of lots. It is intended to make the subdivision attractive in its physical features.

Organized carpenters of the Vancouver City and New Westminster District met in an open mass meeting in February, approved the policy of a five-day week by a majority vote. The carpenters' unions have for some time been discussing the subject of a five-day week for the summer months, arguing that such practice would not interfere with the progress of building construction and would also tend to spread work more generally throughout the full year, removing an idle period previously experienced each winter. The question was to be taken up with the master builders.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board awarded during the month of February $493,164.58 in benefits, $412,176.28 of this being for compensation and $80,988.30 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded during January were $425,349.23 and the total for February a year ago was $381,677,88. During the month of February 11,405 compensation cheques were issued to injured workmen and widows and other dependents throughout the province, and 5,213 cheques were issued in payment of medical aid. The accidents reported during February numbered 4,642, of which 26 were fatal, as compared with 4,465 during January and 4,096 during February a year ago.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during January, 1926, was 213, as compared with 266 in the previous month, and with 210 in January, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 95 in January, 1926, as compared with 56 in the previous month; comparable figures for January, 1925, are not available.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of February was as follows:—

From the Province of Nova Scotia activities in the fishing industry were reported as fair. Owing to the fact that some of the snow in the woods had been thawed, logging camps in some cases were re-opening and activities generally were more brisk in this industry; in some cases men were being taken on. Generally speaking manufacturing was normal for the season. The iron and steel industry was fairly active, while the biscuit and confectionery manufacturers were seasonally active in anticipation of the spring trade. Although some small casual work was being carried out, the construction industry was quiet. Fair activity was reported in the coal mining industry. Trade showed an improvement, while transportation was brisk.

In New Brunswick preparations were being made for the spring fishing, but at this particular time this industry was quiet. The deep snow in the woods was interfering with logging operations, although a fair amount of activity was reported in this industry. Manufacturing was rather busy with the pulp and paper and lumbering industries noticeably so. Except for small repair jobs construction was quiet, but the prospects for the spring were good. While trade, both wholesale and retail, was quiet, freights were reported as heavy.

Farm placements in the Province of Quebec reached their minimum for the year. With the season for river driving in the logging industry approaching, preparations were being made to that end, but few men were being taken on by this industry. The reports from this province on manufacturing were very satisfactory. Both Montreal and Quebec reported improvements in boots and shoes; the metal trades were more active; in Sherbrooke cottons and silks were busy, but woollens quiet; the pulp and paper industry in and around Three Rivers was busy; the tobacco trades and printing were not very active in Montreal, though other centres reported fair winter activity. Building and construction were quiet, but spring prospects seemed good. Trade was reported as slow, but transportation was about normal. Quite a lot of casual work was assisting in relieving unemployment.

In the southern portions of the Province of Ontario orders for farm help were increasing and had attained a rather large volume. As in other provinces the prospects for spring construction work were rather promising in Ontario, although work of this nature progressing at the end of February was in rather small volume. Some improvements in manufacturing were noticeable, particularly as affecting the iron and steel industry in southwestern Ontario. The pulp and paper industry continued its steady activity. Although some placements in the logging industry were reported from the northern section of the province, the customary slackening in this line was beginning to be noticeable. Mining remained busy, but there were no demands of any consequence for additional workers; some extensions in this industry were in prospect and awaited the milder weather before realization.

Farm orders received by the Manitoba employment offices were showing very considerable increase, while applicants were sufficiently numerous to care for all of them. The construction industry was quiet in this Province. Placements of workers in lumbering camps continued, although they were not so numerous as earlier in the season. Taken all in all opportunities for steady work presenting themselves were not very numerous.

Farm orders were increasing in all districts of Saskatchewan, but applicants were equal to the demand. The call for bush workers in the Prince Albert district was declining. Construction work was rather quiet, though here again the prospects were reported as fair. There was a small demand for casual help, and though some unemployment was reported from nearly every centre, the volume was not exceptional for the season of the year.

As in Saskatchewan, the demand for farm help in the Province of Alberta was showing a considerable increase, though the supply of men was ample. With the approaching end of the winter logging operations were decreasing, and consequently placements were few. Owing to the fact that spring-like weather was in evidence somewhat earlier than usual, the prospect of an earlier start on building and construction was good. The coal mining industry was slack. Some unemployment was in evidence, but the prospects for spring work were good and it appeared that the surplus of workers should be absorbed into industry if the work projected for execution in milder weather materialized.

Both the logging and metal mining industries were quiet in British Columbia, although in the latter this statement refers more to the fact that not many additional workers were being taken on. Construction was seasonally quiet. The coal mining industry in the Nanaimo district was fairly active. Manu-

facturing industries in and around Vancouver showed some slight improvement and in other districts remained about normal. While the demand for labour received at the various offices was not large, it would appear that the volume of unemployment was somewhat less than was the case at this time of year for some years preceding.

Employers' Reports.

According to employers' reports on employment, there was partial recovery on February 1 from the losses registered at the beginning of the year, but the revival, like the decline from which it was a reaction, was less extensive than on the corresponding date last year. The situation this year was, however, decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of February, 1925. The index was slightly higher than at that time in any other year of the record except 1924, when it was practically the same.

Recovery was noted in all except the Prairie Provinces; Ontario recorded the largest increase. In the Maritime Provinces, there were further gains that exceeded those registered on February 1 of last year. Logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction afforded greatly increased employment, but coal mining and highway construction were slacker. In Quebec, manufactures showed considerable gains and logging, construction, mining, services and wholesale trade also reflected improvement. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation afforded less employment. In Ontario, manufacturing and logging reported heightened activity, while continued decreases were indicated in construction, trade, and transportation. In the Prairie Provinces, there were further large losses in transportation and construction; trade, manufacturing and coal mining also reported reductions. In British Columbia, manufacturing, logging and shipping registered the greatest improvement, while construction showed a falling off.

Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver registered increases in employment; in Ottawa there was a decline, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Winnipeg very little general change was shown. In Montreal, there was substantial recovery in manufacturing, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, manufacturing was more active, but construction and trade showed decreases. In Toronto, pronounced gains in manufacturing were almost entirely offset by losses in retail trade. In Ottawa, curtailment in construction and trade caused employment to decline. In Hamilton, manufacturing recorded considerable recovery, while construction was slacker. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, the resumption of operations in automobile factories temporarily closed down caused pronounced improvement in employment. In Winnipeg, gains in the printing and some other industries were offset by reductions in construction. In Vancouver, lumber and iron and steel works employed larger payrolls and shipping was also more active.

Within the manufacturing division the greatest increases were in iron and steel. The textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and vegetable food groups also showed considerable improvement. Seasonal declines, however, continued to be shown in fish, meat and dairy product establishments and in building material works. Logging camps registered decidedly heightened activity. Mining, transportation, construction and retail trade, on the other hand, released a large number of workers, the losses being chiefly of a seasonal character.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1926.

Trade Union Reports

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The trade union situation at the end of January, as indicated by returns from 1,547 local trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 146,999 persons was slightly less favourable than in the previous month, 8.1 per cent of the members being unemployed on January 31st as compared with 7.9 per cent in December. Improvement was, however, recorded over January of last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 10.2. In comparison with December the most substantial reduction was reported in Nova Scotia owing to lessened activity in the coal mines. Considerable short time continued to be registered in the mining areas. Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions were less fully engaged although the contractions were much smaller than those in Nova Scotia. Employment in Quebec increased to some extent, due principally to better conditions in the garment trades, and in New Brunswick and Alberta there were nominal gains. The British Columbia situation remained unchanged. Returns from 409

unions in the manufacturing division with 40,932 members showed an unemployment percentage of 7.9 at the end of January, as compared with percentages of 13.9 in December and 14.3 at the close of January, 1925. Garment leather and textile workers, metal polishers and cigarmakers were better employed than in December, and more work was also afforded hat and cap makers, iron, steel and wood workers. Paper makers and glass workers however, were slacker. Employment was at a considerably lower level in the coal mines of Nova Scotia than in December, but in Alberta practically no change occurred, and British Columbia miners again registered no idleness. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported a large percentage of their members unemployed. The percentage out of work in the building and construction group as indicated by 168 unions having a combined membership of 12,963 persons was 26.6 as compared with 21.0 per cent in December, and 27.5 per cent in January, 1925. All tradesmen in the group with the exception of electrical workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers were slacker than in December. In comparison with Janu-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

	1926		1925			1924
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate..... $	159,717,520	155,451,873	253,317,215	132,594,340	134,374,777	186,408,541
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	70,908,980	69,736,042	76,918,288	61,429,913	58,375,502	60,946,487
Exports, Canadian produce..... $	87,512,147	84,718,819	175,555,228	70,126,125	75,347,012	124,429,462
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	10,060,607	11,670,986	9,456,132	8,233,562	8,882,560
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... $	.....	2,368,210,435	3,120,644,757	1,915,041,809	2,230,036,277	2,824,661,224
Bank clearings..... $	.....	1,331,400,000	1,898,373,589	1,109,627,000	1,410,002,198	1,708,934,000
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	160,600,699	173,891,566	157,932,369	155,303,093	165,672,143
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,316,288,258	1,318,875,483	1,260,879,805	1,249,622,592	1,237,611,267
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	869,591,897	903,259,725	908,362,432	910,697,141	938,711,730
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	134·2	127·4	122·6	105·8	102·3	99·9
Preferred stocks.....	100·3	99·2	98·5	97·5	96·0	94·7
Bonds.....	106·6	106·3	106·3	105·2	105·2	105·0
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	162·2	163·8	163·5	164·8	165·2	160·9
§Prices, Retail, Family budget..... $	21·87	21·96	21·87	21·19	21·09	20·90
†Business failures, number.....	186	248	215	186	284	215
†Business failures, liabilities... $	2,623,771	2,674,186	3,186,295	2,590,065	4,890,523	4,806,924
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.	90·7	89·6	95·3	86·1	83·9	90·8
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*8·1	*7·9	*5·7	*10·2	*11·6	*9·7
Immigration.....	.....	2,324	4,003	2,210	2,007	2,765
Building permits..... $	7,104,343	4,608,688	7,341,752	5,781,642	5,440,770	6,259,942
‡Contracts awarded..... $	13,478,000	12,669,000	12,675,000	11,048,000	8,935,000	28,868,000
Mineral Production in—						
Pig iron..... tons	49,746	56,644	54,889	29,506	28,302	22,544
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	53,157	68,536	62,353	37,221	27,126	26,239
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,343	2,224	3,008	1,780	1,691	1,619
Coal..... tons	.....	.....	1,556,173	1,156,349	1,481,776	1,520,024
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	1,699,246	952,520	.....	618,043	776,091	505,620
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	175,644,703	181,617,436	176,315,733	274,681,607	127,310,581	214,505,407
Railway—						
**Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	222,979	218,904	253,460	215,463	204,351	199,089
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	14,757,323	18,055,921	.....	13,824,606	16,716,468	.....
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	13,732,953	14,188,504	14,286,131
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings..... $	.....	13,470,131	19,818,544	11,786,710	11,896,513	15,690,172
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses..... $	.....	11,668,272	14,991,752	10,632,009	11,312,744	11,960,870
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... $	.....	.....	.....	2,138,116,869	2,332,806,026	2,582,904,837
Newsprint..... tons	.....	139,688	156,983	115,624	121,420	112,342
Automobiles, passenger.....	.....	.....	7,498	10,779	8,301	7,200
***Index of physical volume of business.....	.....	.....	128·3	115·6	114·7	109·1
Industrial production.....	.....	.....	135·6	117·6	117·0	115·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	.....	141·9	118·7	117·7	101·2

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending February 27, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

ary last year, steam shovel and dredgemen, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters registered declines, and employment in the remaining trades increased. Transportation workers were slightly less active than in December, the gain in the shipping and stevedoring division being more than offset by the contractions in the steam and electric railway divisions. The situation in the transportation group was also slightly less favourable than in January, 1925. Retail shop clerks were not quite so active as in December. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were also not so fully engaged, but more employment was afforded theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Reports covering 779 fishermen showed that there was less activity than in either December or January, 1925. Lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment.

Employment Office Reports.

The reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1926, showed 20,258 references to positions and a total of 19,009 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 12,805, of which 9,987 were of men and 2,818 of women, while placements in casual employment were 6,204. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 20,699, of these 13,628 were for men and 7,071 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 26,442 men and 9,546 women, a total of 35,988. A slight decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month and a somewhat greater reduction when a comparison is made with the records of January of last year, the reports for December 1925 showing 21,797 vacancies offered, 32,802 applications made and 20,523 placements effected, while in January 1925, there were recorded 26,807 vacancies, 42,059 applications for work and 24,908 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January 1926 will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in certain industries

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in February and in previous months are given in the table on page 224.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that January production of coke pig iron in Canada amounted to 56,644 long tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the 54,889 tons of December and more than double the 28,302 tons reported for January of a year ago.

Basic pig iron accounted for 44,749 tons or 79 per cent of the total, foundry iron 10,538 tons and malleable iron 1,357 tons as compared with the December output of 38,320 tons of basic iron, 1,972 tons of foundry iron and 14,597 tons of malleable iron. In January, 78 per cent of the total output was made for the further use of the producers. Nova Scotia produced 43 per cent of the total output and 55 per cent of the basic iron.

Blast furnace charges consisted of 102,792 long tons of imported iron ore, 63,478 short tons of coke and 34,560 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made the materials charged to blast furnaces included 4,065 pounds of imported iron ore, 2,241 pounds of coke and 1,220 pounds of limestone.

On January 31, there were five furnaces in blast, the same number as in December. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 1,825 tons per day or about 36 per cent of the total Dominion capacity and were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 2,224 tons was 26 per cent under the 3,008 tons of December but showed little change from the average monthly production in 1925 of 2,142 tons. The January output consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content, but small quantities of ferrosilicon were also produced.

At 68,536 long tons, the January production of steel ingots and castings in Canada showed an increase of 10 per cent over the 62,353 tons of December and a similar increase over the average monthly output of 63,000 tons in 1925.

Steel ingots made for the further use of the producers accounted for 66,221 tons as compared with an output of 60,699 tons of this grade in December, an increase of 9 per cent. Steel castings at 2,315 tons rose 40 per cent over the 1,654 tons of the preceding month and consisted of 1,224 tons of basic open hearth castings, 114 tons of bessemer castings and 977 tons of electric castings.

Pig iron prices at Montreal were higher in January, both No. 1 and No. 2 foundry being quoted at $29.25 as compared with $28.75 in December. At Toronto, prices were unchanged, No. 1 foundry being quoted at $26.85 and No. 2 at $26.35. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (prices in 1913=100) was slightly higher, having risen from 147.3 in December to 147.5 in January.

Full statistics of coal production during January are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during December was 7 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 2 per cent higher than the average for December in the past five

years. The figures were 1,557,415 tons in December as against 1,663,078 tons in November and an average of 1,520,353 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

New Brunswick was the only coal-producing province of the Dominion which showed a gain in output in December over the preceding month, but Nova Scotia and Alberta showed increases over the average for the month in the five preceding years. Saskatchewan's production of coal was just equal to the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during December, numbered 29,732, of whom 22,944 worked underground and 6,788 on surface, as compared with a total of 29,321 in November of whom 22,603 worked under ground and 6,718 on surface. Production per man was 52.3 tons in December as against 56.2 tons per man in November. During December, the production per man-day was 2.5 tons, as compared with 2.6 tons in November. The tonnage lost (Table No. 5) was largely due to "lack of orders," "absenteeism," and "other causes."

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in January, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $69,736,042, as compared with $58,375,502 in January, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $84,718,819 in January, 1926, as compared with $175,555,228 in December, 1925, and $75,347,012 in January, 1925. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $997,012 in January, 1926, and $652,263 in January, 1925.

The chief imports in January, 1926, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, $16,525,037; iron and its products, $12,372,719, and non-metallic minerals and products, $9,147,206.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $31,324,178; wood, wood products and paper, $19,587,928; animals and animal products, $13,076,404. In the ten months ending January, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $469,681,687, wood, wood products and paper at $229,638,115, and animals and animal products at $168,337,101.

BUILDING PERMITS.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities in Canada during the month of January, 1926, again indicated a decrease of 37.2 per cent as compared with the preceding month. In comparison, however, with the corresponding month of 1925, the decrease was 15.3 per cent less. The total value for January, 1926, was $4,608,688; for December, 1925, $7,341,752, and for January, 1925, $5,440,770.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in February at $13,477,600 as compared with $12,669,000 in January and $11,047,600 in February, 1925. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada in February, 1926, $11,284,100 was for residential building; $15,756,000 for business building; $21,238,600 for industrial building, and $4,043,400 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads and streets and general engineering).

During the first two months of this year construction contracts to the value of $26,146,600 have been awarded. This is an increase over the same period last year of 25 per cent. By classifications, the construction contracts awarded during this period were divided as follows: Industrial, 30.4 per cent; business building, 29.9 per cent; residential, 27.1 per cent, and engineering 12.6 per cent. The apportionment by Provinces was, Quebec, 35.6 per cent; Ontario, 35.4 per cent; Prairie Provinces, 20.3 per cent; British Columbia, 8 per cent and the Maritime Provinces, 7 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February was greater than during January, 1926, but less than in February, 1925. There were in existence during the month 11 disputes, involving 2,433 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 22,966 working days, as compared with six disputes in January, involving 357 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 9,102 working days. In February, 1925, there were recorded 14 disputes, involving 3,066 workpeople, and a time loss of 27,013 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing during February, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were eight strikes and lockouts affecting 368 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food costs were somewhat lower, due mainly to substantial seasonal declines in the prices of eggs, and in spite of considerably higher prices for potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.50 at the beginning of February, as compared with

$11.63 for January; $10.93 for February, 1925; $10.75 for February, 1924; $10.53 for February, 1923; $10.61 for February, 1922; $14.08 for February, 1921; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February, 1918; and $7.75 for February, 1914. Besides the decline in prices of eggs, decreases also occurred in butter, cheese, bread, lard and evaporated apples. Potatoes were substantially higher, while less important advances occurred in beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, and in bacon. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.87 at the beginning of February, as compared with $21.96 for January; $21.19 for February, 1925; $21.18 for February, 1924; $21.17 for February, 1923; $21.07 for February, 1922; $24.85 for February, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $19.80 for February, 1918; and $14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was somewhat higher, due to advances in prices of anthracite and bituminous coal. Wood was slightly lower. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined slightly, being 162.2 for February, as compared with 163.8 for January; 164.8 for February, 1925; 156.8 for February, 1924; 153.6 for February, 1923; 153.5 for February, 1922; 191.1 for February, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 200.5 for February, 1919; and 192.0 for February, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and one was practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group, and the Animals and their Products group showed the greatest declines, that in the former due mainly to lower levels for grains, flour and milled products, potatoes and rubber; and in the latter due to declines in the prices of eggs, which more than offset somewhat higher prices for hogs and butter. The other groups which declined were: The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for cotton, wool, flax, fibre, jute and hessian; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of silver, lead, spelter and aluminum; the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in shellac and glycerine; and the Iron and its Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals group advanced slightly, due to a rise in the price of gasoline. The Wood and Wood Products group was practically unchanged.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during February was 11, as compared with six in January. The time loss for the month was less than during February, 1925, being 22,966 working days, as compared with 27,013 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
February, 1926.....	11	2,433	22,966
January, 1926.....	6	357	9,102
February, 1925.....	14	3,066	27,013

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

17003—2

Five disputes, involving 197 employees were carried over from January. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing during February terminated during the month. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts as follows: boot factory employees at Toronto; fur workers, Montreal; moulders, Owen Sound; stage hands, Vancouver; musicians, Vancouver; rubber factory employees, Montreal; boot factory employees, Montreal, and millinery workers at Toronto.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet called them off. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, cigarmakers, Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925.

Of the strikes and lockouts commencing during February, three were against a reduction in wages, while the other three were to

secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during February, all ended in favour of employees.

Information was received in the Department, too late for the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, of three strikes which commenced during January. A strike of men's clothing factory workers occurred at Montreal, January 28, involving 195 employees and resulting in a time loss of 535 working days, and was caused owing to an alleged violation of the agreement on the ground that the contractors had been sending work to non-union shops. Negotiations were carried on which resulted in work being resumed. February 1, the employees winning their demands. The two other strikes, one of stage hands, the other of musicians, at Vancouver, remained unterminated at the end of January, and are included in the table as commencing prior to February.

The following notes give particulars in re-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1926.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to February, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt)			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	56	1,344	Commenced January 13, against changes in wages and working conditions alleged to be in violation of the agreement. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	120	1,440	Commenced April 1, 1925, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.	.....	.....	Commenced December 9, 1925, against alleged violation of agreement. Information received indicates strikers secured work elsewhere and employment conditions no longer affected.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	9	216	Commenced January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
SERVICE—			
Recreational:			
Stage hands, Vancouver, B.C.	7	168	Commenced January 9, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Musicians, Vancouver, B.C.....	5	120	Commenced January 11, in sympathy with strike of stage hands. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during February, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Rubber products:			
Rubber factory employees, Guelph, Ont.	475	950	Commenced February 11, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 13; in favour of employees.
Rubber factory employees, Montreal, Que.	80	160	Commenced February 26, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	59	1,239	Commenced February 4, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Men's clothing factory employees, Montreal, Que.	1,500	16,500	Commenced February 2, to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 13; in favour of employees.
Embroidery workers, Toronto, Ont.	90	405	Commenced February 4, to secure union wages and working conditions. Settled by negotiations and work resumed February 9; in favour of employees.
Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont.	32	424	Commenced February 12, to secure a signed agreement. Unterminated.

gard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Fur Workers, Montreal, Que.—In connection with the strike of fur workers at Montreal, which commenced April 1, 1925, thirteen of the strikers who had been arrested during the fall of 1925, and were allowed out on bail until February, were each fined $10 and costs, or one month in jail. There were charged with intimidating employees of one company, in May last, who had remained at work. At the end of February, it was claimed, 120 fur workers were still on strike.

Women's Clothing Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—This dispute, which resulted in a cessation of work of 40 clothing workers on December 9, 1925, at Montreal, was due to an alleged violation of the agreement when the employer opened a non-union branch in the factory under separate management. The employer replaced the strikers to a great extent and information received during February indicated the strikers had secured work elsewhere, but the union had not called off the strike.

Stage Hands, Vancouver, B.C.—A strike of seven stage hands occurred at Vancouver on January 9, owing to the discharge of two employees. This was an alleged violation of the agreement which provided that seven stage hands were to be engaged during the theatrical season, but the manager decided to employ only five. Two weeks' notice was given the two to be discharged but when that time had expired all the stage hands ceased work. Conferences were held but no settlement was reached, although the manager claimed to have replaced the strikers by non-union workers.

Musicians, Vancouver, B.C.—On January 11, six musicians ceased work in sympathy with the strike of stage hands in the above mentioned theatre. At the end of February this strike remained unterminated.

Rubber Factory Employees, Guelph, Ont.—A strike occurred on February 11, of 475 rubber workers against a reduction in wages of ten per cent, which had been put into effect during January. Conferences were held and work was resumed February 13, at the rates in effect prior to the strike.

Rubber Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—Eighty rubber factory employees ceased work at Montreal on February 26, against a reduction in piece work rates of ten per cent with a bonus according to production. The piece rates prior to the strike were estimated to afford average earnings of about 46 cents per hour. This strike remained unsettled at the end of February.

17003—2½

Boot Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—A cessation of work occurred at Montreal on February 4, when 59 boot factory employees stopped work against a reduction in wages from two per cent to 20 per cent. This strike remained unterminated at the end of February.

Men's Clothing Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—A strike occurred at Montreal on February 2, involving some 1,500 clothing workers in a number of establishments, who went on strike to establish union conditions and to secure wage adjustments. Negotiations were carried on and work was resumed at dates varying from February 5 to 13, the demands of the strikers having been granted.

Embroidery Workers, Toronto, Ont.—This strike occurred at Toronto on February 4, and involved 90 embroidery workers in the employ of five establishments. The embroidery workers had recently joined a union and demanded increased wages and a signed agreement. When this request was refused the cessation of work occurred. Negotiations were carried on and work was resumed February 9, the workers securing a signed agreement which provided for a 44-hour week, time and one-quarter for overtime until July, and time and one-half for overtime until January. They also obtained a closed shop and a fixed scale of wages for all workers, and in many cases secured increases in wages.

Millinery Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A strike of 32 millinery workers in the employ of four establishments, occurred at Toronto on February 12, when a request for a signed agreement was refused by the employers. On February 26, one employer signed the agreement, but at the end of the month three establishments were still involved in the strike.

The Bank of Montreal recently arranged with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for insuring about 3,000 members of their staff under the group insurance plan. The Canadian Bank of Commerce put group insurance into effect for their employees in April, 1925 (Labour Gazette, August, 1925). Each employee of the Bank of Montreal who chooses to avail himself of the new arrangement is covered by a life policy ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, according to age. In the event of the insured person being totally or permanently disabled before the age of 60 years, the insured would himself receive the value of the policy. One of the inducements of the group scheme is that employees are not obliged to pass a medical examination in order to qualify.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

A NEW decision of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 has been received by the Department. This board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods.

Case No. 266. — Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

In September, 1925, a station agent was informed by the company that 45 demerit marks had been placed against his record for having allowed a car on which charges had not been cleared to proceed beyond its destination, knowing that it was to be unloaded between stations without proper authority, and for not applying the tariff charges on the additional service. The company stated that the conductor in charge of the car in question, which contained a load of hay, accepted a bribe from the consignee, and informed the agent that he intended taking the car to a point beyond the station for unloading. The agent acquiesced, and no additional charge was made. The conductor subsequently returned the bribe money to the consignees through the agent as medium. The agent did not report the movement of the car, and did not hand over the bribe money to the consignees for more than a month. The employees contended that the discipline was excessive as no dishonesty had been proved against the agent, who had, however, been guilty of an error of judgment.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

THE Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established towards the end of 1925 for the purpose of adjusting disputes arising between the management of the Railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees. The classes of employees coming under the Board are those given in the schedule of rules governing these classes which is contained in the existing agreement between the Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railway—Mr. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B.; J. F. Aichison, Toronto, Ontario; D. Turney, Toronto, Ontario; W. A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, Sask.

Representing the employees—Mr. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; M. M. Maclean, Ottawa, Ont.; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

An outline of cases 1 to 9 which were dealt with by the Board was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1925.

Supplement to case No. 6. — Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department

In this case, which concerned the claim of the employees to have sleeping car conductors on certain sleeping cars between Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., in conformity with article 14 of the agreement, the Board at the first hearing referred the case back to the parties concerned for further conferences. Failing a settlement the case was to be referred back to the Board within 30 days. At a further hearing on February 16 the Company submitted the following additional statement:—

"The assignment of sleeping car conductors, as set forth in article 14 in the present agreement, was put in the schedule for the purpose of showing the number of sleeping car conductors which would be required for each specified run in order to give each employee a reasonable amount of rest at their home terminal after the completion of their run, but the inclusion of this article in the schedule does not in any way obligate the railway company to use sleeping car conductors on any run. The use of sleeping car conductors on sleeping car runs is in the nature of a supplementary or super-service to that given by the sleeping car porters, and it is the railway's right and privilege to decide, at all times when sleeping car conductors are, or are not to be used. . . . . The present schedules were negotiated with employees of this department for the purpose of outlining the working conditions and rates of pay only, but were not intended to commit the railway company to employ a stated number of any class of employees on each

run specified in the present schedules, irrespective of changes in service, or variations taking place from time to time in conditions governing the service on any run."

The decision of the Board was that the schedule provides for both sleeping car conductor and porter on sleeping cars operated between Halifax and St. John regardless of the trains upon which such sleeping cars were operated. The Board denied the contention of the company that the purpose of the article showing the number of sleeping car conductors required for each specified run was solely in order to give such employees a reasonable amount of rest. The Board also disagreed with the contention that it is the railway's right and privilege to decide at all times when sleeping car conductors are or are not to be used so long as the present schedule is in effect. "In future when changes of this character are contemplated the railway and the employees will confer and mutually arrange as the manning of such cars prior to the change taking place. In view of the present existing conditions, the Board decides that sleeping car service between Halifax and St. John on trains Nos. 1.411, 8 and 20 may for the time being be operated with a porter in charge."

Case No. 10. — Operating Department, Central Region

In September and October, 1925, and in January, 1926, owing to lack of work on certain days, a number of freight checkers, loaders and truckers at Moreau Street Freight Shed, Montreal, were laid off in gangs for periods ranging from three to five hours, irrespective of their seniority. The employees claimed that the senior men should have been given a full day's work on such days and the junior men laid off, and the senior men affected, made claim in the regular manner for time lost.

Article 3, Rule (*k*) of the agreement provides that when a reduction in forces takes place the senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work will be retained.

The employees stated that prior to September, 1925, it had been the practice to retain the freight checkers as they were monthly rated employees, and to lay off the truckers in accordance with their seniority; the truckers being paid on an hourly rate. This practice they maintained was still feasible. They maintained further that the railway effects a reduction in staff when they lay off employees for three or five hours per day and that same is a reduction in staff within the meaning of the schedule.

The company contended that where owing to lack of work the number of freight checkers, loaders and truckers are not required for the full day, it is quite proper to lay the employees off irrespective of seniority. As a matter of fact, the first paragraph of rule (*c*) of article 6, quoted below, makes specific provision as to the basis of paying such employees who do not work a full day:

> Employees required to report for work at regular starting time and prevented by local conditions from performing a full day's service shall be paid for actual time held or worked with a minimum of three (3) hours at *pro rata* rate.

The company stated further that the matter of laying off certain senior men for a portion of a day while junior men were held for service during the entire day was taken up as a grievance, and efforts were made to alleviate the situation, as far as practicable, the railway desiring to give the employees every consideration.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 11. — Operating Department, Central Region

Mr. A. Bisson was employed as janitor at the bunkhouse, Cochrane, Ontario, at a rate of $103 per month. On September 24, 1924, Mr. Mark Rudyk, a section foreman, was injured, and owing to the fact that he was unfit to continue in his former occupation the railway on May 4, 1925 placed him in the position of janitor held by Bisson. The employees contended that as Rudyk was working as a section foreman under the "Maintenance of Way" schedule at the time he was injured, he had no seniority under the schedule for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees."

The company claimed that their action in this case was not in conflict with the schedule rates, and that "it will be generally conceded that the efforts of the railway to furnish employment (suitable to their capacity) to employees who have become physically unable to continue in service in their present positions, are in the interests of the employees as a whole." It was ascertained at the hearing that Bisson was 63 years of age.

The Board decided that Bisson should be returned to the position of bunkhouse attendant.

The Central Council of National Unions (Quebec) is considering the advisability of organizing a group insurance society, and the proposal has been referred to the Council's legal adviser.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT POLICY ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

THE last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a note outlining the policy of the Government in regard to unemployment relief, as stated by the Government leader in the House of Commons on January 28. The unemployment policy was subsequently set forth in an Order in Council (P.C. 315) approved by His Excellency the Governor General on March 2.

It should be clearly understood that requests for assistance must come to the Dominion Government through the provincial authorities.

(Text of Order in Council)

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 25th February, 1926, from the Acting Minister of Labour, submitting that representations have been received requesting financial aid from the Federal Government for the relief of distress due to unemployment, and that consideration has been given to the means which would seem best adapted to the relief of cases of distress resulting from unemployment.

The Minister observes that the question of unemployment relief is fundamentally a municipal and provincial responsibility, that Federal action must therefore supplement municipal and provincial efforts, must be designed on lines permitting close and effective co-operation with and supervision by municipal and provincial authorities and must be proportioned by the efforts of those authorities.

The Minister, having these various points in mind, recommends that the following Federal policy of basic principles on unemployment relief be approved:

1. That, where distress exists as the result of unemployment and the situation has reached a point beyond the financial resources of the municipality, and the municipality having approached the province, and the province makes proper representation to the Federal authorities, the Federal Government will contribute one-third of the disbursements made on account of unemployment relief, conditional upon the participation on an equal basis by the province concerned.

2. That, where in certain provinces there are unorganized districts without municipal government in which unemployment exists, and the provincial government finds it necessary to administer a system of unemployment relief, the Federal Government will reimburse the provincial government concerned to the extent of one-half of such disbursements for relief.

3. It is the desire of the Federal authorities that the provisions of this ordinance be interpreted to cover only disbursements for food, clothing and shelter, and, under certain conditions, medical attendance.

The Minister further recommends that the Federal Government agree to participate in the cost of work provided by municipalities to relieve unemployment on the following basis:

(*a*) Municipality to bear the normal cost, that is to say, the cost of carrying on the said work in the normal working season.

(*b*) Estimate of normal cost to be approved by Federal Government's engineers in the Department of Public Works.

(*c*) That municipal, provincial and Federal Governments bear equally and jointly the actual cost over the estimated normal cost, thereby encouraging the creation of employment where possible.

The above provisions to be in effect from January 1, 1926, up and until March 31, 1926.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Signed) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Family Allowance Compensation Funds in Belgium

At the Second Congress of Family Allowance Compensation Funds held at Brussels on 3rd November, 1925, a report was presented by the director of the Central Committee for the Study of the Question of Social Allowances which shows that at the end of August, 1925, twelve of these funds were in existence, and one—the Provincial Fund for the Centre District—was in process of formation. The number of firms affiliated to these funds was 773, with a total staff of 152,603. The total sum paid by the funds in family allowances since their establishment amounts to 28 million francs, and the monthly disbursement is estimated at about 1,550,000 francs. If the undertakings are added which distribute family allowances but are not affiliated to the funds the number of workpeople would be increased to between 300,000 and 350,000 and the total sum disbursed would exceed 60 million francs.

The amounts paid as family allowances vary from 10 to 52 francs to 30 to 200 francs a month for one to four children. The latter scale (*i.e.*, 30, 75, 135, 200 francs a month, plus 75 francs for each further child) is paid by the Family Allowance Compensation Fund of the National Textile Industry Federation, a fund which came into operation on 1st January, 1925, and which covers 15,500 workpeople and has an approximate monthly disbursement of 529,000 francs. Most of the funds pay maternity allowances varying from 100 francs for the first child with larger amounts for each subsequent child, to 250 francs for the first child, with smaller amounts for those following.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1925

THE eighteenth report of the Factories Inspector under the Nova Scotia Factories Act, lately received by the Department, covers the work of the year ending September 30, 1925. The business depression in some of the large industries curtailed activity to some extent, but at the close of the fiscal year there was evidence of increased activity, especially in the metal and lumbering industries. A large part of the report is devoted to the subject of accidents and their prevention. The number of accidents during the year was the lowest for any year since complete returns became available, and the number of fatalities was lower than in any year since factory inspection came into force.

Accidents.—The number of accidents during the year was 820, of which number six were fatal. In the preceding year period there were 1,308 accidents, including twelve fatalities. The average number of fatalities in former years was fourteen, the lowest number in any year having been 9 and the highest 26. Thus the figure of 6 for last year establishes, as the factory inspector states, a "surprising record." Included in the 6 fatal accidents is one that befell a workman who died after a long illness which was diagnosed as being caused by lead poisoning, and another that befell a night watchman in a wood-working factory, whose body was found in the ruins after the building was burned. There was also a notable record in the total number of accidents for the year. The average number of accidents per year for the eight years previous to the year just closed, covering the period that workmen's compensation has been in operation and for which it has been possible to get complete records, was 1,285, the highest and lowest number for any one year being respectively 1,703 and 989. Therefore, the total of 820 accidents for the past year is 36 per cent better than the average, and lower by about 17 per cent than the lowest in any previous year.

Accident Prevention.—The reduction in the occurrence of accidents, which is noted in the last paragraph is the best evidence in the progress of the accident prevention movement. The larger establishments are careful to provide the required safeguards, including machine guards and fences, and the difficulty is rather in connection with smaller factories, in which it is not alway easy to persuade the employer of the existence of accident hazards. The policy of the factories inspector is to enlist the sympathy of the employer and employee rather than to resort to compulsion.

The report lays stress on the importance of safety education. "Ignorance of the dangers incidental to the occupation, thoughtlessness, or inattention, disregard of rules or orders, lax discipline, and the absence of the safety spirit in those in authority are some of the real causes of most accidents. Personal caution is the most important factor in accident prevention, and because of the realization of this fact the modern safety movement, commonly known as 'Safety First,' has developed." It aims to inculcate in the workers habits of care and caution, to develop the safety spirit, to make workmen think along safety lines, and by giving them part in the organization to make them feel that they are exercising some control over things that pertain to their welfare. Education in safety is therefore the principal step in the elimination of accidents; it supplants the old belief that "accidents are bound to happen" by the modern idea that "accidents do not just happen, they are caused."

Progress was made during the past year in plant organization, a recent development in safety work, and the inspector's assistance was often sought for conferences with safety committees and groups of workmen. Special mention is made of the safety organization at the establishment of the Wentworth Quarries Limited at Windsor, N.S., which "marked an epoch in the history of industrial accident prevention in the province."

In saw-mills the accidents numbered 204, including one fatality. Most of these were in connection with machinery, the more frequent cause being the lath-machine, the trimmer saw, and the carriage stand. These three machines were responsible for 47 per cent of all the saw-mill accidents. However, a marked improvement is noted over the conditions formerly prevailing, when hardly a year passed without terrible fatalities. The remaining industries in the wood-working group, including pulp mills, were responsible for 142 accidents, with two fatalities. Other accidents were distributed by industries as follows: metal trades (except steel works) 56 accidents, one fatality; car building, 12 accidents; steel works, 180 accidents, one fatality; textile mills, 17 accidents, no fatalities; confectionery, food and bottling works, 47 accidents, one fatality (fifteen women were included among the injured in this group); cold storage, 25 accidents, etc.

Sanitation.—In regard to sanitation the inspector points out that the important problem in factory ventilation is the removal of dusts, gases, or fumes generated in the

manufacturing processes and injurious to the health of the workers. Exhaust systems for the removal of these are common in Nova Scotia factories, he says, but the proper method of removing these gases, etc., is a much more difficult matter than most people realize, and considerable energy and money have been wasted on installations which have not served the purpose intended. The nature of the dust or gas to be removed from its point of origin, the size and position of hoods and ducts, the size and speed of fans, and many other particulars connected with the installation of an exhaust system must be determined by a specialist in that line of business, if the system is to operate with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of power.

In the other departments of sanitation the inspector has difficulty in some factories in securing full co-operation between the owners and workers. A marked improvement however, is evident in comparing present and past conditions, and factory inspection has been an important factor in the change.

Child Labour.—The inspector states that the employers generally are observing the laws respecting child labour, and children under 14 years of age are not being employed. Even in remote country districts or about saw-mills a small boy will very seldom be found working. The fact is that though fourteen years is the legal age, very few persons under the age of sixteen years are employed in the factories. The provision in the Factories Act which prevents boys or girls under the age of sixteen years from working more than eight hours per day and four hours on Saturday, has practically shut out from factory employment young persons under that age. It is obvious that an establishment working nine or ten hours per day would become disorganized if any considerable number of the employees could be employed for only eight hours. Occasionally a young person is found who is working more than the permitted number of hours. The employer explains some distressing circumstance in connection with the case and shows that the school authorities have permitted the employment, and also states that if the law is enforced the young person will have to be discharged. The inspector having no discretion in the matter must enforce the law, but the employer is always given to understand that in such cases it is most unfair that the inspector should be blamed for depriving some widow or distressed home of an income which is badly needed. It took many years of persistent and determined effort the report states, to establish the satisfactory conditions regarding child labour which now prevail in the manufacturing industries of this province, and it will require constant attention in the future to see that the standard is maintained.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

THE Legislature of the Province of Quebec has before it a bill providing for a complete revision of the existing Workmen's Compensation Act in conformity with the recommendations of the special commission, whose report was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1925. The Government invited suggestions for the improvement of the bill, and a number of amendments were adopted by the Legislature. The Act as finally passed will be fully described when the work of the session is outlined in a future issue.

Application

The bill, as introduced by the Honourable A. Galipeault, minister of labour, applies the principle of compensation to apprentices, workmen and employees engaged in building, factories or workshops, stone, wood or coal yards, lumbering operations, including the flotation of timber, transportation by land or water, in loading or unloading, gas and electrical business, building repair and maintenance of public roads, railways, tramways or other public utilities, mines and quarries, or any industry in which explosives or machinery are used. It also applies to commercial establishments where the accident is caused through an elevator or machinery. It does not apply to agriculture or navigation by means of sails.

Compensation 66⅔

For permanent incapacity the person injured would be entitled, under the proposed act, to two-thirds of his yearly wages, or in case of partial incapacity to two-thirds of the sum by which his yearly wage has been reduced. Dating from the date the incapacity shows its permanent or temporary character the allowance is fixed at one-half the daily wage if the incapacity lasts more than three days.

The allowance starts from the fourth day, but counts from the first day if incapacity exceeds ten days.

Such allowance would not be less than $8 a week, unless the daily wage totals less than

this amount. The compensation in case of death is to be payable to the widow in a life rent equal to 20 per cent of the yearly wages of the deceased, with an increase of ten per cent for each child until the age of sixteen years is reached. The widow would lose this compensation in the event of remarrying, but the children would still retain their portion.

Medical Treatment

Surgical, medical, pharmaceutical and hospital costs would be provided for a period of six months, and all necessary prosthetic and orthopedic appliances, and funeral expenses up to $100. The victim of an accident would be entitled to choose his own physician, hospital and druggist, who may sue the employer, liable according to a schedule fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Contributory Negligence

If the accident is the inexcusable fault of the employee the judge may decrease the compensation, or increase it if due to the inexcusable fault of the employer.

Insurance

The new Act would require that every employer must enter into an insurance guarantee sufficient to cover the entire payment of compensation in case of accidents, or deposit with the Minister of Public Works and Labour an amount sufficient to guarantee their solvency and the payment of such compensation. Anyone failing to comply with this provision after 60 days of its coming into force would be liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or 30 days' imprisonment, to be repeated until the law is complied with.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Provision is made that no employers shall make any deduction from the salary of employees for an accident fund, even with their consent, and should this be done an employee leaving may obtain repayment of it within three months of leaving his employ.

Settlements or compromises effected without the sanction of the judge except in the case of temporary allowances are declared null *de jure*.

Lawyers are entitled to taxable costs only, and cannot exact any other fee or commission.

If the amount in dispute exceeds $200 an appeal lies to the Court of King's Bench before five judges, but only on questions of law. The judge in the court of first instance has the right to grant a weekly allowance to the person injured or his representative, before judgment or while an appeal is pending.

No action can be taken after one year from the date of the accident.

Employers outside the Act may come under it by special agreement with their employees.

The Act is scheduled to come into force on January 1, 1927.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION IN 1924-25

THE Juvenile Immigration branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization has published an account of its activities during the fiscal year 1924-25. The chief function of the branch is to look after the personal welfare of immigrant children and to assist them to become good citizens in Canada. The children are brought to this country by emigrating societies, who distribute them from receiving homes to situations previously selected and approved by the societies. The boys are placed almost exclusively in farm employment, and the girls in domestic service both in rural and urban homes. The percentage of actual failure among the juvenile emigrants is found to be very small, and they "compare favourably" with native Canadian children owing to the training and discipline they receive at the schools from which they originally come. The migration societies from time to time make up parties of children whom they consider suitable for settlement in Canada. Descriptive lists of these children are prepared and in due course the children are brought together for individual inspection and approval by overseas officers of the Department. Before date of sailing they undergo a further examination by a medical officer appointed by the Dominion Government. In this way care is taken to establish that the children are physically and mentally sound and suitable for migration.

A direct responsibility for the proper care and supervision of the children devolves upon the organization by which they were brought to Canada. These organizations, being the legal guardians of the children, are required to keep in touch with their wards by a regular and systematic visitation. Officers (both men and women) of the Juvenile Immigration branch are continuously moving about visiting the children in their homes and situations. This system of inspection begins a few weeks after the child is placed and continues until the child reaches the age of eighteen or later if need be.

Departmental records show that comparatively few children are found in unsatisfactory homes and situations. Each organization must have a knowledge of the standing of those with whom it places its wards. This information is secured in various ways, but chiefly by reports and recommendations obtained confidentially regarding employers, and by previous visits paid to the child's prospective home. Moreover, each child is placed under a definite agreement in writing in which the conditions of placement are set forth, thus making the guardianship and authority of the organization recognized and respected. These agreements may be terminated at the pleasure of the organization or the employer, should the former not find the situation desirable for the boy or in case the latter does not consider the boy suitable.

After completing their apprenticeship, during which the boys obtain a thorough knowledge of farm work in the older provinces, numbers take up land on their own account. Some become farm managers, and cheese and butter manufacturers. The great percentage are of thrifty habits and early begin saving their wages to reach the goal of their ambition to be farm owners. A number later attend the universities and agricultural colleges.

Applications for immigrant children last year were greatly in excess of the actual supply. In the period under review there were 13,971 applications, the number of immigrant children being only 2,000. At the end of the fiscal year 5,896 children were under supervision by the Department, 4,263 of this number being in Ontario and 761 in Quebec, comparatively few being in the western provinces. The most active societies during the year were the Salvation Army, the Barnardo Home, the Catholic Emigration Association, the British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association and the Church of England Society. These societies, besides many private agencies, have been actively engaged in the movement since 1886. During that time the Barnardo Homes alone have brought 26,447 children to Canada out of a total of 82,026 juvenile immigrants.

EMPLOYEES' PENSION SYSTEMS OF TWO CANADIAN COMPANIES

(1) Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited

THE Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, with headquarters at Trail, British Columbia, have established a pension system for its employees, to take effect from January 1, 1926. This company has about 3,350 employees. The system was explained in a booklet enclosed in the pay envelopes of all the employees on February 23, and the proposal is stated to have been favourably received by them. The contents of the booklet are reproduced in the following paragraphs:—

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited after careful consideration of the various pension systems in operation in other corporations has approved the following plan as the best and most liberal for employees who by long and faithful service have earned an honorable retirement.

The company establishes this pension system as an evidence of its appreciation of the fidelity, efficiency and loyalty of its employees.

In the administration of the pension system the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, the Coast Copper Company and all other subsidiary companies are included.

Administration.—The administration of the pension fund shall be in charge of a pension board consisting of three members who shall be officers or employeees of the company and shall be appointed annually by the president or board of directors to serve for one year and until their successors are appointed and shall qualify.

Officers.—The Pension Board shall elect a chairman and a secretary from among its members. The pension board shall control the payment of pensions and shall make and enforce such rules as it may adopt subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Quorum.—A majority of the pension board shall constitute a quorum for all purposes.

Pension Fund.—The Comptroller of the Company shall be the Custodian of the fund and payments from the fund shall be made only by direction of the pension board.

Eligibility.—The pension board may authorize the payment of a pension to any employee on the following basis:

Employees who shall have reached the age of sixty years and have been fifteen or more years in the service of the company, or the age of fifty-five years and have been twenty-five years in the service.

Provided that the pension board may at its discretion in exceptional cases grant pensions to employees not qualifying as above.

Service.—The term of service shall be reckoned from the date the employee entered the service of the original company whose property and business shall have become those of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, or any subsidiary company.

Absence.—A temporary absence on account of illness or of reduction of force will not be considered as a break in the continuity of service, unless such absence exceeds six consecutive months, when it may be deducted in computing the length of actual service. Any employee leaving and remaining out of the service for more than two consecutive years, who shall be re-employed, shall be considered as a new employee in his relation to the pension system.

Allowances.—The board of pensions may, at its discretion, authorize to be paid monthly pensions to employees retired as follows:

For each year of active service an allowance of one per cent of the average annual pay during the ten years next preceding retirement, but no pension shall exceed $2,500 per annum or be less than $20 a month.

Payments.—Pensions shall be paid on the first of each month from the date of retirement until the death of the employee.

Assignments.—Pension allowances shall be non-assignable and any transfer or pledge of same will not be recognized by the pension board and may, at its discretion, work a forfeiture of the pension.

Suspension.—At its discretion, or in case of gross misconduct on the part of any pensioner, the pension board may suspend or terminate any pension allowance or pay same to a member of the family of the pensioner.

Other Employment.—The acceptance of a pension on the part of any employee will not debar such employee from engaging in any other business provided, in the judgment of the pension board, the same is not prejudicial to the interests of this company or of any subsidiary company. The acceptance of a pension, however, will debar any employee from accepting employment with any other company in the same business and shall be suspended as to any employee re-entering the service of the company.

Not a Contract.—Neither the establishment of the pension system, nor the granting of a pension, nor any other action now or hereafter taken by the pension board, or by the officers of the company, shall be held or construed as creating a contract or giving to any employee any right to any pension allowance, or any right to be retained in the service, and the company expressly reserves its right to discharge without liability any employee whenever the interests of the company may, in its judgment, so require.

New Employees.—From and after the date of the establishment of the pension system no inexperienced person over thirty-five years of age and no experienced person over forty-five years of age, entering the service after the date of the establishment of this pension system, shall be eligible to a pension, but the above age limits shall not be operative in the case of persons possessing special technical or profesional skill.

(2) British Empire Steel Corporation

THE annual report of the pension fund of the British Empire Steel Corporation for the year 1925 shows that at the end of the year 177 persons were receiving pensions, while ten more claims had been approved, though the claimants had not yet retired from active service. The following table given is a summary of the pensions granted and in effect, as they relate to the several companies included in the corporation, and of the amounts paid from the fund since its establishment.

	Number granted	Number lapsed or suspended	Number in effect	Amount paid	Age of Pensioners				
					Up to 65 years	66 to 70	71 to 75	76 to 80	81 to 87
				$ cts.					
Dominion Coal Company	80	10	70	37,889 07	10	31	26	8	5
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	61	6	55	20,506 30	3	31	13	13	1
Acadia Coal Company	22	1	21	11,795 20	.....	9	10	2	1
Cumberland Railway and Coal Company	17	5	12	3,068 00	.....	7	5	5	
Dominion Iron and Steel Company	20	4	16	4,079 75	3	9	4	3	1
Eastern Car Company	4	1	3	402 25	.....	2	2		
	204	27	177	77,740 57	16	89	60	31	8

Most of the persons receiving pensions were of advanced age, 43 being 75 years of age or over, and eight being 80 or over when they retired. Out of sixteen men whose period of service was over fifty years no less than eleven had a record of fifty-five years or more; six made good their claim to continuous employment for sixty years or more, and one veteran had served sixty-five years.

The *Besco Bulletin,* published by the Corporation, points out that there is a "remarkable sameness in the average age at which coal miners in different districts retired." This is shown by the figures given for average age of retirement in the following table:—

	Average age at retirement	Average length of Service
Dominion Coal Company	70·4	44·9
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Sydney Mines	70·2	43·0
Acadia Coal Company	71·3	37·3

There was some difference in the figures for other industrial workers, but it will be noticed that those employed at the big steel works seem to have shown greater endurance than those whose work is generally regarded as less exacting and less arduous, although from the shorter time that these works have been in existence the period of service is comparatively short.

	Average Age	Average Service
Dominion Iron and Steel Company	70·9	26·2
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Trenton Works	67·5	36·0
Eastern Car Company	69·0	34·8

The amount of the pensions granted is based upon whole length of service and upon the average earnings during the last ten years of employment, subject to the provision that the maximum amount shall not exceed $900 per annum.

Of the seventy-one pensions granted in 1925 one was the maximum amount; one was $768; three exceeded $600; four were from $480 to $600; fourteen ranged from $360 to $480; and the remaining forty-eight were less than $360. The average of all pensions granted since the institution of the fund is $334.20 per annum.

Details of Plan

The Corporation, in November, 1923, made known the details of its plan to provide pensions for all its employees, including those of its subsidiary companies, namely the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited; The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited; The Dominion Coal Company Limited and its subsidiaries; The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company; The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited and its subsidiaries, and the Halifax Shipyards Limited and its subsidiaries. The statement was as follows:—

Administration.—The fund shall be administered by a Committee to be known as the Pension Committee, composed of not less than five nor more than nine members, employees of the Corporation and its principal Constituent and Subsidiary Companies, appointed by the Board and holding office during its pleasure.

The Committee shall from time to time report all its actions and decisions to the Board for confirmation but subject to such confirmation or to any modification that may be made by the Board all actions and decisions of the Committee shall take effect as from the date of the action or decision of the Committee.

The Committee shall make rules for the efficient operation of the Fund which upon approval by the Board shall determine its procedure in all cases.

The Committee shall have power:

(*a*) To determine the eligibility of employees to receive pensions.

(*b*) To fix the amount of such pensions.

(*c*) To discontinue payment of pensions for cause.

Pensions.—Pensions shall be granted:

1. To any male employee who has been twenty-five years in the service and who has reached the age of sixty-five years or more, and who is retired from service either at his own request or the request of his employing officer.

2. To any female employee who has been twenty-five years in the service and who has reached the age of fifty-five years or more, and who is retired from service either at her own request or the request of her employing officer.

3. To any employee who has been fifteen years in the service and who during the course of his employment has become permanently and totally incapacitated for further service.

4. The Board of Directors of the Corporation may in its discretion instruct and direct the Committee to include in the Pension Scheme employees whose length of service has not reached the limits above provided for, or employees who may for other reasons be ineligible for pensions under these regulations.

Pensions shall not be paid to persons who are in receipt of or entitled to payments from any fund to which the corporation in any way contributes, nor to persons in receipt of or entitled to statutory compensation, except in so far as the amount of pensions otherwise payable may exceed such compensation.

Amount of Pension.—The amount of pensions which shall be paid monthly to persons retired under the provisions of the scheme shall be at the rate of one per cent of the average monthly pay received by them during the last ten years of their service multiplied by the number of years of their entire service.

Illustration.—An employee has been in the service 30 years and during the last ten years has received $1,000 per annum or $83.33 per month. His monthly pension would be 1 per cent of $83.33 or .833 multiplied by 30, equal to $25.

Provided, however, that no pension shall be more than $75 per month.

General Regulations.—1. Pensions under the scheme will be paid only to those employees who have given their entire time to the service of companies included under the provisions of the scheme.

2. The acceptance of a pension under the scheme shall not bar any retired employee from engaging in other business as long as such other business is not of the same character as that of the corporation or its constituent or subsidiary companies.

3. Length of service shall be reckoned from the date since which the employee has been continuously in the service to the date when retired, and in the final result a part of a year if less than a half shall not be counted; if a half or more than a half it shall be counted as a full year.

4. Time lost prior to 1st October, 1923, through leave of absence or suspension not exceeding six (6) months, or temporary lay-off on account of reduction in force, or disability, not exceeding two (2) years, shall not be deducted in reckoning the length of service; and dismissal, voluntarily leaving the service, or cessation of service by reason of absence in excess of the prescribed limitations, followed by reinstatement in the service within two (2) years, shall not be considered

as breaks in the continuity of service, but the time lost shall be deducted in reckoning the length of service.

5. No credit shall be given for time lost from 1st October, 1923, through leave of absence, suspension, lay-off (except in seasonal occupations) or disability. Employees will lose all credit for previous service if they remain absent from the service longer than six (6) months on account of leave of absence or suspension, or longer than two (2) years on account of lay-off due to reduction in force, or disability, provided, however, that employees injured while on duty may retain credit for previous service until termination of the period for which statutory compensation is payable, if such employee then immediately returns to work. Employees who quit the service will lose credit for all previous service. Employees who are discharged from the service will lose credit for all previous service, unless re-employed within six (6) months.

6. Pensions shall be paid to the pensioners in person, at the close of each month after the date of commencement, which shall be fixed in each case by the Committee and until revoked by the Committee or until the month succeeding that in which the death of the pensioner occurs.

7. Pensions may be suspended or terminated in case of misconduct on the part of the pensioner or for any other cause sufficient in the judgment of the Committee to warrant such action.

8. In order that direct personal relations with retired employees may be preserved and that such employees may continue to enjoy the benefits of pensions granted them no assignment of pensions will be permitted or recognized under any circumstances neither shall pensions be subject to attachment or other legal process for debts of the beneficiaries.

9. The decision of the Committee determining the rights of employees under these regulations shall be final, subject to a right of appeal to the Board of Directors provided notice of appeal is given within thirty days of the date of the action of the Committee against which the appeal is made.

The decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive.

10. Neither the erection of this scheme nor any other action at any time taken by the Board of Directors or the Committee, shall give to any employee a right to be retained in the service, and all employees remain subject to discharge to the same extent as if this Pension Scheme had never been created.

11. The pension scheme and the regulations respecting it may be amended or repealed at any time by the Board of Directors at its discretion.

Special Arrangements.—Special arrangements must be made to meet conditions in connection with Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, which was incorporated in 1899, less than twenty-five years ago. None of the employees can qualify for pensions under the regulations which require twenty-five years service and there are in the employ a number of persons who have reached the age limit.

Some of these may be able to qualify through previous service with Dominion Coal Company or Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company or some one or other of the Companies which have been taken over by them.

Others may require to have service imputed to them, or to have special exemption from the regulation in respect to service.

In order to meet this condition generally and to add flexibility to the scheme, power is given to the Board of Directors in section 6 under the heading Pensions, to nominate as pensioners such employees as may need to be superannuated but are ineligible because they have not served the full term of twenty-five years or for some other reason.

Hudson's Bay Company's Immigration Plan

The Hudson's Bay Company has formed an emigration agency in Europe under the title "Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Limited."

At present the company is confining its operations to placing persons coming to definite positions, and the new organization will be used by persons already settled in Canada to bring out their friends, still in Europe, to join them in their new homes. A larger scheme for settling families on the land is still under advisement at the head office in London.

The Hudson's Bay Company has approximately 3,000,000 acres of land to settle, but in the scheme which is in process of development, it is intended that the services of the Overseas Settlement organization shall be open to persons wishing to settle on lands other than those owned by the company.

A distinctive feature of this new service is the company's paternal interest in the newcomer. The best advice is available through its offices with regard to settlement and later purchase of land. Immigrants are met by company representatives, on arrival, and are kept in touch with until they have "dug in," in their new homes, and settled down happily and contentedly.

PROGRESS OF GROUP INSURANCE

A SPECIAL article in the New York *Times* of February 21 states that group insurance has gained so firm a foothold in the United States in the last decade that its underwritings amount to about three billion dollars. Experts regard the mass method of insuring as a means of bringing employer and employed into close and harmonious relations. Since the day ended when the "boss" knew every one of his men by name, the human bonds that used to bind industry together have disappeared in many quarters. Group insurance tends to restore the old friendly relationship, and thus, it is argued, exerts a stabilizing influence in business.

All groups insured by a typical company must be composed of at least fifty men. Above that number membership is unlimited. This form of insurance covers life, accident and sickness. The owner of a business having come to an agreement with the company, and having settled upon the conditions under which the plan is to operate, lays the proposal before his men. If 75 per cent of their total number acquiesce group insurance becomes valid for the entire organization. Each individual entering into the plan is required to sign a slip authorizing the paymaster to deduct a predetermined sum from his pay check, which covers the cost of his premium. The scale of premiums is, as a rule, settled upon by the employer and his Board of Directors, and it is common practice to base it on salary and length of service.

Aside from being less expensive than the ordinary policy, group insurance has this advantage—all men are accepted without physical examination. Many who are bad risks and who could not get an individual policy are thus eligible as one of the group.

"When we first began with group insurance nine years ago," said James E. Kavanagh, Second Vice President of the Metropolitan, "the employer bore the entire expense. It was not long until both the executive of the big companies and we ourselves found that this was not a workable scheme. The Santa Claus idea did not succeed. The hard-headed business man did not like the paternal attitude, but agreed to enter into our proposition if we could devise a way whereby the wage earner carried his portion of the expense."

Soon the "contributory plan" was worked out, employer and employee sharing in the cost of the insurance, the wage earner's portion to be deducted from his pay before it reached his hands.

The most recent offspring of the group insurance family is the thrift insurance plan. Under it the worker has an endowment savings account increasing month by month and maturing through the payment of $1,000 cash at the age of 60, provided he is less than 50 at the date the agreement is entered into, and that he remains with the company continuing specific contributions until he reaches the age of 60. If his age is 50 to 59 at the start of his account he will receive $1,000 cash ten years from the day he has joined the plan, immediate life insurance protection of $1,000 in addition and total and permanent disability benefits.

The cost of membership depends upon the age of the employee at the time of his entering into the plan and the length of his continuous service with the company. Once he has joined, the cost to him remains the same. Here, again, the plan is contributory. The longer the employee's service the more the company pays.

Development of Pulp Industry in New Brunswick

The Bathurst Company, Limited, recently announced plans for large developments in the pulp and paper industry, contingent on the passing of the necessary legislation at the session of the Legislature which opened on March 11. The proposed additions call for an expenditure of $5,000,000. Some hundreds of men will be employed in the erection of the plant, and on its completion the company will give employment to more than 1,000 men in the mills and woods. Authority is being sought to increase the hydro-electric power of the Bathurst Company to 20,000 continuous horsepower. At the present time the company's power plant on the Nepisiquit river is capable of developing 10,000 horsepower. This peak, however, is only available at extreme high water. In order to make available the full capacity of this unit and to add a further ten thousand continuous horsepower the company will expend some $1,750,000.

At the present time the Bathurst Company has one paper machine running with a capacity of 65 tons per day. When the mill was constructed provision was made for the installation of a twin unit bringing the present mill's total capacity up to 130 tons of newsprint per day. The old ground wood pulp mill, now operating, has two machines and is capable of producing 110 tons of pulp per day.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Thirtieth Session of the Governing Body

THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its thirtieth session in Geneva from January 28 to 30, 1925, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government delegate.

The Governing Body considered what items should definitely form the agenda of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which is to meet in 1927. It was unanimously decided to place on the agenda the question of freedom of association and the question of sickness insurance.

The right of free association, the principle of which is among those embodied in the Treaty of Peace, is a question which has been more than once raised in connection with the International Labour Organization.

As regards social insurance, the detailed studies undertaken by the International Labour Office and the discussions on the subject at the 1925 Session of the Conference led the Governing Body to the conclusion that national legislations as a whole had sufficient in common to enable this question to be made the subject of international treatment.

The Governing Body also decided that a third question should be included in the agenda of the 1927 Session. The choice was between accident prevention, annual holidays with pay, and the method of fixing minimum wages in certain non-organized industries in which wages are exceptionally low.

By 13 votes to 7 the Governing Body chose the last-mentioned question, which had been submitted to it on several occasions as a suitable subject for discussion by the International Labour Conference.

The Governing Body proceeded to consider the scope to be given to the three questions which it had already decided to include in the agenda of the 1927 Conference. It was decided that the consideration of methods of fixing minimum wages should be directed chiefly, though not solely, to home work. As regards sickness insurance, the Governing Body was of opinion that the consideration of this subject might also include the consideration of questions concerning the position of foreign workers in relation to insurance. Further, as regards the question of freedom of association, it was unanimously agreed that this should be the subject of as wide and extensive a discussion as possible in the Conference.

In discussing proposed amendments to the Standing Orders of the Conference, the Governing Body considered the procedure of "two readings" of Conventions and Recommendations, introduced by provisional rules in 1924, and referred to the Governing Body for further examination, in view of certain criticisms to which it had given rise, by the Conference in 1925. A report was submitted by the Standing Orders Committee and was adopted, with slight amendments, by 16 votes to 6, for submission to the 1926 Session of the Conference. Under the proposals made in this report, the Conference would no longer be called upon to decide a second time on a Draft Convention or Recommendation adopted at a previous Session. The procedure would be this: At one Session the Conference would hold a general discussion on a given question which might form the subject of a Convention or a Recommendation, and at the following Session the Conference would take a decision on a final text for such Convention or Recommendation.

It was decided by a majority vote that in future the sittings should as a rule be public, but that they might be converted into private sessions in certain specified circumstances. Before this vote was taken, the Workers' Group declared itself unanimously in favour of complete publicity for the proceedings of the Governing Body.

The next Session of the Governing Body was fixed for April 21, 1926.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Director of Canadian Immigration in London, was appointed as one of a group of experts to attend a meeting of the Permanent Emigration Committee of the International Labour Office, which is to be held shortly to discuss the subject of inspection of emigrants on board ship, which is to come before the Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference in May next.

Great Britain and the Eight-Hour Day Convention

The King's Speech at the opening of the 1926 session of the British Parliament contained the following statement:—

Invitations are being issued to the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany and Italy to attend a conference in London to consider the possibility of securing an effective international agreement for regulating hours of labour.

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in the course of the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech, said:—

"The question of the conference which is to be held on the matter of hours of labour arose in this way. The House will remember the Washington Conference and the regulation as

to hours in the Convention. I have always felt, and I know many Members on this side of the House have felt, that one of the most valuable methods in which we may be able to help and maintain our standards of labour in this country is to get more and more uniformity among the principal manufacturing countries, at least in regard to hours.

"It has always been a very simple matter to say that in this or that country you have 60, 50 or 40 hours, or any number of hours per week that you like, but you have to be sure in concluding agreements in which many countries speaking many tongues are joined together in ratification that you all mean the same thing by what you say; otherwise, you will find, owing to the exceptions allowed, and different interpretations of words and so forth, that you may have at the end of twelve months a completely different standard in each of those countries, and your last stage will be worse than the first.

"Without casting any reflection on other countries, I will say with regard to our country that when we make an agreement of that kind we do our best to fulfil it literally. Therefore it is all the more important that the literalness of the word should be understood. The House knows the difficulties which arise in interpretation between two bodies of men who trust each other—difficulties that arise about the interpretation of words on either side, sometimes of a single word or the meaning of a phrase.... If that is the case with the English language alone, how infinitely more difficult will it be when you come to half a dozen languages.

"So the Minister of Labour is inviting the Ministers of Labour of the principal manufacturing countries, together with Mr. Thomas, of the International Labour Office in Geneva, to meet in London and to come if possible to an agreement as to the terms employed in the limitation of hours, the forty-eight hours' week, and to have a careful examination of the exceptions that have been made, are being made, or are being suggested and to get complete agreement between those concerned.

"It is an extremely difficult task. I do not know whether we shall be successful. We shall do our utmost to secure complete agreement and understanding. If that agreement is reached, the ratification of the Washington Convention by the participating countries will then be possible, and we shall proceed to ratify, but we are not going to ratify until we are convinced that we all mean the same thing. Even if we do not come to a definite agreement, or an agreement so definite that we may be able to effect that particular ratification, yet I have every hope that we may usefully come to some agreement and get to make some real and substantial step forward in bringing about a unification, between the principal manufacturing countries, of hours of labour. I think it would be invaluable for all of us."

Railwaymen and the Convention.—On January 27 the terms were announced of an arrangement reached between representatives of the British railway trade unions and representatives of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, as the result of a discussion on the Washington Hours Convention in relation to the conditions of employment on British railways under existing agreements.

It was generally agreed, says the *London Daily Herald,* that the British Government should not be given any opportunity of making the alleged objections of the railway unions to the ratification of the Convention an excuse for its failure to introduce a Bill.

It was further agreed that the ratification of the Convention ought not, in any circumstances, to prejudice or disturb the existing agreements between the railway unions and the companies for a guaranteed day and a guaranteed six-day week; and that, as the railways and transports are a public service, where the working conditions are exceptional, a special clause should be drafted to meet these conditions.

A few days earlier, in the course of a declaration of policy made in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor made the following statement:—

"The Government will submit to the House a Bill codifying existing labour legislation and regulating anew the hours of work. The Government stands by the declarations made by former Governments with regard to the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention. Germany is going to bind herself to an international regulation of hours of work if the Convention is ratified simultaneously by Great Britain, France and Belgium also."

When it is recalled that (1) Italy has already ratified the Convention conditionally on its ratification by Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland; (2) a Bill authorizing ratification by France when Grmany has ratified, has passed the French Chamber and is now before the Senate; and (3) a Bill for unconditional ratification has been approved by all the sections of the Belgian Chamber, it may be hoped that the combination of legislative and diplomatic action now in progress may presently produce decisive and valuable results.

The sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Montreal was celebrated on February 28.

UTILIZATION OF WORKERS' SPARE TIME

Recommendation of International Labour Conference on this Subject brought before the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Governments

REFERENCE was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE of August, 1924, to the Recommendation which was adopted by the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) at its Sixth Session in 1924 concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time. The text of this Recommendation was laid on the table of the House of Commons on February 22 by the Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Acting Minister of Labour. In bringing this Recommendation before Parliament Dr. King observed that the proposals contained therein were considered by the law officers of the Crown and were found to be mainly within provincial jurisdiction. An Order in Council, dealing with the extent to which the subject matters of the Recommendation fall within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures, was also tabled by the Acting Minister of Labour. Copies of this Order in Council have been sent to the respective provincial governments.

The text of the Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time is as follows:—

Text of Recommendation

Whereas in adopting at its First Session, held at Washington, a Convention on hours of work, the General Conference of the International Labour Organization had as one of its principal aims to secure for workers, beyond the necessary hours for sleep, an adequate period during which such workers could do as they please, or, in other words, an adequate period of spare time; and

Whereas during such spare time workers have the opportunity of developing freely, according to their individual tastes, their physical, intellectual and moral powers, and such development is of great value from the point of view of the progress of civilization; and

Whereas a well directed use of this spare time, by affording to the worker the means for pursuing more varied interests, and by securing relaxation from the strain placed upon him by his ordinary work, may even increase the productive capacity of the worker and increase his output, and may thus help to obtain a maximum of efficiency from the eight-hour day; and

Whereas while giving full weight to the customs prevalent in the different countries and to local circumstances, it may nevertheless be useful to lay down the principles and methods which at the present time seem generally best adapted to secure the best use of periods of spare time, and it may also be instructive to make known for the benefit of all countries what has been done in this direction; and

Whereas the value of this information is particularly great at the moment when the ratification of the Convention on hours of work is being considered by the Members of the International Labour Organization;

The General Conference makes the recommendations hereinafter appearing:—

1. *Preservation of Spare Time.*—Whereas it is agreed that in countries where limitations have been placed on hours of work by law, by collective agreement or otherwise, if all the benefits which may be expected from such measures are to be secured both for the wage-earners and for the community, steps must be taken to ensure that the workers shall have the undiminished enjoyment of the hours of spare time so secured to them as aforesaid; and

Whereas it is important that, on the one hand, the workers should fully appreciate the value of the periods of spare time which have been secured to them and should do their utmost, in all circumstances, to prevent this spare time from being encroached upon, and, on the other hand, that employers should always aim at establishing wages corresponding sufficiently with the needs of the workers to make it unnecessary for them to have recourse during their periods of spare time to additional hours of paid work; and

Whereas prohibitions against the continuance of paid work in their own occupation for the same or another employer, in excess of the legal working day, are recognized as being difficult to enforce, and may even at times, seem to infringe the workers' right of using their periods of spare time as they choose, the Conference nevertheless considers that attention should be drawn to the steps which have been taken in this direction in a number of countries;

The Conference recommends that Governments should encourage and facilitate the conclusion of collective agreements which will ensure a normal standard of living to workers in exchange for the legal hours of work, and which will determine, by voluntary agreement between employers and workers, the measures to be taken to prevent workers from having recourse to additional paid work.

And whereas it is agreed that every facility should be given to the workers to enable them to make the best use of the periods of spare time so secured to them as aforesaid, the Conference recommends:—

(*a*) That each Member, whilst having due regard to the requirements of different industries, local customs, and the varying capacities and habits of the different kinds of workers, should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible;

(*b*) That by means of a well conceived transport system and by affording special facilities in regard to fares and time-tables, workers should be enabled to reduce to the minimum the time spent in travelling between their homes and their work, and that employers' and workers' organizations should be extensively consulted by public transport authorities or private transport undertakings as to the best means of securing such a system.

II. *Spare Time and Social Hygiene.*—Whereas the utilization of the workers' periods of spare time cannot be separated from the general measures adopted by the community for promoting the health and welfare of all classes of society, the Conference, without attempting to examine in detail each of the great welfare problems, the solution of which would contribute to improving the workers' status, recommends to the Members:—

(*a*) The encouragement of individual hygiene by the provision of public baths, swimming pools, etc.;

(*b*) Legislative or private action against the misuse of alcohol, against tuberculosis, venereal disease and gambling.

III. *Housing Policy.*—Whereas it is of advantage to the workers and to the whole community to encourage

everything tending to the harmonious development of the workers' family life; and

Whereas the most effective means of protecting the workers from the aforesaid dangers is to place within their reach a proper home;

The Conference recommends the increase in number, if necessary co-operation with the national or local authorities concerned, of healthy dwellings at low rentals in garden cities or urban communities under proper conditions of health and comfort.

IV. *Institutions for the Utilisation of Spare Time.*—Without attempting to differentiate between the innumerable institutions which afford to the workers opportunities for the free exercise of their personal tastes, the development of which is dependent on the manners and customs of each country or district, the Conference nevertheless draws the attention of the Members to the necessity of avoiding misplaced activities resulting from the establishment of institutions not called for by some well defined need. The Conference desire to emphasize the importanc of taking into account in the establishment and development of these institutions, the desires, the tastes and the special requirements of the workers for whose use they are designed;

At the same time, among the institutions which may both assist full and harmonious development of the individual and of the family, and contribute to the general progress of the community, the Conference recommends those schemes which have for their object:

(*a*) the improvement of the workers' domestic economy and family life (gardens, allotments, poultry keeping, etc.) which combine the benefits of recreation with the feeling that some addition, however slight, is being made to the family resources;

(*b*) the development of the physical health and strength of the workers by means of games and sports which enable young workers who are working under the highly specialized conditions prevalent in modern industry to give free play to their energies in a manner which encourages initiative and the spirit of emulation;

(*c*) the extension of technical, domestic and general education (libraries, reading-rooms, lectures, technical and general courses, etc.) which meets one of the workers' most keenly felt needs and affords the best means of progress to industrial communities;

The Conference further recommends that Members should encourage these forms of activity by the grant of subventions to organizations concerned with the moral, intellectual and physical development of the workers.

V. *Free Use of Institutions and Co-ordination of Local Action.*—Whereas for many years past the workers in the great industrial countries have always sought to ensure that they may live their lives outside the factory or workshop in complete freedom and independence, and they particularly resent any outside interference in their private affairs, and this feeling is so strong as to provoke opposition to any attempts to deal either nationally or internationally with the question of the use of spare time for fear that it may possibly restrain their liberty; and

Whereas the Conference, while expressing appreciation of the motives which have led to the creation of institutions for the encouragement of the wise use of the spare time of the workers, suggests that Members should draw the attention of the promoters of such institutions to the necessity of safeguarding the individual freedom of the workers against any system or scheme which has any tendency towards compelling the workers directly or indirectly to use any particular institution; and

Whereas the most practical and successful institutions are those which have been started and developed by the beneficiaries themselves, the Conference, while recognizing that in many cases where public authorities or employers lend financial or other assistance for the encouragement of allotments, games or educational institutions, and consequently have a legitimate claim to take part in their management, recommends that every care should be taken to avoid any encroachment on the liberty of those for whose use such institutions are intended.

While not contemplating any systematic organization of spare time occupations, but having in mind a number of successful efforts made to assist them, the Conference further recommends that each Member should consider the possibility of promoting the formation of district or local committees, composed of representatives of the public authorities, of employers' and workers' organizations, and of co-operative associations, for co-ordinating and harmonizing the activities of the various institutions providing means of recreation.

The Conference further recommends to the Members that an active and effective propaganda should be undertaken in each country for the purpose of educating opinion in favour of the proper use of the spare time of the workers.

Text of Order in Council

The text of the Order in Council dealing with the above recommendation is as follows:—

P.C. 220

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th February, 1926, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that he has had under consideration, upon reference from the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the proposals set forth in the "Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time" which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixth session held at Geneva, 16th June to 5th July, 1924, with a view to determining whether, and to what extent, if any, the subject matter of these different proposals falls within the competence of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures for the enactment of legislation or other action.

The Minister accordingly submits his opinion upon the proposals of the recommendation as follows:—

Under heading "I.—Preservation of Spare Time", the Conference makes three recommendations.

The first recommendation is that the Governments should encourage and facilitate the conclusion of collective agreements which will ensure a normal standard of living to workers in exchange for the legal hours of work, and which will determine, by voluntary agreement between employers and workers, the measures to be taken to prevent workers from having recourse to additional paid work.

This recommendation seems to aim particularly at the establishment of wages corre-

sponding sufficiently with the needs of the workers to ensure them a normal standard of living and to make it unnecessary for them to have recourse during their periods of spare time to additional hours of paid work. The regulation of rates of wages as well as the other conditions of the contracts entered into between employers and employees in the provinces, is a matter which falls primarily and generally within the competence of the provincial legislatures. Parliament may, no doubt, deal with such matters in an ancillary way in legislating in regard to works and undertakings within its exclusive legislative jurisdiction, and the effect of such legislation, if enacted, is that provincial authority in relation to the subject-matter thereof is superseded and remains inoperative so long as the Dominion legislation continues in force. But until Parliament so legislates, the provincial legislatures remain competent to deal with such matters generally and comprehensively.

The recommendation in terms merely bespeaks action on the part of the Governments to encourage and facilitate the conclusion of collective agreements for the purposes specified therein. The Minister does not undertake to say what action, legislative or otherwise, may be taken in furtherance of those objects, but is of opinion, for the reasons stated above, that the matter is properly one for the consideration of the provincial governments and legislatures.

The Minister desires, however, to call attention to the fact that the Dominion Government has already adopted a policy which is designed, in its practical operation, to secure to the employees of contractors with the Dominion Government fair wages and reasonable hours of work. Under the terms of Order in Council of the 7th June, 1922 (P.C. 1206), embracing the "Fair Wages Policy" of the Government, there are required to be inserted in all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of a great variety of works and properties, and also, as far as practicable, in all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds, as well as in all contracts for the manufacture of government supplies of various descriptions. certain formal clauses which require the contractors to pay the rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen of the various classes required in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there be no current rates in the district, then fair and reasonable rates, the same to be recognized as the minimum rates of wages payable to the various classes of workmen employed; and also to observe the hours of labour fixed by the customs of the trade in the district, and if there be no such custom, then fair and reasonable hours, the same to be recognized as the maximum hours during which the several classes of workmen employed shall be required to work, except for the protection of life or property or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour.

The term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" are defined as meaning, respectively, the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn, or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements. In the event of any dispute arising as to the wages or hours to be observed as current or fair and reasonable, the dispute is determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision is final, and payment may be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister's decision has been complied with.

The second recommendation is that each member, whilst having due regard to the requirements of different industries, local customs and the varying capacities and habits of the different kinds of workers, should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible. The carrying out of this recommendation involves the regulation of hours of work, and it follows from what has been stated above in regard to the first recommendation, and particularly from the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the matter of Legislative Jurisdiction over Hours of Labour (1925) C.L.R. 505, that, although legislation upon that subject might be enacted by the Parliament of Canada, in so far as works and undertakings within its exclusive jurisdiction are concerned, legislative jursdiction touching that matter is primarily vested in the provincial legislatures. These legislatures are, consequently, competent to enact legislation on the subject-matter of this recommendation generally and comprehensively for the provinces.

The third recommendation is that by means of a well conceived transport system and by affording special facilities in regard to fares and time-tables, workers should be enabled to reduce to the minimum the time spent in travelling between their homes and their work. and that employers' and workers' organizations should be extensively consulted by public transport authorities or private transport un-

dertakings as to the best means of securing such a system. This recommendation does not appear to call for any legislative action. It will be fully implemented if it be brought by the Dominion Government to the attention of the Dominion railways and by the provincial governments to the attention of the provincial railways.

Under the heading "II.—Spare Time and Social Hygiene", the Conference recommends:—

(*a*) the encouragement of individual hygiene by the provision of public baths, swimming pools, etc., and

(*b*) legislative or private action against the misuse of alcohol, against tuberculosis, venereal disease and gambling.

As to (*a*): The Minister is of the opinion that this matter falls exclusively within the jurisdictional sphere of the provincial governments and municipal authorities. He is aware, however, that action has already been taken in the larger communities throughout the provinces along the lines of this recommendation.

As to (*b*)

Misuse of Alcohol.—It is assumed that reference is made to the evil popularly known as the drink evil. There is in force in Canada legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic. It is the Canada Temperance Act, R.S.C. chap. 152. The general principle and object of the Act are the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors within municipal divisions to be applied by the exercise of local option. The constitutional validity of the legislation embodied in this statute has been upheld by the Privy Council. (Russell v. Reg., 7 A. C. 829, and The Prohibition Case (1896) A. C. 348). But it has been made clear by subsequent and recent decisions of the Judicial Committee that the validity of this legislation is to be taken as resting upon the existence of exceptional conditions, considered to have been established at its date, which constituted a menace to the national life of the country, rather than upon general law. And it is to be now taken as established, that, under normal conditions, the regulation of the liquor traffic within the provinces falls within the competence of the respective provincial legislatures, except with regard to the importation or exportation of intoxicating liquors into or from Canada or any province thereof. These matters are, in the opinion of the Minister, subject to regulation by Parliament alone (Atty.-Gen. for Ontario v. Atty.-Gen. for the Dominion (1896) A.C. 348, 368, 371, answers to Questions 3 and 4; Gold Seal Limited v. Dominion Express Co. and Atty.-Gen. for Alberta (1921) 62 S.C.R. 424; Hudson's Bay Co. v. Heffernan (1917) 3 W.W.R. 167); and upon that view rests the validity of the legislation contained in Part IV of the Canada Temperance Act, as enacted by chap. 8 of the Statutes of 1919 (2nd sess.) and amended by chap. 11 of 1922 and later Acts (Gold Seal Limited v. Dominion Express Co. and Atty.-Gen. for Alberta, ib. supra). The latter legislation provides machinery for the prohibition of the importation of intoxicating liquors into any province in which there is in force a law preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, if a majority of the electors of such province vote in favour of such prohibition; and provision is made for prohibiting, upon the request of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province with respect to which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has been prohibited and such prohibition is still in force, the keeping of intoxicating liquors in such province for export and the exportation of such liquors therefrom.

Tuberculosis.—The Minister is of opinion that, so far as legislative action may be necessary for the eradication and prevention of this disease, the matter is one which engages the exercise of the powers of the provincial legislatures in relation particularly to "The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals" (sec. 92, ss. 7, B.N.A. Act, 1867). "Property and Civil Rights in the Province" (sec. 92, ss. 13), and "Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province" (sec. 92, ss. 16). In accordance with this view, several of the provinces, notably Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, have established sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis. These institutions are managed and operated by commissions created by the respective provincial legislatures. In the various provinces, there, moreover, exist voluntary organizations for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and in Ontario all the sanatoria are operated by such organizations. These organizations carry on an active campaign and are generously supported by the different provincial governments. The work of these different local organizations is co-ordinated and strongly supported by a national organization, in which they are all represented, namely, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association. This association has been in existence for the past twenty-five years; on its executive are represented every institution in Canada operated for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, the different provincial boards of health, and some of the larger cities. It receives from the

Dominion Government an annual grant of $15,000. Besides supporting the work of this association, the Dominion Government, through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, has established and operates a number of sanitoria at different points throughout the Dominion for the treatment of former members of the military forces suffering from tuberculosis attributable to or aggravated by service during the war; and under the Department of Agriculture (Health of Animals Branch), progressive measures have been devised, and are being carried out, for the control and eradication throughout the Dominion of bovine tuberculosis. The Department has four different plans, none of which is yet compulsory, under which its work is carried on. Under several of these plans, compensation is paid to the owners of cattle which are slaughtered on account of being tubercular, and a sum varying between one-half a million and a million dollars is annually expended by the Government in this manner.

Venereal diseases.—Under the provisions of the Criminal Code, it is an indictable offence, punishable by two years' imprisonment, for any person knowingly, without lawful justification or excuse, to offer for sale, advertise for sale or disposal any means or instructions, medicine, drug or article for curing venereal diseases or diseases of the generative organs. (sec. 207). Moreover, any person who is suffering from venereal diseases in a communicable form, who knowingly or by culpable negligence communicates such venereal disease to any other person, is guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by fine or imprisonment, or both, (sec. 316A).

In addition to dealing with veneral disease in these criminal phases, Parliament could, no doubt, competently enact sanitary regulations, directed against the communication of venereal disease, with respect to works and undertakings within its exclusive legislative authority, but the matter is one which may generally and comprehensively be dealt with by the provincial legislatures. The Dominion, however, plays an important part in the social measures which are being taken against this disease. Parliament makes an annual appropriation of a sum varying between $150,000 and $200,000 which is divided *pro rata,* according to population, between the different provinces for the treatment of venereal diseases at free clinics established by the provinces. It is a condition of the grant that each province shall provide, for the same purpose, a sum of money equal to the amount of its share of the Dominion grant. In addition to these measures, strong propaganda against venereal disease is carried on by a voluntary national organization. The Social Hygiene Council of Canada, and its various subsidiary provincial organizations. The Council receives from the Dominion an annual grant of $15,000 in aid of its work.

Gambling.—There are various provisions in the Criminal Code which are aimed at the suppression of gambling or betting in one form or another (sections 226, 227 and 228, *re* common gaming houses and common betting houses; sections 231, 232, 233, *re* gaming in stocks or merchandise; sec. 234 *re* gambling in any public conveyance; sec. 235, *re* betting, pool selling, bookmaking, etc., and sec. 236, *re* lottery schemes, disposal of goods by gaming, staking money on gambling devices, etc.). The Minister is of opinion that, in its other phases, gambling is a subject proper to be dealt with by the different provincial legislatures.

Under heading "III.—Housing Policy", the Conference recommends the increase in number, if necessary in co-operation with the national or local authorities concerned, of health dwellings at low rentals in garden cities or urban communities, under proper conditions of health and comfort.

The Minister is of opinion that the provision of houses, so far as it may be regarded as a public duty, is—with respect at all events to the parts of Canada included within the provinces—essentially a matter of a local and private nature in each province, and, accordingly, within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. The object of the recommendation is, nevertheless, one which may be promoted by voluntary schemes based upon a system of government subventions or loans. In 1918, as the result of a conference which was held at Ottawa between members of the provincial and Dominion governments, the Dominion Government decided to aid the several provinces, by means of loans, in carrying out a general housing scheme. The sum of $25,000,000 was, accordingly, authorized to be expended by way of loans to the provinces for the purpose mentioned, on terms of repayment over a period of twenty years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. A committee of the Privy Council of Canada was constituted a Housing Committee with power to formulate the general principles to be followed in housing schemes and the details of the project were set forth in Order in Council of the 20th February, 1919, (P.C. 374). The general objects of the project, as stated in this Order in Council, were,—

(*a*) to promote the erection of dwelling houses of modern character to relieve congestion of population in cities and towns;

(*b*) to put within the reach of all working men, particularly returned soldiers, the opportunity of acquiring their own homes at actual cost of the building and land acquired at a fair value, thus eliminating the profits of the speculator; and

(*c*) to contribute to the general health and well-being of the community by encouraging suitable town planning and housing schemes.

Under the conditions of the loan, each province desiring to share in it was required to prepare and submit, for the approval of the Dominion Government, a general housing scheme setting forth the standards and conditions to be complied with in local housing schemes; the general scheme for a province having been so approved, the provincial government exercised entire jurisdiction in respect of local schemes. It was contemplated that the provincial governments should make advances, for the purchase of lands and the building of houses, to municipalities, housing societies or companies with limited dividends, and individual owners of land. Special legislation providing for housing schemes and the acceptance of the loan was subsequently enacted by the legislatures in eight of the nine provinces in Canada. The amount of the federal loan actually borowed as of March 31, 1924, was $23,508,189.62, and the total number of houses erected under the scheme 6,244.

Under heading "IV.—Institutions for the Utilization of Workers' Spare Time", and heading "V.—Free Use of Institutions and Co-ordination of Local Action", the Conference makes several recommendations of a general nature. They all relate to institutions or schemes of a purely local or municipal character in the several provinces, and in the opinion of the Minister ought, acordingly, to be submitted to the consideration of the several provincial governments, and under them, of municipal authorities in each province. It may be observed, however, in connection with one of these recommendations, viz., that relating to the extension of technical, domestic and general education, that, although the subject is exclusively within provincial legislative jurisdiction, the Parliament of Canada made provision by chap. 73 of the Statutes of 1919 (1st sess.), entitled "The Technical Education Act", for the promotion of vocational, technical or industrial education throughout Canada. For the purpose of assisting the provinces in promoting such education, the Act authorized the distribution to the provincial governments, under specified conditions, of sums of money aggregating ten million dollars, divided into annual amounts covering a period of ten years. The principal condition of the annual grant was that it should not exceed an amount equivalent to that which the provincial government should expend on technical education within such year. All of the provincial governments have taken advantage of the provisions of the Act and share in the fund, the moneys being used to develop new courses of study which will meet the needs of workers in all phases of manufacturing, commercial and home-making life. Agriculture is not included, because special provision for this work exists under the Agricultural Instruction Act, chap. 5 of the Statutes of Canada, 1913.

The Minister recomends that a copy hereof, together with an authenticated copy of the draft recommendation, be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governors of the respective provinces, for the consideration of their respective governments, with a view to such legislative or other action in line with the proposals of the draft recommendation as are within the provincial sphere, as each Government may be advised to take.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Excelency's approval.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, at a meeting of the Taylor Society at New York in February, described co-operative management in the railroad industry as economically a step forward which had been found by railroads adopting it to be profitable to investors, workers and the public. He laid stress on the importance of loyalty among employees, and stated that the union management co-operation put into effect in the shops of the Canadian National Railways had resulted in better relations with workers. It had promoted continuity of employment, which, he said, is one of the greatest factors in preventing industrial unrest. Other speakers at the same meeting were Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, and O. S. Beyer, Jr., the originator of the "Baltimore and Ohio plan."

In connection with the heavy snow fall in February the Halifax City Council revived a former custom of employing convict labour for street cleaning. The use of prison labour for public services was common at one time but was discontinued owing to strong public opinion against it. Traffic was suspended in some parts of Halifax owing to the depth of the snow.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the Labour Gazette relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Importance of Technical Education in Schools

In his annual report for 1925, Mr. J. P. Labarre, Director-Secretary of the Northern District Catholic School Board in Montreal, makes the following statements regarding the value and need for vocational instruction in boys' schools.

"Courses in manual work are just as necessary to most of our children as the matters included in the regular program of studies. The intelligent and trained workman who understands a plan always executes it more perfectly and economically than the one who acts without that knowledge, and mechanically. A manual trade enables the one who knows it perfectly to find work at any time and place. It protects him against need." In Germany, France, England and the United States, technical education in the schools is highly appreciated and in great favour.

"What is done elsewhere must be taken into account, in order not to remain backward. Here is an economic question which calls for an earnest and immediate consideration. Our children can never acquire too much power of observation and initiative. They will develop it through manual work more than in any other way. They need a general technical knowledge. Manual instruction will give it to them, in part at least. The attendance at the provincial technical school shows that industrial knowledge is not sufficiently sought after by our French-Canadian compatriots. More than 60 per cent of students registered at the technical school are from a nationality other than our own.

"Teaching manual work has indeed made some progress here. In this district, five classes in manual work are open to boys in the St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Rosaire, Christophe-Colomb and Champagnat academies One thousand six hundred and fifty-five boys from the fifth year to the eighth year, inclusive, attend the courses during one hour and a half each week. Manual work students are recruited not only in the school where such classes are found, but also among the pupils of the neighbouring schools, in such numbers as class hours will permit.

"Before executing a piece of work, the student sketches it on paper under the direction of his teacher. He thus learns how to read and prepare a plan, an accomplishment which is indispensable to a good workman. This is because the teachers are not only competent wood-workers but they also are draughtsmen and good school masters. The results they obtain are really marvellous. You see it every year when you visit the exposition of manual work in each of these schools. It is desirable that at least one such class should exist in each of our boys' schools."

Technical School at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

In his annual report for 1925 Principal A. D. Hone, of the Sault Ste. Marie Technical School makes the following statements regarding the nature and scope of the work being carried on in the school.

"Last year was the most successful year in the history of the school, both from the standpoint of numbers and work accomplished. Last midsummer the first graduating class which was wholly prepared within the school entered upon the larger duties of life, and a number of them have obtained good positions here and elsewhere, and they are proving a credit to the training they received in this school.

"The enrolment of the day school shows an increase of over 30 per cent and the night school in corresponding proportion.

"A new department, electricity, was added to the practical course offered by the school. This department is making satisfactory progress, and we hope that with the addition of the necessary equipment, provided for in the estimates, it will be a great asset to the community.

"The number of students enrolled in the school, in proportion to the population, is extremely gratifying and compares favourably with that of any other city in Ontario. In spite of the relatively large number already enrolled, a continued increase is anticipated. Those who have made an expert study of the needs of the boys and girls of to-day estimate that the vocational type of education is most

suitable for at least 75 per cent, so there is considerable room for expansion yet before the percentage is reached.

"The courses offered by the school are all designed to give a good general academic education combined with a thorough training in a number of activities fundamental to the industries and business pursuits. While this training does lead directly into a number of trades and callings, it is intended to give a general training along technical and business lines rather than intensive instruction in any one trade or pursuit. If the public realized this more generally, it would remove considerable criticism, as many to-day expect the graduates of a technical school to be experts in some particular trade. The Department of Education, after careful investigation, deliberately chose to establish schools of the type of the one at Sault Ste. Marie rather than trade schools such as existed in some other countries. The idea is that a student who has received such a general training will be able to learn a specific trade in a much shorter time than one who has not been so trained, and will ultimately, through his wide knowledge of operations connected with his own trade and the related mathematics, science and so forth, be a much more valuable and expert tradesman, and because of the general education, a much more valuable citizen than one who received a narrow trade education only.

"The courses given in the school are as follows: First, the general preparatory course, which is open to boys and girls with fourth book standing. This is a one-year course and is designed for those who have shown in the public school that they are not particularly book-minded, and for those who feel that they are more suited to industrial pursuits than to academic studies. It serves as a preparation for the more advanced courses of the school and at the same time gives a training in a variety of intelligent subjects, such as enables the student to make an intelligent choice of the course for which he or she is best adapted. Entrance certificates are granted to those who show that they are capable of doing commercial work and are desirous of entering the commercial course.

"Second, the general technical course for boys. This is a three-year course and is open to students promoted from the preparatory course or of entrance standing. It is designed to prepare students for directive positions in the industries. In the third year students are allowed to specialize along some practical line for which they have shown special aptitude.

"Third, the home economics course for girls. This is open to girls of the same standing as the boys in the above course. It is also a three-year course and is designed to prepare girls for the home-making activities and such occupations as dressmaking, millinery, dietetics and nursing.

"Fourth, the commercial course. This course is open to students of high school entrance standing and combines a thorough general academic education with an intensive training in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and general business pursuits. It is designed not only to prepare for office positions but also to give a general training to those who may wish to enter business in any capacity.

"While the school is not a trade school, there are a number of trades for which the courses provided make direct preparation. It is proposed to make an effort to guide students into some specific vocation, at least two or three months before they have to leave the school, and then to permit them to spend the remaining time in the special course which will best fit them for this vocation. In this way, every student who leaves the school will have received some special training for a definite vocation.

"This year a determined effort will be made to link up the school with the industries of the city. The Principal will visit the various industries to endeavour to find out how the day or night school may be made to serve the needs of these industries to greater extent than at present. We shall also endeavour to find in these industries a market for the product of the school, that is, employment for our graduates. In this connection it is proposed to establish an employment bureau in the school. A questionnaire will be sent out to the various employers and business men, in order to determine the nature of the employment, the number of the employees and the probable chances of obtaining employment both now and during normal times. Our aim will be to bring about such a condition that employers will come to the school when they need young men or women in any capacity.

Bridging the Gap from School to Industry

The following extracts are taken from an article by R. W. Tarbell, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, appearing in The Industrial Arts Magazine of March, 1926.

One of the major responsibilities of society is to prepare youth for adult activities. This has been a concern among primitive and savage peoples, frequently being as important as the hunt for food itself. No group of people can afford to shirk the job of educating its young folks, for civilization will advance only in proportion to the adequacy with which the

oncoming generation is ready to cope with the problems of life as they arise. Primitive peoples built up their educational system around the central idea of making the learner proficient in given pursuits. It might be shooting the arrow, building a hut, or catching fish, but the training was given for a specific purpose. This same principle can be applied to our own time. If the children of to-day are to be equipped to solve the problems of tomorrow, their combined educational experiences must fit them for the job. School teachers are the special agents designated by society to assist in this task.

Our social organization is so developed at present that most people work with others in some industrial or business enterprise. The training problem becomes one of preparing people for a place in this modern world of work. If our schools are going to prepare pupils for the activities of adult life, specific things must be taught and certain people are to do it. It is the special function of the vocational school to give assistance to pupils in connection with their industrial activities. This means that the instruction should coordinate with the busy world of work. In this expanding field of education the vocational teacher is a large factor. There are many things for him to understand.

The following discussion is an attempt to indicate how pupils may be prepared for work. Some of the statements may seem theoretical, but they are suggestive of what may be done practically.

(a) *Courses in occupational information.*—Schools are taking a forward step in the matter of placement and employment by including occupational studies in the curriculum. The practice has extended far enough already to prove its usefulness. There are several very good texts on the market, suitable for elementary, secondary, or vocational schools. Studies in the occupations will furnish a running view of the nature of the different fields of work and assist pupils in the choice of a job. This will also place considerable material in the teacher's hands to assist him in his counselling and advisory activities. The pupil's perspective of life outside the classroom is materially enhanced and his ability to pick a job much improved.

(b) *Visits to Industries.*—Many teachers are taking advantage of opportunities offered by industries to visit factories and shops with their students. This has been the practice of classes in the engineering schools for some time. In recent years it has extended to many public schools, and offers an exceptionally interesting method of gaining occupational information, especially in the industrial centers. It is an excellent way to put pupils in touch with actual work conditions, and will assist them greatly in the matter of selection.

(c) *Talks by local citizens.*—School people should not suffer under the illusion that all the teaching is done by them. Other means are available and should be utilized. There are public-spirited men in practically every community who can bring interesting messages to school children. They can be drafted from the various walks of life to tell the story of work. By planning a careful program these talks by local citizens can become an effectual part of the course. Much useful information will be given to the pupils, and the speakers will understand and support the schools more earnestly. Such an arrangement should tie up definitely with the teacher's efforts to give practical occupational information.

(d) *The school employment office.*—Another means for aiding pupils in the matter of placement is the school employment office. This is a simple innovation in the school organization and need not be costly beyond what the needs seem to warrant. In a large school the duties may require considerable time and this will taper down to a small amount of work in villages. The essential thing is that someone in the organization is in charge of the work and has the information. This individual makes contacts with the industries and gives personal help to pupils. It is one of the very practical ways of caring for the placement proposition.

(e) *Conferences with parents.*—Parents should be consulted when the question of securing employment arises. This means work, but should bring better results. The information that teachers are able to gather is sometimes too theoretical and needs to be balanced by some of the personal and practical views of parents. It is true that parents' ideas may not always be for the best interests of the child, in which case the instructor has the added job of teaching parents, also. This is part of the work of the school in these days when our conception of the school is expanding until we see it as a system of universal service in education. The results of such conferences are most likely to be a better understanding, a more satisfactory selection of employment and more loyal school patrons.

The Relation of Technical Education to Industry in Great Britain

The following extract from the London *Times* for January 4, 1926, indicates the

interest and opinions concerning the problem of linking up schools with industry in Great Britain.

The relation of technical education to other forms of education and to industry was considered at a recent conference. Dr. T. Percy Nunn, Professor of Education, University of London, presided.

Dr. H. Schofield, Principal of the Technical College, Loughborough, said that the present regulations governing technical education were out of date, and badly needed revision. Since they were issued in 1915 the outlook in this branch of education had fundamentally changed. Apprenticeship had decayed, and large parts of industry had been reorganized on a mass production basis, tending to the elimination of the more all-round and more informed workmen. Among other changes had been the development of our secondary school system. There was, in the view of many, abundant reasons why the Government should conduct an inquiry into the question. The answer given to that request was worthy of careful consideration. The importance of the points raised was recognized, but it was asked what industry had to say. Little direct evidence could be produced that industry was vitally interested in the problem, even sufficiently to urge that an inquiry might be of value. Nevertheless, he felt convinced, from his own relations with industry, that at present industry really was interested, though this interest had found little external expression. In any case, he did not subscribe to the idea that until industry did express itself in such a way those who mainly represented education should do nothing. He thought that when carefully canvassed industry would prove sympathetic towards forms of further education for those connected with it. This education would fall into two classes. First there was education of a recreative character, which would be a relief from the work of the day and which it was to the advantage even of industry itself to encourage. The second form of training was vocational. He urged that those who provided technical education should get into touch with local firms, and suggested the formation of advisory committees. They wanted a real partnership betwen the technical college and the works.

Dr. H. Costley-White, headmaster of Westminster School said that in considering education they had to regard boys and girls not merely as useful hands in commerce, but as human beings. Up to at least the age of 14 education ought not to have regard to the future commercial value of the individual, but should be of the kind which would advance his personal profit and development—a general feeding of the mind. If after 14 attention was to be turned to the walk to which a boy was going to be called, the contribution which secondary schools should make was, he thought, on the theoretical side, such as teaching chemistry, botany, and other subjects, as a preparation for agriculture.

Miss E. M. Fox, headmistress of Beckenham County School for Girls, contended that technical education was a necessary preliminary to any career in industry. Where such instruction could be made a factor of real educational value, by being grounded on basic principles, it might well be given during the ordinary school course. This experiment was tried with conspicuous success by Sanderson, of Oundle. His root idea, as an educator, was to connect the school at every point with the life of industry, and to teach every subject not by class-room instruction as much as by workshop methods. When the instruction was of too specialized a nature the heads of schools should ensure the passing on of boys to the local technical school or college, which should work in vital co-operation with the schools and with the labour market. Such instruction in the principles under-lying technical skill, would, it was claimed, send better equipped workers into their different occupations, and so gradually raise the whole status and dignity of industry.

Mr. C. L. Bryant, an assistant master at Harrow School, said that the suspicion in which technical instruction and all vocational teaching were held was well founded. They would not get the best craftsmen by teaching them only their craft. It was equally true that if they persistently taught a child only those things which had no connection with his immediate interests they would engender distrust and dislike of all learning. The chief aim in providing instruction in secondary schools should be to assist in that vague but real thing, a general education. To this end, handcraft was of great value for the normal child; while for the abnormal, those for whom an education of a predominantly literary type was a proved failure, it was a potent means of salvation. There was a national as well as an individual interest to be served by the teaching of handcraft. Much of their social unrest, as Ruskin foresaw, was due to the separation of the thinkers from the doers. Distrust between these classes and a feeling of the inferiority of labour, even among the labourers themselves, were all too prevalent. Manual instruction could do much to restore the sense of the dignity of labour, on which the happines of all must rest. It was not without reason that the life of a carpenter was chosen for the Great Teacher of mankind.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Canadian National Safety League

The seventh annual report of the Canadian National Safety League covers the work of the year 1925. It may be noted that the sum of $10,000 was granted by the Dominion Government for the furtherance of the work of the League during the past year. The general campaign for 1925 consisted partly of the distribution throughout Canada, of 125,000 bulletins dealing with aquatic, traffic, industrial, public and home hazards. Nineteen thousand special bulletins, and fourteen thousand hunters' bulletins, together with some twenty thousand Safety Calendars, were distributed all over the Dominion.

With regard to unsafe firearms, s special letter was written by the President, Sir John Gibson, to the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, relative to some 30,000 imported rifles that could be accidentally discharged a number of ways without touching the trigger, with the result that through the assistance of the Minister of Labour, the Customs Department and Colonels Starnes and Matthews, the latter in charge of the North-West Mounted Police, and the Department of Militia and Defence, a departmental committee was appointed to deal with the subject. Their conclusions were that the Customs Department does not admit any dangerous firearms, and if there is any doubt as to firearms submitted for entry, the matter is to be referred to a committee of experts.

While the League is concerned with public safety in general, it has also a special interest in industrial safety and co-operates with the Workmen's Compensation Boards and other public bodies which further the safety of employees. In this connection the following tribute to the Provincial Board was paid by an Ontario speaker at the annual meeting of the League:—

"Under the Ontario Government, the Workmen's Compensation Board is encouraging all industrial activity to take every care possible for the protection of the human body; in placing a premium on industry that applies all safety devices, that encourages and instructs its employees to use care in every activity. The Board is, I think, meeting with success along this line, and is commended for this work of stepping establishments up into a preferred class where their history with regard to accidents shows they are getting results by their education and the general campaigns they are carrying on in their industry."

The following account of the subsidiary provincial leagues is given in the report:—

Ontario Safety League.—This league has now completed the twelfth year of its existence. During 1925, as for a number of years previously, the league distributed over a million pieces of literature to school children, motorists, street carmen, manufacturers and others, relative to the prevention of accidents. The usual number of motion pictures, lantern slides or other publications were circulated, and safety tables were given all over Ontario to schools, summer camps, Boards of Trade, industrial workers and the general public. In addition safety bulletins were distributed in more than six hundred cities, towns and villages throughout the province, and in railway stations, street cars, garages and public places, posters and signs were erected dealing with the traffic hazard. In addition to the above $300 in cash prizes was awarded in the school essay contest, and $320 in cash prizes in the school cartoon contest.

The results of these activities may be traced, it is thought, in a reduction by 67 in the number of fatal accidents in the province in 1925 as compared with 1924. The report contains a table showing the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the province in these two years, distributed according to causes The largest group of fatalities was from drowning, which caused 307 deaths in each of the two years. Automobiles came next, with 254 fatalities in 1924, and 298 in 1925; falls caused 170 deaths in 1924, and 146 in 1925; railroads caused 115 deaths in 1924 and 79 in 1925. These numbers, it may be repeated, do not represent industrial, but general accidents.

Province of Quebec Safety League.—Through a drive for funds during 1925, the Province of Quebec Safety League has become self-supporting, and is now carrying on accident prevention work with an executive located in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. The league is conducting a campaign of safety among the public, in the schools, and throughout the industries, and comparative results between 1924 and 1925 show a remarkable decrease in accidents from all causes. The response for funds and these results are sufficient warrants for the existence of the Province of Quebec Safety League. The president for 1926 is Mr. E. J. l'Esperance, and the general manager and secretary is Mr. Arthur Gaboury.

Maritime Safety League.—The Maritime Safety League, organized to operate in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, is receiving from the Canadian National Safety League the necessary financial assistance to continue operations

until such time as they may become self-supporting. Its president is Mr. A. T. Weldon, of Moncton, N.B.

Manitoba Safety League.—The Manitoba Safety League, organized in 1920, and re-organized early in 1925, is still in the preliminary stages. The work is being conducted at the present time by Mr. Charles F. Roland, Secretary of the Employers' Association of Manitoba, as acting secretary, with a tentative executive committee. The Manitoba Safety League expects with the financial assistance of the parent organization, to increase their activities during 1926.

It is anticipated that a safety league will soon be organized for British Columbia, and the report concludes as follows:—

"It would be a mistake to neglect the preliminary organization and perfection of Safety Leagues in all or any of the Provinces of Canada. These leagues must be financed ultimately within their own provincial bounds and the sooner this work is done, the greater will be the returns in lives saved. Later, when our provincial populations have increased, it is going to be infinitely more difficult to control the accident frequency from all causes and hazards. It must not be forgotten that a fatality prevented represents a minimum economic saving of at least $5,000. The Finance Commissioner of Toronto says: "Every time a useful or potential citizen is maimed or killed, a great economic waste is involved."

Major-General Sir John M. Gibson of Hamilton, is president of both the Canadian and the Ontario Safety Leagues. The general manager of the former organization is Mr. J. F. Wyse, Toronto, and the honorary secretary of the Ontario League is Mr. R. B. Morley, of Toronto.

Industrial Safety Committee in Quebec

An Industrial Safety Committee for the district of Montreal has been organized under the auspices of the Quebec Safety League, to be followed by a safety campaign in factories and industrial plants for the prevention of accidents. The organization meeting on February 9 was representative of many industrial concerns in the district, and by Mr. John T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, and others. Among the proposed measures to be taken in the promotion of safety mention was made of first aid contests with awards for competency, and the keeping of fuller statistics as to the frequency and severity of accidents and as to time lost through accidents, the office of the Safety League to be used as a clearing house for such information. It was stated that the League would co-operate with an employer in safety work.

In connection with this inaugural meeting the following figures were given out by the League: The Aluminum Company of Canada is decreasing its frequency rate or million working hours by 41.86; reduced the severity rate or percentage of days lost per 1,000 hours of work by 1.9; the Belgo Paper Company's figures show 19.7 reduction in the frequency rate and 1.4 in the severity rate; the Electric Service Company reports corresponding reductions of 22.5 and 1.4; the Canada Carbide Company 47, and 13.86; and the Shawinigan Water and Power Company 17.6 and 16.78.

Laurentide Company Wins Competition

The judge's findings in the safety competition between the Sault Ste. Marie mill of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company and the Laurentide Company, Limited, are given below. This competition was announced in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1925 (page 794), where it was stated that the two companies had entered into a friendly competition to reduce the frequency and severity of industrial accidents to a minimum. The competition was held under the auspices of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, which named as judge Mr. A. P. Costigane, of Toronto, the secretary and engineer of the association. The competition extended over two quarterly periods, the results being stated by Mr. Costigane as follows:—

—	1st Period July 1-Sept. 30		2nd Period Oct. 1-Dec. 31	
	Laurentide Company	Spanish River Company	Laurentide Company	Spanish River Company
Number of working days	74	76	83·25	78
Total hours worked	700,515	479,306	728,622	490,307
Number of full time workers	947	631	876	629
Number of lost time accidents	6	12	10	18
Total days lost	87	103	127	255
Days lost per full time worker	·091	·163	·145	·405

"The above figures show the Laurentide Company won both competitions, and I have pleasure in hereby awarding that company the contest in both instances.

"An analysis of the above figures shows that the Laurentide Company could in the first contest have incurred lost time up to 154 days without losing the contest. During the second period, this company could have incurred lost time up to 354 days without losing.

"It has been a great pleasure to act as judge in these contests, and I have pleasure in congratulating the employees of both com-

panies on the sportsmanship shown throughout the contests; and I hope these contests will be the forerunners of many such in Canada."

Principal Industrial Diseases

Sir Kenneth Goadby, one of the specialist medical referees under the British Workmen's Compensation Act, in a recent address on "Disease and the Workmen's Compensation Act," mentioned some of the chief industrial diseases for which compensation is given.

The incidence of disease among miners had been largely due to miner's nystagmus, a condition and affection of the eyes. A committee recently investigated the causes, and a considerable amount of attention had been given to elucidate the causes from which this disease arose, and it was confidently hoped in the very near future that a great amelioration would take place in the incidence of the disease. The numbers of new cases had already begun to drop considerably, but the industry was still fettered with numerous cases which occurred before the application of methods of prevention had come into force.

Included in miners' diseases were the affections known as "beat hand," "beat knee," "beat elbow" and "beat wrist." The disease was one due, he said, to neglect of small and early abrasions and injuries. The ambulance and first-aid regulations introduced into factories some time ago had been extended to the mines, and he was hopeful that the incidence of this disease would show diminution in the near future.

Turning to the other disease which made up the bulk of the compensation cases of industrial disease, they found dermatitis showed a rise from 1919 of 270 to 709 cases. Lead poisoning cases had gone up from 231 in 1919 to 1,516 in 1924, but the fatality of the disease had diminished. The fatal cases in 1920 were 18 in a total of 265, while in 1924 the total was 18 for 564 cases—a diminution in four years of at least half the death-rate. As a large number of these fatal cases were of old-standing illness and long-continued exposure before even the simple facts of general hygiene had been brought home to the workers, the death-rate was likely to undergo a further diminution.

An experiment is being carried out in the schools at Peterborough, Ontario, in teaching children how to prevent accidents from the use of electrical appliances. This action is being taken on the initiative of the Committee on Accident Prevention and Health Promotion of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. This committee is doing valuable work in providing instruction at various points through the province, especially in the smaller municipalities, in the use of "Safety First" electrical equipment, and in demonstrating methods of resuscitation.

Worker's Risk in Ontario

The average worker in industry in Ontario has an ordinary chance of working for ten years with one accident that is sufficiently serious to warrant it being reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board. In normal times there are nearly 450,000 employees under compensation in the Province and in the past eleven years there have been 502,014 accidents reported to the Board, indicating an average slightly in excess of one report for every ten workers per annum. In the same eleven years there were 4,328 fatalities under compensation, which represents an average of more than one death per day in that period. One very encouraging feature of the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board covering the year 1925 is that the death cases in that year showed a decrease of fifty-seven from 1924, there having been 402 death cases in 1924 and 345 in 1925.

Safer Railway Operation

Mr. Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, states that railways were twice as safe in 1924 as they were in 1914 before organized safety work was begun. In 1914 one passenger was killed for every 6,620,000 locomotive miles of operation, and one injured for every 116,000 such miles. In 1924 one passenger was killed in 11,250,000 locomotive miles, and one passenger was injured for every 287,000 miles.

Practically the same progress was reported in the safety of railroad employees. In 1917 one railroad employee was killed in an industrial railroad accident for every 9,120,000 man-hours of work, and in 1924 one employee was killed for every 15,550,000 man-hours of work. As for injuries, in 1917 one employee was injured for every 28,000 man-hours of work, and in 1924 one employee was injured for every 48,000 man-hours of work.

Report of Explosives Division of Department of Mines

The report of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, includes a report of the Explosives Division. It is stated that the care taken by the managements of the several factories in the enforcement of the rules for the safe conduct of operations, the attention given by superintendents and their assistants to the inspection of equipment and to the potential dangers of the processes followed, and the intelligent cultivation of good practice on the part of em-

ployees, so that such becomes habitual, have happily combined to the benefit of all.

The report calls special attention to the dangers arising from small quantities of explosives being left exposed by working parties. In some cases these have been found and removed by the police, but unfortunately a considerable percentage of the accidents to juveniles arises from playing with discarded explosives which they pick up. Three cases were reported of large quantities of explosives having been abandoned several years previously, much of which was in a very sensitive condition. Approximately 2,500 pounds were left by a mining party in the bush, over 17,000 pounds in the magazine of a disused mine, and 900 pounds, the remainder of a stock abandoned in a quarry, were collected from farmers and others.

"Accidents from use of explosives and from miscellaneous causes were slightly fewer than in the previous year. Information was obtained of fifty in mines and quarries, killing fifteen and injuring forty-seven persons, and seventy-nine elsewhere, killing seventeen and injuring seventy-five. Again, attention is to be called to the high proportion resulting from playing with explosives. Of the seventy-nine accidents elsewhere than in mines, thirty-nine were brought about in this way, causing the death of four persons, and injury to thirty-nine. With one or two exceptions the victims are children and their injuries in many cases serious—as the loss of several fingers, or a hand, or an eye. The only preventive of these distressing accidents is the keeping of explosives under lock and key. It is regrettable that, despite cautions given on the subject by public bodies and others, so many users of explosives are undoubtedly so insensitive to their responsibilities as to fail to take such obvious and reasonable precautions as would prevent the possibility of these tragedies in child life."

Benefit of Industrial Medical Service

Medical service in industry is saving millions of dollars yearly both to employers and employees, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board of the United States.

While the policy of industrial medical supervision has been more extensively developed in the United States than in any other country in the world, it is pointed out in the report that American wage-earners will lose $250,000,000 a year in wages through absence due to illness. Industry also is a loser through illness of employee, through decreased output, increased labour turnover and trade losses through decreased purchasing power of workers. In one typical New England plant, it is said, employing 4,500 workers, illness cost the concern in one year more than $267,500. The workers lost $202,000 in wages, with $45,000 spent in medical care. Their disabilities entailed another $56,000 of expenses in charitable relief and care.

A recent report of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.) shows that during 1925 more than 85,000 men, women and children were killed in accidents on the streets, in the home and in industrial workshops. Of this number 21,000 were killed by automobiles, 25,000 fatally injured at work and 41,000 killed in public places other than the streets.

"To-day our big problem is to convince employers that accident prevention work must be made a major part of their programme, and we know that most of the fatalities in factories can be eliminated. While the National Safety Council, a non-profit-making co-operative institution, has more than 4,000 firms and individuals under its banner, there still are thousands unaware that these lost-time accidents do not merely happen, but are caused, and that once the causes are eliminated there will be no accidents."

Industrial Accidents to Children in Massachusetts

Under the direction of the commissioner of Labour and Industries of the State of Massachusetts an analysis has been made of injuries sustained by children in the industries of Massachusetts for the year ending June 30, 1924. This includes employees under eighteen years of age, the total number being 2,965. The outstanding feature of the study is the fact that a very large number of accidents to minors are preventable. "But few occurred as a result of violating statutes requiring the safeguarding of machinery or from failure to comply with regulations prohibiting employment in dangerous trades. Efficient factory inspection, coupled with active interest in the prevention of accident, must be maintained to keep the frequency of industrial injury at the lowest point. Education still remains an important factor. It should have prominent place in the plant experience of each employee. The product of this training will be the careful workman, who constitutes the best safeguard."

Massachusetts' experience indicated that two-thirds of the specific injuries in industry each year are attributable to machinery. This includes accidents resulting in dismemberment and loss of use. About eighty per cent of these occur at the point of operation, leaving but a small number occasioned by contact with belts, gears, set screws, fly-wheels, shaft-

ing or other movable parts. More than half of the specific injuries occurred on metal and wood-working machinery. Nearly all such employment is prohibited to minors under sixteen years of age.

The report suggests that accidents to minors would be diminished if adequate training were given before they are required to operate machinery without supervision. Two employees of the age group 16 to 17 were injured on their first day at work; five had less than a week's experience on the machine before the accident happened; eleven had worked less than a month and fifty-five less than a year. Machine parts making hundreds of revolutions per minute were not fully appreciated as grave hazards arising out of and in the course of employment. In some plants effective work was accomplished through safety committees in teaching inexperienced employees the value of exercising care in the use of the hands at the point of operation of metal-cutting, wood-working and other dangerous machinery.

Elsewhere it is stated that the basis of accident prevention work is efficient plant inspection. This includes not only the examination of machinery and general conditions in the establishment, but deals especially with creating interest in the prevention of injury to employees. Injuries treated in the first aid room of large establishments points conclusively to the danger zones in the plant. In these areas, efficient work may be done. No child should be employed in proximity to any hazardous or ungarded belts, machinery or gearing while such machinery or gearing is in motion.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

The thirteenth convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers convened on January 11, in Washington, D.C. After the various committees had been appointed, the Credential Committee presented their report, which showed fifty delegates in attendance, representing twenty-two locals.

The president in his address touched on many matters of importance to the various local unions, among which were: Territorial limits of local trade union agreements, strike assessments, the bonus, apprentices, and workers' education. He recommended a constitutional amendment fixing expulsion as the penalty for any of the members found in affiliation with any agency or organization advocating the taking over of government by force, and also that the membership privilege be confined to citizens of the United States and Canada or those who bind themselves to become such. The president further recommended the following legislative proposals to all state convention delegates representing local unions:—

1. Ratification by State Legislatures of the proposed constitutional amendment in regard to child labour in the United States.
2. An exclusive State Insurance Fund for Workmen's Compensation.
3. Prohibiting issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes unless authorized by a verdict after trial of facts before a judge and jury.
4. Amending the anti-monopoly law to provide that the labour of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.
5. Restoration of the original penalty for violations of eight-hour and prevailing-rate-of-wages legislation, in States that have modified the existing laws.
6. A forty-eight hour working week for employed women and minors who are more than sixteen years old.
7. Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Laws to increase compensation wage rate to a maximum of $30 a week; to abolish limitation of compensation for temporary disabilities and to revise occupational diseases sections so as to make all such illness compensable as injuries.
8. Providing for amending state constitutions so as to enable voters to initiate amendments by petition for immediate submission to referendum without intervention of legislature.
9. State building codes for cities with stringent laws covering safe building scaffolding and hoist inclosures.

These recommendations were subsequently adopted by the convention. The secretary-treasurer in his report informed the delegates that numerous communications had been received on co-operative insurance, but that the matter had been placed in the hands of International Vice-President E. A. Johnson, who was appointed to investigate and report to the convention at the present session. So much importance was attached to the subject mat-

ter of group insurance that it was declared a special order of business. After the subject had been discussed at considerable length, it was decided by the convention, that the question of insuring the membership would go to a referendum.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham St., Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y.; Vice-President, Henry H. Holland, 4826 West Superior St., Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, E. A. Johnson, 66 Walker St., West Roxbury, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry J. Oliver, 1371 West 89th St., Cleveland, Ohio; Sec.-Treas., Thomas J. McNamara, 803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting on March 2, adopted the following programme of labour legislation for submission to the Government during the present session of the Manitoba Legislature.

Amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act to provide for the payment of allowances to (1) mothers with one child, (2) to mothers whose husbands are confined in public institutions or are physically unfit to support the family, (3) to mothers who have been deserted for a period of five years; the Minimum Wage Act to be applicable to all boys under 18 years of age.

A Trades Dispute Act similar to the Trades Dispute Act of Great Britain.

An Act limiting the hours of labour to not more than eight hours per day or more than 44 hours per week for all industries within the scope of provincial legislation.

An act prohibiting the employment of women for a period of two months before and two months after childbirth. The maintenance to be paid out of funds provided by the government.

That a commission of inquiry be appointed to investigate and collect data with a view to enacting the following legislation : Old age pensions, unemployment insurance, sick and disability insurance.

Union Labour Life Insurance Company

The work of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company is described by its president, Matthew Woll, in the February issue of the *American Federationist*. The LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925, noted that this company had been organized in consequence of action taken by the American Federation of Labour at the annual conventions of 1923 and 1924, and that it was already receiving support from some large international unions. The company received its charter in November, 1925, the officers being as follows:—

President, Matthew Woll.

Secretary-treasurer, G. W. Perkins.

Directors:—

Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers' Union.

G. W. Perkins, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Luther C. Steward, National Federation of Federal Employees.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Elmer E. Milliman, secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

James Maloney, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Thomas C. Cashen, president, Switchmen's Union of North America.

James M. Lynch, president, International Typographical Union.

Martin F. Ryan, President, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

W. D. Mahon, President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Wm. H. Johnston, President, International Association of Machinists.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians.

A. A. Myrup, Treasurer, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Joseph C. Orr, Secretary-treasurer, International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

In addition to these men an advisory committee is being organized which will consist of about fifty trade unionists selected from various parts of the country. This will make it possible for the company to have the benefit of experience and information with problems from all parts of the country. The board is to meet at least once a year. The arrangements provide that the railroad brotherhoods and other independent organizations not of a dual character can be represented directly on the advisory board and the board of directors. The home office of the company will be in Washington, D.C., in the American Federation of Labour Building.

The maximum capital amount of stock authorized by the articles of incorporation is $1,000,000, but the company may commence operations at any time deemed best by the board of directors after $300,000 have been paid in on capital stock subscriptions. The capital stock will be sold in units of $50 each, $25 on the par value of the stock and $25 to be applied to the creation of a surplus fund to be equal in amount to the capital. The sale of capital stock shall be confined to national and international trade unions, local unions, state federations of labour, city central bodies and other classes of organizations of labour and members thereof affiliated to the American Federation of Labour and such other labour organizations and members thereof as the board may from time to time direct.

In order that holdings of capital stock may be widely distributed and that all groups of organized labour may participate in the management of the company, the maximum amount of stock which will be sold to any national or international union shall be 800 shares, to any local union or central body, 80 shares, and to any individual 10 shares.

In order to assure trade union control over the stock, the company has established the rule that stock shall not be sold without first giving the company an option to purchase it either for its own account or for the purpose of re-sale at the price at which it was originally sold by the company plus a per cent not to exceed 6 per cent per annum on the investment. The company must make its decision upon any stock offered for re-sale within thirty days. Dividends on capital stock are to be limited to 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of original investment and capital stock and contributed surplus of the company. After the company makes its annual payment in dividends upon capital stock each year, it shall set aside an annual surplus for the protection of policyholders. The remaining profits are to be divided among the policyholders as the directors may determine.

The vote upon all questions in stockholders' meetings shall be by shares, each share of the stock entitling the holder to one vote.

The following committees are provided for in the bylaws of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company: Executive, Investment, Claims, Auditing and Advisory.

The company is to follow the regulations governing investments, which must be in approved securities of the United States and Canada and in approved state, county and municipal bonds.

It is the purpose of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company to issue all forms of insurance policies, but it will also concentrate its efforts on the working out of forms of policy that will be best adapted to the needs of the workers. It intends to enter the industrial insurance field and issue what is known as industrial policies, but of course at lower costs to the workers. It aims also to sell group insurance to labour unions, a form of insurance that until last year has not been sold to labour organizations, but only to employers who would insure their workers and thus have a firm grip on them. In other words, the purpose of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company is to sell insurance to individual workers without profit, to sell insurance to whole organizations of workers, thus strengthening the organizations and weakening the hold of employers on their workers through group insurance.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union

The benefit system adopted in January, 1914, by the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union is described in a recent statement by Secretary John J. Gleeson. There are now 2,776 men and women drawing weekly benefits through the relief department of the organization. Of the total number of persons drawing benefits, 676 are widows, 2,013 are members drawing old age benefits and 77 are members drawing disability benefits. Each beneficiary in all classifications draws $7 per week. The total amount being paid out in benefits per week is $19,432. These were the figures as of December 31.

The benefit or relief system was adopted by the Bricklayers' International Union at its convention in January, 1914, and was put into effect a year later. An assessment of 25 cents per member per month was levied to cover the cost of operating the new department. In 1916 this was increased to 70 cents. At the outset the benefit paid was $5 per member per week but in 1922 this was increased to $7 the present figure.

The retirement age is 60 years. It is recognized, of course, that the number of members eligible to retirement benefits will increase as the years pass by, but the actuarial possibilities were taken into account when the fund was established.

The benefit paid upon the death of a member varies according to the length of membership. The minimum amount is $50. A beneficiary is entitled to the minimum amount if the deceased member had been on the rolls of the organization six months. The mortuary

benefit increases as follows: $150 after a membership of one year, $200 after a membership of five years, and $300 is the maximum after a membership of over ten years.

In addition to the benefit system the organization grants paid-up life membership cards to all who have held continuous membership for 50 years and to soldier members totally disabled in the World War. Of the six veterans who have applied for and have received paid-up life membership cards three are residents of Canada, two live in New York State and one in Pennsylvania.

There are sixty members holding paid-up life membership cards following 50 years of continuous active membership.

Fishermen's Association on Vancouver Island

Fishermen on Vancouver Island have organized The Consolidated Fishermen's Association for the West Coast, with headquarters at Ucluelet, for the purpose of securing to fishermen a better return for their product. The fishermen have now their own manager in the field looking up markets and to negotiate with both Canadian and United States buyers. There will be two buying stations at Ucluelet, one for Japanese and one for whites and Indians. Each carrier will make up its load from the two stations, also collecting at Banfield, which will give the carriers a chance to leave more regularly and assure that the fish will arrive at the market in first-class condition. An effort will also be made to find a market for certain kinds of fish that the fishermen, so far, have had to throw overboard, especially in the summer.

In the summer time, when weather conditions are favourable and there is a run of fish, the fishermen have had more or less trouble with regard to prices, and often decided to go on strike. As a strike means great loss to the fishermen, and also to the country, the fishermen, having their own manager in the field and being confident that buyers are receiving market prices, it is felt that there will be no need in the future for the trollers to go on strike.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. The annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

Starch and Glucose Industry, 1924.

This report covers returns from 7 factories, 4 in Prince Edward Island, 2 in Ontario, and 1 in Quebec. The total value of production was $5,241,908 in 1924, notwithstanding a decrease of one of the number of plants in 1924. There were 68 employees on salaries earning $144,879 and 488 employees on wages earning $505,101. The most valuable product was glucose, valued at $1,706,674, others being edible corn starch, corn syrup, gluten, corn oil, laundry starch, grape sugar, potato starch, and other products. The average monthly employment during the year was 461 male and 27 female employees. The month of greatest employment was November, with 536, and the month of least employment was June, with 463. The average number of days in operation was 132.86, the average number of days idle being 171.14. The average number of hours per week was 57.4 and the average number of hours per day or shift was 9.4.

The total value of imports for consumption in Canada in 1924 was $556,976. Exports of goods the produce of Canada were valued at $28,219.

Wine Industry, 1924

The report covers 22 plants, including 19 in Ontario, 1 in Quebec and 2 in British Columbia. The gross value of products in 1924 was $1,325,333, a decrease of $299,049 from the previous year, although there was an increase of 290,926 gallons in the quantity of wine manufactured. There were 56 employees on salaries, earning $131,871 and 99 employees on wages, earning $100,004. The products in the order of value were as follows: fermented wine, grape juice, medicated wine, unfermented wine, syrup and fruit juice and other products. The average monthly employment during the year was 99, including 84 male and 15 female employees. The months of highest employment were October to December, whilst those of lowest employment were January to June. The average number of days plants were in operation on full time was 232.9, and on part time 13.4. The aver-

age number of hours worked was 48.4 per week and 8.8 per day. The total quantity imported in 1924 was 659,364 gallons valued at $1,237,357. The quantity of fermented wines exported was 4,485 gallons valued at $16,106.

Leather Glove and Mitt Industry, 1924

The report covers the years 1922, 1923 and 1924. The value of products was in the three years respectively $3,375,728; $3,864,662 and $3,202,556. The number of establishments was 48 in 1924 as against 56 in 1923 and 47 in 1922. These were situated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the majority being in Ontario. In 1924 there were 1,309 persons employed, a decrease from the preceding year of 265. There were 202 salaried employees and 1,107 wage-earners receiving in salaries and wages $990,534. The number of wage earners in 1924 was greatest in November when there were 1,217, being 810 in Manitoba and British Columbia. Employment was lower in January with 963 employees, there being 603 in Quebec, 284 in Ontario, and 76 in Manitoba and British Columbia. The average number of days in operation in 1924 was 278.5 and the average number of hourrs worked per week and per day, respectively, 47.8 and 8.1. The number of wage earners in month of highest employment by hours of labour was 475 working 8 hours or less, 608 working 9 hours and 297 working 10 hours.

Harness and Saddlery and Miscellaneous Leather Goods, 1924

Harness and Saddlery.—The report covers 278 establishments engaged in the manufacture of harness and saddlery in 1924, located in nine provinces, as compared with 312 in 1923. In both cases nearly 50 per cent were located in Ontario. In 1924 there were 1,146 persons employed, receiving in salaries and wages, $1,239,796, a decrease from the preceding year of 149 employees and a decrease of $60,524 in the amount paid in salaries and wages. The month of highest employment in 1924 was March, with 974 employees, and the lowest figure, 838 was reached in October. In the month of highest employment 164 employees worked 8 hours per day or less; 666 worked 9 hours; 197 worked 10 hours, and 2 worked over 10 hours. The average number of hours worked per day was 9.0. The average number of days in operation was 298.2. The total value of products in 1924 was $4,353,438, of which goods to the value of $2,316,841 were produced in Ontario.

Leather Belting.—The report covers 8 establishments, of which 5 were in Quebec, and 3 in Ontario, as against 5 in Quebec and 2 in Ontario in 1923. The production in 1924 was 634,431 pounds valued at $1,096,862, compared with 793,624 pounds in 1923, valued at $1,347,622. Counting belting, custom work and repairs, the total value of all products in 1924 was $1,355,587. In 1924 the number of salaried employees was 45, earning $98,964, with 141 wage earners earning $144,440.

Trunks and Valises.—The report covers 15 establishments in operation in 1924 as in the previous year. The location by provinces for each of the two years was Nova Scotia, 1, Quebec, 3; Ontario, 6; Manitoba, 4; and British Columbia, 1. The value of the production in 1924 was $2,038,908, a decrease from the preceding year of $426,847. The capital investment in 1924 was $2,139,634 as compared with $2,189,579 in 1923. The average number of employees was 656 of whom 576 were wage earners and 80 salaried. The total amount paid to employees was $687,337. The number of persons employed shows a decrease of 66, and the amount paid in salaries and wages indicate a reduction of $99,111. The month of highest employement in 1924 was April, with 617 employees, and the lowest figure, 526, was reached in December. In the month of highest employment, 54 employees worked 8 hours per day or less; 262 worked 9 hours; and 337 worked 10 hours. The average number of hours worked per day was 9.4. The average number of days in operation was 296.9.

Other Leather Goods.—This report covers establishments whose principal products do not come within the classification of any one of the special groups of the leather goods industry. The products of this group include hand bags and satchels, purses, pocketbooks and folders, belts (wearing apparel) bank books, straps, sporting goods, fancy articles of leather, etc. The number of establishments in operation in this group in 1924 was 40, a decline of 6 from the previous year. Quebec had a decrease of 3 and Ontario 3. The principal items of production in 1924 were purses, pocketbooks and folders—415,706 valued at $502,582—and hand bags and satchels—98,680, valued at $394,126. The value of fancy articles of leather made amounted to $390,764. The value of all products of the establishment in 1924 was $1,628,410, compared with $1,594,863 in 1923. The total number of employees was 593 in 1924 as compared with 617 in 1923. The amount of salaries and wages for 1924 were $556,150 as compared with $576,659 in 1923.

The total value of products of the industries of harness and saddlery, leather belting, trunks and valises and leather goods, n.e.s.,

combined for quantity and value, in 1924, was $9,376,343. The value of miscellaneous leather goods imported into Canada during the 12 months ending March 31, from the United Kingdom, was $188,954, with $322,791 from the United States and $4,544 from other countries, and the total exports during the same period amounted to $166 for the United Kingdom; $12,385 to the United States, and other countries, $10,390.

MINERAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1925

THE position of mining among the industries of the Dominion is shown in a Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1925, recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. "Mining, now third in rank among Canada's primary industries, contributes extensively to the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion," the report states. "Large tonnages of freight move from and to the mines; many subsidiary industries depend upon the mining industry for their prosperity. Canada's progress in the production of mineral wealth has been notable particularly in recent years; the developments in established fields have won the confidence of the investing public; the discovery of new mineral areas has provided attractive opportunities for those of a more speculative nature; the growth and evident stability of the mineral industry stamp it as one of the great and increasing factors in Canada's industrial and commercial life."

Great progress was made in Canada's mineral industry in 1925. In the aggregate for the year, the total yield from Canada's mines, quarries, oil and gas wells, metallurgical works and enterprises such as the manufacturing of cement, brick and other clay products, was valued at $224,846,237, an increase of $15,262,831 over the total of $209,583,406 for 1924, and well towards the record valuation of $227,859,665 attained in 1920, when the average range of metal prices was approximately 35 per cent higher than in 1925. In fact, had it not been for a change in the method of computing the production of nickel, the value of the output as reported for 1925, would have been in excess of the previous record. Metal mining experienced a boom which carried the total value of production in this field to a total of $117,189,262, an increase of $14,782,734 above the total for 1924; exclusive of coal, non-metals, at a value of $22,342,678 showed an increase of $4,140,657 over the figures for 1924; coal output was valued at $49,092,649 or $4,501,339 below the total for the previous year; structural materials and clay products registered an advance to $36,221,648 as compared with the value of $35,380,869 in the preceding year.

Among the metals, the remarkable advances in the production of gold, lead and zinc were most outstanding; improvement in outputs marked the totals for nickel, copper and cobalt; silver showed little change; there was an increase in the tonnage of iron ore exported from stocks at the mines.

Sales of asbestos increased during the year, so that the total for that commodity rose about 64,000 tons to 290,121 tons valued at $8,995,854, an increase of $2,285,024 above the sales in the preceding year. Advances in the production of other non-metallic minerals occurred in the figures for fluorspar, graphite, gypsum, natural gas, petroleum, quartz or silica, natural sodium sulphate and carbonate, salt, talc and soapstone.

Production figures for coal, feldspar, pyrites and mica were below those reported in 1924. Except in coal, the losses were negligible. Coal showed a loss in tonnage amounting to 508,796 tons, and as coal at the mines sold at slightly lower prices during the year, the value of the output showed an even greater loss proportionately than the tonnage.

Coal Production.—The production of coal in Canada by kinds and by provinces in 1924 and 1925 are shown in the following table, the production being represented in short tons.

Province	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		$		$
Nova Scotia (Bituminous)	5,557,441	22,280,554	3,842,157	15,881,328
New Brunswick (Bituminous)	217,121	932,185	207,189	812,490
Saskatchewan (Lignite)	479,118	886,668	469,637	865,429
Alberta—				
Bituminous	1,514,382	6,839,892	2,145,430	8,425,830
Sub-bituminous	590,168	1,761,086	570,614	1,731,414
Lignite	3,085,179	10,283,340	3,151,169	9,653,744
Total	5,189,729	18,884,318	5,867,213	19,810,988
British Columbia (Bituminous)	2,193,667	10,601,998	2,742,484	11,720,437
Yukon (Bituminous)	1,121	8,265	721	1,977
Canada—				
Bituminous	9,483,732	40,662,894	8,937,981	36,842,062
Sub-bituminous	590,168	1,761,086	570,614	1,731,414
Lignite	3,564,297	11,170,008	3,620,806	10,519,173
Total	**13,638,197**	**53,593,988**	**13,129,401**	**49,092,649**

Prices.—Prices on iron and its products showed a lower general average in 1925 than in the preceding year; non-ferrous metal prices on the other hand rose about 10 per cent while structural materials dropped off 3 to 4 per cent.

Employment.—From the records on employment obtained by the Bureau of Statistics each month it appears that the mining industry on the whole afforded employment to 5 per cent fewer persons in 1925 than in the preceding year. Analyzing the figures one finds that metal mining showed an improvement in employment; non-metallic mining remained about the same; structural materials and clay products showed a reduction in the numbers employed and coal mining furnished much less employment in 1925 than in 1924. The Bureau's index on employment in the mining industry averaged 95.4 in 1925 as compared with an average of 100.6 in 1924.

Upwards of 64,000 persons find employment in Canada's mining industry. Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia alone furnish employment to more than 45,000 persons. Nearly 20,000 are employed in Canada's metal mining and non-ferrous metallurgical works. About 34,000 people are employed in non-metal mining and approximately 11,000 in the production of structural materials and clay products. To these, salaries and wages totalling approximately $83,000,000 are paid annually. The importance of the purchasing power represented by the employees of Canada's mining industry is sometimes not fully appreciated. Fuel and electricity constitute an expense item reaching a total of almost $20,000,000 a year; much of the progress that has been possible in the mining industry in recent years has been due to the extensive development of hydro-electric power facilities.

Capital Employed.—Investment in Canadian mines amounts to approximately $632,444,000; of which $281,828,000 is invested in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; $259,361,000 represents the investment in non-metal mines and $91,255,000 the cost of properties and plants producing structural materials and clay products.

Investments in coal mining account for 23 per cent of the total capital employed in the mining industry. Gold quartz mines represent another 13 per cent of the capital; metallurgical works, 10 per cent; natural gas, 8 per cent; nickel-copper and silver-cobalt, 7 per cent each; cement, 6 per cent; clay products, 5 per cent, and stone, 2 per cent; the other mining industries account for the balance of the capital employed. Ontario mines account for 41 per cent of the total invested in the industry. For the other provinces the relative investments in mining expressed in percentages are as follows: British Columbia, 17 per cent; Alberta, 14 per cent; Quebec, 12 per cent; Nova Scotia, 9 per cent; Yukon, 4 per cent; and New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 1 per cent each.

Wages and Hours of Barbers in Toronto

Mr. Leon Worthall, president of the Barbers' Federation of Canada, in the course of a recent interview at Toronto, stated that the working hours of the average barber in the city were from sixty-five to seventy hours per week. The shops were open from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. through the week, and until 11 p.m. on Saturdays. The basic wage was considered to be $20 per week and 50 per cent over $28 of the gross takings. There were many barbers, he stated, who were not taking in a gross receipt over $35 per week, out of which the shop-owner had to pay wages, rent, light, heat, laundry, etc.

Mr. Worthall stated that the journeymen were not interested in increasing prices to the public, but they were interested in wages, and it was the intention of the Barbers' Union to carry on an organizing campaign along with the general organizing campaign of the Trades and Labour Council, and when sufficient men had been enrolled to present a working agreement to the master barbers calling for a minimum guarantee of 50 cents per hour or about $30 per week and 50 per cent over $40 per week taking. This would mean that some of the shops now operating on cheaper prices would have to raise their charges to 40 and 50 cents for hair cut, as the better class of shops were charging to-day.

A license and sanitary bill for barbers and barber shops will again be introduced at the next session of the Ontario Legislature.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ACCORDING to returns received from 5,817 employers, there was partial recovery on February 1 from the losses in employment recorded at the beginning of the year. The revival, like the decline from which it was a reaction, was less extensive than on the corresponding date last year, but the situation this year was decidedly more favourable than on February 1, 1925. The payrolls reported on the date under review included 744,860 persons, as compared with 738,115 in the preceding month. The index stood at 90.7 on February 1, while on January 1, 1926, it was 89.6 and on February 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively. Employment, therefore, was better than on February 1 of any other year of the record except 1924, when the index was practically the same.

The greatest improvement on the date under review was in manufacturing and logging, while employment in other industries, on the whole, continued to decline. Construction and transportation reported the most extensive losses.

Employment by Provinces

Recovery was noted in all except the Prairie Provinces; Ontario recorded the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.—Further moderate gains exceeding those registered on the same date last year, were indicated in the Maritime Provinces. Logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction afforded greatly increased employment, but coal mining and highway construction were slacker. Statements were received from 497 firms having 62,969 employees, as against 62,508 on January 1. The index number stood at 85.1 at the beginning of February, as compared with 79.1 on February 1, 1925.

Quebec.—According to statistics from 1,259 employers, their staffs included 203,117 persons, compared with 200,238 in the preceding month. Manufactures showed considerable gains, mainly in textiles, iron and steel and pulp and paper. Logging, construction, mining, services and wholesale trade also reflected improvement. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation afforded less employment. Greater recovery was shown on February 1 a year ago, but employment then was below its present level.

Ontario.—Manufacturing and logging reported heightened activity, while further losses were indicated in construction, trade and transportation. The result was a gain of 6,315 persons in the working forces of the 2,697 employers making returns, who had 313,473 workers on February 1. Although this increase was smaller than on the corresponding date last year, the situation on the date under review was better than it was then, the index standing at 88.1 as compared with 83.4 on February 1, 1925.

Prairie Provinces.—There were further large losses in transportation and construction in the Prairie Provinces, and trade, manufacturing and coal mining also reported reductions. An aggregate payroll of 95,957 persons was employed by the 748 firms making returns, who had 100,966 employees on January 1. Smaller contractions were noted at the beginning of February last year, but employment at that time was in rather less volume.

British Columbia.—The recovery on February 1 in British Columbia was more pronounced than in previous years, and the index was higher than on that date of any other year of the record, standing at 103.6, as compared with 95.1 on February 1, 1925. The 617 reporting employers had 69,344 persons on their staffs, or 2,099 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of lumber and iron and steel products, logging and shipping registered the greatest improvement, while construction showed a falling off.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver registered increases in employment; in Ottawa there was a decline, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg very little general change was shown.

Montreal.—There was considerable recovery in manufacturing in Montreal, especially in textile, iron and steel and tobacco factories, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The working forces of the 688 firms reporting aggregated 100,090 persons, as compared with 100,031 on January 1. Much more pronounced gains were noted on February 1, 1925, but the index then was lower.

Quebec.—Practically no change in the general situation was recorded by the 86 employers reporting in Quebec, who had 7,751 workers. Manufacturing was more active but construction and trade showed decreases. Marked

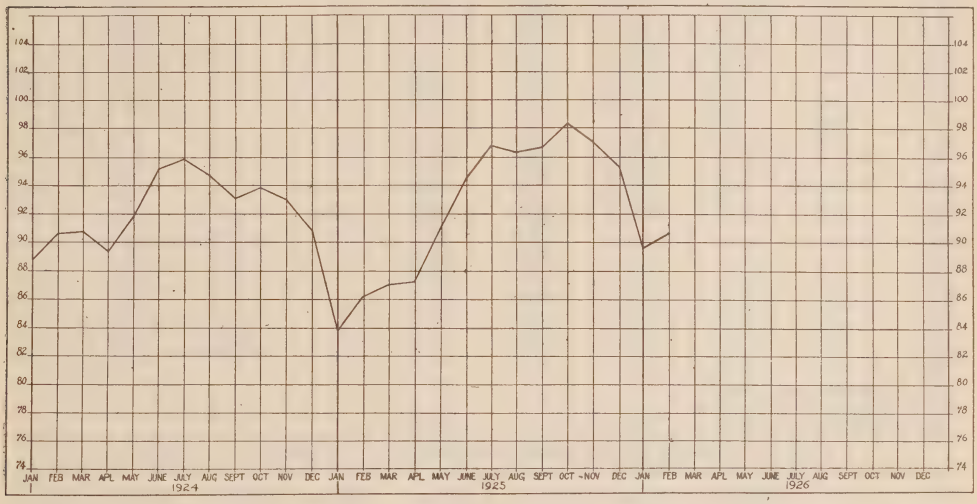
improvement was registered on the same date of 1925, when employment in that city reached its highest point for the year.

Toronto.—Substantial gains in manufacturing (particularly in textiles and iron and steel) were almost entirely offset by losses in retail trade. The result was an increase of 43 persons in the staffs of the 775 co-operating firms who employed 93,116 workers. Although more extensive revival was noted on February 1 last year, the index number then was somewhat lower than on the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Gains in the printing and some other industries were offset by declines in construction. The working force of the 277 establishments making returns stood at 24,771 persons, as compared with 24,790 on January 1. More marked losses were noted on February 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Vancouver.—Lumber and iron and steel works employed larger payrolls and shipping

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa declined, owing to curtailment in construction and trade. Statements were compiled from 133 firms employing 9,311 persons, as against 9,517 on January 1. Conditions reported were practically the same as on February 1, 1925.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, textile and chemical products, recorded considerable recovery, while construction was slacker. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of February last year. An aggregate working force of 26,304 persons was reported by the 195 employers making returns, who had 25,764 workers on January 1.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.—The resumption of operations in automobile factories which had closed during the holiday season, caused pronounced improvement in the employment situation in Windsor and district, where the 81 co-operating employers increased their staffs by 4,101 persons to 10,215 on February 1.

Winnipeg.—Gains in the printing and some other industries were offset by declines in construction. The working force of the 277 establishments making returns stood at 24,771 persons, as compared with 24,790 on January 1. More marked losses were noted on February 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Vancouver.—Lumber and iron and steel works employed larger payrolls and shipping was also more active. Statistics were received from 231 firms having 23,913 persons in their employ, or 934 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of February last year; the index number then was 12 points lower than on the date under review.

Table II gives index numbers by cities.

The Manufacturing Industries

The largest increases were in iron and steel, in which many more persons found employment than had been released at the beginning of January. The textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and vegetable food groups also showed considerable improvement, which in several cases more than made up for the year-end lay-offs. Seasonal declines, however, continued to be shown in fish and other animal food-preserving establishments and in building-material works.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Feb. 1	90·1	96·3	90·4	88·1	93·7	87·2	84·8
1922							
Feb. 1	78·9	78·6	74·6	79·5	83·0	84·3	73·0
1923							
Feb. 1	89·5	90·4	87·7	90·0	91·6	88·4	85·0
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	103·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	103·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1926	100·0	8·4	27·3	42·1	12·1	9·3	56·7

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Feb. 1	86·2	.....	88·5	95·7	86·0	.....	89·0	85·8
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·3
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1926	13·4	1·0	12·5	1·3	3·5	1·4	3·3	3·2

Electric current, musical instrument and rubber works also curtailed employment. The payrolls of 3,756 manufacturers reporting aggregated 422,516, or 12,679 more than at the beginning of January. The index number was slightly higher on February 1 than on that date in any of the last five years.

Animal Products, Edible.—Further curtailment of employment was noted in meat and fish preserving establishments, the reductions exceeding those indicated on February 1, 1925. Statements were received from 143 firms in the edible animal products division, employing 13,030 persons as against 13,700 in the pre-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industry	Relative weight	Feb. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1923	Feb. 1 1922
Manufacturing	56·7	85·9	83·2	79·3	84·9	85·0	73·0
Animal Products-edible	1·7	84·6	88·7	84·7	81·1	80·1	78·5
Fur and products	0·1	78·1	82·6	73·1	92·7	83·4	91·0
Leather and products	2·2	75·9	73·3	74·8	80·5	84·7	85·6
Lumber and products	5·4	81·5	77·7	75·5	79·7	83·2	68·6
Rough and dressed lumber	3·1	85·1	83·2	79·0	85·5	85·8	67·6
Lumber products	2·3	77·0	70·8	71·1	72·5	79·9	69·9
Musical Instruments	0·4	61·4	68·8	57·7	63·9	74·7	65·6
Plant products—edible	3·4	91·3	90·5	86·3	87·4	85·8	84·6
Pulp and paper products	7·1	103·2	100·8	96·7	99·7	96·5	87·7
Pulp and paper	3·5	103·3	104·6	98·1	103·1	97·4	84·3
Paper products	0·8	88·3	87·8	86·3	88·8	89·0	80·3
Printing and publishing	2·8	102·1	100·5	98·4	99·4	98·0	95·0
Rubber products	1·7	91·2	93·2	76·6	71·6	77·1	72·1
Textile products	9·5	91·6	87·7	85·8	86·6	89·5	86·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	107·2	105·9	99·3	94·6	103·5	97·8
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	96·8	91·0	86·7	90·3	92·5	85·9
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	73·2	66·9	70·6	75·7	75·6	76·5
Others	1·2	99·8	98·5	98·0	95·4	90·8	88·6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	90·3	86·4	93·8	100·3	90·5	93·0
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	103·3	102·7	150·3	113·2	98·5	94·4
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	80·7	77·5	78·9	85·0	86·4	81·3
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	74·1	78·2	66·5	81·5	82·3	68·4
Electric current	1·5	118·6	122·5	125·0	116·9	110·9	105·6
Electrical apparatus	1·2	116·1	115·8	116·5	112·0	92·4	69·5
Iron and steel products	15·7	75·5	70·0	65·2	78·5	78·7	55·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	56·4	58·0	44·7	62·0	56·4	53·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	71·9	69·5	65·3	73·9	69·0	58·5
Agricultural implements	1·0	73·8	70·3	46·1	59·3	57·7	49·3
Land vehicles	7·3	90·2	82·2	81·9	98·4	100·7	58·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·5	30·3	32·3	25·3	33·3	36·9	17·3
Heating appliances	0·6	80·6	78·1	67·0	77·5	79·1	73·7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	84·8	76·5	70·1	82·3	84·0	68·9
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	80·3	73·2	68·6	97·7	73·8	61·7
Others	2·1	72·8	69·5	64·9	73·3	72·2	60·0
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	88·5	86·1	76·1	81·7	79·8	60·8
Mineral products	1·2	100·7	98·4	96·0	92·9	90·1	85·9
Miscellaneous	0·5	84·3	81·0	80·7	88·3	87·9	84·1
Logging	4·3	80·6	71·6	86·8	97·0	95·1	61·5
Mining	5·7	94·1	96·5	93·1	104·0	101·3	89·7
Coal	3·5	82·9	86·6	81·5	96·6	103·1	93·7
Metallic ores	1·4	140·6	140·3	148·2	142·1	109·1	87·5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	92·6	91·2	72·2	85·4	80·6	71·2
Communication	3·1	110·7	111·3	107·6	104·0	96·5	95·7
Telegraphs	0·6	103·0	103·7	97·3	100·4	94·1	88·7
Telephones	2·5	112·7	112·5	110·3	105·0	97·1	92·5
Transportation	13·8	101·2	103·9	98·4	103·7	101·5	97·0
Street railways and cartage	2·5	108·6	109·6	107·5	111·6	110·9	109·6
Steam railways	9·9	95·1	98·6	94·0	99·3	95·5	91·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	151·8	149·6	124·9	133·6	148·9	140·3
Construction and maintenance	6·9	99·5	103·3	98·3	94·2	86·0	79·8
Building	2·0	111·0	109·1	89·1	89·6	66·7	59·0
Highway	0·5	468·4	703·0	826·8	405·4	911·3	866·5
Railway	3·5	83·0	83·8	86·2	89·7	90·9	83·6
Services	1·8	107·8	107·8	103·8	106·3	92·4	91·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	103·6	103·0	109·0	110·2	90·4	90·8
Professional	0·2	111·6	111·9	111·9	114·5	99·8	81·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	105·4	105·3	102·0	98·7	93·3	93·4
Trade	7·7	98·2	102·1	94·2	91·2	93·7	90·3
Retail	5·1	98·6	104·6	93·6	89·6	94·4	88·2
Wholesale	2·6	97·4	97·1	95·3	94·0	92·3	94·3
All Industries	100·0	90·7	89·6	86·1	90·6	89·5	78·9

NOTE.—The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is o fthe total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

ceding month. All provinces shared in the downward movement.

Leather Products.—Employment in boot, shoe and other leather-using factories showed an increase at the beginning of February, when 566 persons were added to the staffs of the 194 manufacturers making returns who had 16,556 workers. Practically all the gains took place in Quebec and Ontario. Although the recovery indicated on the date under review was rather less than on February 1, 1925, the index number this year was slightly higher.

Lumber and Products.—The commencement of seasonal activity in this division caused increased employment; lumber mills, container, furniture and vehicle plants all registered larger payrolls. The gains, however, were not so pronounced as at the beginning of February last year, when the index stood at 75.5; as compared with 81.5 on the date under review. The working force of the 694 firms making returns aggregated 40,152 persons, as against 38,458 in the preceding month. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in this improvement, but that in British Columbia was most extensive.

Musical Instruments.—There was a decrease in musical instrument factories, 39 of which released 320 workers from their pay-rolls, which included 2,678 persons on February 1. Firms in Quebec and Ontario registered curtailment. Minor losses were noted on the same date last year; the index number then was a few points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—The production of starch and glucose, bakery products, coffee and spices afforded more employment than at the beginning of January, while flour and other cereal mills, fruit and vegetable canneries and chocolate and cocoa works were slacker. An aggregate pay-roll of 25,444 persons was employed by the 316 co-operating manufacturers, who had 25,191 workers in their last report. There was no general change in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere moderate gains were indicated. Curtailment was noted on February 1, 1925, and the index number then was below its level at the time of writing.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Substantial improvement was reported in pulp and paper mills, the increases being larger than those recorded in any month last year. The index number on the date under review stood at 103.2, as against 96.7 at the beginning of February, 1925. The 455 manufacturers making returns had 52,578 persons in their employ; this was 1,000 more than on January 1. Pulp and paper mills afforded greatly increased employment, but there was also improvement in printing and publishing establishments.

Rubber Products.—Further though not particularly large contractions were shown in rubber factories at the beginning of February. The situation continued to be decidedly better than on the same date a year ago, although increased activity was indicated then. A combined working force of 13,016 persons was reported by the 30 firms making returns, who had 13,293 employees in the preceding month. The reductions were confined to factories in Ontario.

Textiles.—Additions to staffs that exceeded the decreases of January 1, were reported in textile works on the date under review. Thread, hosiery, knitting, garment, personal furnishings and some other divisions of the group registered the greatest improvement. All provinces shared in the gains, which were most marked in Quebec and Ontario. The working force of the 519 manufacturers whose statistics were received, rose from 67,901 persons on January 1 to 70,850 at the beginning of February. The index number was nearly five points higher than on the corresponding date last year, when the somewhat more extensive improvement shown, represented recovery from larger losses than did the gains on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Partial recovery from the heavy reductions indicated on January 1 was reported in tobacco factories in Quebec and Ontario. According to statistics from 104 firms in this division, they employed 10,504 persons on February 1, as compared with 10,053 in the preceding month. Much more pronounced improvement was noted on the same date in 1925, when the index number was between three and four points higher.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements received from 111 manufacturers of chemical products showed that they increased their payrolls by 194 persons to 6,229 at the beginning of February. This increase, which took place largely in Ontario, was practically the same as that indicated on the corresponding date of last year, when the index number was slightly lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further curtailment of operations was registered in building material works, in which employment was in greater volume than on February 1, 1925. An aggregate working force of 7,359 persons was reported by the 111 employers making returns in this group; they employed 7,748 workers in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded most of the losses.

Electric Current.—There was another decline in employment in electric current plants, which, however, was rather less than the contraction that took place on the same date of

last year. The index number then was 125.0 as against 118.6 on February 1, 1926. The firms reporting, numbering 86, employed 10,980 persons, or 377 less than on January 1. The greatest reductions were in Quebec.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a large increase in employment in iron and steel, which exceeded the losses registered at the beginning of January. Automobile, railway car, structural iron and steel and agricultural implement works, foundries and machine shops recorded the most noteworthy gains, while rolling mills reported the only declines of any size. Reports were compiled from 643 firms in this division, employing 116,465 persons, as compared with 109,404 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the same date last year, when important increases had also been indicated. While there were gains in all except the Prairie Provinces, those in Ontario were very much the greatest.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper plants reported increased activity, while smelters and refineries were rather slacker. Firms in Ontario registered practically all the improvement. The working force of the 104 employers whose statistics were tabulated, included 13,031 persons, in comparison with 12,664 at the beginning of January. The index number stood at 88.5, as compared with 76.1 on February 1, 1925.

Mineral Products.—Minor increases were reported in this industry at the beginning of February, when 118 persons were added to the staffs of the 75 co-operating firms, who employed 9,157 workers. Employment in this industry was better than on the same date of last year.

Logging

Logging camps registered decidedly greater activity, there being a much larger increase at the beginning of February than is usual at that time of year. Employment, however, was in less volume than on February 1, 1925. Statements for the date under review were received from 219 firms having 31,891 employees, as against 28,314 in the preceding month.

Mining

Coal.—Coal mining in Nova Scotia afforded less employment, and there were also smaller losses in the Prairie Provinces. This contraction was not so pronounced as that indicated on February 1 a year ago; the index number then was slightly below its present level. The 89 operators reporting employed 25,842 persons, or 1,178 fewer than at the beginning of January, 1926.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Slight increases were noted in this division of the mining group in Quebec, while elsewhere little change was shown. Seventy firms reported 5,696 persons on their staffs, as compared with 5,586 in their last report. Shrinkage in employment was recorded on the corresponding date last year; conditions then were decidedly less favourable.

Communication

A moderate reduction in working forces was recorded by telegraph companies, while telephone operation showed an insignificant gain. The 185 employers making returns had 23,073 workers, as against 23,215 in the preceding month. Employment declined to a greater extent at the same time last year, when employment was not quite as active.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a rather small decrease in employment in this division, as is usual on February 1. The shrinkage took place chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Returns were tabulated from 116 employers whose staffs totalled 18,376 persons, while on January 1 they had 18,523 employees.

Steam Railways.—Continued curtailment of operations was indicated by the operation departments of the railways; 101 superintendents and other employers reported 73,660 workers, or 2,752 less than their last report. Improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, and in British Columbia there was practically no change, but in the remaining provinces employment showed a falling off, which was especially pronounced in the Prairie Provinces. Although a minor gain was recorded at the beginning of February, 1925, the number of persons employed in railway operation was smaller then than on the date under review.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Shipping activity in British Columbia was greater than on January 1, but in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces moderate reductions were shown. There was a loss at the beginning of February of 64 persons in the staffs of the 51 employers reporting in the Dominion, who had 10,559 workers. On the corresponding date last year, a much larger decrease was registered.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued seasonal declines in personnel were recorded by the 312 building contractors making returns, who had 21,128 persons in their employ, or 708 less than on January 1. The losses in Ontario were most pronounced, while in Quebec improvement was

noted. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February last year, when curtailment was also indicated.

Highways.—Employment on highway construction and maintenance showed a further large decline, 2,206 persons being released from the payrolls of the 99 co-operating contractors. They had 3,799 workers on February 1; this was a much smaller number than were reported on that date in 1925.

Railway.—There was a comparatively small decline in employment in the construction departments of the railways. Statements were tabulated from 31 employers having 26,123 persons on payroll as compared with 26,400 in the preceding month. In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario heightened activity was reported, but there were contractions in the Prairie Provinces. Improvement was indicated on February 1, 1925, when the index number was higher.

Trade

Retail stores reported a smaller personnel, following the very active holiday season, while wholesale houses were busier. These changes were fairly general throughout the country. The 564 establishments whose statistics were compiled had 57,671 persons on their staffs; this was 2,236 less than in the preceding month. Trade afforded more employment than on February 1, 1925, when similar declines were registered. It was also brisker than on the same date in any previous year of the record.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries as on February 1, and January 1, 1926, as at February 1 of the last four years. The column headed "Relative Weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JANUARY, 1926

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1926, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was practically the same as that of the preceding period, but registered a decline of 20 per cent when compared with the average daily placements effected during January, 1925, a contributing feature in the decline from last year being the small demand for snow shovellers during the current month.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month, but again showed an upward trend during the latter half of the period under review. In both instances the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications were somewhat lower than those shown during January last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 55.9 and 59.4 during the first and second half of January, 1926, in contrast with the ratio of 63.7 and 63.9 during the same periods in 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 51.2 and 54.7 as compared with 58.9 and 59.5 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of January was 1,619, as compared with 1,115 during the preceding period, and with 1,839 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,274 daily, in contrast with 1,428 daily during the latter half of January a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 905 vacancies during the first half, and 758 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,169 and 913 vacancies during the month of January, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of December, 1925, averaged 787 daily. The Service effected an average of 829 placements during the first half of January, of which 573 were in regular employment and 256 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 738 daily and with 1,085 daily during the first half of January, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 698 daily (456 regular and 242 casual) as compared with an average of 849 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

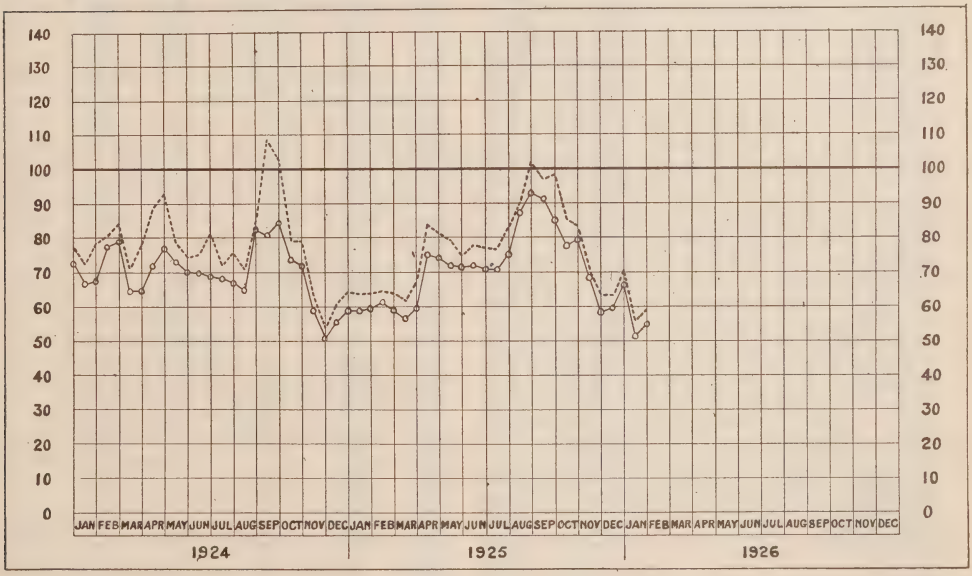
During the month of January, 1926, the offices of the Service referred 20,258 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 19,009 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 12,805, of which

9,987 were of men and 2,818 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 6,204. Opportunities for employment numbered 13,628 for men and 7,071 for women, a total of 20,699. The number of applications for work was 35,988, of which 26,442 were from men and 9,546 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (1 month)	12,805	6,204	19,009

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of January there was an increase of over 7 per cent in the number of orders received when compared with December, and an increase of nearly 9 per cent over January last year. Placements were over 10 per cent higher than in December and over 4 per cent in excess of January, 1925. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 56; logging 118; services 208; and trade 81. Placements in regular employment numbered 190 of men and 85 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment listed at New Brunswick offices during January were nearly 21 per cent higher than in December and also during January, 1925. Placements were nearly 20 per cent higher than in December, and over 23 per cent above January last year. Increased demand for workers in the construction and maintenance group was mainly responsible for the gains under both comparisons. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing 51; logging 100; transportation 57; construction and maintenance 128; and services 425, of which 233 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 228 men and 86 women during the month.

QUEBEC

There was a decrease of over 15 per cent in the number of orders received during January when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 58 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 16 per cent less than in December but nearly 52 per cent in excess of January, 1925. The gains over the corresponding month last year were general in all industrial divisions. Placements during the

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**596**	**61**	**661**	**606**	**275**	**249**	**765**	**240**
Halifax	254	24	307	242	57	170	448	63
New Glasgow	212	31	194	228	155	12	138	111
Sydney	130	6	160	136	63	67	179	66
New Brunswick	**846**	**17**	**947**	**823**	**314**	**509**	**559**	**324**
Chatham	126	8	118	118	55	63	136	41
Moncton	344	9	320	329	90	239	90	124
St. John	376	0	509	376	169	207	333	159
Quebec	**1,397**	**230**	**3,910**	**1,453**	**1,242**	**16**	**1,934**	**785**
Hull	208	76	426	270	268	0	117	133
Montreal	725	43	2,704	699	621	12	1,594	386
Quebec	213	44	422	193	167	1	134	136
Sherbrooke	113	23	155	130	100	3	33	91
Three Rivers	138	44	203	161	86	0	56	39
Ontario	**10,015**	**2,007**	**15,622**	**9,283**	**6,112**	**2,647**	**8,841**	**6,128**
Belleville	116	0	138	111	82	26	60	28
Brantford	111	5	234	112	67	37	231	48
Chatham	182	3	193	179	58	121	38	39
Cobalt	191	24	210	189	173	2	29	145
Fort William	378	26	478	369	337	32	175	282
Guelph	101	10	232	108	59	38	133	40
Hamilton	579	22	1,043	564	170	388	1,565	216
Kingston	418	18	418	399	62	337	136	75
Kitchener	104	15	331	117	84	19	181	45
London	401	62	467	403	312	40	427	646
Niagara Falls	180	30	265	166	99	62	227	28
North Bay	144	128	291	291	282	9	0	198
Oshawa	126	22	398	98	71	27	179	157
Ottawa	574	142	736	587	338	138	728	312
Pembroke	119	161	217	180	158	22	25	163
Peterborough	131	25	120	153	82	30	107	82
Port Arthur	904	429	482	458	448	10	23	652
St. Catharines	200	6	419	191	100	89	379	80
St. Thomas	159	10	191	157	96	61	96	52
Sarnia	150	0	132	145	132	14	84	105
S. S Marie	153	197	357	178	136	25	118	175
Sudbury	558	200	360	336	336	0	8	203
Timmins	226	117	292	234	223	11	56	203
Toronto	3,343	326	7,129	3,116	1,962	912	3,684	1,898
Windsor	467	29	489	442	245	197	152	256
Manitoba	**2,088**	**80**	**3,720**	**2,610**	**1,436**	**1,018**	**1,200**	**1,492**
Brandon	105	7	122	70	63	7	49	143
Dauphin	54	7	90	42	34	8	44	74
Winnipeg	1,929	66	3,508	2,498	1,339	1,003	1,107	1,275
Saskatchewan	**1,906**	**290**	**2,171**	**1,518**	**1,025**	**462**	**631**	**1,048**
Estevan	34	2	31	24	23	1	6	31
Moose Jaw	365	53	649	330	115	184	325	190
North Battleford	77	11	46	46	38	8	0	24
Prince Albert	456	90	171	141	121	20	28	82
Regina	475	60	658	468	335	133	174	321
Saskatoon	327	47	449	372	306	66	71	288
Swift Current	62	13	61	47	34	13	11	39
Weyburn	57	3	60	53	24	29	7	47
Yorkton	53	11	46	37	29	8	9	26
Alberta	**1,843**	**68**	**3,899**	**1,838**	**1,497**	**379**	**1,966**	**1,550**
Calgary	354	5	1,529	402	336	66	863	463
Drumheller	75	0	286	53	38	15	124	59
Edmonton	1,117	61	1,685	1,087	891	144	844	872
Lethbridge	159	2	232	159	70	89	64	96
Medicine Hat	138	0	167	137	72	65	71	60
British Columbia	**2,008**	**63**	**5,058**	**2,127**	**994**	**924**	**3,234**	**2,451**
Cranbrook	87	0	279	85	85	0	81	215
Kamloops	51	11	213	63	29	3	76	39
Nanaimo	107	0	117	97	17	80	43	5
Nelson	74	8	100	71	62	3	42	104
New Westminster	117	0	197	109	28	81	123	228
Penticton	24	1	49	25	9	12	47	37
Prince George	84	3	79	79	79	0	0	101
Prince Rupert	35	1	99	35	18	17	80	44
Revelstoke	16	6	79	8	8	0	34	19
Vancouver	977	26	3,156	1,092	449	519	1,912	1,245
Vernon	11	1	18	9	7	2	36	11
Victoria	425	6	672	454	203	207	760	403
All Offices	**20,699**	**2,816**	**35,988**	**20,258**	**12,805**	**6,204**	**19,130**	**14,029***
Men	13,628	1,779	26,442	13,473	9,987	3,237	15,845	11,438
Women	7,071	1,037	9,546	6,785	2,818	2,967	3,285	2,591

11 placements effected by offices since closed.

month in industrial groups included, manufacturing 101; logging 405; construction and maintenance 186; and services 507, of which 434 were of household workers. During the month under review 744 men and 498 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders received at Ontario offices during the month of January were nearly 11 per cent less than in December, and nearly 34 per cent less than during January, 1925. Placements declined over 13 per cent from December, and about 35 per cent from January last year. The decline in the latter case was almost entirely attributable to the small call for snow shovellers during the month under review, for which class of workers there was a heavy demand in January, 1925. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 1,041; logging, 1,762; farming, 438; transportation, 208; construction and maintenance, 2,434; services, 2,504, of which 1,599 were of household workers; and trade, 232. Regular employment was secured for 5,213 men and 899 women during the month.

Manitoba

Manitoba offices reported a decrease of over 9 per cent in the number of orders received during January when compared with the preceding month, and over 15 per cent in comparison with January last year. There was a reduction of nearly 6 per cent in placements under both comparisons. Farm placements declined, but there was an increase in the number of bush workers placed, most of whom were sent to camps in the Port Arthur zone. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 77; logging, 618; farming, 325; and services, 1,276, of which 947 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 996 of men and 440 of women.

Saskatchewan

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan were nearly 3 per cent better during January than in December, and nearly 18 per cent above January last year. There was, however, a decrease of over 15 per cent in the placements effected when comparing the month under review with December but a gain of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with January, 1925. Farm vacancies and placements declined under both comparisons, but there was an increased demand for bush workers through the Prince Albert office, and a large number of placements were effected. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were logging, 265; farming, 393; construction and maintenance, 65; and services, 682, of which 342 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 716 men and 309 women.

Alberta

There was an increase of nearly 18 per cent in the number of orders listed in Alberta offices during January when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements increased nearly 21 per cent over December, but were between 8 and 9 per cent lower than during January, 1925. Most of the gains over December occurred in the logging industry. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 95; logging, 537; farming, 316; construction and maintenance, 160; trade, 73; and services, 552, of which 353 were of household workers. During the month under review 1,123 men and 284 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Orders listed at employment offices in British Columbia were over 4 per cent higher than in December, but nearly 43 per cent less than during January last year. Placements were over 1 per cent higher than in December, but nearly 44 per cent lower than during January, 1925. The decrease from a year ago was nearly all due to a reduction in vacancies and placements under highway construction. During the winter of 1924-25 a considerable amount of this work was undertaken as a relief measure for unemployment. This has not been necessary during the present winter. There was also a smaller call for bush workers than during January last year. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 304; logging, 316; transportation, 151; construction and maintenance, 205; services, 747, of which 494 were of household workers; and trade, 89. During the month of January 777 men and 217 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During January, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,805 placements in regular employment, of which 6,939 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,455 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 874 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 581 to other provinces.

The reduced transportation rate which is 2.70 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 216 special rate certificates, 153 provincial and 63 interprovincial. Of the provincial, Montreal granted 80 to bushmen and Quebec 73 to bushmen going to points within their own zones. Hull sent 61 bushmen to camps in the vicinity of North Bay and 2 bushmen to Cobalt. Ontario certificates numbered 495, of which 328 were granted to persons travelling to points within the province and 167 to other provinces. Those who benefited by the reduced rate provincially included 310 bushmen going to Fort William, Timmins, Port Arthur, Sudbury, North Bay, Cobalt and Belleville, one sign painter going from Toronto to Sudbury, one stenographer from Toronto to Timmins, 12 building construction workers from Port Arthur to its own zone, one cook and one handyman from Cobalt to Timmins and 2 cooks from Sudbury to Cobalt. Of the interprovincial transfers 154 were railway construction workers travelling from North Bay, Sudbury, Cobalt and Port Arthur to employment at O'Brien, Que. In addition, Ottawa sent two steel workers and Pembroke 10 bushmen to Hull, and Toronto one bookkeeper to Montreal. Manitoba offices issued 429 certificates for reduced transportation, 81 to points within the province and 348 to outside points. Of the latter, Winnipeg transferred 297 bushmen, 2 hospital workers, 4 cooks and two hotel workers to Port Arthur, 31 bushmen to Prince Albert, 2 hotel workers, one cook and 3 farm hands to Estevan, 2 farm hands to Saskatoon and 4 farm generals to Regina. Within the province Brandon sent one bushman to Dauphin and Winnipeg transferred 56 farm labourers, 6 farm generals, 2 cooks, one domestic and 2 hotel workers to the Brandon zone, one waitress, 2 bushmen and four farm workers to Dauphin, 4 farm labourers, one farm general and one housekeeper to its own zone. The offices in Saskatchewan granted 190 certificates, all provincial. Prince Albert transferred 20 bushmen and Moose Jaw 2 farm labourers to their respective zones, Regina shipped 67 bushmen and one farm labourer to Prince Albert, 4 farm labourers to Yorkton and one handyman to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon sent 78 bushmen and one domestic to Prince Albert, 3 farm workers to North Battleford, one farm labourer to Moose Jaw and 11 farm labourers and one porter to points within the zone. Of the 86 workers transferred by the Alberta offices, 3 were farm hands travelling from Edmonton to Saskatoon. Within the province, Calgary despatched 12 bushmen, one mechanic, one teamster, 4 farm hands, one blacksmith, 4 cutters, 5 sawyers and one cook to the Edmonton zone, one housekeeper and five farm labourers to Drumheller, one farm labourer to Lethbridge and 2 farm labourers within the zone. From Edmonton one farm labourer went to the Drumheller zone, 2 carpenters to Calgary, and 8 carpenters, 7 bushmen, 5 cooks, 4 enginemen, one fireman, one porter, 6 farm labourers, one bookkeeper, 4 mill hands, 2 bricklayers and 3 labourers to points within the Edmonton zone. The 39 transportation certificates granted by British Columbia offices were all to points within the province. From Vancouver one farm worker and 2 miners were sent to Kamloops, one waitress, one engineer and one chambermaid to Revelstoke, one cook, one flunkey and one farm worker to Penticton and one housekeeper, 3 miners and one farm labourer to points within its own zone. Nelson transferred 2 bushmen, Penticton one carpenter and one farm worker and Prince George 20 loggers and one cook to points within their respective zones.

Of the 1,455 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 942 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 448 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 63 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

Advisory Immigration Board Proposed in Manitoba

The Manitoba Economic Conference, at their annual meeting held at Winnipeg on February 18, passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that this conference approves of the appointment of an advisory board in connection with a survey of lands in the province of Manitoba available for settlement, and would respectfully urge that steps be taken by the provincial government to supplement the work of the board by establishment of some organization to deal in a practical manner with the problems of colonization and land settlement with a view to increasing production and agricultural population on sound economic lines, the work of such an organization to be made self-supporting in so far as possible."

The formation of the Manitoba Economic Council was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1924, page 309.

BUILDING PERMITS IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1926

REPORTS from sixty cities again indicated a decrease in January as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with January, 1925. The building authorized was valued at $4,608,688; this was 37.2 per cent less than the December total of $7,341,752 and 15.3 per cent less than the January, 1925, total of $5,440,770.

Some forty-five cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 550 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about $2,200,000 and over 900 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $1,900,000.

New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the permits issued, as compared with the preceding month; that of $727,027, or 103.2 per cent, in British Columbia being the greatest absolute gain, but the proportional increase in New Brunswick was larger. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan reported decreases, that of $2,241,505 or 53.7 per cent in Ontario being the greatest absolute loss, but the proportional decrease was greater in the other three provinces.

As compared with January, 1925, Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia reported increases, the largest of which was $632,519 or 79.2 per cent in British Columbia. Declines were registered in the other provinces, the largest $962,462 or 33.3 per cent, being in Ontario.

Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa showed decreases as compared with December, 1925, and January, 1925; Hamilton showed a loss compared with last month's figures, but a gain over January of the previous year; Vancouver registered gains in both comparisons. Other cities showing gains over both last month and the corresponding month of last year were St. John, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Walkerville, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by sixty cities during January, 1926, and December and January, 1925. The thirty-five cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 60 CITIES.

—	Jan., 1926	Dec., 1925	Jan., 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	13,230	35,685	2,190
*Halifax	10,130	24,995	2,190
New Glasgow	Nil	100	Nil
*Sydney	3,100	10,590	Nil
New Brunswick	105,860	10,500	17,300
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	9,000
*Moncton	1,100	6,000	2,300
*St. John	105,760	4,500	6,000
Quebec	913,166	2,183,012	1,567,885
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	548,510	2,021,000	765,235
*Quebec	15,976	26,890	12,200
Shawinigan Falls	7,600	925	Nil
*Sherbrooke	6,500	69,300	24,000
*Three Rivers	27,880	16,585	714,125
*Westmount	306,700	48,312	52,325
Ontario	1,930,407	4,171,912	2,892,869
Belleville	1,350	31,200	275
*Brantford	940	10,360	11,500
Chatham	10,100	38,700	Nil
*Fort William	10,100	28,350	6,750
Galt	3,800	4,818	5,900
*Guelph	400	8,505	1,300
*Hamilton	91,600	110,150	59,800
*Kingston	360	116,250	1,325
*Kitchener	33,035	106,000	39,600
*London	33,640	320,260	45,260
Niagara Falls	76,575	42,375	32,325
Oshawa	16,800	4,735	7,720
*Ottawa	24,800	61,100	256,200
Owen Sound	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Peterborough	12,500	6,725	Nil
*Port Arthur	2,920	2,611	1,365
*Stratford	355	560	825
*St. Catharines	6,760	17,205	6,375
*St. Thomas	5,150	1,075	3,575
Sarnia	28,927	74,445	9,825
Sault Ste. Marie	6,845	1,275	700
*Toronto	1,115,650	2,495,628	1,843,355
York Townships	111,100	385,625	178,800
Welland	880	7,635	150
*Windsor	233,950	164,775	104,400
Ford	19,435	37,050	7,650
Riverside	2,000	38,500	3,000
Sandwich	53,750	36,000	260,600
Walkerville	25,000	20,000	2,000
Woodstock	1,705	Nil	2,294
Manitoba	115,550	73,000	79,860
*Brandon	800	500	800
St. Boniface	37,500	7,700	60
*Winnipeg	77,250	64,800	79,000
Saskatchewan	21,410	119,655	22,800
*Moose Jaw	950	2,000	400
*Regina	9,200	67,000	18,350
*Saskatoon	11,260	50,595	4,050
Alberta	76,500	43,450	58,820
*Calgary	55,050	32,070	48,550
*Edmonton	18,150	5,235	9,875
Lethbridge	3,165	5,945	250
Medicine Hat	135	200	145
British Columbia	1,431,565	704,538	799,046
Nanaimo	5,000	3,286	4,000
*New Westminster	42,050	30,925	12,775
Point Grey	270,800	148,900	332,700
Prince Rupert	15,805	14,650	7,350
South Vancouver	86,850	43,740	32,700
*Vancouver	981,545	429,452	335,610
*Victoria	29,515	33,585	73,911
Total—60 Cities	4,608,688	7,341,752	5,440,770
*Total—35 Cities	3,823,566	6,393,948	4,543,326

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING February the Department received information regarding eight contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed thereunder. In six of these contracts the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may fom time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Each of the remaining two contracts contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the districts in these respects. These schedules are given below.

The following general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council appear in the eight contracts above referred to:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours

Construction of a boat house, ramp and float at Pilgrims Cove (R.C.N. Barracks), Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, Watson, Stewart and Kennedy, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 30, 1926. Amount of contract, $8,087.74. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9·00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	6·00 "	8
Concrete workers	0·55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7·00 per day	8
Labourers	0·45 per hour	8–9
Lathers	6·00 to 7·00 per day	8
Marble setters	9·00 per day	8
Marble setters' helpers	5·50 "	8
Painters and glaziers	6·00 "	8
Plasterers	8·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	7·20 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers	5·00 "	8
Roofers	6·50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	7·20 "	8
Structural steel workers	9·00 "	8
Teamsters one horse and cart	7·00 "	9
Teamsters two horses and wagon	9·00 to $10·00 per day	9

Erection of two bath houses at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C., and repairs to steps, verandah, etc., at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, Williams, Trerise and Williams, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 8, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,938. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9·00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	7·00 "	8
Concrete workers	0·55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7·50 per day	8
Labourers	0·45 per hour	8–9
Lathers	0·07 to 0·09 per yard	8
Lathers	8·00 to $10.00 per day (according to efficiency)	8
Marble setters	9·00 per day	8
Marble setter's helpers	5·50 "	8
Painters and glaziers	6·50 "	8
Plasterers	9·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	8·00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers	5·00 "	8
Roofers	6·50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	8·00 "	8
Structural steel workers	9·00 "	8
Teamsters one horse and cart	7·00 "	9
Teamsters two horses and wagon	9·00 to $10·00 per day	9

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause

Dredging Victoria Harbour (Hospital Rock), B.C. Name of contractors, Northwestern Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 16, 1926. Amount of contract, Class "A" $7.90 per cubic yard place measurement. Approximate expenditure, $18,407.

Alterations to fittings, etc., in the Post Office at Jonquières, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. B. A. Lachance, Lévis, P.Q. Date of contract, January 18, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,800.

Reconstruction of the Public Wharf at Dauphin Beach, Lake Dauphin, Dauphin County, Manitoba. Name of contractor, Isaac Silverwood, Dauphin, Man. Date of contract, December 28, 1925. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $2,842.

Supply and installation of an air compressor plant fully equipped to be installed in the pump-house at the New Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Limited, of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 30, 1926. Amount of contract, unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $20,776.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building at Maniwaki, P.Q. Name of contractors, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,225 (for oak).

Construction of stables (four units) at the Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Hazleton and Walin, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 8, 1926. Amount of contract, $39,500.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in February, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	837 62
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	314 71
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	21,162 66
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	150 91
Mail bag fittings	1,844 65
Scales	2,332 41
Repairs to letter boxes, etc.	68 05
New letter boxes	468 53

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was towards slightly lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat lower. The decline in the former was due mainly to seasonal influences.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.50 at the beginning of February, as compared with $11.63 for January; $10.93 for February 1925; $10.75 for February 1924; $10.53 for February 1923; $10.61 for February 1922; $14.08 for February 1921; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $12.54 for February 1918; and $7.75 for February 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline amounting to 21 cents for the two dozen included in the budget. Decreases also occurred in the prices of butter, cheese, bread, evaporated apples, lard and rice. Potatoes were substantially higher, while less important advances occurred in beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.87 at the beginning of February, as compared with $21.96 for January; $21.19 for February 1925; $21.18 for February 1924; $21.17 for February 1923; $21.07 for February 1922; $24.85 for February 1921; $26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); $19.80 for February 1918; and $14.54 for February 1914. Fuel again advanced due to higher prices for anthracite coal. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly lower at 162.2 for February, as compared with 163.8 for January; 164.7 for February 1925; 156.8 for February 1924; 153.6 for February 1923; 153.5 for February 1922; 191.1 for February 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 200.5 for February 1919; and 192.0 for February 1918. Fifty-one prices quotations were lower, twenty-four were higher and one hundred and sixty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material six of the eight main groups moved downward, one advanced and one was practically unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Animals and their Products group showed the greatest declines, that in the former due mainly to lower levels for grains, flour and milled products, potatoes and rubber, and in the latter due to declines in the price of eggs, which more than offset somewhat higher prices for hogs and butter. The other groups which declined were: The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for cotton, wool, flax fibre, jute and hessian; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of silver, lead, spelter and aluminum; the Chemical and Allied Products group, due to declines in shellac and glycerine; and the Iron and its Products group. Non-Metallic Minerals advanced slightly, due to a rise in the price of gasoline. The Wood and Wood Products group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined. In the former group higher prices for tea, coffee, sugar, butter, lard hogs and gasoline were more than offset by declines in the prices of flour, eggs, potatoes, cheese and pepper. In the latter group materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for the metal working industry, for the chemical using industries, for the milling industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined, while materials for the fur industry and for the meat packing industry advanced somewhat. Building and construction materials were somewhat lower, due to declines in painters' materials.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, due mainly to lower prices for grain, potatoes, eggs, rubber, cotton, wool, jute, lead, silver, zinc and aluminum. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were unchanged. Domestic farm products were down. Articles of forest origin and of mineral origin were slightly higher, while articles of marine origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of exports advanced from 163.57 for January to 164.19 for February. That for imports was substantially higher at 174.45 for February, as compared with 162.95 for January. The combined index of both imports and exports advanced from 163.26 to 169.32.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 182.0 for February, as compared with 181.3 for January; 180.0 for February

1925; 264.1 for February 1920; and 117.4 for February 1914. The index number of twenty food stuffs was slightly lower at 200.7 for February, as compared with 201.1 for January. That for manufacturers' goods advanced to 163.3 for February, as compared with 161.6 for January.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the United States Federal Reserve Board and published in this article each month in recent years has been discontinued by the Board, along with similar indices for certain other countries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-1924," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE *resident* in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholsale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1;

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1923, page 1442.

1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1919, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Beef prices again showed a general advance, sirloin steak being up from an average of 28.2 cents per pound in January to 28.6 cents in February; rib roast from 21.1 cents in January to 21.4 cents in February; shoulder roast from 15.3 cents in January to 15.6 cents in February,and stewing beef from 11.8 cents in January to 12 cents in February. Veal and mutton both advanced, the former averaging 19.2 cents per pound, as compared with 18.5 cents in Januray, and the latter averaging 29.5 cents per pound, as compared with 28.9 cents. Increases occurred in most localities. Fresh pork roast was up from an average of 28.5 cents per pound in January to 29.1 cents in February, and salt pork from 26.9 cents per pound to 27 cents. Bacon was also slightly higher, averaging 41.7 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak advanced, while halibut and white fish were slightly lower. Salt cod was up from an average of 20.7 cents per pound to 21 cents. Finnan haddie showed little change. Lard was slightly lower, averaging 24.7 cents per pound, as compared with 24.9 cents in January. Eggs showed a general decline, fresh averaging 50.5 cents per dozen, as compared with 62.8 cents in January, and cooking averaging 41.5 cents per dozen, as compared with 50.1 cents.

Lower prices for milk were reported from Belleville and North Bay, while an increase occurred at St. John, N.B. Butter averaged lower, dairy being 45.4 cents per pound in February and 46 cents in January, and creamery being 49.8 cents per pound in February, as compared with 50.7 cents in January. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities. Cheese declined from an average of 33.4 cents per pound to 32.9 cents.

Lower prices for bread were reported from Fredericton, North Bay and Brandon, while an increase was reported from Three Rivers. Soda biscuits were slightly higher, averaging 18.6 cents per pound. Flour was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Rolled oats was steady. Rice averaged slightly lower at 10.9 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes were down from 17 cents per tin to 16.7 cents, and corn from 16.8 cents per tin to 16.6 cents. Beans were steady. Onions were slightly higher at 4.9 cents per pound in the average. Potatoes showed a general advance, the average price for February being $2.92 per ninety pounds, as compared with $2.64 for January. The increases were greatest in the Eastern provinces, the prices in the Western provinces showing relatively little change. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 20.3 cents per pound to 20 cents. Prunes showed little change. Raisins rose from 17.5 cents per pound to 17.7 cents. Raspberry jam was slightly lower. Canned peaches and marmalade showed little change. Corn syrup fell from an average of 46.8 cents per five pound tin to 46.4 cents. Sugar was unchanged in the average. Coffee was slightly higher, averaging 61.1 cents per pound. Tea and cocoa were unchanged. Pepper was up from an average of 46.9 cents per pound to 50.3 cents. Cream of tartar was slightly lower at 59.6 cents per pound.

Anthracite coal advanced in the average from $18.35 per ton to $18.93. Higher prices were reported from Windsor, N.S., Charlottetown, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. John's, P.Q., Thetford Mines, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston. Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie. Bituminous coal was also slightly higher, averaging $10.59 per ton. Hard wood, four feet long, declined slightly, averaging $12.24 per cord, as compared with $12.30 in January. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to slightly lower levels. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.54¾ per bushel, as compared with $1.56½ for January. The high price for the month was $1.61⅜, reached near the beginning, and the low $1.48⅜, reached towards the end. The decline was said to be due to poor export demand and the competition of Australian and Argentine wheat. Coarse grains were also somewhat lower, Western barley being down from 61¼ cents per bushel, to 59 cents; oats from 47⅓ cents per bushel to 45½ cents; flax seed from $2.13 per bushel to $2.05; American yellow corn from 91¼ cents per bushel to 88¼ cents; and rye from 88½ cents per bushel to 85¾ cents. Flour moved in sympathy with wheat prices, declining at Toronto from $9.14¼ per barrel to $9.05½. Linseed oil was down from $1.08 per gallon to $1.06. Raw sugar advanced from $3.68 per hundred to $3.74, and granulated from $5.89 to $5.99. Coffee and tea were somewhat higher. Potatoes at Montreal declined from $3.06 per bag to $2.92¼, and at Toronto from $3.40-$3.50 per bag to $3-$3.25. Turpentine declined 3 cents per gallon to $1.55. Ceylon rubber was down from 83½ cents per pound to 62½ cents. Western cattle at Winni-

peg declined from $7 per hundred pounds to $6.78. Hogs at Toronto advanced from $13.82 per hundred pounds to $14.29. Sheep also advanced from $6.87½ per hundred pounds to $7.50. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 46 cents per pound to 47 cents, and at Toronto from 48 cents per pound to 49 cents. Lard, in sympathy with the higher prices for hogs, advanced from 17½-18½ cents per pound to 18½-18¾ cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal fell from 50-52 cents per dozen to 44-46 cents, and storage eggs at Toronto from 38½ cents per dozen to 30½ cents. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower at 20.7 cents per pound. Sash cord was down from 54 cents

(Concluded on page 289)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·5**	**153·6**	**156·8**	**164·7**	**163·8**	**162·2**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fru.ts, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	157·1	142·3	141·3	188·9	183·9	180·6
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	135·0	139·1	136·2	136·1	148·5	146·4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	172·4	199·3	213·6	197·8	188·0	185·9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·0	174·5	174·3	158·8	159·7	159·8
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	147·6	161·8	167·3	158·8	147·5	147·2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals andtheir Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	97·0	96·8	96·2	106·5	105·9	105·0
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	191·0	184·4	187·8	174·3	177·2	177·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·8	166·3	168·4	156·5	157·6	157·2
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	149·4	128·5	128·7	175·8	173·0	167·5
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	127·6	131·1	153·2	161·7	161·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·0	174·5	174·3	158·8	159·7	159·8
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	158·2	157·0	160·7	152·6	150·8	151·0
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	150·4	144·2	146·3	165·3	164·4	161·9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·1	160·2	160·9	162·7	159·2	159·2
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**156·1**	**152·4**	**155·5**	**154·7**	**166·1**	**165·2**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**149·0**	**148·6**	**150·2**	**156·5**	**173·2**	**170·8**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	190·9	225·3	211·6	252·4	246·1	250·9
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	154·3	139·3	126·5	206·2	177·8	176·5
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	127·6	131·1	153·2	161·7	161·7
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	235·7	179·4	169·4	186·2	156·2	155·1
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	130·2	132·0	118·9	131·5	150·2	152·4
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	144·7	154·3	156·0	134·2	157·5	158·2
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	156·6	216·1	236·6	159·0	140·7	143·1
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	171·3	131·8	190·7	144·9	370·6	353·2
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	135·7	138·7	159·6	171·3	147·2	125·2
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	175·0	159·7	167·4	152·8	153·4	152·6
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**164·9**	**157·3**	**162·2**	**152·5**	**157·2**	**158·2**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	164·4	164·5	160·9	152·7	152·6	152·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	165·1	155·0	162·6	152·4	158·7	159·9
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	219·6	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	318·6	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·6
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	163·3	153·6	161·7	151·5	157·5	158·8
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**147·5**	**146·7**	**144·7**	**164·1**	**153·1**	**151·9**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**191·6**	**187·0**	**190·1**	**177·8**	**180·7**	**181·3**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	192·0	186·5	189·4	177·3	180·7	181·4
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	178·8	197·1	204·0	188·9	176·3	174·5
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**142·8**	**142·4**	**139·8**	**162·7**	**150·1**	**148·7**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	159·9	164·7	167·2	154·4	152·6	152·7
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	156·1	163·9	165·1	149·3	149·8	150·0
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	178·3	193·8	206·1	222·8	185·3	182·8
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	168·1	164·0	169·0	161·1	157·0	157·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**138·9**	**137·4**	**134·0**	**164·6**	**149·5**	**147·8**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	169·6	206·9	224·1	201·7	190·2	187·8
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	312·5	293·2	229·6	258·5	333·8	335·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	95·1	109·6	92·1	104·8	100·6	99·7
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	108·7	116·6	118·2	121·2	116·1	115·2
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	166·9	157·8	152·7	151·2	154·8	153·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	112·6	100·3	96·2	107·5	117·5	118·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	147·9	127·6	114·9	215·3	169·4	166·6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	152·5	155·0	150·7	164·0	155·9	154·1

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·6**	**23·1**	**21·4**	**15·6**	**12·0**	**19·2**	**29·5**	**29·1**	**27·0**	**41·7**	**45·8**	**60·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·5**	**24·9**	**21·1**	**16·6**	**13·2**	**15·5**	**25·0**	**27·9**	**27·0**	**40·8**	**45·2**	**60·2**
1—Sydney	30·6	24·3	22·6	17·1	14·8	15	25·8	29·8	27·9	38·4	44·1	59·6
2—New Glasgow	26·1	23·6	18	14	11·5	15	23·8	29	25·8	37·6	43·1	62
3—Amherst	25	25	16	14·3	12	15	25	25	26	41·5	41·7	60
4—Halifax	34	25	26·1	18·9	14·8	17·3	27·1	30·7	26·7	38·8	46	59·1
5—Windsor	31·7	26·7	23	18·7	13	15	23·3	25	27·5	43·3	48·3	64
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	45	48·2	56·5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	25·4	25·4	21·8	17	14·4	.....	.....	27·2	25·7	41·4	44	60
New Brunswick (average)	**29·8**	**24·0**	**20·2**	**17·3**	**12·3**	**15·8**	**24·0**	**27·3**	**26·3**	**41·8**	**47·1**	**60·4**
8—Moncton	27·5	22·5	19·3	17·2	12	.....	30	30	26·2	40	46·9	60
9—St. John	32·5	23·8	24	15·5	12·3	15·8	25·8	27·8	24·9	36·8	42·5	59
10—Fredericton	34	27·5	20	22·5	13·5	.....	20	25	28·2	45	49	62·5
11—Bathurst	25	22	17·6	13·9	11·4	.....	20	26·5	26	45·2	50	60
Quebec (average)	**24·7**	**22·0**	**21·7**	**14·8**	**10·6**	**18·2**	**27·1**	**25·9**	**26·1**	**38·3**	**40·7**	**58·2**
12—Quebec	23·8	22	20·9	15·7	10·1	19·9	27·7	25·1	25·5	37·5	39·2	58·1
13—Three Rivers	25	24·2	21·9	14·6	10·8	16·3	21·9	25	24·9	36·7	43·8	60·7
14—Sherbrooke	35	27·8	33	21·3	14·8	20	.....	29	28·2	41·7	43	62·1
15—Sorel	21·5	18·5	17	13	10	20	.....	24	26	40	40	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	20	18·3	16	12·3	10	20·3	22·5	25	24·5	37·5	37·5	56·3
17—St. John's	22·5	21·8	22·5	12·9	9·3	17·3	31·3	25·5	23·8	36·5	40	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	19·7	19·3	17·5	15·5	10·5	15	.....	23	27·1	36·8	.....	51·7
19—Montreal	29·7	25	25·8	14·3	10·8	16·4	29·2	29	27·9	39·8	41·6	62·4
20—Hull	25·3	21·5	20·9	14	9·4	18·5	30	27·9	26·7	37·8	40·5	52·2
Ontario (average)	**29·8**	**23·8**	**22·3**	**16·4**	**12·5**	**21·2**	**29·3**	**30·4**	**27·2**	**40·0**	**43·6**	**60·7**
21—Ottawa	28	22	21·9	15	10·1	20·1	30·9	29·8	27·1	41·5	44·6	61
22—Brockville	31·7	25	22·8	15	11·4	16·3	29·2	30	25	39·9	44	59·4
23—Kingston	27·1	20·9	20·4	15·6	10	14·4	24·6	29·4	25·7	37·6	41·5	56·9
24—Belleville	28·9	21·4	23·1	15·8	11·4	21·5	30·6	29·1	27	42	45·3	60·8
25—Peterborough	29·7	24·5	22	16·8	12·6	20·9	28·4	29·8	27·3	39·8	42·8	59·9
26—Oshawa	28·2	23·3	20·8	14·9	12·4	21·7	30·3	29·9	26·5	37·7	41·3	56·7
27—Orillia	29·1	24·9	20·6	16·6	13·3	22·3	27	29	28·7	41·2	43·8	61·9
28—Toronto	31·7	23·6	24·1	15·4	13·6	22·5	33·8	30·6	30·8	41·1	45·4	62·8
29—Niagara Falls	30·5	24·2	22·8	16·7	11·6	23·3	32·5	31·3	28·5	40·5	43·1	65·5
30—St. Catharines	27·8	22·8	23·6	16·4	11·8	23	27·8	32·1	28·6	39·6	42·5	58·2
31—Hamilton	32·4	25·2	25·1	17·3	13·2	21·9	27·5	33·3	30	40·7	44·9	61·3
32—Brantford	29·2	23·5	22·7	16·4	12·2	21·5	30·5	31·7	28·3	39·6	42·4	60
33—Galt	29·5	24·3	22·8	16·5	13·3	23	26·5	30·7	30	40·3	44·6	60·4
34—Guelph	29	23·5	22·3	16·5	13·2	21	25	26·1	25	39·2	42·9	58·3
35—Kitchener	28·9	24·7	20·4	17·7	14·8	22·7	28·3	31·3	25	38·2	41	59
36—Woodstock	32·1	25·1	22·1	16·9	13·5	19·8	29	27·7	26	39·2	41·4	58·1
37—Stratford	30	25	20·4	19·5	14·3	22·2	27·5	28·3	24·4	41·4	45·5	62·1
38—London	31·6	24·4	24·3	16·7	11·8	22·1	29·1	31·5	26·3	40·5	42·9	60·7
39—St. Thomas	28·6	23·8	20·7	15	12·6	20	24·3	30·4	25	40·9	46·3	60·7
40—Chatham	30·4	25·1	21·9	16·6	13·1	23·6	29·7	30·8	26·5	40·9	45·2	63·3
41—Windsor	28·8	22·9	23·1	15·2	12·7	23·1	30·8	30·8	26·1	39·4	43·9	61·3
42—Sarnia	30·7	22·5	24·2	18·3	14·6	21·5	30	31·7	26·7	40	43·8	60·7
43—Owen Sound	25	20	19·6	16·8	13·5	21·5	23·9	28·6	26·7	41·3	44	60·6
44—North Bay	34·5	29·3	25·8	18	11·5	26	32·5	32·3	28·5	38·2	42·6	61·9
45—Sudbury	30·1	24·4	22·7	17	13·3	22·4	31·3	31·1	26·9	40·1	43·6	60·5
46—Cobalt	32·6	25·7	27·2	14·9	10·9	19	35	31·7	27·8	40·9	43·6	62·3
47—Timmins	27·8	23·8	20·3	15·3	12	20·8	29	31·6	28	35·7	40	59·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·1	25·6	22·3	17·1	12·1	21·7	30	31·2	28	39·1	43	61·8
49—Port Arthur	29·8	20·8	21	15·9	12·3	18·5	33·6	30·6	28·7	42·2	48·1	64·
50—Fort William	28·9	20·3	18·5	14·9	11·8	16·4	30	29·3	27·7	40	44·5	61·7
Manitoba (average)	**24·5**	**18·4**	**18·0**	**12·8**	**9·9**	**13·8**	**27·9**	**27·2**	**26·3**	**40·1**	**44·3**	**56·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·2	18·3	18·3	12·5	10·4	13·7	26·7	28·6	28·6	41·9	46·4	54·3
52—Brandon	23·8	18·4	17·7	13	9·4	13·9	29·1	25·8	24	38·3	42·2	58·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**27·3**	**20·6**	**18·6**	**13·1**	**10·0**	**15·8**	**31·0**	**26·5**	**27·3**	**45·7**	**51·9**	**64·1**
53—Regina	27·7	18·5	17·6	11·6	9·6	14·7	30·4	26	26·5	44	51·8	66·8
54—Prince Albert	23·3	18·8	15·3	12·7	9·5	14·3	29·3	25	30	52·5	53·3	60
55—Saskatoon	25·8	20·5	20	13·4	10·1	16·5	32	27·5	24·5	42·9	46·7	59·4
56—Moose Jaw	32·5	24·7	21·3	14·5	10·9	17·7	32·3	27·6	28·3	43·4	55·8	70
Albert (average)	**25·0**	**19·2**	**17·2**	**12·7**	**9·1**	**14·3**	**30·8**	**26·9**	**24·9**	**44·9**	**49·8**	**57·7**
57—Medicine Hat	23	16·4	16·6	13	8·2	13·4	31·2	27·6	25·5	47·2	52·9	57·5
58—Drumheller	30	25	17·3	15	9·5	16·5	35	30	25	49	55	60
59—Edmonton	22·4	16·7	18	11·4	9·2	15·1	30	27·6	24·7	40·9	43·2	53·2
60—Calgary	23·6	18·3	16·5	11·9	9·1	13·6	27·1	26	23·9	41·3	47·1	59·6
61—Lethbridge	26	19·6	17·8	12·2	9·4	12·7	30·8	23·2	25·5	46·3	50·6	58·2
British Columbia (average)	**32·0**	**25·3**	**22·8**	**15·9**	**13·4**	**21·7**	**36·6**	**32·9**	**29·1**	**49·3**	**54·0**	**63·6**
62—Fernie	30	25	23	15	11·7	18·3	35	31	31·5	49	53·6	60
63—Nelson	32	25	21	16·5	13·1	19	35	35	29	47·5	51	63
64—Trail	31	25	21	16·7	12·4	23	37·5	35	29	53	59	64
65—New Westminster	31·5	24·5	22·5	15·5	14·1	22·8	37·5	32·2	31·5	47·9	54	61·3
66—Vancouver	32·4	24·8	24·1	14·6	13·3	21·9	35·8	30·6	29·4	49·7	54·7	66·8
67—Victoria	31·5	24·6	24	15·3	14·3	23·9	36·3	30·7	26·2	51·7	55·2	62·1
68—Nanaimo	32·3	25·7	21·5	18·3	17·1	24·2	38·3	32·5	24	47·5	52·5	61·8
69—Prince Rupert	35	27·5	25	15	11·3	20·1	37·5	36	32·5	48	51·7	70

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1926

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·5	**28·9**	**20·2**	**14·0**	**58·3**	**21·0**	**20·4**	**35·6**	**24·7**	**50·5**	**41·5**	**12·3**	**45·4**	**49·8**	
12·5	**26·5**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·0**	**17·0**	**28·1**	**24·5**	**56·8**	**50·0**	**11·4**	**47·3**	**54·2**	
8	30	.....	.....	60	19·2	15·5	29·2	25·4	63	53·5	b12–14	50	54·2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17·1	18	26·9	23·7	55	47·8	13	46	54·2	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	17·4	15	28	22	51·7	.....	9	46	53	3
15	.....	.....	.....	50	18·2	15·6	26·1	25·4	57·3	47·2	a 13·3	45·4	53·4	4
12	25–28	.....	.....	50	18·4	18·3	32·5	26·2	57	51·5	10	48·6	56	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	19·3	26	24·2	56·6	50	10	47·7	54·2	6
14	35	.....	.....	60	18·7	19·3	40·1	24·9	44·6	36·1	10–12	41·3	48	7
12·0	**35·0**	.....	**10**	**53·8**	**18·5**	**18·4**	**33·5**	**24·9**	**53·6**	**46·0**	**12·3**	**49·0**	**52·6**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·2	17·5	33·9	24·9	58·3	47·3	10–12	51·5	54·4	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	18·3	15·8	37·6	24·5	49·8	41·6	14	47·5	52·5	9
.....	35	.....	.....	50	19	18·8	35·6	24	55	49	12	49·3	51	10
12	.....	.....	.....	45	18·4	21·5	27	26	51·3	.....	12	47·5	52·5	11
15·3	**30·0**	**18·1**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**20·8**	**21·2**	**32·6**	**23·9**	**55·1**	**41·7**	**12·1**	**45·9**	**48·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	21·8	34·7	24·5	54	39·1	12–14	44·7	47·6	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	23·3	23·3	32·4	23·4	57·9	45·3	14	47	49	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	22·6	19·3	30	24·6	53	42·9	a 11·1	47·2	50	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	25	31·7	23·8	53·3	44·3	12	.....	46	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	32	23·4	51·1	40	10	.....	47·5	16
.....	.....	15–20	10	60	20	.....	40	24·3	57·5	47	11	48	50	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	20	20·0	27·5	23·8	58·5	41·3	13	45·4	49·5	18
18–20	35	.....	.....	75	21·1	21·4	32·6	23	54·6	40·3	14	44·5	49·2	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·5	18·7	32·1	24·2	55·8	34·7	11	44·2	48·2	20
19·4	**29·0**	**21·7**	**11·3**	**64·3**	**20·5**	**20·1**	**37·3**	**24·1**	**50·5**	**43·0**	**12·2**	**46·2**	**49·8**	
18	30	22	10	.....	19·9	21·1	38·1	24·4	59·3	43·4	11	47·4	50·7	21
.....	28	20	10	.....	20·5	18·4	40·1	24·5	47·1	43·5	10	45	49·1	22
15	30	22	10	.....	18·5	19·7	33·2	21·8	50	41·4	10	44·1	48·2	23
20	28	.....	.....	.....	22·5	20·5	31·2	22·4	47·3	42·3	a 9	46	49·5	24
.....	28	20	.....	60	18·8	20·9	33·6	24·4	47·6	39·4	10	44·7	48·7	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	20	18	37·8	23·5	46	43·8	13	47	48·9	26
20	25	15–20	10	.....	19·5	18·2	34·3	24·7	43·8	38	10–11·5	45·4	50	27
16	28–30	18	12·5	.....	23·3	18·6	39	23·6	55·1	40·2	a 13·3	45·9	50·1	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	22·5	20·5	42·9	24	52·7	46·7	12	45	51·4	29
20	35	.....	.....	.....	20	19·7	35·2	22·6	48·6	44	12	47·5	48·9	30
20	30	25–35	.....	.....	18·7	19·1	42·2	23·6	53·6	43	13	45·8	50·3	31
20	28	23	15	.....	20·2	18·2	33·3	22·9	51·3	45	12	47·3	48·7	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	20·4	31·5	23·3	45	38·5	a 11·8	48	49·5	33
.....	30	25	.....	.....	18·5	19·8	40·3	23·3	52·6	45	10–11	47·2	49·4	34
.....	25	20	.....	75	20	21·4	33·6	23·6	48·1	42·1	a 11·8	45·7	49·4	35
20	25	22	15	.....	19·3	21·8	32·3	22·8	40·8	35·5	11	43·7	46·8	36
25	30	25	10	.....	21·8	21·6	35·8	24·5	45·4	40·5	12	45	48	37
18	25	22	.....	60	20·7	19·6	41·6	23·8	47·8	40·9	10	47·1	49·4	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	20·1	20·7	41·1	23·8	45·8	42	12	47·8	49·2	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20·4	23·6	36·7	24·4	47·8	45	12	44·4	49·2	40
22	35	25	12	.....	23·6	20·5	44	23·5	55·4	47·3	15	50·2	52	41
.....	35	25	.....	.....	20	22	45	25	49 7	45	a 12	46·7	52·2	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	19·5	35·4	23·3	43·5	.....	11	45·4	47·1	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	42·1	25·5	57·9	45·4	12	48	49·9	44
.....	25	25	10	75	21·5	18·4	35·3	26·8	58	45·9	15	45	51·3	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	20·9	21·8	33·4	25·4	59·5	47·8	15	47	52·6	46
.....	25	15–20	.....	.....	19	19·5	28·6	23·6	56·9	46·2	a 16·7	.....	52·1	47
.....	25	23	.....	.....	20	21·1	39·6	23·4	56·2	42·7	13	45	50·6	48
18	30	16	9	.....	19·4	15·3	37·2	28·6	50·6	42·5	a 14·3	45	49·5	49
15	30	16–18	.....	50–60	20·5	18·4	45·9	25·8	52·1	42·9	a 14·3	47·5	50·9	50
.....	**30·0**	**18·0**	.....	.....	**21·2**	**18·2**	**37·9**	**24·7**	**47·8**	**35·7**	**11·0**	**40·3**	**47·8**	
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	22·4	17·4	40·3	25·5	51·5	38·2	12	41·8	49·2	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	18·9	35·5	23·9	44	33·2	10	38·7	46·4	52
23·8	**28·8**	**15·0**	**20·0**	.....	**25·6**	**22·0**	**35·0**	**25·8**	**47·0**	**36·6**	**12·5**	**38·6**	**46·7**	
20	30	.....	.....	.....	25	22	28·8	26	49·3	37·1	13	39	46·6	53
25	25	12	.....	.....	25	21·7	35·4	23	38·3	31·7	12	39·4	47·8	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·7	21·6	36·8	27·8	47	40·1	12	37·8	45·6	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	22·5	38·9	26·5	53·4	37·5	13	38	46·7	56
18·0	**27·8**	**15·4**	**20·0**	.....	**23·5**	**23·7**	**36·3**	**26·0**	**44·7**	**34·8**	**11·7**	**40·8**	**46·7**	
.....	30	17	25	.....	23·8	25·8	38·5	29	44	34·1	12	42·8	49·1	57
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	24·2	26·7	31·4	25·3	45	37	a 12·5	44·4	49	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	19·2	23	32	25·2	47·5	36	a 11·1	39	44·5	59
28	30	15	20	.....	24·5	21·1	40·1	25·3	45·9	36·1	11	36·8	45·4	60
18	25	15	20	.....	25·7	22	39·3	25·3	40·9	30·9	12	41	45·3	61
22·9	**25·7**	**23·0**	**18·3**	**55·0**	**23·0**	**22·4**	**38·3**	**26·6**	**45·5**	**37·7**	**14·2**	**46·8**	**51·0**	
.....	30	28·30	18	.....	23·8	25	38·8	27·5	57·8	46·7	a 12·5	50	52·2	62
25	25	20	20	.....	25·8	25	38·8	27	48	37·5	a 14·3	45	49·6	63
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	33	27·8	50	45	15	45	50	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	20·7	38	25·7	41·1	33	12	48	50·1	65
20–22·5	20	.....	16·5	.....	20·8	19	39	24·9	41·2	32·1	a 11·1	43·5	50·2	66
25	30	.....	20	55	23·3	21·1	33·2	24·8	39·8	34·3	a 14·3	46·2	50·7	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20·6	22	38·8	27·8	40	.....	14	50	54·3	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	21·7	46·7	27·5	46·4	35	20	46·3	50·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·9**	**7·6**	**18·6**	**5·4**	**5·8**	**10·9**	**13·1**	**16·7**	**17·6**	**16·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**33·9**	**8·1**	**18·2**	**5·9**	**6·3**	**9·8**	**15·1**	**19·3**	**18·8**	**17·7**
1—Sydney	33·8	8	18·4	6·2	6·4	10·9	14·2	18·8	18·3	17·8
2—New Glasgow	34	8	18·3	5·8	5·6	9·8	14·5	17·8	17·4	17·2
3—Amherst	31·8	8	18·7	5·9	6·7	9·7	.....	20·4	20·6	17·4
4—Halifax	34	8	17·7	5·8	6·4	8·6	15	19	18·2	17·4
5—Windsor	34·8	8·3	18	6·1	6·8	10	17	22·3	20·3	20·3
6—Truro	35	8	18·2	5·5	6·1	10	15	17·7	18·2	16·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·2	7·4	18·9	5·4	5·9	10·9	15·9	18·4	18·2	17·9
New Brunswick (average)	**32·5**	**8·8**	**18·7**	**5·8**	**6·2**	**10·8**	**15·1**	**17·2**	**16·8**	**16·5**
8—Moncton	35	9·3	18·9	6·0	6·4	11·6	15·5	18·4	17·8	17
9—St. John	31·5	8·7	19·3	5·9	6	10·7	16·5	15·7	16·7	15·4
10—Fredericton	33·3	8-8·7	18·5	5·9	6·4	10·9	15	16	15·4	15
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18·2	5·4	6	10	13·5	18·8	17·3	18·4
Quebec (average)	**31·2**	**6·5**	**18·2**	**5·5**	**6·4**	**9·4**	**14·0**	**15·1**	**17·8**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	32·2	7·5	17·7	5·5	6·1	10·1	13·8	15·6	17·8	17·1
13—Three Rievrs	33·7	6	19·1	5·6	6·8	9·4	15·9	15·3	18·8	16·1
14—Sherbrooke	31·4	8	17·3	5·3	5·9	9·2	14·4	14·8	19	15·5
15—Sorel	29·7	6	18·4	5·2	6·3	9·1	13·8	14·7	17·8	16·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·2	5·3	17·7	5·1	6·3	9·6	14·4	15·4	17·7	15·9
17—St. John's	32·5	6	18·3	5·1	7·7	9·4	14	15·7	17	15
18—Thetford Mines	30·2	6·7	18·4	5·7	6·8	8·2	13·7	16	19·4	16·1
19—Montreal	32·1	5·3-8	18	5·8	5·8	10·5	12·7	14·8	16·4	15·2
20—Hull	30·1	6·7	18·6	5·9	5·8	8·8	13·7	13·6	16·5	13·4
Ontario (average)	**32·6**	**7·3**	**18·2**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**13·3**	**16·2**	**16·4**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	33·3	8	18·8	6·1	6·1	11·3	12·1	15·6	16·5	15·2
22—Brockville	30·1	6·7	17·8	5·4	5·2	9·5	12·3	16·4	17·1	15·9
23—Kingston	29·6	6·7	15·9	5·4	4·9	10·6	11·6	13·6	13·8	13
24—Belleville	30·8	6·7	18	5·1	5·1	11·1	12·6	15·1	16·7	15·2
25—Peterborough	28·3	7·3	17·6	5·0	4·9	11·6	12·9	15·8	15·8	14·7
26—Oshawa	34·6	7·3	17	4·5	5	12·6	12·1	15·3	14·4	14·4
27—Orillia	33·6	6·7	18·5	5	5	12·3	12·1	17·2	16·5	14·8
28—Toronto	35·6	7·3	18·3	5·2	5·3	10·8	12	15·2	15·7	14·9
29—Niagara Falls	34·1	7·3	19·3	5·3	5	12·5	14·9	15·7	16·4	15·6
30—St. Catharines	29·7	7·3	18·3	4·8	4·9	10·5	12·9	14·3	15·1	14·1
31—Hamilton	34·6	7·3	18·2	4·7	5·6	11·5	12·6	15·9	15·7	14·6
32—Brantford	31·6	7·3	17·3	4·8	5	11·8	12·4	14·8	14·9	14·1
33—Galt	31·8	6·7	18·8	5·2	5	11·8	12·8	14·6	14·7	14·4
34—Guelph	31·1	7·3	18·6	5	4·9	11·4	12·1	15·9	15·1	14·6
35—Kitchener	32·5	7·3	18·3	4·6	5·1	12·5	14	15·1	15·9	15·1
36—Woodstock	31	7·3	17·5	4·8	4·8	10·9	12·9	16·2	15·6	15·1
37—Stratford	33·4	7·3	18·8	5	5·3	11·7	13·2	17·1	17	15·6
38—London	33·9	7·3	19·1	5	5·3	12·2	15·2	16	17·1	15·5
39—St. Thomas	32·1	7·3	18·7	5·3	5·1	12·3	14	16·5	16·7	15·3
40—Chatham	32·2	6·7	18·2	5·1	5·4	11·5	13·9	16·9	17	15·3
41—Windsor	32·2	8	18·9	5·3	5·2	12·8	14·1	16·4	18·2	16·6
42—Sarnia	32·6	6	18·6	4·7	5·1	10·3	15	18·8	17·2	17·5
43—Owen Sound	32·7	6·7	18·5	4·8	5	11·3	13·8	15·2	15·4	15·1
44—North Bay	34·3	7·7	15·5	5·5	7·8	11·9	16·1	16·6	16·9	15·4
45—Sudbury	34·2	8	18	5·5	7·8	12	16	17·3	18·2	16·7
46—Cobalt	33·9	8·7	19	5·5	7·2	11·7	14·7	18·6	2)	19·2
47—Timmins	33·8	8·3	16	5·3	5·5	9·8	12·3	17·6	16·9	16·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33	8	18·7	5·3	6·6	12·4	13·6	15·7	15·6	14·9
49—Port Arthur	32·1	7·3	20·3	5·4	5·3	9·8	13·2	17	18·1	18·1
50—Fort William	34·9	7·3	19	5·5	5·7	12	12·2	18·3	17·9	16·2
Manitoba (average)	**32·1**	**6·7**	**17·8**	**5·7**	**5·5**	**11·8**	**13·2**	**19·2**	**18·6**	**18·9**
51—Winnipeg	33·2	7	18·8	5·5	5·8	12·6	13	19·3	17·9	18·5
52—Brandon	31	6·4	16·7	5·9	5·1	11	13·3	19	19·2	19·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·9**	**8·0**	**18·8**	**5·4**	**5·2**	**10·5**	**12·6**	**18·4**	**19·6**	**18·6**
53—Regina	34·5	8	20	5·3	4·9	10·9	12·4	18·1	19·1	19·2
54—Prince Albert	36·2	8	18	5·3	4·8	8·9	12·5	18·8	20	18·3
55—Saskatoon	33	8	17·5	5·4	5·9	11	13·3	18·6	19·2	18·8
56—Moose Jaw	32	8	19·5	5·6	5·2	11	12·3	18	20·1	18
Alberta (average)	**34·2**	**8·2**	**19·0**	**5·4**	**5·6**	**11·4**	**11·0**	**15·8**	**19·6**	**18·9**
57—Medicine Hat	35	8·9	19·8	5·6	6	11·6	11·4	16·5	20·3	19·1
58—Drumheller	38·3	10	19	5·5	5·6	12·4	11·9	15·6	20·7	19·5
59—Edmonton	30·4	8	18·7	5·1	4·8	9·8	9·9	14·8	18	17·8
60—Calgary	35·4	8	18·7	5·5	5·1	11·8	10·6	16	20	20
61—Lethbridge	32·1	6·3	19	5·4	6·6	11·4	11·1	16·2	19·1	17·9
British Columbia (average)	**34·6**	**8·7**	**20·5**	**5·6**	**6·3**	**10·6**	**9·9**	**17·2**	**18·9**	**18·0**
62—Fernie	35·8	8·1	18·7	5·5	6	11·8	10·9	18·3	19·3	20·1
63—Nelson	33	10	17·3	5·6	5·9	11·7	11	15·5	21	20·5
64—Trail	31·7	9·3	17	5·6	5·8	11	8·7	16·7	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	35·2	7·4	22·7	5·7	5·8	9·4	8·9	16·2	17·7	15·4
66—Vancouver	34·2	7·4	22·6	5·7	5·9	8·8	9·7	15·6	17·5	16·4
67—Victoria	36·1	8·8	20·9	5·4	6·8	9·8	9·5	16·6	18·6	16·4
68—Nanaimo	34·6	8·9	21·7	5·5	6·8	10	10·1	18·3	18·3	17·5
69—Prince Rupert	36·2	10	23·3	5·9	7·7	12·5	10·6	20	20	18·8

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·0	**4·9**	**2·921**	**54·0**	**24·4**	**20·0**	**15·8**	**17·7**	**18·7**	**·881**	**29·4**	**·762**	**46·4**	
7·9	**5·2**	**2·645**	**48·2**	**22·5**	**19·2**	**15·4**	**18·7**	**19·7**	**·923**	**32·1**	**·858**	**51·1**	
7·8	5	3·009	53·4	25	19·3	17·8	19·8	21·2	·926	31·9	·863	.....	1
7·5	5·1	2·298	43·1	20	18·7	16·1	18·8	19·2	·82	31·3	·67	50	2
7·7	5·4	2·25	44	.....	20	15·5	17	20	·90	32·5	1·00	45	3
7	4·9	2·94	54·5	25	15·7	13·9	17·7	18·3	·869	29·3	·738	51·3	4
9·8	5·5	2·94	49·2	18·8	21	14·3	20	19·5	1·00	35	1·00	60	5
7·7	5·2	2·43	45	23·8	20·4	14·7	18·7	19·8	1·02	32·5	·875	50	6
7·9	5·1	2·113	36·7	17·2	20	15·8	17	19	·90	30	·863	55	7
8·1	**5·0**	**3·285**	**63·0**	**31·2**	**18·9**	**17·5**	**18·4**	**19·9**	**·931**	**31·4**	**·908**	**48·2**	
9	4·8	3·32	61·1	31	18·7	16·7	18·1	20·7	·917	32·9	·85	50	8
8	5	3·00	70	37·5	18	19	19·3	18·7	·783	31·7	·95	.....	9
7·5	5	3·82	65	25	18·7	17·3	18	18·5	·923	27·6	·83	43	10
7·7	5·2	3·00	55·8	.....	20	17	18·2	21·8	1·10	33·3	1·00	51·7	11
7·8	**6·3**	**3·464**	**62·6**	**28·9**	**19·0**	**16·1**	**18·3**	**19·9**	**·958**	**29·0**	**·805**	**46·4**	
9·2	6·5	3·451	62·3	28	19·1	17·7	18·5	21	·949	29·3	·898	45·5	12
7·7	7·2	3·851	68·5	28	20·8	16·2	21	19·6	1·007	30	·80	45·6	13
7·3	5·4	4·088	73·4	27·9	19·3	16·3	18·4	20·4	1·00	30·7	·813	47·1	14
7·8	7	3·284	59	.....	18·3	16	17·5	23·8	1·063	29	.....	41·7	15
7·5	5·5	3·038	55	.....	18·8	15·7	17	17	·90	27	·775	46	16
7·8	7·5	3·647	65	.....	19·3	15·2	20	21·2	·89	30	·85	52·5	17
6·8	6·2	3·798	69·4	.....	19·2	16·9	18·4	17·5	·994	32·5	·85	46·7	18
8	5·4	3·032	53·7	32·1	18·8	15·1	17·7	19·3	1·005	26·5	·756	45·4	19
8·2	5·6	2·99	57·1	28·4	17	15·6	15·9	19·7	·813	26·1	·70	47·1	20
8·2	**4·9**	**3·228**	**58·5**	**23·4**	**19·1**	**15·7**	**17·2**	**17·9**	**·859**	**27·9**	**·725**	**42·6**	
8·6	5·6	3·19	57·7	29·7	18·2	16·1	17·3	20·1	·864	29·2	·695	45·8	21
7·2	4·9	3·47	59·9	22·8	18	16·5	16·6	17·6	·907	31·7	·713	42·8	22
7·4	5·1	3·36	59·9	24·4	19·2	15·6	16·4	17·4	·849	25·9	·705	41·9	23
7·8	5·3	3·40	61·4	20	.....	15·3	16·6	16·4	·826	25	·754	42·9	24
8·5	4·9	3·16	58·3	18·2	19	14·1	16·1	17·3	·876	27·8	·705	39·3	25
7·8	4·4	3·04	56·4	18·8	15	15	17·8	18·5	·86	27	·695	42·5	26
8	4·8	2·97	53·7	18	19·3	14·8	16·6	17	·886	26	·755	41·2	27
8·3	4·5	3·59	64	20·5	17	13·4	16·3	16·8	·795	25·2	·67	40·2	28
8·9	4·7	3·59	65·9	20	.....	17·2	17·2	18·2	·956	28·8	·823	44·8	29
8·4	4·8	4·02	69·5	24·3	.....	15·9	16·4	14·6	·853	24·3	·701	41·8	30
8·5	4·6	3·39	62·7	20·8	.....	15·3	16·8	17	·799	24·5	·688	42·8	31
6·9	4·3	3·27	55·9	.....	.....	13·5	15·4	14·8	·74	25·8	·653	37·9	32
8·4	4·5	3·24	56·1	15·8	.....	14·8	15·6	17·8	·807	24	·698	40·3	33
9·2	4·5	3·05	57·4	23·1	.....	14·4	14·4	15·6	·752	24·7	·673	39·6	34
8·6	4·8	2·95	53·7	17·2	15	13·8	16·8	15·9	·705	26·7	·673	39·9	35
7·7	4·9	2·56	53·5	15	.....	15·3	15·1	16·6	·818	27·5	·695	39	36
7·8	5·3	2·74	54	20·3	.....	17·5	17·8	16·7	·916	29·4	·749	41·7	37
7·5	5	3·56	64·7	20·3	20	14·8	17·2	16·6	·838	28·5	·734	40·6	38
8	4·9	3·29	58·7	21	.....	14·6	17·6	16·7	·888	28·9	·773	41·4	39
6·9	4	3·60	63·4	21·3	.....	15·9	16	16	·886	29·4	·731	41·4	40
8·3	4·8	4·08	72·4	28	.....	16·9	17·8	17·9	·897	27·2	·736	42·9	41
8·2	5	3·50	63	21	.....	17	18	19·2	·966	29·5	·77	39	42
7·2	4·2	2·64	50·4	18·8	.....	15·2	16·4	16·3	·816	31·3	·724	42·2	43
8·6	5·3	3·54	64·2	30	20	15	17·8	18·2	·90	32·5	·79	48·8	44
9·1	5·9	3·25	60	40	20	18·5	18·2	23	·956	29·5	·74	47	45
9·3	7·1	3·23	54·4	.....	22·2	18·8	21·3	22	1·00	31·3	·78	52·5	46
9·5	6	3·76	67·5	.....	18·5	18·2	21·7	20	·95	26·7	·80	42·5	47
8·2	5·5	3·01	54·6	28·8	19·7	15	16·9	21	·843	29·2	·733	42·2	48
7·9	4·2	2·11	41·3	30·8	23	17·2	18·3	19·6	·80	30·8	·683	46·7	49
8·1	4·6	2·28	41·3	42·1	22	16·7	18·8	22·7	·809	29·5	·705	45·9	50
8·3	**4·5**	**1·900**	**35·4**	.....	**19·5**	**16·5**	**18·4**	**18·9**	**·832**	**29·8**	**·757**	**46·5**	
7·9	4·4	2·38	45·7	.....	19·2	16·2	17·8	18·8	·797	28·7	·688	46·3	51
8·7	4·6	1·42	25	.....	19·8	16·7	19	19	·867	30·8	·825	46·7	52
8·4	**4·9**	**1·815**	**37·5**	.....	**21·5**	**15·4**	**18·1**	**20·3**	**·854**	**31·7**	**·743**	**50·9**	
8·1	4·7	2·41	51·7	.....	19·3	14·8	19·2	21·1	·831	29·5	·735	48·9	53
8·9	6·1	1·04	18·3	.....	25	13·3	18·7	20	·875	35	·75	51·2	54
8·4	4·9	1·56	32·8	.....	20	16·3	17·7	19·9	·845	30·4	·755	53·3	55
8·1	3·8	2·25	47·2	.....	21·7	17·3	16·8	20	·866	31·7	·733	50	56
7·7	**3·7**	**1·874**	**37·7**	.....	**22·7**	**15·9**	**17·9**	**19·5**	**·847**	**29·1**	**·732**	**50·0**	
7·4	3·9	1·96	43·1	.....	23·4	16·6	17·8	20·6	·90	30·6	·787	53	57
8·5	4·5	2·10	37·5	.....	24·2	17·8	17·7	21·2	·85	30·6	·75	51·2	58
7·1	3·4	1·45	28	.....	20·2	13·1	17·7	19·2	·773	26·3	·674	47·4	59
8·1	3·8	2·16	44·4	.....	21·5	15·5	17·1	17·7	·85	27·2	·707	50	60
7·5	3·1	1·70	35·4	.....	24	16·5	19·1	18·7	·864	30·7	·743	48·3	61
7·8	**3·8**	**2·746**	**52·5**	.....	**22·0**	**14·8**	**17·2**	**17·6**	**·871**	**30·9**	**·732**	**51·5**	
8·9	3·5	2·49	46·7	.....	21·7	17	18·7	19·6	·916	33·3	·825	50	62
8·2	3·9	2·83	55	.....	23	15·8	17	18·5	·90	32	·72	55	63
8·3	4·4	2·40	47·5	.....	17	15	15	17·6	·917	36·7	·80	50·3	64
7·3	3·3	2·40	45·8	.....	18·2	14·3	17·6	15	·845	26·4	·72	46·4	65
7·3	3·4	2·67	50·5	.....	21·7	14	17·3	16·5	·806	26·8	·643	50	66
7·5	3·3	2·93	54·7	.....	22·5	13·8	15·8	16·5	·837	28·5	·663	49·5	67
7·6	3·1	2·79	48·6	.....	27·5	14·6	17·9	17·4	·858	33·3	·708	53·8	68
7·6	5·2	3·46	70·8	.....	24·6	13·5	18·7	19·4	·887	30	·775	56·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·1**	**71·6**	**27·3**	**15·4**	**3·6**	**50·3**	**59·6**	**12·4**	**7·5**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**65·3**	**70·3**	**30·3**	**12·0**	**4·1**	**51·7**	**50·3**	**13·1**	**8·0**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·4	70	69·7	31·7	14·1	4·1	58·3	52·3	13	7·9
2—New Glasgow	8·4	8·3	67·6	70·9	30	12·3	3·5	46·7	48	13·5	8·2
3—Amherst	8	7·3	60	67·5	30	10·7	4·4	40	60	12	8
4—Halifax	7·8	7·3	59·2	68·6	29·4	12·6	4·2	55·8	46·7	13·1	7·8
5—Windsor	8·8	8	68·8	73·3	30	11	4·4	50	44·5	14·3	8·3
6—Truro	8·6	7·9	66	71·6	30·8	11·2	3·9	59·2	.....	12·8	7·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·5	7	64·4	69·1	28·2	15·5	3·5	55·6	45·9	12·4	7·1
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·1**	**7·5**	**65·4**	**72·7**	**26·3**	**12·2**	**3·8**	**52·2**	**42·0**	**13·0**	**7·6**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·7	69·3	75·9	26·3	12·3	3·8	50·8	48	14·3	8·3
9—St. John	8·2	7·3	63·3	67·8	26	11·3	3·5	60	40	13	7·7
10—Fredericton	8·1	7·5	64	74	26	11·6	3·9	58	41·6	11·6	7
11—Bathurst	8·1	7·5	65	73·1	27	13·7	4	40	38·3	13·2	7·4
Quebec (Average)	**7·5**	**7·1**	**59·2**	**70·4**	**26·3**	**13·8**	**3·7**	**46·7**	**65·3**	**11·5**	**7·0**
12—Quebec	7·4	7	57·9	70·6	26·3	17·3	3·3	47·7	68	11·4	7·6
13—Three Rivers	7·8	7·4	62·2	72	25·6	14·6	4·7	44·4	60	12	7·1
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	6·9	60·7	70·0	26·6	12·9	3·1	47·1	61·4	11·1	7·3
15—Sorel	7·6	7·1	55·8	69·6	26·6	11·1	4·6	43·6	70	11	6·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·8	56·7	65	26·6	12·5	4·4	43·3	66	10	7·1
17—St. John's	7·6	7	58·3	70	25	14	3·4	56·7	65	13·5	6·8
18—Thetford Mines	8	7·4	64·4	73·1	27·1	13·6	3·3	43·8	61·4	12·5	7
19—Montreal	7·1	6·9	59·9	69·7	25·8	15	3·4	50	70·3	11·1	6·9
20—Hull	7·6	7·1	57·1	73·4	27·1	13·1	3·4	43·6	66	10·5	6·6
Ontario (Average)	**7·9**	**7·6**	**61·7**	**71·5**	**26·2**	**13·3**	**3·4**	**51·8**	**58·5**	**11·5**	**7·3**
21—Ottawa	7·5	7·1	60·9	70·1	27·1	12·3	3·3	55·1	59·3	11·6	7·2
22—Brockville	7·6	7·3	58·3	71·5	26·8	12·6	3·5	54·2	53·2	11·4	6·8
23—Kingston	7·2	7	57·3	65·9	25·4	12·1	3·5	54	49·3	10·7	7
24—Belleville	7·7	7·4	63·3	69·7	25·8	13·3	3·5	48·3	58	11	7
25—Peterborough	7·5	7·3	62·9	66·5	25·3	14·1	3·3	52·7	52·4	10·6	7·7
26—Oshawa	8·3	8	65	74	25	12·5	3	58·8	60	11·9	7·6
27—Orillia	7·8	7·6	63	74·2	25·8	13·7	3·6	48·5	50·5	12·2	8
28—Toronto	7·4	7·2	63·2	70·6	24·6	11·1	3·1	53·8	51·2	10·2	6·7
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·8	61	76·5	26·5	13·5	3·4	55·6	60·8	11·2	7·1
30—St. Catharines	7·9	7·8	62·1	71·2	24·2	11·4	3·2	48·6	57·3	10·9	6·3
31—Hamilton	7·6	7·3	61·5	71·1	25·1	11·9	3·2	54·1	59·3	10·7	6·7
32—Brantford	7·5	7·4	59	66·3	24·3	12	3	50	60·7	11·1	6·8
33—Galt	7·5	7·3	61·3	67·8	24·2	12·9	3·1	53	52·8	10	6·6
34—Guelph	7·2	7·2	59·3	71·1	21·6	12·3	3·6	51·7	59·8	10·9	6·4
35—Kitchener	7·7	7·6	50·9	69·8	24·9	12·8	3·6	56·3	52·7	10·9	6·7
36—Woodstock	7·6	7·5	63	69	24·2	12·1	3·2	49	59·8	11·5	6·5
37—Stratford	7·8	7·6	59·1	71·5	25·3	12·7	3·3	53·2	54·3	11·5	7·3
38—London	8	7·7	65·3	73	25·1	13·9	3·6	54·3	51	11·6	7·7
39—St. Thomas	7·8	7·6	65·7	73·6	26·2	13·7	3·4	55·3	57·2	11·7	7·5
40—Chatham	7·5	7·5	56·4	67·3	25·8	11·8	3·2	51·7	65·7	11·8	6·8
41—Windsor	7·5	7·4	61·7	71·7	26	12·9	3·1	47	53·2	10·1	6·5
42—Sarnia	7·9	7·5	63	72·7	27	13·6	3·1	56	71·3	10·9	7·7
43—Owen Sound	8·1	7·7	64·5	71·4	25·1	13	3·2	52	54·3	11·5	8·3
44—North Bay	8·5	8·3	65·8	75·5	29·7	15·6	3·5	55	70	10	7·5
45—Sudbury	8·4	8·4	63	75	29	14·5	3·7	52	75	14·3	7·8
46—Cobalt	9	8·4	67·5	74·5	30	14·2	4	44	56·7	13·8	8·8
47—Timmins	9·3	8·3	61·7	73·3	30	16 7	4·2	45	53·3	15	8·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·1	7·8	59·8	72·8	30	15	3·5	48·1	57	13·2	8
49—Port Arthur	8	7·4	56 7	73	26·6	15	3·2	47·5	72·5	10·5	8·1
50—Fort William	7·9	7·8	67·4	74	30·3	15	3·4	50·6	65	12·6	8
Manitoba (Average)	**8·0**	**7·9**	**58·9**	**70·7**	**28·3**	**13·9**	**3·4**	**46·8**	**61·8**	**12·9**	**7·6**
51—Winnipeg	7·8	7·6	58·6	71·4	28·4	12·7	3·2	46·	55·5	13	7·3
52—Brandon	8·2	8·1	59·2	70	28·2	15	3·5	47·5	68	12·8	7·8
Saskatchewan (Average)	**7·9**	**7·7**	**59·7**	**74·2**	**28·8**	**21·3**	**3·7**	**49·0**	**72·7**	**14·6**	**7·7**
53—Regina	7·8	7·6	60·6	72·2	28	a 19·3	3·4	43·6	64	14·2	7·4
54—Prince Albert	8·2	8·	56·2	80	32·5	a 25	3·7	55	80	15	9·2
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·4	59·4	73·8	28·4	a 22·5	3·8	50·6	80	15	7
56—Moose Jaw	8	7·7	62·5	70·6	26·3	a 18·3	3·8	46·7	66·6	14·2	7·1
Alberta (Average)	**8·2**	**7·6**	**57·9**	**73·4**	**28·3**	**19·1**	**3·7**	**46·6**	**62·2**	**14·1**	**7·5**
57—Medicine Hat	8·2	7·9	58·1	74·1	29·4	a 20·7	3·5	50·7	70·8	14·7	7·1
58—Drumheller	9	8·4	57·5	75	28·3	a 21·2	4·5	42·5	65	14·2	7
59—Edmonton	8	7·4	54·2	71·9	27·5	a 17·1	3	45·9	58·7	13·5	b 8
60—Calgary	7·9	7·3	60·3	72·3	27·8	a 17·4	3·5	48	61·6	13·4	7·3
61—Lethbridge	7·9	7·2	59·3	73·9	28·4	a 19	3·9	45·8	55	14·6	b 8
British Columbia (Average)	**7·8**	**7·3**	**59·1**	**72·3**	**29·1**	**24·1**	**3·9**	**49·9**	**66·0**	**13·0**	**7·8**
62—Fernie	8·3	8·1	66·7	72·1	29·1	a 22	4·1	50	67·5	13·1	b 7
63—Nelson	7·7	7·6	62·5	76	29	a 31·5	4	45	70	14·3	b 8·3
64—Trail	7·9	7·3	56·7	69·3	26·7	a 27·6	3·6	45	65	13·7	b 8·3
65—New Westminster	7·5	7·1	56	70·8	30	a 18·3	4	54	68	13·1	b 8·3
66—Vancouver	7·5	7	56·7	71·2	28·6	a 24·6	3·7	53	60·6	12·3	b 8·3
67—Victoria	7·1	6·9	57·5	67·9	29	a 18·7	3·6	56·8	67	12·8	b 7
68—Nanaimo	7·6	7·2	62	73·7	30	a 24	3·3	50	63·8	13·8	b 7·5
69—Prince Rupert	8·4	7·3	55	77·5	30	a 26·2	4·5	45	.....	13·3	7·8

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1926

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (600), per box	Rent		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
18·928	**10·589**	**12·242**	**14·473**	**8·984**	**11·148**	**9·716**	**30·0**	**13·5**	**27·420**	**19·552**	
19·833	**9·405**	**9·000**	**10·100**	**6·400**	**7·450**	**5·500**	**33·3**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
.....	7·20	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
.....	7·35	.....	.....	.....	c 8·00	c 6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
17·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
d 20·50	11·00–11·50	11·00	14·00	9·00	11·00	7·00–8·00	32	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
d 22·00	10·50–12·25	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
.....	9·50–11·00	.....	8·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
d 19·50	10·00–10·50	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c 9·00	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
17·875	**10·750**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**30·5**	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g & d 18·00	g10·00–12·50	g 10·00	g 12·00	g 8·00	g 9·00	g	g30–32	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
15·00–18·00	8·50–13·00	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	c 8·00–9·00	28–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
18·00	8·00–12·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	c 4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
19·00	11·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
18·860	**10·269**	**13·239**	**15·230**	**9·250**	**10·875**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·3**	**22·889**	**14·875**	
c 17·00–17·50	8·00–12·00	c 14·67	c 14·67	c 12·00	c 12·00	c 12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
d 19·50	9·00–12·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c 8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
f 18·75–20·00	9·50	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
.....	10·00–12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00–10·00	10·00–11·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
d 16·00–18·00	.....	.....	c 16·67	.....	c 12·00	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
d 20·00	12·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	c 10·00	c 12·00	27–28	15	k 23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
f 19·50–20·00	9·90	.....	c 12·00	.....	c 9·00	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
f 19·00–20·00	7·50–9·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00–12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	30	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
e 17·00–20·00	11·00	c 16·00	c 17·23	7·00	9·00	9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
18·325	**11·474**	**13·364**	**15·884**	**10·113**	**12·758**	**11·416**	**27·6**	**12·4**	**28·920**	**20·950**	
e 17·00–19·50	9·25	12.00–13.00	14·00–15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
15·50–16·00	10·50	.....	c 16·00	.....	c 11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
e 16·00–18·00	9·00–14·00	13·00	16·00	11·00	c 14·00	14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
19·00	11·00	13·00	14·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
d 18·00	9·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
.....	12·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c 13·00	25–28	13	m 20.00–35.00	m 18.00–25.00	26
.....	9·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c 7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
e 16·00–18·00	11·00	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	25–30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g 19·00	g 13·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
18·75	9·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
17·00–18·50	9·00–12·00	15·00	16·00	13·00	14·00	c 8·35	27–30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
17·00	8·00–10·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00	25	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
.....	9·00–13·00	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	c 12·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
.....	10·00–12·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
16·00	10·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c 10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
16·50	16·50	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c 12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
.....	9·00–14·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	c 15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
18·00	11·00–15·00	14.00–15.00	c 16–00–20·00	.....	.....	c 16·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
18·00	11·00–12·00	.....	c 20·00	.....	c 18·00	9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g	g 11·00	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c g 18·00	g 25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
.....	12·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
18·00	10·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·5	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
.....	11·00	.....	10·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
.....	12·00–14·00	.....	c 15·00–19·50	.....	c 10·50–15·00	c 12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
25·00	15·00	13·00	c 15·00	13·00	c 12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
23·00	17·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
16·00	8·00–12·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c 6·50	25·30	12·5	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
19·00	8·50–14·00	10·00	c 12·00	9·00	c 10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
19·00–20·00	8·00–13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
21·000	**12·500**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
19·00	11·50–12·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
23·00	13·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
23·625	**10·125**	**8·000**	**12·500**	**8·500**	**11·375**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
23·00	9·00–12·00	.....	i 14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
.....	h 9·50	i 6·50	i 7·50	5·50	6·50	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
23·00–25·50	h 10·00–11·00	i 9·50	i 10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
.....	h 10·00	.....	c & i 18·00	.....	c 18·00	c 14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
.....	**6·688**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	**8·500**	**31·7**	**13·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
.....	h 6·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
.....	h 5·00–6·00	.....	.....	8·00	c 6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
.....	6·00–11·50	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c 13·00	.....	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
.....	5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
.....	**10·248**	.....	.....	**9·375**	**10·417**	**5·628**	**35·4**	**15·0**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
.....	6·25–7·25	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
.....	9·75–11·75	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c 9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
.....	9·00–11·00	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
.....	10·75–11·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
.....	10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30	15	29·00	25·00	66
.....	10·55–11·50	.....	.....	7·50	c 10·00	c 4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
.....	7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	....	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
.....	12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses, $20; others, $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–20; other, $30–$35.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1915	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1919	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	47·0	47·6	54·0	65·2	72·4	73·2	71·4	55·4	54·6	54·2	55·2	56·4	57·2
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	32·4	33·0	35·8	46·4	50·8	47·6	45·6	31·4	29·8	29·4	29·2	30·6	31·2
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	17·6	18·2	20·9	25·7	27·2	25·9	26·4	18·8	18·3	18·6	18·2	18·5	19·2
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	20·3	21·7	25·9	31·9	34·5	33·1	32·2	26·2	27·4	27·0	28·5	28·9	29·5
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	18·7	20·4	26·1	34·1	35·7	37·0	36·1	27·5	26·6	23·7	24·6	28·5	29·1
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	35·2	36·6	45·2	63·2	69·4	70·6	70·4	51·6	50·6	48·0	47·0	53·8	54·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	24·5	26·8	32·6	45·6	51·6	52·2	56·1	39·3	40·6	36·1	34·1	41·4	41·7
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	35·4	37·0	50·2	67·4	71·4	78·4	63·8	41·6	45·4	45·0	46·6	49·8	49·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	42·6	40·8	42·2	54·9	63·8	64·7	83·9	79·4	56·2	55·3	56·7	65·7	62·8	50·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	32·9	34·7	44·5	49·0	56·6	63·5	72·6	47·7	43·2	45·2	54·2	50·1	41·5
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	55·2	52·2	60·6	71·4	82·2	91·2	92·4	78·8	72·0	75·0	73·2	73·8	73·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	61·4	65·8	86·4	95·4	104·2	131·8	108·8	77·0	82·4	87·0	75·2	92·0	90·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	35·6	38·5	48·0	52·8	58·6	73·9	63·5	44·7	47·2	49·1	43·0	50·7	49·8
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	23·0	24·4	31·2	33·2	35·7	40·7	38·9	31·9	§32·8	§33·0	§29·5	§33·4	§32·9
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	21·1	22·6	29·5	30·4	33·8	38·0	36·9	28·7	§32·8	§33·0	§29·5	§33·4	§32·9
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	70·5	67·5	91·5	112·5	118·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	115·5	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	43·0	38·0	52·0	65·0	68·0	76·0	67·0	47·0	§45·0	§42·0	§61·0	§54·0	§54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	25·5	24·0	26·5	37·5	38·5	40·5	35·5	27·5	27·5	27·5	31·5	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	11·8	12·4	13·6	20·2	24·0	31·6	25·4	19·2	§20·8	§21·0	§21·4	§22·0	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	13·8	17·6	25·2	33·8	27·8	23·2	20·2	17·0	17·0	17·4	16·6	16·0	16·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	11·8	12·9	14·0	20·5	22·2	27·9	24·0	21·7	21·7	18·9	20·1	20·3	20·0
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	12·9	12·9	13·8	17·2	19·6	26·0	23·5	18·5	19·0	16·7	15·5	15·7	15·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	31·6	31·6	36·4	42·0	48·0	64·4	50·4	35·2	39·2	47·6	36·4	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·6	14·4	14·6	17·0	19·8	22·2	30·4	24·0	16·6	18·6	22·8	17·2	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	9·2	9·8	10·4	12·7	15·7	16·3	14·5	13·6	§15·3	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	9·6	10·2	10·5	12·2	15·4	16·9	15·8	15·0	§15·3	§17·4	§17·8	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·7	9·9	10·5	10·2	12·0	15·0	14·7	13·5	13·4	13·6	14·8	15·1	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	33·3	56·5	78·3	73·7	59·3	130·3	69·5	53·3	39·9	50·3	49·7	88·0	97·4
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 7·99	$ 8·40	$ 10·46	$ 12·54	$ 13·41	$ 15·77	$ 14·08	$ 10·61	$ 10·53	$ 10·75	$ 10·93	$ 11·63	$ 11·50
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	53·6	53·6	68·7	74·1	82·0	90·1	123·2	109·0	116·9	110·9	104·8	114·7	118·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	37·2	37·4	50·4	58·3	62·8	65·9	91·4	70·5	74·5	70·0	64·7	65·8	66·2
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	41·3	41·5	47·9	64·8	75·1	76·5	89·4	79·6	80·9	78·4	77·7	76·9	76·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	30·9	30·4	33·7	49·4	55·4	58·8	68·3	57·9	60·5	57·5	56·4	56·2	56·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	23·7	23·0	23·2	25·8	27·7	32·4	39·7	31·7	31·2	30·3	30·6	30·1	30·0
Fuel and lighting†		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·88	$ 1·86	$ 2·24	$ 2·72	$ 3·03	$ 3·24	$ 4·12	$ 3·49	$ 3·64	$ 3·47	$ 3·34	$ 3·44	$ 3·47
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·26	$ 3·98	$ 4·04	$ 4·49	$ 4·85	$ 5·66	$ 6·61	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·88	$ 6·86	$ 6·85
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 14·15	$ 14·27	$ 16·78	$ 19·80	$ 21·34	$ 24·71	$ 24·85	$ 21·07	$ 21·17	$ 21·18	$ 21·19	$ 21·96	$ 21·87

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	7·50	8·38	10·43	12·50	14·06	15·95	14·36	10·85	10·92	11·02	11·33	11·80	11·68
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	6·78	7·19	8·75	10·97	11·64	13·41	12·82	9·77	9·60	9·80	9·85	10·77	10·67
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·53	7·80	8·46	10·15	12·65	13·34	15·52	14·16	10·88	10·71	10·98	11·00	11·82	12·00
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	7·47	8·14	10·52	12·37	12·86	15·11	13·62	10·23	10·24	10·23	10·23	11·23	11·25
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	7·79	8·34	10·62	12·66	13·24	15·86	13·95	10·46	10·46	10·70	10·71	11·66	11·59
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	8·26	8·51	10·04	12·04	13·54	16·06	14·01	10·45	9·93	10·31	10·67	10·83	10·51
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	8·73	8·58	10·33	12·69	14·12	15·34	14·00	10·61	10·47	10·68	11·26	11·21	10·92
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	8·72	8·56	10·69	12·87	13·15	15·87	14·54	10·21	10·14	10·51	11·33	11·31	10·85
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	8·89	8·89	10·62	12·61	14·36	16·66	14·87	11·59	11·19	11·53	12·16	12·42	12·11

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. †For electric light see text.

per pound to 52 cents. Flax fibre was 5 cents per pound lower at 20-25 cents. Jute was $15.05 per hundred, as compared with $15.66 in January. Declines of 1 cent to 2 cents per pound occurred in wool. Copper rose from $15.90 per hundred to $16.15, and copper sheets from 21½ cents per pound to 21¾ cents. Tin was up from 64⅝ cents per pound to 65½ cents. Lead declined from $9.10 per hundred to $9; spelter from $10.15 per hundred to $9.35; aluminum from 25½ cents per pound to 25 cents, and silver from 68¾ cents per ounce to 66¾. Gasoline at Toronto advanced from 23½ cents per gallon to 24½ cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities of the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The trend of wholesale prices and of the cost of living in the principal countries, including Great Britain and the United States, was downward during the early part of the year.

In regard to the wholesale prices index numbers formerly computed by the Federal Reserve Board of the United States for the United States and various foreign countries, and referred to in this section in previous issues of the Labour Gazette, the publication of these indexes for England, Canada, Japan and the United States was discontinued with the March issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Great Britain

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 151.3 in January, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. Foods declined 2.7 per cent as there were declines in each of the separate groups. Non-foods declined slightly, the miscellaneous group showing the most marked change.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-1905 = 100, was 188.1 at the end of February, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. Cereals and meat and textiles declined and other foods, minerals and the miscellaneous group showed slight advances.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, base period 1867-77 = 100) was 129.3, as against 130.4 at the end of December, the lowest recorded since October, 1923.. Foodstuffs and materials fell about equally. Only three groups of commodities showed a decline: vegetable foods, minerals and textiles. Animal foods and groceries showed a recovery while sundries were unchanged.

The *Times* index number for January 30, having as base 1913 = 100, was 149.4, a decline of 2.2 per cent from the previous month's level. The average of the three food groups was 4.1 per cent lower than in December. The decline for industrial materials was 1.1 per cent. All food groups were lower, the decline of meat and fish being 7.6 per cent. The cotton group rose 2.4 per cent and other groups under "materials" declined.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, fell one point to 172 on March 1. Foods fell 3 points to 165 and other groups showed no change, being as follows: rent, 148; clothing, 225; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 180.

Austria

Cost of Living.—The index number of cost of living formerly compiled by the Paritätische Kommission was discontinued in July, 1925, and in December, 1925, the monthly statement showing the retail price of foods was brought to a conclusion. These have been superseded by a new index number of changes in the cost of living, for food, drink and tobacco, clothing, housing, heating and lighting and sundries. The details of the construction of the new budget were shown in the January 25, 1926, issue of *Statistische Nachrichten,* the index being worked out in schillings for December, 1925, and January, 1926. On the base of the previous month's figures taken as 100 the index for January, 1926, was 99.79, all groups being 100 except food which was 99.58.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914 = 100, was 565 for December, a decline of four points from the previous month. There were slight declines in the groups food products, metal products, fertilizer, fats, textiles, and rubber, and advances in tar and clay products. Other groups showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, with base 1921 = 100, for a working-class family of the lowest category, was 140.46 for

January, a decline of 1.1 per cent. The change was caused by a decline in foods, other groups showing only slight changes. The index number for a middle-class family was 140.18, showing a decline of 2.7 per cent. This was due to a decline of 4.3 per cent in foods. Sundries rose slightly.

Denmark

The official index number of cost of living, on the base July, 1914 = 100, published every six months, was 194 in January as against 219 in July, 1925, a decline of 11.4 per cent. Foods declined 15.7 per cent to 177; clothing declined 15.5 per cent to 230; fuel and light declined 9.9 per cent to 227 and sundries declined 11.3 per cent to 181. Housing was unchanged at 178 and taxes and dues at 260.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July, 1914 = 100 was unchanged in January being 647, with 646 in December. Foods rose slightly to 531 and materials fell slightly to 748. There were no noteworthy changes in any of the groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914 = 100, was 421 for the fourth quarter of 1925, as against 401 for the third quarter, showing an increase of 5 per cent. Foods rose 4.3 per cent to 437; heat and light rose nearly 8 per cent to 402; rent was unchanged at 220; clothing rose 9.8 per cent to 510, and sundries were unchanged at 450.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Board, on the base gold prices in 1913 = 100, showed very little change in January, being 120.0 for the month as against 121.5 for December. All groups showed slight declines except colonial products which rose slightly, and coal and iron, which showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of gold prices, 1913-14 = 100, fell from October, 1925, to January, 1926, 2.6 per cent, or from 143.5 to 139.8. While foods declined 2.5 per cent in September and October, they fell again almost 4.8 per cent up to January. This group was influenced by dairy products, which fell 13 per cent. Heat and light showed little change. Sundries rose slightly and clothing showed a downward tendency, falling from 173.9 to 171.1. Rent rose from 89.0 to 91.1.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The official cost of living figures for food, fuel and clothing which were calculated formerly under three separate categories were recently combined into a single index with the addition of an index number of rents. Figures of the new index were not available.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13 = 100, was 1812 for December, a decline of only one point from the revised index for November. There were declines in agricultural produce and the group wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese, and advances in the group general merchandise and pottery, and the group building materials. Other groups showed only slight changes.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of food in twenty-five towns declined about one per cent during December to 165.1, on the base 1909-13 = 100. Groceries advanced while dairy produce and meat showed declines.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1913 = 100, registered 156.0 for January compared with 156.2 for December, 1925. Farm products and foods declined slightly below the level of December. Lower prices were reported for clothing materials, metals, chemicals, drugs and house furnishing goods. In miscellaneous commodities there was a decline due to falling prices of crude rubber. Fuels and building materials were higher.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $13.3985 on March 1, showing a downward trend for the third consecutive month. The decrease was one of 2.1 per cent from $13.7229 for February 1. Nine groups, including breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides, textiles, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous products showed decreases, while four groups, including fruits, metals, oils and chemicals and drugs, showed increases. The increase in metals was due to the higher price of tin, and the fall in the miscellaneous group was caused by a drop in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life for the cost of living in Massachusetts, showed a slight decrease for January, 1926, as compared with the previous month, being one point lower at 167.0. The figures for the elements of the budget were as follows: foods having declined 2.5 per cent and clothing 1.1 per cent, while fuel and light increased 8.1 per cent; food, 151.8; clothing. 184.5; shelter, 170.0; fuel and light, 214.6; sundries, 172.2.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1925

THE accompanying tables record the fatal accidents to workpeople in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1925, analysed according to causes, provinces, and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1925, and Febraury, 1926.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities:—

Dominion: The Board of Railway Commissioners and the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Nova Scotia: the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines.

New Brunswick: the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Quebec: the Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Bureau of Mines.

Ontario: the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Manitoba: the Bureau of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Saskatchewan: the Bureau of Labour.

Alberta: the Workmen's Compensation Board.

British Columbia: the Department of Mines and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Reports were also received from the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company, as well as from correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record, after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication, etc.

The total number of fatal accidents recorded during the year was 1,044, the industries showing relatively large numbers being as follows: transportation 257, or 24.6 per cent; mining 166, or 15.9 per cent; manufacturing 161, or 15.4 per cent; logging 139, or 13.3 per cent; construction, 130, or 12.4 per cent; agriculture 93, or 8.9 per cent. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press clippings, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete.

The record for all industries shows a decrease during the year 1925, most of the decrease occurring in the logging industry, and appearing to be due to a decline in the number employed in this industry during 1925. Decreases also appeared in transportation and in construction.

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 257, came under the category "by moving trains and vehicles," and that 93 of these were caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between, cars and engines. Derailments and collisions accounted for 26 accidents, and automobiles and other power vehicles for 30. Animal drawn vehicles and implements caused 27, and water craft caused 43 fatalities. The next most numerous group was that of accidents caused by falling objects. Of these there were 179, 59 being caused by falling objects in mines and quarries, 36 being in coal mining, 19 in metalliferrous mining and 4 in non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying not elsewhere specified. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc. caused 30 accidents. Falling trees caused the death of 53 persons, of which 41 occurred in the logging industry and 8 in agriculture. Falls of persons accounted for 151 accidents, the largest number of these being 67 falls from elevations, of which 37 were in the construction industry. The group of causes designated "dangerous substances" accounted for 127 accidents, 57 being caused by electric current and 38 by explosive substances. Of the 106 accidents attributed to "other causes," 43 were from drowning, with no particulars available, 20 of these being in the logging industry. Drowning accidents in fishing and trapping were classified under "water craft" where possible.

The classification of fatal industrial accidents under provinces shows the largest number to have taken place in Ontario, which had 410, including 90 in transportation and public utilities, 83 in manufacturing and 82 in construction. British Columbia was second with 204, which included 98 in logging and 50 in transportation and public utilities. Quebec had 178 and led the other provinces in accidents in water transportation.

The table of fatalities by months shows the largest number of accidents to have occurred in October, in which there were 132, with large numbers in November, September and May. In both agriculture and transportation the numbers were larger in the autumn months. The smallest number occurred in February, namely, 63. This table gives some information regarding the estimated number of employees in certain of the industries.

TABLE I—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1925, BY

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous Mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	Manufacturing—	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods
A—Prime Movers:														
Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	11	1	2	....	....	....
Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....
Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	16	2	2	....	....	....
B—Working machines	5	5	....	9	....	1	4	4	28	2	1	1	2	....
C—Hoisting apparatus:														
Elevators	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Conveyors and other hoisting apparatus	....	....	....	6	3	....	3	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	6	3	....	3	....	8	....	1	....	....	....
D—Dangerous Substances:														
Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Explosive substances	3	2	....	22	11	4	6	1	5	....	....	....	....	....
Electric current	....	....	....	8	4	1	2	1	8	....	....	....	....	1
Hot and inflammable substances and flames	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Conflagations	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gas fumes, etc	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	5	1	....	3	....	....
Total	5	4	....	34	17	6	9	2	22	2	....	3	....	1
E—Striking against or being struck by objects:														
Striking against objects	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Being struck by objects	4	11	....	3	1	2	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5	11	....	3	1	2	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
F—Falling Objects:														
Collapse of structure	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	....	1	1	....	....
Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....
Objects falling in mines and quarries	....	....	....	59	19	36	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Falling trees	8	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total	13	51	....	61	20	36	4	1	13	1	1	1	....	....
G—Handling of Objects:														
Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading	....	18	....	1	....	....	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	1
Sharp objects	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Total	....	18	....	1	....	....	....	1	9	....	....	1	....	1
H—Tools	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:														
Derailments, collisions	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Being struck or run over by or crushed by or between cars and engines	4	5	....	4	1	1	2	....	7	1	1	....	....	....
Falling from or in cars and engines	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Mine and quarry cars	....	....	....	19	9	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Automobiles and other power vehicles	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....
Animal drawn vehicles and implements	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....
Water craft	1	2	8	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	29	12	8	26	11	11	4	....	15	2	4	....	....	....

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Pulp, paper and paper goods	Saw and planing mills	Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous industries	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Miscellaneous	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Storage and local transportation	Telegraphs and telephones	Public utilities, n.e.s.	**Trade**	**Service**	Public and municipal	Personal and domestic	Professional	**Unclassified**	**Total**
3	2			1	2					1				1								2	4
			2		1																	2	15
	1																						7
																						2	4
3	3		2	1	3					1				1								4	30
1	15	2	2	1	1	10	2		8	3			*3									2	62
				1													1	1	1			2	6
5			1			7	1		6	1	1											1	21
5			1	1		7	1		6	1	1						1	1	1			3	27
			1			1	1			4	2		2										8
			1	3	1	2			2	2				1		1						2	38
2			4	1		2			2	31		2			2	27	1	1	1			6	57
			1	1						2			2										4
						1	1			1			1					2	1	1			9
			1			2	2			1	1							1		1			11
2			8	5	1	8	4		4	41	3	2	5	1	2	28	1	4	2	2		8	127
						1			1	2	1	1											4
1	10		3			8		1	7	6	4		2									2	48
1	10		3			9		1	8	8	5	1	2									2	52
	1	1				5	3		2													2	12
			3			5	2		3	4	1		**3										18
1			2	1		4			4	10	4		3	3				1	1			1	30
																							59
																						4	53
		1				3			3	1	1							1	1				7
1	1	2	5	1		17	5		12	15	6		6	3				2	2			7	179
		1	4		2	2	1		1								1	1			2	32
										1						1							2
		1	4		2	2	1		1	1						1		1	1			2	34
1		1			1	2	1		1	2		2											9
										24	24												26
	1		4			12	2	6	4	56	51	1		1	1	2	1	3	3			1	93
						1			1	13	13												19
			1			3	1		2	10	2			7	1		2	2	2			3	19
	3					1			1	1				1			1					2	30
										31			31										27
	4		5			17	3	6	8	135	90	1	31	9	2	2	4	5	5			6	43
																							257

TABLE I—TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1925, BY

CAUSES	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous Mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	Manufacturing—	Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles	Leather, fur and products	Rubber goods
J—Animals:														
Horses, n.e.s.	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Other animals	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
K—Falls of persons:														
From elevations	4	2	....	4	3	1	....	....	8	2	....	....	1	....
From ladders	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Into pits, shafts, docks, rivers, etc	....	6	....	5	4	....	1	....	3	1	....	1	....	....
Into holds of vessels	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
On the level	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
From vehicles, loads, etc	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....
Collapse of support	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
On sharp objects	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Down stairs and inclines	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total	8	13	1	12	10	1	1	....	20	6	1	1	1	....
L—Other causes:														
Blood poisoning and infection, n.e.s.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....
Industrial diseases	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Drowning, n.e.s.	1	20	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Shooting and violence	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cave-ins	2	....	....	7	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lightning, frost	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
No particulars	1	1	1	3	2	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....
Total	11	23	4	13	3	3	6	1	12	2	....	....	....	....
Grand Total	93	139	13	166	65	60	32	9	161	17	10	7	3	2

*Including a fatality to a Canadian seaman at Antwerp, Belgium.
**Including a fatality to a captain of a schooner off Newfoundland.
†Including the drowning at sea in the Atlantic of two fishermen.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Pulp, paper and paper goods	Saw and planing mills	Wood products	Iron, steel and products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous industries	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Miscellaneous	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Storage and local transportation	Telegraphs and telephones	Public utilities, n.e.s.	**Trade**	**Service**	Public and municipal	Personal and domestic	Professional	**Unclassified**	**Totals**
.....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**9**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1**
.....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**10**
2	....	....	1	1	1	**37**	26	1	10	**6**	....	1	....	.....	2	3	**1**	**2**	2	....	....	**3**	**67**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	**2**	2	....	....	**3**	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**7**
.....	....	....	1	.....	....	**3**	1	....	2	**9**	1	....	6	.....	....	2	**2**	....	....	....	....	**8**	**36**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**10**	....	....	10	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**10**
.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3**
.....	....	....	1	.....	....	**1**	.....	....	1	**4**	1	....	....	3	....	....	**1**	....	....	....	....	....	**13**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	**1**	.....	....	1	**2**	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**6**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	**1**	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3**
.....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	**1**	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3**
1	....	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3**
3	....	1	4	1	2	**45**	29	1	15	**35**	2	1	20	4	2	6	**4**	**2**	2	....	....	**11**	**151**
1	1	....	....	.....	....	**2**	1	1	....	**4**	3	....	....	.....	....	1	**1**	**1**	1	....	....	**2**	**14**
.....	....	....	2	.....	....	**1**	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**4**
.....	1	....	....	.....	....	**5**	2	....	3	**7**	....	....	5	1	....	1	....	**1**	1	....	....	**4**	**43**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**1**	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	**1**	....	....	1	....	**6**
.....	....	....	....	.....	....	**3**	1	....	2	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	**3**	3	....	....	....	**15**
.....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1**	**7**
2	1	....	1	.....	....	**2**	.....	....	2	**3**	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1**	**17**
3	3	....	4	.....	....	**13**	4	1	8	**15**	5	....	6	2	....	2	**1**	**6**	5	....	1	8	**106**
20	37	7	38	10	10	**130**	50	9	71	**257**	114	5	73	20	6	39	**11**	**21**	18	2	1	**53**	**1,044**

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES*

Industry or Trade	1925										1924									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
Agriculture	9	.....	2	11	35	9	12	10	5	93	5	1	1	11	37	3	17	14	4	93
Logging	.....	.....	6	10	38	5	.....	2	78	139	1	7	14	20	66	3	.....	9	89	209
Fishing and Trapping	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	13	.....	19	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	5	33
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	.....	26	1	18	56	3	1	33	28	166	.....	38	1	16	52	.....	.....	24	42	173
Metalliferrous mining	.....	5	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	18	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	19	52
Coal mining	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	1	31	6	60	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	17	77
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	17	9	3	.....	1	2	32	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	2	3	32
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	2	9	.....	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	12
Manufacturing	2	6	10	37	83	10	2	2	9	161	.....	8	9	37	83	4	1	10	11	163
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	1	.....	5	7	3	.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	1	.....	13
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	10	.....	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Textiles	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulp, paper and paper goods	.....	1	.....	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Saw and planing mills	2	1	9	7	11	2	.....	.....	5	37	.....	3	7	9	9	3	1	2	7	41
Wood products	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	2	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	2	13
Iron, steel and products	.....	2	.....	8	23	1	1	1	2	38	.....	2	1	12	22	1	.....	2	1	41
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Miscellaneous industries	.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Construction	.....	.....	2	24	82	6	.....	4	12	130	.....	3	2	61	84	3	6	6	30	195
Buildings and structures	.....	.....	1	15	28	2	.....	.....	4	50	.....	.....	2	33	28	.....	2	5	16	86
Railway	.....	.....	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	3	15	.....	2	1	4	26
Shipbuilding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
Miscellaneous construction	.....	.....	1	8	47	3	.....	4	8	71	.....	.....	.....	25	41	3	2	.....	6	77

Transportation and Public Utilities		13	9	55	93	15	8	17	50	257		17	12	58	124	16	14	19	50	310
Steam railways		5	4	11	47	9	5	12	21	114			4	18	69	11	10	11	15	138
Street and electric railways					2	2			1	5				1	4	4			4	13
Water transportation		6	3	28	11				25	73		11	5	16	20				23	75
Storage and local transportation		1		8	4	2	1	3	1	20		3	2	12	10		1	7	4	39
Telegraphs and telephones					5				1	6		1	1	2	4				1	9
Public utilities, n.e.s.		1	2	8	21	2	2	2	1	39		2		9	17	1	3	1	3	36
Trade		1	1	3	6					11				5	4			1	2	12
Wholesale															1			1	1	3
Retail														5	3				1	9
Service				3	10	1	2	1	4	21		2	1	10	7	1		2	4	27
Public and municipal				3	9		2	1	3	18			1	7	4	1		2	2	17
Recreational															1				2	3
Laundering and dyeing												1								1
Personal and domestic					1	1				2		1		3	2					6
Professional									1	1										
Unclassified		5	3	17	9	3	1	2	13	53		1	2	20	4	1		11	16	55
Total		12	52	39	178	410	52	26	71	204	1,044	6	96	43	242	464	32	38	96	253	1,270

*These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters. For 1924 there are included 8 members of the crew of a schooner drowned between Louisburg, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, early in January; 3 fishermen drowned during a storm at the Portlock Banks, Alaska, on March 3; a fisherman drowned at The Banks, Newfoundland, on November 11, and the captain of a fishing schooner drowned in a wreck near Gloucester, Massachusetts, on August 28. For 1925 there are included a seaman on a Canadian steamer at Antwerp, Belgium, accidentally killed by machinery on March 5; 2 fishermen drowned at sea, in the Atlantic Ocean, when their dory was swamped, on March 18; and the captain of a schooner who was struck by a boom and killed near Merscheau Island, Newfoundland, on July 29.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1925, BY MONTHS

Industry or Trade	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1925	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees*	Ratio of fatalities in 1925 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1924	Per cent of total	Ratio of fatalities in 1924 per 1,000 employees
Agriculture	7	3	6	6	7	6	10	5	14	11	11	7	93	8·9	.....	.....	93	7·3	0·1
Logging	25	12	6	13	17	19	9	5	5	13	4	11	139	13·3	33,323	4·2	209	16·5	6·2
Fishing and Trapping	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	13	1·2	53,914	0·2	33	2·6	0·6
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	14	8	12	15	14	12	16	15	8	27	12	13	166	15·9	64,328	2·6	173	13·6	2·6
Metalliferrous mining	3	4	4	7	7	4	3	9	4	10	6	4	65	6·2	19,809	3·3	52	4·1	3·2
Coal mining	9	3	2	3	5	...	5	4	2	15	3	9	60	5·7	27,183	2·2	77	6·1	2·4
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	2	1	4	3	...	6	8	1	2	2	3	...	32	3·1	6,648	4·8	32	2·5	4·6
Clay products and structural materials, n.e.s.	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	0·9	10,688	0·9	12	0·9	1·1
Manufacturing	9	9	12	13	17	14	14	11	18	18	18	8	161	15·4	.....	.....	163	12·8	.....
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	3	3	...	2	17	1·6	54,708	0·3	13	1·0	0·2
Animal foods	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	10	1·0	50,947	0·2	11	0·9	0·3
Textiles	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	0·7	84,000	0·1	7	0·6	0·1
Leather, fur and products	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	0·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber goods	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulp, paper and paper goods	1	1	2	...	...	4	2	1	4	1	3	1	20	1·9	110,445	0·6	22	1·7	0·7
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3	0·2	
Saw and planing mills	4	3	4	6	2	3	2	4	4	3	1	1	37	3·5			41	3·2	
Wood products	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	7	0·7			13	1·0	
Iron, steel and products	...	3	2	3	7	5	4	4	5	3	1	1	38	3·6	76,254	0·5	41	3·2	0·5
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	0·1	0·4
Non-metallic mineral products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	0·1	0·1
Chemical and allied products	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	10	1·0	10,940	1·0	7	0·6	0·4
Miscellaneous industries	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	10	1·0	20,342	0·5	3	0·2	0·1
Construction	3	8	6	7	20	6	11	15	13	16	20	5	130	12·4	.....	.....	195	15·4	.....
Buildings and structures	2	3	3	3	8	2	2	4	5	7	8	3	50	4·8	.....	.....	86	6·8	.....
Railway	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	0·9	.....	.....	26	2·0	.....
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6	0·5	1·5
Miscellaneous construction	1	4	2	4	9	2	9	11	6	9	12	2	71	6·8	.....	.....	77	6·1	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities	20	17	15	13	23	26	19	23	25	38	24	14	257	24·6	.....	.....	310	24·4	.....
Steam railways	12	12	8	6	17	6	7	9	8	15	7	7	114	10·9	169,970	0·7	138	10·9	0·8
Street and electric railways	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	5	0·5	17,379	0·3	13	1·0	1·1
Water transportation	6	2	3	2	2	14	7	4	7	16	7	3	73	7·0	.....	.....	75	5·9	.....
Storage and local transportation	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	3	6	2	2	1	20	1·9	.....	.....	39	3·1	.....
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	6	0·6	29,971	0·2	9	0·7	0·3
Public utilities, n.e.s.	2	3	1	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	39	3·9	.....	.....	36	2·8	3·2
Trade	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	11	1·1	.....	.....	12	0·9	.....
Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	0·2	.....
Retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	9	0·7	.....
Service	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	5	2	3	21	2·0	.....	.....	27	2·1	.....
Public and municipal	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	2	2	18	1·7	.....	.....	17	1·3	.....
Recreational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	0·2	.....
Laundering and dyeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	0·1	.....
Personal and domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0·2	.....	.....	6	0·5	.....
Professional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	1	4	4	5	4	8	4	6	9	1	6	1	53	5·1	.....	.....	55	4·3	.....
Total	81	63	64	74	104	92	90	86	94	132	100	64	1,044	....	.....	.....	1,270	.....	.....

*The figures in this column for Manufacturing and its various trades are for 1923, for other industries 1924, annual census of Industry.

MATERNITY COSTS IN NEW YORK CITY

A recent issue of *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, gives some interesting information as to the cost of childbirth in New York City. The writer points out that the cost of being born varies greatly with the economic status of the parents and that even among people of one class, say those of moderate or slender means, there will always be much divergence occasioned by racial tradition, by wisdom, or lack of it, in apportioning expenses among the several items of the family budget. Naturally, costs will depend upon the type and quality of the maternity service selected; upon whether the woman is attended by an obstetrician, a general practitioner, or a midwife; upon whether she goes to a hospital or is confined at home.

According to official figures for New York City in 1924, there were 130,436 births registered in that year, of which 80 per cent were attended by physicians; less than 4 per cent of those so attended were taken care of by the outdoor hospital departments; approximately 50 per cent of them took place in institutions, and the remainder occurred in the homes of the patient under the care of a private physician. The least expensive type of maternity care is that provided by the outdoor hospital service maintained by a few hospitals, for which sometimes a flat rate of $10 is charged and sometimes the service is absolutely free. This method of treatment, however, is apparently diminishing in popularity, while hospitalization of maternity cases is steadily increasing.

It is stated that the minimum average maternity cost, when care is given in the hospital ward, is around $150. This estimate allows $50 for hospital expenses, $70 for service (hiring a working housekeeper), $25 for the baby's layette, and $5 incidentals, such as hospital fees for pre-natal care, the cost of which is only 25 cents for each clinic visit. For a more adequate type of hospital service, the writer states that a minimum figure will be around $250, the extra $100 providing care in a semi-private hospital room instead of in a ward. In normal ward cases, delivery is given by senior interns under the direction of the house or visiting staff; in abnormal cases, the visiting physician does the actual work himself. In the semi-private rooms, on the other hand, service is given by one of the staff obstetricians and the patients need not attend the public pre-natal clinics, but are entitled to private consultation with the staff doctor who is to attend them. The average hospital bill for such service is about $150. This is probably the type of treatment most commonly selected by families in the $2,500 income class. Instead of treatment by the house obstetrician, the semi-private patient can have her private doctor take care of her at approximately the same cost.

Costs for home confinement on a scale comparable in quality to ward treatment will usually run somewhat higher than the minimum hospital rate, if the same amount of service is employed. However, allowing as a bare minimum, $50 for the doctor's fee, costs can, perhaps, in this case also, be kept down to $150. For an additional $100 a physician charging higher fees can be called in and more adequate nursing care given. These figures must be understood as representing actual minimal costs as far as they could be ascertained. It is realized that in not a few instances, even among persons in very moderate circumstances, the medical costs run up to very high figures. Those who insist on the service of a skilled obstetrician must be prepared to pay much larger fees. Two hundred dollars is considered a minimum fee for the service of a specialist and the other necessary items then mount proportionately higher to a total of not less than $500. Among the well-to-do, the resulting costs probably do not fall much below $1,000. There are many confinements at which no doctor is in attendance. In 1924, close to 20 per cent of all births in New York City were attended by midwives. In 1918 it was found that over 87 per cent of all mothers in Italian and Slavic families were delivered by midwives.

It is believed that $35 is the average fee which a midwife receives at the present time, and there is rarely any expenditure for nursing service, hence costs run lower than in the case of treatment by a physician. According to the writer of the article, it costs from $200 to $300 to be born, and it is undoubtedly the anticipation of greatly increased expenses, the sudden demands made on the family exchequer when a child is born and for some time after, that causes many people of limited income to favour the policy of the restricted family.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Common law action barred by Workmen's Compensation Act

A COAL MINING COMPANY conducted a mining camp in Alberta in connection with which there was a bakery, situated in a hotel. The baker on leaving the building one evening to go to an entertainment fell into a hole that had been left by the builders in the ground outside the door, and received serious injuries. The Workmen's Compensation Board held that the baker had shown negligence and was not entitled to compensation, and he brought action at common law. The defendant company contended that as the case was one falling under the Workmen's Compensation Act, action at common law was barred by that statute. The trial court held that the accident being due to the plaintiff's own negligence it was not necessary to consider whether or not the right of action was barred. On appeal, the Supreme Court of Alberta denied the plaintiff's right of action. One judge, however, dissented, holding that the plaintiff had established negligence on the part of the company entitling him to damages at common law, that the Workmen's Compensation Act excludes action under common law only when the action is based on the relationship of employer and employee, and that the Board having ruled the workmen's injury noncompensable the court had jurisdiction to deal with the case on the ground of negligence. The dissenting judge held moreover that the Board had come to a wrong conclusion, but that its decision was nevertheless binding on the court.

(Alberta-Robertson versus Blue Diamond Coal Company Limited.)

Compensation Allowable in Same Case for Temporary and for Permanent Disability

A workman received injuries in the course of his employment, resulting in permanent partial disabilities for which he received compensation to the capital value of $1,691. Under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act he had the option of receiving annual payments or a lump sum, and he chose a lump sum. He was also entitled to a further amount as compensation for his temporary total incapacity, which was fixed at $452 and the question arose whether the latter amount should be deducted from the amount allowed for permanent partial disability. The Superior Court at Montreal decided in the negative, holding that a workman benefiting under the act has a right to separate and distinct compensation, one for temporary, and the other for permanent partial disability. The capital of the "rents" however, must not under the Act exceed the sum of $3,000.

(Quebec-Cummings versus Canada Sugar Refining Company.)

Nervous Disease Due to Accident Compensable in Quebec

An employee of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company developed neurasthenia due to shock from an explosion in the shop. Strictly speaking, nervous disorders do not come under the category of accidents causing temporary or permanent incapacity, as defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Court at Montreal, held, however, that the absence of a wound, in the strict sense of the word, did not disqualify the workman, and allowed him compensation for permanent disability based on a permanent diminution of his earning capacity by five per cent.

(Quebec-Kazenow versus Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company).

Heirs May Recover Indemnity Due Deaceased Workman

A workman who was injured as the result of an industrial accident died within a year of the date of its occurrence. His widow brought action against the employer for the amount that would have accrued to the deceased had he received the amount of indemnity to which he was entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Court allowed the claim, on the ground that the heirs of a deceased workman may continue an action for compensation for injury, and that they may even initiate an action for the recovery of the amount that might have been due to him at the time of his death.

(Quebec-Dame Brunet versus Paquette).

Question of Payment of "Check-off" for Union Dues to One Big Union

Members of the One Big Union local branch at Thorburn, Nova Scotia, brought action in the County Court in March against officials of the United Mine Workers of America, the Acadia Coal Company and the British Empire Steel Corporation for the return of money alleged to have been "checked-off" by company officials from the pay of members of the One Big Union in the coal mines of Pictou and Cumberland County. The amount claimed was about $13,000. The situation arose when a number of the members of the United Mine Workers left that organization and joined the One Big Union. Mr. Justice Chisholm after hearing the evidence dismissed the action against the individual defendants.

Responsibility of Railway Commission in Regard to Safe Conditions

The driver of a motor truck allowed two boys to ride with him in the closed cab in front of the truck. In crossing a railway track the truck was struck by a train and the two boys were killed. The parents of the boys brought action for negligence under the Ontario Fatal Accidents Act against the truck owner and also against the railway company. The action was first tried with a jury which found negligence on the part of both defendants, the railway being held to have placed the railway crossing sign at a point where it failed to afford reasonable warning to persons approaching the crossing by road. Damages were fixed at $2,500. On appeal being taken the Appeal Court found that jurisdiction to determine the duties of a railway company in all matters not expressly provided for in the Railway Act, 1919, is conferred by the act upon the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; and that the Board having issued no order requiring the defendant company to furnish additional protection at the crossing the lack of such further protection did not constitute a breach of duty. The action as against the railway company was therefore dismissed, but judgment was entered against the truck owner for $2,500 with costs.

(Colborne versus Harrop and Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.)

Illinois Anti-Injunction Statute Held Unconstitutional

The November, 1925, issue of the Labour Gazette noted that the Legislature of Illinois passed a law, effective July 1, 1925, limiting the issue of injunctions in labour disputes. This law provides that "No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any Court of this State, or by a judge or judges thereof, in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, etc." Shortly after this law was passed, a picketing case came before the Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois. The judge found the defendants guilty of contempt in disregarding an injunction issued in Chicago prior to the enactment of the Anti-Injunction law. He declared this law unconstitutional, being contrary to the State constitution, which lays down the principle that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and to the similar declaration contained in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"In the instant case, the legislature has attempted, by statute, to deny to one class of citizens the protection of the courts, while granting it to other citizens under similar circumstances. The right of all citizens to be treated equal, is too fundamental to require a restatement. To classify citizens by occupation and say to one class, that their property may be taken from them or destroyed by another class without compensation or process, is not liberty; it is inviting the tyranny of the mob. These provisions of the Constitution are intended to prevent class legislation, discriminating against some and favouring others; and they are universal in their application to all persons without regard to any differences of race, of colour, or of nationality; and the equal protection of the laws is a pledge of the protection of equal laws."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. J. C. ELLIOTT, Minister of Labour

Old Age Pension Systems Existing in Various Countries

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OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEMS EXISTING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE purpose of this memorandum is to give information regarding the old age pensions laws which are in force in various countries of the world.

Insurance against incapacity to work, due to old age, has been provided by a number of different methods. Probably the earliest systems were those established by fraternal and benefit societies and trade unions for their members. Schemes for voluntary insurance were later introduced, subsidized in some cases by the state. The British Post Office inaugurated a voluntary insurance system in 1833. Voluntary insurance assisted by state subventions is found in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal and two of the Swiss cantons. The failure of the voluntary system, even when assisted by public funds, to attract the majority of citizens led, in many countries, to the adoption of compulsory insurance laws. The latter laws fall into two classes: those under which the beneficiary makes a contribution to the pensions fund and those under which pensions are paid from public moneys. The former type is to be found in Argentina, Belgium, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Portugal, Luxemburg, Greece, the Swiss canton of Glarus and Austria. Non-contributory systems are in force in Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, Spain, Denmark, Norway and some states of the United States of America. The British law as amended in 1925 combines the contributory and non-contributory systems.

It will be noted that many of the laws are of very recent date and in some instances replace earlier enactments, as is the case in Belgium and Denmark. Czecho-Slovakia, which passed an old-age pension law in 1924 was formerly under the Austrian old age pensions law. Similarly the Austrian and Serbian laws governed portions of what is now Jugo-Slavia.

In the present survey, no reference is made to the voluntary systems which have been established in various countries permitting of the purchase and sale of annuities to individuals who desire to make this form of provision for their old age. In most countries the sale of annuities is carried on by the state and to some extent by insurance companies. In Canada, legislation authorizing the sale to individuals of Government annuities for old age, has been in effect since 1908; the Government Annuities Act in question is administered by the Department of Labour.

Before dealing with the systems of old age pensions existing in other countries, reference may here be made to the attention which the subject of old age pensions has received in the Parliament of Canada during successive sessions. In the session of 1906-1907, a resolution was introduced declaring that the subject of improving the condition of the aged deserving poor should receive the early and careful attention of the Government and of Parliament. This motion was debated, but was not pressed to a vote. In the years 1908, 1912 and 1913, motions were introduced recommending the appointment of special committees to enquire into an old age pension system for Canada. These committees were duly appointed and reported. In 1914, a resolution in favour of the adoption of an old age pension system for Canada was moved in the House of Commons, but the debate was not concluded. In 1922 the House of Commons adopted a resolution in the terms following: "That in the opinion of this House the Federal Government should consider the advisability of devising ways and means for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Canada." In 1924 a special committee of the House of Commons was appointed, on motion of the Prime Minister, to make an enquiry into an old age pension system for Canada. The work of this committee was continued also during the session of 1925. Shortly after the opening of Parliament in January, 1926, it was announced by the Government leader in the House of Commons that it was the intention of the Government to submit to the House a bill respecting old age pensions based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee which sat in 1924. The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of 1924 are as follows:—

1. That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of seventy years of age and upwards.

2. That applicants for pensions must be British subjects of at least twenty years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen years' naturalization and twenty-five years' residence.

3. (*a*) That the maximum rate of pension be twenty dollars per month which will be lessened by private income or partial ability to earn;

(*b*) That one-half the amount of pension payable be borne by the federal government; the other half, by the provincial governments of such provinces as express by legislation their desire to adopt the system—the cost of administration to be borne by the provincial governments."

Mention may also be made here of the fact that in the Treaties of Peace following the conclusion of the Great War there was a reference made to the desirability of proper provision being made for old age. The reference in question occurs in the preamble to

Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles as follows:—

"Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

"And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, *provision for old age*, and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

"Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

"The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:"

In the following analysis of old-age pensions legislation, the British Empire is dealt with first followed by foreign countries in alphabetical order. The amounts given in brackets as the Canadian equivalents of foreign denominations are based on the exchange values of foreign currencies at par.

Great Britain

The Old Age Pensions Act of 1908 established a non-contributory system of pensions. This Act was amended in 1911, 1919, 1924 and again in 1925, the last amendment providing for contributory pensions for certain classes of persons.

Qualifications.—Under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908-1924, a person must be at least seventy years of age and a British subject of ten years standing in order to qualify for a pension. If a natural born British subject, he must have resided in the United Kingdom for at least twelve years in the aggregate since attaining the age of fifty years, and if not a natural born British subject, for an aggregate of twenty years since reaching fifty years of age. An inmate of a workhouse or other poor-law institution is disqualified, as is also any person in receipt of an income in excess of £49 17s. 6d. ($242.72) per annum.

The Act of 1925 provides for contributory pensions payable to persons between the ages of sixty-five and seventy years who have been insured for not less than five years and have paid at least 104 contributions. A further condition is that the insured person must have been continuously resident in Great Britain for at least ten years prior to attaining the age of sixty-five, and his last employment, excluding temporary employment, must have been in Great Britain. Every person in receipt of a pension under this scheme will on reaching the age of seventy be entitled to an old age pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908-1924, regardless of means, residence or nationality.

Pensions.—The amount of the pension under the 1908-1924 Acts varies with the means of the pensioner, from 10s. ($2.43) per week for one whose income is less than £26.5s. ($127.75) per annum, to 1s. (24c.) per week in the case of a claimant with a yearly income of £47.5s. ($229.95), to the limit of £49.17.6 ($242.72). In the calculation of means, the yearly value of the first £25 ($121.67) of capital value is excluded; that of the next £375 ($1,825) of capital value is taken to be one-twentieth of the capital value, and that of capital value in excess of £400 ($1,946.67) is taken to be one-tenth of the capital value. No account is taken of sickness benefit, or of the value of furniture or personal effects.

The pensions payable to persons between sixty-five and seventy years of age under the contributory scheme of 1925 is 10s. ($2.43) per week to insured men and women, and 10s. per week to wives between the ages of sixty-five and seventy of insured men who are themselves entitled to pensions. A wife who has reached the age of seventy years when her husband becomes entitled to a pension may herself receive a pension under the Acts of 1908-1924 without application of the means, residence and nationality tests. Special provision is made for widows and children of insured men who died before the 1925 law came into operation and also for insured persons who have reached the age of seventy before the date on which pensions are payable under the scheme.

Pension Fund.—The expenses incurred under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908-1924 are met by funds from the Treasury. The cost of pensions under the 1925 Act is covered by contributions from the employer and the insured plus a state subsidy. The weekly contribution for a man is 9d. (18c.)—of which 4½d. (.09c.) is paid by the insured. For a woman the employer contributes 2½d. (.05c.) and the insured 2d. (.04c.) making 4½d. (.09c.) in all.

Administration.—Forms for claims are furnished to applicants by postmasters who also make the payments. The claim is referred to the local pension committee and investigated and reported upon by a pension officer appointed by the Treasury. The central authority is now the Ministry of Health, to which on its formation in 1919 were transferred the powers and duties of the Local Government Board which formerly administered the

Act. The Minister decides appeals and, with the assistance of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, makes regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Acts. Pensions are paid through the Post Office.

The 1925 Act provides for administration of the scheme by the Minister of Health with the assistance of local authorities. Claims for pensions are to be made to the Minister. Pensions are paid in the same manner as under the older Acts.

The total number of persons in receipt of old age pensions on the 31st of March, 1922, was 1,029,367—366,255 to men and 663,112 to women. 93.2 per cent of the pensions were at the maximum rate of 10s. ($2.43) per week. The number of pensioners who were reported to have died during the year was 114,413. The total amount paid in pensions rose from £8,468,000 ($41,210,933.33) in the year ending 31st March, 1910, to £26,009,500 ($126,579,566.66) in the year ending 31st March, 1922.

Australia

The Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act was passed in 1908 and amended in 1916, 1919, 1920 and 1923.

Qualifications.—Pensions are payable to men at the age of sixty-five years and to women at the age of sixty years. A man who is permanently incapacitated may, however, begin to receive a pension at sixty years. A pensioner must have resided in Australia continuously for at least twenty years, but continuous residence is not deemed to have been interrupted by occasional absence not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence. Evidence of good character must be produced and the desertion, within the previous twelve months, of consort or children under 14 years of age disqualifies an applicant. A pensioner may not possess property in excess of £400 ($1,946.67) or in any manner deprive himself of property in order to qualify for a pension. His aggregate income, inclusive of pension, must not exceed £78 ($379.60) per annum. Exception is made in the case of a permanently blind person whose total income, including pension, together with the income of the pensioner's wife or husband, may reach £221 ($1,075.53) per annum, or such other amount as is declared to be the basic wage for the district in which he or she resides. Pensions to members of the forces in the Great War or their dependents, and payments from any trade union, friendly society, provident society or other association are not, for the purposes of the Act, treated as income. The value of the pensioner's home is deducted from the value of accumulated property.

Pensions.—The Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner appointed under the Act, is empowered to determine a reasonable amount having regard to all circumstances of the case, but in no instance may the pension exceed £45 10s ($221.43) per annum. The allowance is reducible by £1 ($4.87) a year for every complete £10 ($48.67) by which the net capital value of the property owned by the pensioner exceeds £50 ($243.33).

Administration.—Claims are received and registered by registrars, who number about seven hundred, and they are investigated by magistrates. At each of the State capitals there is a Deputy Commissioner and at Melbourne a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner charged with the administration of the Act.

In the year ending June 30, 1925, there were 117,516 old age pensioners, or 200.08 per ten thousand of the population of whom 93,466 or 79.53 per cent were in receipt of the maximum pension of £45 10s. ($221.43) per annum. The total liability for the year was approximately £5,110,612 ($24,871,645.07), the cost of administration covering both invalid and old age pension was £94,486 ($459,831.87) including £36,599 ($178,115.13) paid to other government departments.

New Zealand

The Pension Act of New Zealand enacted in 1913, is a consolidation of previous laws. It was amended in 1914 and 1924, and the amount of the allowance was increased by the Finance Act, 1917.

Qualifications.—Pensions are payable to men at the age of 65 years and to women at the age of sixty years, unless the applicant is a parent of two or more dependent children under fourteen years of age, in which case the age limit is reduced by five years. The pensioner must have lived in New Zealand continuously for twenty-five years, but continuous residence is not deemed to be interrupted by absences not exceeding two years. An additional six months' period of absence is allowed for every additional year of residence, in excess of the twenty-five years immediately preceding the date of application, provided that the applicant has lived in New Zealand during the twelve months prior to the date of application. In the case of seamen, continuous residence is not interrupted by absences on board a ship which is registered in New Zealand, provided that the applicant establishes the fact that his home is in New Zealand. Imprisonment for a term of five years during his twenty-five years of residence

disqualifies an applicant, as does also imprisonment during the past twelve years for a term of four months or on four occasions for an offence punishable by twelve months' imprisonment. The law also excludes from its benefits any one who has not lived a sober and reputable life during the past year or who has deserted wife (or husband) and children at any time during the past twelve years. Aliens and subjects who have been naturalized less than a year are disqualified, as are also Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and Maoris who receive votes other than pensions. The yearly income of the applicant if single must not exceed £78 ($379.60) or if married £130 ($632.67). The accumulated property may not exceed £390 ($1,898) and no person may deprive himself of property in order to qualify for a pension. Furniture and personal effects are excluded when computing income, and the pensioner's house is exempt up to a maximum value of £520 ($2,530.67). Income includes board and lodging up to £26 ($126.53) per annum but does not include: benefit from a friendly society; money received from the sale or exchange of land or property; capital expended for the benefit of the applicant or his consort; property inherited from a deceased husband or wife; money received from any fire insurance. In computing income, additional exemption is granted for any one of the following: pensions under the War Pensions Act, 1915, or the Miners' Phthisis Act; charity or gifts from relatives up to £52 ($253.07) per annum; other money not exceeding £39 ($189.80) in any year.

Pension.—The maximum pension granted under the Act is £39 ($189.80) per annum, or 15s. ($3.65) per week, but an additional allowance, not exceeding 2s. 6d. (61c) per week is provided for pensioners who have no accumulated property and no income other than the pension. A pensioner who served in the New Zealand contingent in the South African War is entitled to receive an additional amount of not more than 5s. ($1.22) per week. His total income from all sources may not exceed £91 ($442.87) per annum. The pension is reducible by £1 ($4.87) for every complete £1 ($4.87) of income over £52 ($253.07) for every £10 ($48.67) of accumulated property and for every year or part of a year by which the age of the applicant is less than 65 years.

Pension Fund.—The entire cost of pensions is borne by the state.

Administration.—The country is divided into seventy-three districts each in charge of a pension registrar. Claims are investigated by the magistrates, who are empowered to grant or refuse applications. The Commissioner of Pensions at Wellington administers the Act and is responsible to the Minister of Finance.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925, there were 22,062 persons, or 1.59 per cent of the population who were in receipt of pensions. The amount expended during the same period was £850,795 ($4,140,535.67), or approximately £38 11s. ($187.61) per pension.

Argentina

An Act of November, 1923 provides for compulsory insurance against old age.

Qualifications.—Insurance is compulsory for all wage-earners and salaried workers in the mercantile marine, industrial establishments and commercial houses, as well as for journalists and those employed in printing and publishing houses. Wage-earners and salaried employees in benefit societies and trade unions may come under the Act on condition that they pay the employer's contribution. Persons under eighteen years of age and home workers are exempt.

Pensions.—The amount of the pensions and conditions upon which they are granted are fixed by the management committee.

Pension Fund.—The burden of insurance is borne entirely by the employers and the workers, without the aid of a state subsidy. The insured person contributes a sum equal to five per cent of the monthly wage up to a maximum wage of 1,500 pesos ($1,447.14), together with an amount equal to the first month's wages or salary paid him on his entry into his employment. This payment may be made in ten monthly instalments. The insured also pays the first monthly increment of wage received by him. The employer pays a monthly contribution equal to five per cent of the total wages paid his permanent staff, wages in excess of 1,500 pesos ($1,447.14), being left out of account.

Administration.—The administration of the fund is entrusted to a Board of Management on which the government, employers and workers are represented.

Austria

A compulsory system of old age insurance was provided by an Act effective January, 1909, and amended in 1914 and 1920.

Qualifications.—Only salaried employees fall within the scope of this law. Salaries must range from 600 krone ($121.80), to 18,000 krone ($3,654), and contributors must pay for forty years or have paid for five years on

reaching the age of sixty-five. In the case of women these figures are thirty-five and fifty-five respectively.

Pensions.—The amount varies with the number of contributions and the salary, the minimum of the lowest class being 180 krone ($36.54), and the maximum of the highest class, 900 krone ($182.70). The amendment of 1920 increased the maximum amounts for each class, that for the highest class being now 5,400 krone ($1,096.20).

Pension Fund.—Before the war, monthly premiums ranged from 6 krone ($1.21), to 30 krone ($6.09). These were increased in 1920 and the employed compelled to pay two-thirds of the premium for the four lower classes, and one-half the premium in the next two classes. In case of an income of over 7,200 krone ($1,461.60), the insured person pays the whole premium.

Administration.—There are a central pension office and local branches. There is also a compulsory old age pension fund for the government mining employees which was established in 1854.

Belgium

Belgium established a non-contributory system of old age pensions by an act dated August 20, 1920, which is still in force for those persons who were born before October 1, 1861. A new act dated December 10, 1924, was put into effect on January 1, 1926, but does not apply to salaried workers who will come under a special act of March, 1925, which becomes operative on January 1, 1927, but which from January 1, 1926, will bring salaried workers into the general scheme.

Qualifications.—Insurance is compulsory for all persons who work for an employer at an annual remuneration not exceeding 12,000 francs ($2,316.00). This maximum is increased 1,000 francs ($193.00) for each dependent child under sixteen years of age. State and municipal employees, miners and others who are provided for by special laws are exempt. Foreigners working in Belgium are subject to the provisions of the law, but are not entitled to the benefit of the state and employers' contribution unless their country of origin gives reciprocal benefits to Belgiums.

Pensions.—Except in the case where an insured person dies unmarried or a widower, the contribution of the state constitutes either an old-age annuity of 240 francs ($46.32) for the insured, or a similar annuity for the wife if she has reached the age of 65 years. Before that time the maximum survivors' annuity is fixed at 120 francs ($23.16).

The minimum old age pension is 720 francs ($138.96) of which 480 francs ($92.64) is paid from the fund formed by the workers' and employers' payments, and 240 francs ($46.32) from the contribution of the state. One-third of the widows' pension of 360 francs ($69.48) is paid. An annuity of 120 francs ($23.16) for each child under 16 years of age is payable to the widowed mother or, in case of her death, to the guardian of the child. The widow's pension is increased to 480 francs ($92.64) after she has passed the age of 65 years.

Pension Fund.—Unmarried boys under eighteen years of age, and girls and women contribute one franc ($.193) per month and all other persons contribute three francs ($.584). An equal amount is paid by the employer. The state contribution is on a sliding scale according to the age of the person insured with a maximum annual payment of 288 francs ($55.58) per person.

Administration.—Contributions of employers and insured persons are deposited in the General Savings and Pension Fund, which is responsible for the management of the capital and the constitution of the pensions. Regulations for the administration of the act must be approved by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare. An annual subsidy to cover expenses is granted to approved societies whose object is to affiliate their numbers to the General Savings and Pension Fund.

Bulgaria

By an Act of March 6, 1924, compulsory insurance against old age was established.

Qualifications.—All wage earners and salaried employees without distinction of age, sex or remuneration come under the law, the only exceptions being made for those covered by special acts, such as civil servants. Small employers, agriculturists and non-salaried intellectual workers have the option of insuring themselves. Foreign salaried employees are insured if their country of origin gives reciprocal benefits to Bulgarians. Pensions are granted to persons sixty years of age who have paid 1,040 weekly contributions.

Pensions.—Pensions are composed of a fixed portion of about 30 per cent of the annual remuneration corresponding to the wage class to which the insured person belonged when he retired, and a variable portion proportionate to the number of weekly payments made over and above 156. Contributions of insured persons who paid 156 weekly payments and died without receiving a pension revert to the nearest relatives of the deceased if the income of the said relatives does not exceed 6,000 levas ($1,158.00).

Pension Fund.—Expenses are covered by a three-fold contributed by the insured, the employer and the state. Each contributes an equal amount which ranges from 1.66 per cent to 1.11 per cent of wages.

Administration.—The act is administered by the Social Insurance Office established in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour.

Chile

An act of 1924 establishes a system of compulsory insurance against old age. Non-manual workers, agricultural labourers and domestic servants are exempt. Workers contribute two units to the pension fund, employers three units and the state one unit.

Czecho-Slovakia

An Act of November, 1924, provides for compulsory insurance against old age for all wage earners except those who already enjoy the benefits of the schemes already in existence. These include one covering salaried employees passed in 1906 and amended in 1914. and one for miners enacted in 1922.

Qualifications.—The law of 1924 covers all Czecho-Slovak subjects including apprentices, home workers and seamen. Insured persons become entitled to pensions at the age of sixty-five years after paying 150 weekly contributions, at least thirteen of which must have been paid in the two years preceding receipt of benefit. In order to benefit under the former laws for salaried employees pensioners must have contributed for forty years in the case of men and for thirty-five years in the case of women, membership to begin at eighteen years of age and income to be not less than 600 krone ($121.80) or more than 3,000 krone ($609.00).

Pensions.—The pension is composed of a basic pension fixed on a standard basis for all beneficiaries at 500 Czecho-Slovak crowns per annum with increases amounting to 3.50 crowns for each monthly payment made by the insured person. Thus an insured person who has paid contributions without interruption for thirty-five years will receive an annual pension of 1,970 crowns. Bonuses are payable for dependent children under seventeen years of age. Contributions and pensions for salaried workers under the 1906 and 1914 laws are similar to those in Austria.

Pension Fund.—Under the 1924 law, workers are divided into four classes paying from 4.30 (.87c.)–8.80 krone ($1.78) a week in contributions payable one-half by the worker. A subsidy is given by the state.

Administration.—The 1924 Act is administered by the Central Insurance Institution at Prague.

Denmark

Denmark was the first country to establish a non-contributory system of old age pensions under a law passed in 1891. In 1922, a new act was passed.

Qualifications.—Every Danish citizen who is domiciled in the country, or is employed on a Danish vessel for five years, is entitled to an old age annuity when he has attained the age of sixty-five years if he can fulfil certain general conditions which guarantee respectability. Under special circumstances pensions may be paid from the age of sixty years. Persons who have been in receipt of poor relief during the three years previous to their applications are not eligible.

Pensions.—The amount of the pension is fixed in consideration of the place of residence, sex and matrimonial status of the pensioner, and in such a way that the pensioner receives about 10 per cent additional for each year that he postpones enjoyment of the annuity between the sixty-fifth and sixty-eighth year. In Copenhagen, the fixed amount for a married couple who have both attained the age of sixty-five years is 1,008 kr. ($270.11) and for a single man 552 kr. ($147.92). A cost of living bonus is also granted and communal authorities may make an allowance for medical treatment, medicine, etc. The full amount of the annuity is only paid to persons whose annual income does not exceed half the amount of the fixed annuity plus 100 kr. ($26.80).

Pension Fund.—The pensions are paid by the municipalities, seven-twelfths of the expenses being borne by the state.

France

The present Old Age Pensions law of France was enacted in 1910 and amended in 1912 and 1915.

Qualifications.—The age at which pensions are payable was reduced from sixty-five to sixty years by an amendment in 1912. In case of invalidity, pensions may be drawn at the age of fifty-five with a proportionate decrease in the amount of the pensions and of the state subsidy. If disability is total and permanent, the pension may be immediately liquidated.

All wage-earners earning annually less than 3,000 francs ($579), must contribute to the fund and thirty annual contributions must be

made in order to qualify for a full pension, except in the case of mothers, in which case one annual payment may be deducted for each child, and in the case of men performing at least two years' military service when the minimum is twenty-eight annual contributions. Seamen, miners and railway workers are excluded from the Act, these groups having special systems of their own. An autonomous Pension Fund for miners was created by a law passed in 1914. Mine owners must pay into the fund monthly four per cent of their employees' wages in order to form a basic capital and, in addition, the regular contribution is made, one-half by the employers and one-half by the miners. The maximum contribution, which under the 1914 law was not to exceed one per cent of wages, was increased by an amendment in 1923 to two and one-half per cent, the contribution of the state being not less than one per cent of the amount of wages paid. Another amendment also in 1923 extends the provisions of the law to include those employed in industrial undertakings administered by mine owners which are ancillary to the mines and carried on in their vicinity.

Pensions are payable at the age of fifty-five years. Voluntary insurance is provided for artisans, casual workers, small employers of labour, for employees having an income between 3,000 and 5,000 francs ($579 to $965), and, in addition, for share-tenants, independent farmers, and the wives and widows of insured persons.

Pensions.—The amount of the pension depends on the age at which the recipient became a wage-earner, the pension of a man beginning to work at the age of twelve (as permitted by French law) and working till the age of sixty-five being 400.19 francs ($77.24) in the case of a woman the pension would be 325.05 francs ($62.73). These estimates are based on the Act of 1910 by which the age of retirement was fixed at sixty-five years, and the government contribution at 60 francs ($11.58). When the age limit was reduced to sixty years the amount granted by the state was increased to 100 francs ($19.30) The pension would, therefore, remain at approximately the same amount. In December, 1915, the maximum annuity attainable under the voluntary insurance system was raised from 1,200 to 2,400 francs ($231.60 to $463.20).

Pension Fund.—Contributions are made by the wage-earner and the employer in equal amounts. The employer makes the contribution but is permitted by the law to deduct one-half from the wages of the employee. It is stated that in actual practice the custom is growing for employers to bear the entire cost, a fact which would influence the amount of wages paid. The state contributes 100 francs ($19.30), directly to the pension after it has matured, an additional one-tenth being granted to those persons of either sex who have brought at least three children to the age of sixteen. No state subsidy is given in cases of less than fifteen annual payments and where contributions have been made for more than fifteen but less than thirty years, 3.33 francs (64 cents) are granted by the state for each year of contribution.

Under the compulsory system, adult men contribute annually 9 francs ($1.74); adult women, 6 francs ($1.16), and minors 4½ francs (87 cents). For voluntary insurance, a range of 5 to 18 francs is permitted (97 cents to $3.47).

Administration.—The cost of administration is borne by the state. Insurance may be effected through the previously existing national old age retirement fund or through the mutual benefit societies or unions of the latter or through the funds of private establishments, provided that such agencies are under government control.

On April 8th, 1924, the Chamber of Deputies adopted a Social Insurance Bill introducing compulsory insurance for more than 8,000,000 wage earners and benefits for more than 13,000,000 persons. It will entail an estimated annual expenditure of over three milliard francs ($579,000), which will be borne by the insured persons, the employers and the state. This bill must be brought before the Senate and financial provision made before it becomes law.

Germany

The Old Age Insurance Act passed in 1889 by Germany was the first enactment providing for a national system of compulsory old age insurance. This Act and its amendments were consolidated in 1899.

Qualifications.—The original Act fixed the pensionable age at seventy years, but an Imperial law of 1916 reduced the eligible age to sixty-five years. In order to qualify for an old age pension, 1,200 weekly contributions must have been made. An invalidity pension is obtainable by all persons unable to earn one-third of the normal wages in the same occupation and locality.

All wage earners over sixteen years of age in industry, transportation, commerce, agriculture and domestic service and salaried employees earning annually less than 2,000 marks ($476) must insure. Artisans, casual workers, small employers of labour, employees having an income over 2,000 but less than

3,000 marks ($714), share-tenants, independent farmers and the wives and widows of insured persons may avail themselves of the system.

Pensions.—The state contributes 50 marks ($11.90), to each pension which varies with the amount of wages received during the lifetime of the pensioner, the maximum pension, including the state contribution, being 230 marks ($54.74), and the minimum, 110 marks ($26.18).

Pension Fund.—The system of contributions is more complicated than in France. Wage earners are divided into five groups and the weekly contribution increases with the wages, the amount contributed weekly since 1917 by persons receiving less than 350 marks ($83.30), being 18 pf. (4.1 cents), and the weekly premium on wages over 1,150 marks ($273.70), being 50 pf. (11.9c.). Of these amounts the employer and employee each contribute one-half, the employer being responsible for the payment. The state adds 50 marks ($11.91). The rate of contribution was slightly increased in 1911 when pensions for widows and orphans were added to the scheme, and in January, 1917, a further increase was rendered necessary by the reduction in the age limit from seventy to sixty-five years.

Administration.—The state bears the cost of administration. There are special institutions for administering the law with regard to employees in mines, navigation and on the railroads. These bodies were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act and their pensions are on a more liberal scale. There are about fifty large territorial divisions each with an administrative office which must accumulate a reserve fund, the limits of which are fixed by the law.

Greece

An Act respecting the Compulsory Insurance of Wage-Earners was passed in July, 1922, but will only become operative by Royal Decree.

Qualifications.—Wage earning and salaried employees and servants of both sexes employed for remuneration are compulsorily insured. Voluntary insurance is provided for persons engaged in home industries alone or with members of the family. Pensions are payable in cases of incapacity for work due to old age.

Pensions.—The amount of the pension is fixed by the regulations. Pensions are also granted to the widow and minor children of a deceased insured person.

Pension Fund.—The rates of contribution are fixed by regulations issued on the recommendation of the Ministry of National Economy.

Administration.—Insurance is carried by workers' insurance institutions under supervision of the Ministry of National Economy.

Iceland

Provision for old age insurance was made in Iceland in 1909. All persons between eighteen and sixty years of age are liable to contribute, with the exception of persons receiving poor-relief, disabled persons and those supporting needy relatives, convicts, and persons entitled to pensions amounting to at least 150 kronen ($40.20). Men contribute 1.50 kronen (.40c. annually and women .75 kronen (.20c.). The state adds to each .50 kronen (.13c.). In each commune, two-thirds of the contributions received by the old age relief funds, half of the state contributions and half of the interest accumulated is distributed among deserving necessitous persons. Relief is granted only for one year in each case and the amount must fall between 20 and 200 kronen ($5.36-$53.60).

Italy

Compulsory insurance against old age and invalidity was introduced in Italy by a decree of April 21, 1919. A number of disputes over the operation of the law culminated in a decision of the Court of Cassation which made it appear that as the decree of 1919 had not been ratified by the Chambers, it could not have the force of law. The Government then issued a Royal decree in December, 1923, replacing that of 1919. The system, however, remained practically unchanged.

Qualifications.—Pensions are payable at the age of sixty-five years provided that at least 240 fortnightly contributions have been paid. If permanent incapacity to work is proved, pensions are granted at any age provided 120 fortnightly contributions are paid. Insured persons between the ages of sixty and sixty-five years who have paid 240 fortnightly contributions may receive pensions at reduced rates while continuing to pay premiums toward the full pension which they will receive at sixty-five years of age.

Insurance is compulsory for all Italian subjects between the ages of sixty and sixty-five years, who work for an employer in any industry, trade or profession, in agriculture or the public services, or who are engaged in domestic service or in home industries. Aliens are subject to the law but do not receive the benefit of the state subsidy unless their country of origin grants reciprocal benefits to Italian citizens.

Salaried employees and persons of similar standing whose average salary exceeds 800 lire ($154.40), maritime workers during their period of service on Italian ships if they contribute to the Mercantile Marine Invalidity Fund, and public officials, are exempted from the operation of the law.

Voluntary insurance is provided for independent workers whose annual earnings do not exceed 500 lire ($96.50), for women engaged in domestic work and for persons who have ceased to be liable to compulsory insurance.

Pensions.—The state contributes 100 lire ($19.30) to each pension, which is made up of 66 per cent of the first 120 fortnightly contributions, 50 per cent of the next 120 and 25 per cent of the remaining contributions. When an insured male worker dies without receiving his pension, his widow or children under fifteen years of age are entitled to receive fifty lire ($9.65) per month for six months after his death. One-half of this amount is paid by the state.

Pension Fund.—An insured person and his employer contribute to the fund in equal proportions, the amount varying with the income of the insured. When the daily wage is two lire (39c.) or less the fortnightly contribution is fifty centesimi (.96c.); when the daily wage exceeds ten lire ($1.93), the premium is three lire (.58c.).

Administration.—The scheme is administered by the National Social Insurance Institution working through social provident institutes established in every province. The Governing Body of the Institution consists of eight members representing employers and eight representing compulsorily insured persons who are appointed by the principal organizations of their respective groups; four members selected from experts in social insurance questions, the Director General of the National Insurance Institution and the Director General of the National Industrial Accident Insurance Institution, one official representative each of the Ministry of National Economy and the Minister of Finance. A chairman must be selected from amongst persons other than those mentioned above.

Jugo-Slavia

The Act respecting Workers' Insurance passed in May, 1922, provides for old age pensions.

Qualifications.—Insurance is compulsory for every person who performs manual or mental work for remuneration without distinction of age, sex or nationality. Agricultural workers, prisoners and persons employed occasionally in household tasks are exempt. Voluntary insurance is provided for those not liable to compulsory insurance. Pensions are payable at seventy years of age to those who have paid five hundred weekly contributions.

Pensions.—The pension is a sum equal to twelve times the average annual contribution. The widow of an insured person or pensioner receives an annuity for three years at an annual rate of one-fourth of the pension received by or due to the husband. Children under receive benefits at the same rate until the age of sixteen years. The pension of widow and children together must not exceed the amount to which the deceased would have been entitled.

Pension Fund.—Employers and workers each contribute one and a half per cent of the daily basic wage. A state subsidy is granted for the purpose of increasing pensions amounting to less than 1,500 dinar (about £60) ($289.50).

Administration.—A Central Workers Institution is established for the whole Kingdom, working through local workers benefit societies.

Luxemburg

An Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Act was passed in 1911.

Qualifications.—The age at which a person may be pensioned was reduced in 1914 from sixty-eight to sixty-five years. The scheme embraces all workmen, assistants, companions, apprentices and domestic servants and employees in industries, offices, etc., foremen and technical experts, clerks and commercial apprentices, whose annual remuneration does not exceed 3,750 francs ($723.75). Provision is made for the extension of the Act to other callings by regulation. Certain classes whose earnings are over 3,750 francs but less than 4,500 francs ($868.50), are permitted to insure if they are under forty years of age.

Public employees are excluded if at least as favourable treatment is already accorded them. Special provisions relate to railway employees.

A Luxemburger must have worked in the Grand Duchy for at least 2,700 days in order to qualify for an old age pension and for 1,500 days for a disability pension. In the case of a foreigner the number of days' work required is fixed at 2,700 in both cases. Provision is made for suspension of this clause in connection with the subjects of countries according benefits to aliens.

Pensions.—The amount of the pension paid to those who have worked 1,350 days, whose annual earnings were 500 francs ($96.50), or less is fixed by the Act at 180 francs ($34.74)

for men and 144 francs ($27.79), in the case of women. These rates are subject to increases as the wages increase.

In addition, 8 centimes .015 cents and 16 centimes .03 cents respectively are added to the pension for each period of six days' work in excess of 1,350 days.

In the event of death before a pension is granted 50 francs ($9.65), is paid monthly for six months to three or more children under sixteen years of age, for five months to two such children or for four months to one. A widow without children under sixteen is granted 50 francs ($9.65) for 3 months.

Pension Fund.—The law fixes the rate of contribution for the first five years at 2.1 per cent of the wages paid, one-half of this amount to be borne by the workers and the other half by the employers who are responsible for the payment. The state contributes one-third of the minimum annuity.

Administration.—The State Insurance Institution is charged with the administration of the Act, which refers also to sickness insurance. One-half of the expenses of the Institution is borne by the state but one-fifth of this amount is refunded by the communes.

Norway

In December, 1923, an Old-Age Assistance Act was passed but will not be put in force until a date which will be determined.

Qualifications.—Persons entitled to pensions are Norwegian citizens who have resided in the country or have sailed under the Norwegian flag at least one-half of the period since their attaining sixteen years of age and at least five years before the formulation of the claim to pensions. Persons whose civil rights have been legally suspended or who have been convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness, begging or neglect to support their families during the five years previous to making claim for pensions are disqualified. Pensions are payable at seventy years of age. In the case of a married couple, it is sufficient if conditions are fulfilled by the partner on whose age the claim is based.

Pensions.—The annual old-age pension is sixty per cent of the sum by which the annual income of the pensioner falls short of a basic pension. This basic pension is fixed by the communal authorities in each commune and must be such that sixty per cent of it suffices to maintain a single person or a married couple without their income. In the case of a married couple with children under sixteen years of age, the basic pension is proportionately increased. In computing income 450 kroner ($120.60) are left out of account in the case of married persons where both have attained the age of seventy years. In other cases, the amount is 300 kroner ($80.40).

Pension Fund.—Pensions are paid by the municipal authorities who are entitled to claim a subsidy from the state of fifty per cent of their expenditure with a maximum amount of 450 kroner ($120.60) for each married couple and 300 kroner ($80.40) for each single pensioner. The state subsidy may be increased in the case of municipalities with small financial resources.

Administration.—The administration of the Act is entrusted to Municipal Old Age Assistance Commissions which are under the supervision of the State Insurance Office.

Portugal

In 1919, Portugal set up a system of compulsory old age insurance in connection with a broader scheme of social insurance.

Qualifications.—A full pension is paid at the age of seventy years, provided premiums have been paid for thirty years. Earnings must not exceed 900 escudos ($972). The following are excluded from the scheme: public officials otherwise pensioned, soldiers employed as labourers; infirm persons unable to earn more than a third of the average wages of ordinary labourers, those who earn only their subsistence and wage-earners and other employees already insured.

Pensions.—At the age of seventy years, a pension equal to the whole of the wages is paid. In case of invalidity, the amount of the pension varies with the number of contributions made.

Pension Fund.—The employee must contribute to the fund 1½ per cent of his daily wages, 1 per cent being for insurance against invalidity and ½ per cent to insure against old age. The employer is obliged to pay an amount equal to 6 per cent of the wages of his employees, 4 per cent being allocated to the insurance against invalidity and 2 per cent to the old age insurance fund. The state is liable for a payment equal to 7½ per cent of the average wages of those wage-earners who are annually on military service.

If an insured person has contributed for five years and dies before he has received a pension, his children are entitled to 10 escudos ($10.80) monthly for the first six months after his death. A widow having no children receives 50 escudos ($54).

Administration.—The cost of administration is borne by the state. An Institute of Compulsory Social Insurance was established to

administer the system of old age insurance together with other forms of social insurance.

Spain

In 1908, Spain passed a law providing for voluntary old age insurance, subsidies being granted by the state. In March, 1919, a Royal decree created a compulsory system.

Qualifications.—A pensioner must be sixty-five years of age. Total income must not exceed 4,000 pesetas ($772) per annum. The system applies only to industrial workers, but in the decree, provision was made for investigation into the problem of its application to agriculture.

Pensions.—The decree states that for persons under forty-five years of age at the date of enactment, the "initial" pension shall be 365 pesetas ($70.45) per annum. At a later date the "initial" pension is to be converted into a "normal" pension by means of a compulsory contribution levied on all insured workers for the purpose of increasing the pension. The minimum contribution may be increased voluntarily up to an amount sufficient to furnish an income of 2,000 pesetas ($386).

For wage-earners over forty-five years of age at the date of the publication of the decree, the pension will vary with the voluntary contributions of the worker and other factors. Contribution by employer and state are similar to those in the case of workers under forty-five years of age. If the amount to his credit is sufficient to provide a life annuity of 180 pesetas ($34.74), this annuity is created. If this is not the case, the money is transferred to a public or social institution on which the law imposed the task of assisting the worker for the remainder of his life.

If an insured person dies before reaching the age of sixty-five years, the amount to his credit is paid to his heirs. In the event of disablement, the beneficiary may withdraw the amount or claim certain benefits provided by the Act of 1908.

Pension Fund.—The state contributes 12 pesetas ($2.32) per annum to each pension and the employer's contribution is the sum required to be added in order to provide the fixed amount. In the case of a worker over forty-five years of age, the sum paid by any employer is the average of his contributions on behalf of other workers.

Administration.—The general provisions of the Act of 1908 are applicable to the carrying out of the decree of 1919. In addition to the officers of the National Institution of Public Welfare, a special council is created. An advisory commission is also provided for, composed of representatives of employers and workers. Insurance institutions in the various districts must partially insure their operations in an independent savings bank which in turn must insure in the National Institution of Public Welfare.

Sweden

A law providing for compulsory old age insurance in Sweden was passed in 1913 and put into force at the beginning of the next year.

Qualifications.—Insurance against old age is not confined to wage-earners in Sweden but applies to every registered citizen of sixty-seven years of age or when permanently disabled. Each applicant for benefits must file and prove his claim. Employees of state railways and the telegraph service, civil servants, elementary school teachers, members of the army and navy, and the clergy of the established church together with their wives, are exempted from the scheme since they are otherwise pensioned by the state. Persons in receipt of poor relief, habitual drunkards and idlers are not eligible for pensions.

Through voluntary insurance, the amount of a pension may be increased to a certain extent, the state adding one-eighth to the amount of the contributions for this purpose.

Pensions.—The amount of the pension varies with the contribution made, the fixed rate in the case of men being 30 per cent of the total amount of premiums paid. In the case of women the percentage is 24, the lower rate being thought justified on actuarial grounds.

If the income at the age of sixty-seven is less than 300 krone ($80.40), an additional pension is paid from a fund provided by taxation (three-fourths from the state and one-fourth from the commune). The amount of this state pension varies inversely with the income up to 150 krone ($40.20), (10 krone ($2.68) less for a woman).

By an amendment of October, 1921, which came into force at the beginning of 1922, additional pensions will be paid to persons having an annual income of less than 425 krone ($113.90), in the case of men and 400 krone ($107.20) in the case of women and will amount to 225 krone ($60.30) for men and 210 krone ($56.28 for women with a reduction of six-tenths of the amount by which the annual income exceeds 50 krone ($13.40). These new regulations apply only to persons who became unable to work since the beginning of 1922. The earlier provisions will still apply to those whose invalidity began before the date mentioned even though application for a pension was not made until after the beginning of 1922.

A further amendment also effective from January 1, 1922, allows additional pensions to a married man unable to work who has children under fifteen years of age dependent upon him even though his wife is not an invalid.

Applicants whose invalidity began before January 1st, 1922, will receive as an additional pension for children a maximum of 74 krone ($19.83); those who become invalids after that date receive a maximum of 102 krone ($27.34) for each child.

Pension Fund.—Contributions to the old age insurance fund are payable from the sixteenth year and vary with the income, the population being divided into four classes according to the annual income received. A person in receipt of less than 500 krone ($134) annually pays 3 krone (80.4 cents), and one with an income of more than 1,200 krone ($321.60) is liable for 13 krone ($3.48). If a citizen is unable to pay, his premium must be made up by the commune where he is registered.

Administration.—There is a central administrative body which has a representative in every commune. This officer is assisted by a local committee and is charged with the collection of premiums and the assignment of pensions.

Switzerland

In the Canton of Glarus a compulsory, contributory system of old age insurance was adopted in 1916.

Qualifications.—Contributions are compulsory for all persons between seventeen and fifty years of age and pensions are payable at the age of sixty-five. Disability pensions are payable after five years.

Pensions.—The amount of the pensions increases by 30 francs each year after the sixty-sixth year of age, the initial pension being 180 francs ($34.74) in the case of men and 40 francs ($7.72) less in each case for a woman.

Pension Fund.—The canton gives 85,000 francs ($16,405) and the communes give 1 franc (.193c) per head of population to the general pension fund annually. Each insured person pays 6 francs ($1.16) yearly.

United States

A number of old age pension bills have come before the United States Congress, the last having being introduced in 1924, providing pensions for persons, sixty years of age who had been citizens of the United States for sixteen years, the amount of pension varying with the income of the recipient and ranging from $4 to $8 per week.

In addition to the attention given to the subject of old age pensions in the federal field a bill known as "The Standard Bill" was prepared in 1922 for introduction in state legislatures. This bill is the basis of legislation passed in Pennsylvania, Montana and Nevada and of recent amendments to the Alaska law of 1915. In 1925, a bill providing for old age pensions passed both houses of the California Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor as "harmful to the spirit of thrift and economy". A similar situation has arisen in Washington. The State Legislature at a special session this winter (1925-26) passed the standard bill, modified so as to make acceptance of the pension scheme optional for each county. The Governor of the State, however, vetoed the measure.

In two states, Massachusetts and Indiana, commissions appointed to consider the subject of old age pensions brought in reports during 1925. The Massachusetts report was only partial and recommended pensions for public employees. The Legislature has granted further time for consideration of the question of general old age pensions. The Indiana Commission's report was favourable to the adoption of a pension scheme. In Virginia an official committee created by the legislature recently reported in favour of old age pensions and a bill is now being considered in that state. Bills are also pending in New Jersey and Rhode Island.

A résumé of the standard bill follows, together with an account of the action taken by those states in which laws providing for old age pensions are or have been in force. Only those provisions of the state laws which differ from the provisions of the standard bill are given.

The Standard old age pension bill for State legislation makes available a maximum income from all sources of $1 a day, including the pension, for persons who have attained the age of seventy years or upwards and have qualified by their record of good citizenship and residence within the State for not less than fifteen years. Economical administration is provided for through a salaried State superintendent working through local boards. The State furnishes the pension and bears the expense of State-wide administration, but county or local boards meet the expense of local administration.

Alaska.—

In 1915, the legislature of Alaska provided that anyone of sixty-five years of age, who has lived in Alaska for ten or more consecutive years since 1905, may apply for an allowance in lieu of making application to be received in a home for indigents. According

to an amendment in 1917, the maximum pension is $12.50 monthly except in the case of women of sixty years of age who are in urgent need when the maximum amount is $25 monthly. No more than $15,000 may be expended on allowances in one year.

Arizona.—

In 1915 Arizona established a system of non-contributory pensions for all needy American citizens of sixty years of age, who have resided in Arizona for at least five years prior to making application. The pension is $15 per month. This Act was declared unconstitutional by the Superior Court of Arizona in November, 1915, and appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the State which rendered an opinion to the effect that the law, while not unconstitutional, was inoperative by reason of the failure of the measure to provide machinery for carrying out its provisions.

Pennsylvania.—

In 1923, the Standard Old Age Pension bill was passed and forty-five county boards were organized of which thirty-eight sent in a total of 3,347 applications. The Act was declared unconstitutional by the County Court in August, 1924, and this decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States two months later.

Nevada.—

In 1923, the Legislature of Nevada passed a law establishing a system of old age pensions. The Standard bill was used as a basis but modified as regards the age of pensioners which was fixed at sixty years. This law was never in operation owing to inadequate financial provision and was repealed in 1925 and replaced by another providing for a county system similar to that in force in Montana. The Boards of County Commissioners are authorized to provide funds for the payment of pensions, which are granted at the age of sixty-five years. The rules regarding length of residence are made more strict.

Montana.—

In 1923, a modified form of the standard bill was passed by the Legislature. Pensions do not exceed $25.00 per month. The Act is administered by boards of county commissioners acting as old age pension commissions. Pensions are payable from county poor funds in accordance with specified procedure.

Wisconsin.—

In 1925, the State Legislature of Wisconsin passed a law providing for a system of old age pensions which might be adopted by any county by a two-thirds vote of its elected board. The rules as to residence, age, etc., follow the lines laid down in the standard bill. The Act is administered by county judges subject to the approval of the State Board of Control. Expenses incurred under the Act are paid from the county treasury which is reimbursed by each city, town or village for two-thirds of the amount paid in pensions to its residents and by the State for one-third. A State subsidy not exceeding $200,000.00 per annum is granted for pensions and $5,000.00 per annum for administration. According to the latest information some half dozen counties have voted to accept the plan.

Uruguay

A law establishing a non-contributory system of old age pensions went into effect in Uruguay in May, 1919.

Qualifications.—All persons are pensionable at the age of sixty years or when totally disabled and indigent.

Foreigners and naturalized citizens must have lived in Uruguay continuously for fifteen years.

Pensions.—The minimum annual pension is to be 60 pesos ($62.04), and may be paid in cash or other assistance. If a pensioner is in receipt of any annuities or allowances in excess of 10 pesos ($10.34), the pension is to be reduced 50 per cent of the amount exceeding 10 pesos ($10.34).

Pension Fund.—The money for the payment of pensions is to be obtained by taxation on real estate above a certain value, liquors, playing cards, etc., and on employers to the extent of 20 centesimos (20.68 cents) per month for each employee.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to returns furnished by employers in nearly every industry except agriculture, fishing and hunting, there was a further moderate increase in employment at the beginning of March. The gain was practically the same as on the corresponding date of last year, but the index number (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms on January 1, 1920) was rather higher than on March 1 of any year since 1920, standing at 91.5 on March 1, 1926, as compared with 90.7 in the previous month, and with 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These percentages are calculated from statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received from 5,753 firms, whose payrolls included 750,695 persons on the date under review, as compared with 743,813 in the preceding month. The Employment Service of Canada reported practically no change in the average daily number of placements in February as compared with the previous month, or with February last year. At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 8.1 as compared with percentages of 8.1 at the beginning of February and 9.5 at the beginning of March, 1925. The percentages for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,573 local trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 148,068 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.46 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.50 for February; $10.74 for March, 1925; $10.58 for March, 1924; $10.79 for March, 1923; $10.54 for March, 1922; $13.23 for March, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March, 1920; $12.66 for March, 1918; and $7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 160.1 for March, as compared with 162.2 for February; 161.6 for March, 1925; 154.4 for March, 1924; 155.9 for March, 1923; 153 6 for March, 1922; 186.0 for March, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 241.3 for March, 1920; 200.3 for March, 1919; and 194.3 for March, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in March was less than during either February, 1926, or March, 1925. Fourteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 898 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 12,697 working days. Corresponding figures for February were as follows: 11 dispute, 2,433 employees, and 22,966 working days; and for March, 1925, 15 disputes, 11,891 employees and 249,400 working days.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

Two reports on recent proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, will be found on pages 317-321 of this issue. The first is an account of the proceedings in connection with the first prosecution following investigation under the act (*Rex versus Simington et al*), which resulted in the conviction, on charges of conspiracy, of certain individuals and corporations connected with the distribution of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada, and in the imposition of fines amounting in the aggregate to $200,000. The second report gives the results of an inquiry undertaken by the Registrar into an alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of bread in the city of Montreal.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation

An Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation was appointed early in April, consisting of the Rt. Hon. George Perry Graham, Brockville, Ontario, Chairman; and Messrs. Alfred Lambert, manufacturer, Montreal, and Donald Gordon McKenzie, farmer, Winnipeg. The duties of the Board will be to inquire into and hear representations on all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation, as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, and to advise the Minister in regard thereto. The Board will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Finance, who may make such

regulations and give such instructions as he deems expedient or necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is appointed. It will hold meetings whenever it appears to the Board to be necessary or desirable and also whenever required by the Minister of Finance to do so. The Board members will avail themselves of information and advice from such officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Customs and Excise, External Affairs, Finance, Labour, Trade and Commerce, or other departments of the public service, as may be able to be of assistance to the Board. The Minister of Finance, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board, may engage competent persons possessing special knowledge to assist the Board, and may similarly engage such clerical assistants as may be necessary, and such persons and clerical assistants may be paid for their services at a rate to be determined by the Minister of Finance.

Resolution on legal minimum wage

The House of Commons on March 15 considered a resolution moved by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg North Centre, "That in the opinion of this House a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage." The subject matter of the resolution was, on the motion of the Prime Minister, referred for further consideration to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

Productive labour for prisoners

The House of Commons, on March 31, without opposition, adopted a resolution moved by Miss MacPhail, member for South-East Grey, "that, in the opinion of this House, the administration of penitentiaries be amended to provide: first, sufficient productive work to keep the inmates employed; and, second, that a share of the proceeds go to dependents, and in case of no dependents such share to be held in trust until release."

In the debate on this motion it was stated that prior to 1921 organized labour as a rule was opposed to work being done in the penitentiaries which might compete with free labour, even if the work was done for government departments, but that recently the opinion of labour on this subject has been modified. The legislative proposals of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, printed on another page of this issue, contain the request "that steps be taken to give effect to the report of the Government Commission (1921) on Prison Reform." This Commission "most emphatically" recommended statutory provision to provide productive labour for all convicts. "Such provision," it reported, "need not extend to any work except for what is known as state use and can, in Canada, not extend any compulsion beyond the federal service, but the evidence taken by the Commission has satisfied it that manufactures within this limitation will afford much more than ample scope for all the industry and activity which the penitentiaries can put forth."

The advantages of the new system were stated in the same report by Brigadier-General Hughes, superintendent of penitentiaries, as follows: "The inmates of the penitentiaries are the wards of the Dominion government, and there is no valid reason why goods required for state use, and state use only, should not be made, as far as possible in the penitentiaries. The government spends many thousands of dollars yearly for furniture, furnishing, and equipment of various kinds, a small portion of which could be made in the penitentiaries. The revenue derived from this source would enable the institutions to pay each inmate on his discharge, or to his family while he is in prison, a small wage, which would materially assist the stricken family in keeping the wolf from the door while the wage-earner is incarcerated; or, in case the inmate had no family responsibilities, would furnish him with sufficient funds on discharge to assist him in making a fresh start in life."

Workers' right of contract for wages

The question of the payment of the men who are requisitioned under various Provincial acts for emergency labour in fighting forest fires was raised in the House of Commons on March 18, and led to a discussion of the general question of the freedom of wage contracts. The following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. A. W. Neill, Comox-Alberni, seconded by Mr. A. A. Heaps, Winnipeg North:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, every effort should be made to affirm and establish the full industrial freedom of the citizens of Canada to bargain for their services on all industrial contracts and works; that the exploitation of labour should be prevented and condemned; that no person should be induced or compelled by undue influence, threats of dismissal, loss of wages or position or by any other unfair and improper means, to work for wages less than the standard or to engage in work which he has not agreed to do; that in all cases such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out should be enforced and paid; and that this House will, so far as it is within the jurisdiction of Parliament, endorse every reasonable and legitimate proposal to preserve such industrial freedom of contract and action, and will co-operate with the several provinces in these objects to provide for uniform legislation throughout Canada.

The control of forest fires being subject to Provincial laws, the foregoing resolution, it was pointed out, was intended by the House only as a general declaration of principle. Mr. Neill pointed out that while persons of all classes, except those in certain vital occupations, are subject to the call to fight forest fires, the actual burden necessarily falls on country workers, to whom the question of remuneration is a matter of vital concern. He asked the House to approve the principle that when a man is taken against his will to fight bush fires he shall be paid the current rate of wage.

All the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, make provision for the requisitioning of able men in emergencies caused by forest fires, the ages of the persons subject to call being between 16 and 60 in Saskatchewan and British Columbia; 16 and 65 in Alberta; 18 and 60 in Ontario; 18 and 50 in New Brunswick, and 18 and 55 in Quebec. No age limit is mentioned in Nova Scotia or Manitoba. Trainmen, telegraphers and despatchers on duty, doctors and persons physically unfit are excepted in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. No mention is made of the payment of the men called out in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. In New Brunswick the rate of compensation is decided by the Minister on the recommendation of the Forestry Commission. In Nova Scotia the Chief Forest Ranger may pay "reasonable remuneration" up to $2 per day. In Quebec the rate is fixed from time to time by the Minister, and in British Columbia the compensation is determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Benefit of uniform labour laws

The Prime Minister, in supporting the resolution given in the preceding note, dwelt on the need for greater uniformity in industrial standards throughout Canada. (It may be recalled that a Dominion-Provincial conference met in Ottawa in 1919, under federal auspices, to consider this subject. The report of this commission was reprinted in the Labour Gazette, May, 1920.) Mr. King said:—

"I believe that uniformity of industrial standards is one of the most important objects to be attained by legislation. In Canada it should be our aim to bring about, if at all possible, uniformity of legislation among the different provinces. It is important for this reason: if there is not uniformity it very often happens that the particular province that has higher standards in labour ultimately loses in consequence of the lower standards that exist in other provinces. The higher standard is undermined by the lower to the disadvantage of the particular part of industry enjoying the highest standard. I remember some years ago looking into the question of sweating in industry, I found that in some of the American states where the clothing industry was carried on, that as one state raised its standards of legislation with respect to fair working conditions the labour employed in that industry was gradually supplanted by labour enjoying a lower standard in another state, and the state that was really seeking to preserve a high standard of labour was losing its industry as a consequence. Now the only way in which that sort of thing can be prevented is that there shall be like industrial standards over areas of effective competition however wide they may be. The League of Nations has seen the importance of that principle and has laid down in its labour clauses as an object to be aimed at the establishment of uniformity of industrial conditions not only as between the provinces of any one country but as between the different countries of the world; and I really believe it is a fact that until in some way the standards are made equal in the different countries, those countries that have higher standards are going to some extent to be handicapped in virtue of those very higher standards they have adopted.

"I believe speaking generally there is no country in the world that enjoys higher staidards of industry than our own. From the national point of view, I believe there is everything to be said in favour of a resolution that will help to convey to the world the knowledge that the Parliament of Canada supports the broad principle of uniformity of legislation with respect to fair wages and conditions in industrial contracts and freedom from exploitation and freedom in industrial bargaining. For that reason, for the moral support that Parliament is able to give these great principles, I hope the House will adopt the resolution."

Value of "no accident" campaigns in industry

"No Accident" campaigns are becoming a feature of industrial safety movement in Canada as in the United States. For example, mention was made in the February issue of the "No Accident Year" achieved by the Port Colborne plant of the Canada Cement Company, and of the similar record for two years at the International Harvester Company's plant at Chatham, Ont. The results of a "no-accident" competition between the Spanish River Pulp and Paper

Company and the Laurentide Company were announced in the last issue, and in the March issue attention was called to the offer by the *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada* of two challenge shields for "the safest mill in Canada" for the six months commencing March 1, 1926.

Mr. Lewis A. DeBlois, former president of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.), writing in the *Monthly Labour Review* (published by the United States Department of Labour) for March, commends such efforts as affording the most convincing proof that industrial accidents may be entirely eliminated: "These prolonged no accident records," he says, "are to my mind the most encouraging symptoms of real progress. Let it be understood that they are not 'luck' and are achieved only after months and sometimes years of patient, plodding effort by pay-roll and salaried men alike; safety education must come first and then 'safety spirit' before the goal is reached. These records teach us the great salient truth: Accidents can be eliminated—not only those we always knew how to avoid but even those we have been pleased to term "unavoidable.' If there exists any exception it is among the great natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes and tornadoes. The truly industrial accident does not have to occur! The safety enthusiasts conceived this truth and American industry have proved it."

New relations of labour and management

In a paper on "Labour's Ideals concerning management," read before the Taylor Society recently, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, referred to the recent advent of "management" as one of the chief factors in industry. "Not until recently was management considered of great importance," he said. "Formerly capital and labour were regarded as the only essential factors. This view prevailed during the period when the relationship between employers and employees was of a more personal character. It must be relinquished because financial changes have taken place, until now, through the diversified ownership of corporations, management control has supplanted personal ownership control. This brought with it the formation of new relationships and the assumption of new responsibilities."

Mr. Green spoke of the changing relation of labour and management as follows:—

"Many of our older concepts are giving way to the newer and more progressive points of view. The relationship of management and labour is changed and is changing. The mental attitude of labour toward industry and industrial processes is undergoing revision and readjustment. Management is understanding more and more that economies in production can be brought about through the co-operation of labour and the establishment of high standards rather than through the autocratic control and exploitation of labour. Labour is understanding more and more that high wages and tolerable conditions of employment can be brought about through excellency in service, the promotion of efficiency and the elimination of waste. It is becoming more clearly understood that high wages and a high standard of efficiency in industry are correlated, and the industry that is best managed, most economically controlled, where workmanship of the highest order under satisfactory conditions is maintained, is the industry that can pay the highest wages."

Public and private systems of compensation insurance

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, in their report for 1925, reviewed on another page of this issue, make a comparison between "state" insurance as it now exists and the system formerly in operation in the province: "The advantage of a Compensation Act such as we have in Nova Scotia is well illustrated by a comparison of the rates under such an act with the rates of private insurance companies that were writing casualty insurance prior to 1917. Under the old Compensation Act of 1910, the limit of an employer's liability for any one accident was $1,500. Under the present Act there have been cases where the cost of a single accident was over $12,000. For the purpose of making a comparison of the rates of private insurance companies who issued policies protecting employers under the old Act, with the rates of assessment under the present Act, a number of policies were obtained from employers. Notwithstanding that the compensation payable under the present Act is several times greater than under the old Act, the Board's rates in 1925 were lower in nearly every case than the insurance companies' rates in 1916, the year before the new Act came into force.

"In many states of the United States private insurance companies are permitted to do business in competition with state boards. In 1924, 63 casualty companies incurred losses on account of accidents amounting to $245,000,000. The expenses of those companies in connection with the casualty insurance amounted to $216,000,000. The expenses were 89 per cent of the losses. That means that those companies would have to collect $189 in order to pay out $100. In Nova Scotia the expense

ratio for nine years was 8.38 per cent, or a saving of over 80 in the expense ratio. If the compensation business in Nova Scotia had been carried on by private insurance companies for the past nine years it would have cost the employers of the province $6,336,000 more than the amount paid to the Board, without any increase of benefits to the workmen."

Manitoba and old age pensions

The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba on March 25, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Acting Minister of Labour on March 18, 1926, moved in the House of Commons that the House go into Committee to consider a plan to provide a system of old age pensions, based on the report of the special parliamentary committee of 1924, which report contemplated joint action by the federal government and provincial legislatures.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this Legislature, while endorsing the principle of old age pensions, is of the opinion that any scheme of old age pensions should be administered by the Department of Labour of the federal government at the expense of the Dominion.

"And be it further resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause this resolution to be conveyed to the Secretary of State for Canada."

As originally proposed by Mr. Ivens the resolution would have recommended, in view of the recent action by the House of Commons that the Provincial Government "should at once take steps to formulate in common with the federal parliament, some definite plan to provide a system of old age pensions, and that those provinces which have not already taken similar action, be urged to do so without delay."

Proposed revaluation of soldiers lands in Alberta

The Legislative Assembly of Alberta unanimously passed the following resolution on March 16:

Whereas the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and other large land companies, are re-valuating their lands in Western Canada and making a substantial reduction in the price of same, to new settlers;

And whereas a great number of returned soldiers, farming under the Soldier Settlement Board, have abandoned their farms; and those who remain under this Board, are still obliged to pay for their farms at inflated war values which in many cases make it extremely difficult to carry on under normal conditions;

And whereas in the case of abandoned Soldier Settlement Board farms these farms are in most cases sold to new settlers at a re-valuated price;

Therefore this Legislature is of the opinion that in addition to live stock reductions already made, the Dominion Government should place returned soldiers, farming under the Soldier Settlement Board, on an equality with new settlers by making an equitable readjustment of the obligations to the said Board in respect to land and equipment, and that in such readjustment, due consideration be given to past payments already made by such returned soldiers.

Pensions for school teachers in Manitoba and Ontario

Manitoba has two pension systems for school teachers, one applying to the City of Winnipeg, which has been in operation for 20 years, and one to the province outside the city, for which provision was made at the 1925 session of the legislature (Labour Gazette, May, 1925, page 459). By the latter a fund is established by contributions from the teachers amounting to 1 per cent of their salaries. Teachers who did not wish to contribute were allowed to write themselves out before July. So far there is no provision for governmental contribution.

The pension provision applying to Winnipeg is in a flourishing condition. Contribution is compulsory and is set at $10 a year for those receiving less than $1,400 a year, and $20 for those over this amount. The school board contributes a like amount.

The amount of pension is the same for everyone, $300 per annum. According to the last report, 1924, the number receiving this annuity was eight, while four were receiving under the disabilities clause amounts according to the length of service. No additional applications for the retiring allowance have been received this year and there is but a slight increase in the amount paid out to teachers retiring because of disability. Under the Winnipeg pension scheme beneficiaries must have taught thirty years, twenty of which must be in the service of the city. There is no compulsion, however, on teachers to retire at the completion of this period and, as a matter of fact, fifty teachers eligible for pension are preferring to remain at their desks.

Pensions to the amount of $1,588,000 are now being paid to the school teachers and inspectors of the province of Ontario, out of the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund of Ontario, according to the second annual report on the fund made by Professor M. A. McKenzie, actuary. Out of the $1,588,000 the 338 women teachers on the fund receive $1,049,000, and the 161 men $539,000.

The aggregate value of future pensions is estimated at $9,156,000, but many of the contributors to the fund may withdraw from educational work before they are entitled to draw pensions, the amount thereof being estimated at $3,347,000. The payments at death of prospective pensioners are estimated at $1,120,000.

The maximum pension is $1,000 and the minimum $365, based on 40 years of service; it is compulsory on the part of all teachers and inspectors to contribute to the fund, which takes the place of the previous pension funds of Ontario. The teachers and inspectors contribute 2½ per cent of their salaries to the superannuation fund, and the provincial treasury contributes a similar sum.

Final act in postal strike of 1924

The Postmaster-General informed a delegation of postal employees who waited on him at Ottawa on March 20 that the employees who took part in the postal strike in 1924 would receive the amount of wages which they lost when they were reinstated as postal helpers at the minimum rate then current. About 2,500 employees benefit by this concession, including nearly 1,500 at Toronto, and 700 at Montreal. The amount involved in the readjustment is about $112,000. In giving his decision, the Postmaster-General made the following statement:—

"As it is not pretended that the striking employees had any legal right to be paid at a rate other than that upon which they agreed to return to work, it is only on compassionate grounds that the matter can be given consideration. I am favourably impressed by the fact that you men, personally, have little or nothing to gain, and are dictated by a desire to write 'finis' to an unpleasant chapter in the history of the Canadian postal service. I appreciate your viewpoint, and as tangible evidence of the desire of the department to engender in the postal service the fullest possible measure of good-will and harmony, I am issuing instructions that postmasters concerned be requested to immediately prepare the necessaray pay lists that will give effect to your request."

The circumstances of the strike were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1924, as follows:—On June 18, postal employees in several cities went on strike for a higher salary schedule than that provided for in new regulations. At Montreal, Toronto and Windsor, the strike was called off on June 30, but in several cities in Ontario some employees were out only for a day or part of a day. In Montreal, Toronto and Windsor the strikers were partially replaced by new employees. On June 29 the striking employees were permitted to return to work, each individual agreeing by signed statement "to resume duty unconditionally as a postal helper in the Post Office staff."

"Equal rights" versus protection of female employees

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour is making an investigation into the effects of the special laws which regulate the employment of women. The inquiry was suggested at the second Women's Industrial Conference which was held at Washington, D.C., early in the current year on the initiative of the Department. The main feature of the Conference was the conflict between the so-called "equal rights" group and those who favour protective legislation for women. The former, a small but active minority, represents the movement in the United States among certain women for an amendment to the American Constitution demanding equal rights before the law for men and women. The latter represents a large body of women belonging, for the greater part, to women's trade union organizations and social reform groups, who believe that the maintenance of protective industrial legislation is demanded by all the facts and circumstances of industry. After a sharp debate, during which a statement was quoted from the report of the Secretary of Labour to the effect that the whole theory of special legislation for the protection of women had been challenged, and drawing attention to the need of a thorough inquiry into the subject, a resolution was finally adopted asking the United States Department of Labour to make a comprehensive investigation of the effects of special laws regulating the employment of women.

Limiting competition for export orders

According to press despatches an arrangement for apportioning international competition is being organized by manufacturers in the steel producing countries in Europe, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg. This arrangement would fix quotas of export orders for each country, on a plan similar to one that was in existence in the same industry before the war between Great Britain and the United States. A similar agreement in the coal industry is said to be under discussion between German and British exporters. Strong support to the movement is being given by labour. Arthur Pugh, chairman of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, in a recent interview said: "So far as Britain is concerned it would appear she has nothing to lose by a friendly arrangement, as this country and the United States have been the two nations whose exports of rails have suffered by the

growth of the industry on the continent. Further if agreement and development on similar lines put an end to the cut-throat competition which has compelled continental workers to accept longer hours, has largely played into the hands of the middleman at the expense of the producer and has reduced the wages of the workers in the different competing countries, the result cannot fail to be beneficial."

South African Wage Board inaugurated

The Wage Board established in the Union of South Africa under the Wage Act of 1925, was inaugurated on February 17. The provisions of this act were outlined in the Labour Gazette for February. At the opening ceremony Mr. T. Boydell, minister of labour, stated that it marked one of the most important events in the social and economic life of the country. As already noted, the Wage Act supplements the Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924 (Labour Gazette, June, 1924), under which the conditions mutually agreed upon became legally binding on the two parties in industry. The earlier act was for the organized employer and the organized worker. The Wage Act, on the other hand, was intended for the unorganized workers. The Board has full power and responsibility in making recommendations regarding the wages in a particular industry, and the minister must either accept or reject, but may not alter these recommendations. The Board will start an investigation on the minister's suggestion, or at the request of employees or workers.

The chairman stated that the Board intended to give preference to sweated, unorganized industries. He dealt with the objection that their efforts would result in the dislocation of industry, and the raising of the cost of living. The evidence given before the Economic Commission, however, showed there were employers who were paying fair wages and giving their employees good conditions even among the sweated industries. It seemed to the Board, he said, that if one employer could do this there was no reason why all employers in sweated industries should not rise to the same standard as the good employer. In trying to bring this about, the good employer would have no additional burden placed upon him. If an employer who employed sweated labour was compelled to pay better wages and to provide better conditions for his men, he would not dare to raise the prices of the articles he produced because the good employer would be able to sell his article at a lower price, and consequently there would be no reason for restricted output. The chairman further pointed out that a poor output meant that only poor wages could be paid. A vicious circle was then created, but the Board was out to break that vicious circle and to enable people with better conditions to increase their efficiency and their output. They sincerely hoped to get better output from better wages.

British Miners' Welfare Fund

The Royal Commission on the British Coal Mining Industry, in their report which is summarized on another page of this issue place value on the work under the Miners' Welfare Fund, recommending that its scope should be enlarged. The work of this organization has been described in previous issues of the Labour Gazette. It was established under the Mining Industry Act of 1920, to be used for purposes connected with the social well being, recreation and conditions of living of miners and their families, and with mining education and research. The Fund is now supported by a levy of a penny on each ton produced in the mines (The Royal Commission recommend that this amount should be increased to a "substantial contribution from royalties"). It is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Trade with the assistance of district committees. The report of the fund for 1925, recently received by the Department, shows a continued increase of activity in the various undertakings. The sum set aside for mining education has been increased from £475,000 to £500,000, education being thus placed on the same level as safety and health research. The committee express the hope that there will be available, in addition, a sum sufficient for the establishment of a scholarship scheme on a national basis before the end of 1926. It is their intention that the scholarships shall be of sufficient amount to enable the holders (either working miners, or their sons or daughters) to enjoy the full benefit of university life, and to exercise complete freedom of choice as to the course of study they will pursue.

The main activities promoted by the various committees during the year were in connection with institutes, halls, clubs, libraries (including small grants for the purchase of books, etc), recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools and baths, colliery bands, etc.; pithead baths, drying rooms and shelters, slipper baths, wash-houses, etc.; hospitals, convalescent schemes; distinct nursing services; ambulance services; mining education (lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior instruction, etc.).

The House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa has before it a bill to provide for the control of mining companies by the state. The bill gives to the Government the power to appoint directors to the boards of mining companies. These official directors are to be paid by the company on the same scale as other directors, and to have the same rights and privileges, in particular free access to all books, accounts and records. Secrecy is enjoined on them, but they may make communications to the Minister of Mines, who, if he considers it in the interests of the public or of the shareholders, may publish any information obtained by him through a Government Director.

A new table of fees, published under the Saskatchewan Theatres and Cinematographs Act, provides that a duly qualified operator, non-resident in Saskatchewan, may obtain a license from the Provincial Secretary, good for two months, to operate a moving picture machine for the exhibition of a special feature, on submitting satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as an operator, together with a fee of $5.

The coal workers who bunker ships at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, England, where unemployment is acute, have divided themselves into three gangs. One of these works at bunkering, while the other two go to the labour exchange, and having qualified, draw the "dole." This is done by all three gangs in rotation; and since there is enough work to keep a third of the men busy, all of them manage to make a living.

Local 151 (Toronto) of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators is addressing letters to the health officers of municipalities in Canada asking them to instruct contractors to take greater precautions while using the paint-spraying machine. The letters state that "the paint-spraying machine, when used on buildings, is dangerous. The men it is true are provided with masks. These masks become clogged, and then they discard them that they may breathe freely. Inhaling the fumes of the poisons, they contract disorders peculiar to the trade."

The Ontario Government informed the Legislature on March 29 that in the future, before any progress certificates were issued to any contractor in respect to provincial public works, the contractor would be required to give an assurance to the government that the workmen have received their wages in full. The government will hold back enough to ensure the payment of all wages if the need arises. This announcement arose out of reports that men working under a certain road contractor had not received their wages.

The coroner's jury in connection with the death of a workman who was killed by a descending hoist on a new building at Vancouver in February strongly recommended that a responsible signaller should be provided for all hoists for materials used in building construction.

In an inquiry into the death of a miner at South Porcupine, Ontario, on February 28, as the result of injuries received from falling timber in a mine the jury recommended that in future sized lumber should be used in timbering a shaft. The evidence showed that one edge of the timber was standing out a fraction of an inch from its position when the ore bucket in ascending, swinging slightly from side to side, caught in the edge of the timber and dislodged it, causing it to fall down the shaft.

The total benefits awarded by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of March amounted to $461,792.14, $373,379.73 of this being for compensation and $88,412.41 for medical aid. The benefits during the first quarter of this year were $1,380,-305.95, as compared with $1,312,136.10 in the first quarter of 1925. The number of accidents reported in March was 5,215, this being the highest month this year. The total number of accidents for the first quarter of 1926 is considerably higher than for the same period last year, the number reported to the end of March this year being 14,322, as compared with 12,655 during the first quarter of 1925. There were 82 fatal cases reported during the first three months this year, as compared with 46 during the same period last year.

During the season of 1925, 944 seamen were given treatment at hospitals in Montreal under the provisions contained in the Canada Shipping Act, section 386, relating to hospital treatment for sick mariners on ships which pay the duty levied on ships entering port. This duty amounts to two cents per net registered tonnage, payment however being required only three times in any one year. The amount collected by the Customs Department at Montreal last season for the purposes of the Sick Mariners' Fund was $39,432.46. The Labour Gazette for April, 1925, contained a note on the subject of hospital treatment for sick mariners in Canada, with special reference to the Port of Vancouver.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of March was as follows:—

The approaching spring weather was reviving the agricultural industry in the Province of Nova Scotia. The last of the winter work was being finished up in the logging industry and workers were awaiting the logging drives. The fishing industry was fair, though storms were to some extent interfering with its activities. The prevailing condition in the coal mining industry was rather good, and it was anticipated that with the opening of navigation shipments to the St. Lawrence would increase the business very considerably. Most lines of manufacturing were active; saw-mills were increasing their output; iron and steel industries were showing continued steady activity. At most points in the Province construction was rather quiet, but in Halifax it was increasing and the prospects were good.

Demands for farm hands received by the New Brunswick employment offices were not yet very heavy. In this Province fishing was fair and preparations were being made for the usual spring activity. With the disappearance of winter, the logging industry was slackening off. Pulp and paper and saw-milling industries were active; other lines of manufacturing were reported as busy. Although the construction industries were not showing unusual activity, they would seem to be experiencing fair conditions.

From the Province of Quebec it was reported that, with the arrival of spring weather, farm orders were coming in. Logging had slackened off considerably, though river driving, which was commencing, would give considerable employment in this industry for some little time. From Sherbrooke it was reported that there were increases in activity in the mining industry. Manufacturing was reported as brisk from practically all centres and increases to staffs were being engaged in numerous cases. In the building and construction industries the prospects were that there would be a very active season; demands for carpenters and painters were already being received in some volume by the employment offices. During March snow cleaning gave casual work to large numbers of workers. There was a shortage of suitable women domestics reported, particularly from the City of Montreal.

In Ontario orders for farm help were numerous and general throughout the southern portion of the Province, with some centres reporting difficulty in securing a sufficient number of suitable applicants. The manufacturing industries in this Province, generally speaking, were active and prospects were reported as good; increases in working time and in staffs seemed general. The iron and steel industry showed substantial improvements at various centres. Construction, the opening of which was retarded to some extent by the delayed spring, had begun to resume spring and summer activity and prospects were fair. The logging industry was quiet pending the commencement of river driving. The mining industry continued its normal activity. Demands for domestic workers were about as usual and again some shortages were reported from different centres.

Heavier demands for farm help, although cold weather was interfering with them to some extent, was the predominant note of the employment situation in the Province of Manitoba. Though construction prospects were fair, not much work had yet opened up. The demands for casual workers were light, but that for women domestics was steady.

As customary at this time of the year, the superintendents of the employment offices in Saskatchewan reported substantial increases in the registered vacancies for farm workers, although no shortages of suitable applicants was yet in evidence. Logging was quiet. The construction industries have not yet developed any great amount of activity. General conditions seemed rather quiet, awaiting the full opening of outdoor work. Women domestics were in brisk demand, with a shortage of farm domestics reported from some centres.

Unseasonable weather in Alberta was holding up outdoor work and slackening the demand for farm workers, though of these there would not seem to be any marked surplus. Construction was gaining in momentum and increasing numbers were being employed, while prospects for increased work later were distinctly encouraging. Coal mining was decreasing in activity. The demands for female domestic workers were rather heavy.

The logging industry in British Columbia showed little change and the improvements in it which were noticeable were rather light. Extra gang and road work was opening up and relieving unemployment to some extent. Other construction was picking up and the prospects for it seemed good. Metal mining industries were normally busy, although not many extra workers were being taken on. Although the cessation of bush work in this province had temporarily added in some districts to the numbers unemployed, conditions generally appeared to be on the upturn.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment, as indicated by employers, showed a further but rather small increase, involving practically the same number of workers as did the gain indicated on the corresponding date last year. The situation, however, was more favourable than on March 1, 1925, or on that date in any other year since 1920.

Additions to staff were registered in the Eastern and Central Provinces, while employment declined in the Western Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, there was an increase in the employment afforded by the track departments of the railways, owing to the heavy snow storms. Transportation was also more active, but reductions were indicated in logging and mining. In Quebec, manufacturing registered largely increased employment; the iron and steel, building material, textile and leather groups, in particular, showed marked expansion. Railway construction and maintenance and services were also busier, the former group chiefly on

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	159,717,520	155,451,873	180,496,480	132,594,340	134,374,777
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	70,908,980	69,736,042	84,608,344	61,429,913	58,375,502
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	87,512,147	84,718,819	94,815,802	70,126,125	75,347,012
Customs duty collected	$	.....	10,843,327	10,060,607	13,181,045	9,456,132	8,233,562
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,132,219,922	2,368,210,435	2,005,027,113	1,915,041,809	2,230,036,277
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,242,000,000	1,331,400,000	1,195,146,690	1,109,627,000	1,410,002,198
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	163,617,467	160,600,699	157,888,900	157,932,369	155,303,093
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,332,784,116	1,316,288,258	1,266,231,798	1,260,879,805	1,249,622,592
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	852,716,608	869,591,897	917,645,337	908,362,432	910,697,141
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		129·9	134·2	127·4	104·9	105·8	102·3
Preferred stocks		100·3	100·3	99·2	95·2	97·5	96·0
Bonds		106·9	106·6	106·3	105·5	105·2	105·2
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		160·1	162·2	163·8	161·6	164·8	165·2
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·83	21·87	21·96	21·00	21·19	21·09
†Business failures, number		159	186	248	199	186	284
†Business failures, liabilities	$	2,268,379	2,623,771	2,674,186	3,203,088	2,590,065	4,890,523
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		91·5	90·7	89·6	87·0	86·1	83·9
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*8·1	*8·1	*7·9	*9·5	*10·2	*11·6
Immigration		.....	.....	2,324	6,575	2,210	2,007
Building permits	$	10,538,423	7,104,343	4,608,688	8,457,791	5,879,858	5,440,770
‡Contracts awarded	$	19,779,000	13,478,000	12,669,000	13,393,000	11,048,000	8,935,000
Mineral Production in—							
Pig iron	tons	53,251	49,746	56,644	63,932	29,506	28,302
Steel ingots and castings	tons	58,765	53,157	68,536	107,605	37,221	27,126
Ferro alloys	tons	3,463	2,343	2,224	1,962	1,780	1,691
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,223,648	786,389	1,156,349	1,481,776
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,023,704	1,699,246	952,520	1,348,580	618,043	776,091
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	175,644,703	181,617,436	181,981,049	147,371,026	127,310,581
Railways—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	220,914	222,979	218,904	210,224	215,463	204,351
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	17,988,865	14,757,323	18,055,921	15,318,931	13,824,606	16,716,468
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	14,172,845	14,350,850	13,732,953	14,188,504
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	12,613,008	13,470,131	12,931,546	11,786,710	11,896,513
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	10,707,977	11,668,272	10,814,334	10,632,009	11,312,744
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles	$	.....	.....	2,589,558,262	2,404,001,389	2,138,116,869	2,119,513,163
Newsprint	tons	.....	138,072	139,688	126,267	115,624	121,420
Automobiles, passenger		.....	15,895	11,252	13,014	10,779	8,301
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	128·6	110·7	115·6	114·7
Industrial production		.....	.....	123·6	115·9	117·6	117·0
Manufacturing		.....	.....	141·6	117·4	118·7	117·7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending March 27, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturers and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

account of snow-clearing. Trade, on the other hand, showed seasonal curtailment. In Ontario, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported substantial improvement, and construction and services made comparatively small gains. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, registered reduced staffs. The seasonal losses in the first named were the largest. In the Prairie Provinces, continued curtailment of operations was shown, mining, transportation, trade and logging being seasonally slacker. The declines were, however, somewhat smaller than those reported on the corresponding date last year. In British Columbia, contractions in employment, in transportation and construction were partly offset by improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in metal-using, lumber and pulp and paper factories.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the other Border Cities, and Winnipeg, while in Ottawa and Vancouver declines were recorded. In Montreal, further pronounced recovery was noted in manufactures, especially in iron and steel. Services also afforded more employment, but building and trade were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction were rather busier. In Toronto, improvement was chiefly confined to manufacturing, the iron and steel groups showing most recovery. In Ottawa, there were general but rather small contractions. In Hamilton, iron and steel works were decidedly more fully employed and food factories also showed improvement. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, employment in automobile plants showed a further increase, while construction was seasonally dull. In Winnipeg, construction afforded much more employment, but trade reported continued seasonal losses. In Vancouver, reductions in shipping and stevedoring and in construction were partly offset by increases in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel.

An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that manufacturing, railway construction and services showed increased activity, while in logging, mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade, there was a falling off in employment, largely seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing group, the largest gains were in automobile and other iron and steel works, but textile, leather, lumber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal works also afforded more employment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1926.

Trade Union Reports.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The percentage of unemployment among local trade unions at the end of February as shown by reports from 1,573 organizations with a combined membership of 148,068 persons, remained exactly the same as that reported at the close of the previous month, 8.1 per cent of the members being unemployed. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various trades and industries throughout the country. The level of employment was higher than in February, 1925, when the percentage of idleness stood at 9.5. Unemployment was still quite prevalent in Nova Scotia where a large number of coal miners were thrown out of work owing to a shutdown for repairs. Considerable short time continued to be registered in the coal areas. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions were also less fully engaged than in January though the percentage of change was not very outstanding. In the remaining provinces employment increased. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries, as indicated by reports from 412 unions, with an aggregate membership of 40,432 persons was in lesser volume than in either the previous month or February last year. The percentages of unemployment among papermakers, tobacco, wood, garment, glass and iron and steel workers were smaller than those registered in January, but bakers, printing tradesmen, textile and leather workers reported less activity. As mentioned above, the coal mining situation in Nova Scotia was less favourable than in January, and unemployment in Alberta and British Columbia coal mines also increased slightly. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported a large number of their members idle. The building and construction division showed no change as compared with January, 26.6 per cent of the members being out of work at the close of both months. Employment in the various trades within the group, however, fluctuated to some extent. Steam shovel and dredgemen, painters, decorators and paperhangers, hod carriers and building labourers, and brick-

layers, masons and plasterers were more active than in January, but in the remaining trades employment declined. The change in comparison with February last year was slightly adverse, the increase in employment among bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers not being quite sufficient to offset the reductions in the other trades. Reports from 637 organizations of transportation workers, with a membership of 56,388 persons indicated that 5.0 per cent of the members were idle as compared with 5.3 per cent in January. Navigation workers reported considerable inactivity; the situation for steam railway employees remained practically unchanged but the deciding factor for the group was the street railway division where a higher level of employment was maintained. The situation in the transportation group as a whole, was also better than in February last year. Retail shop clerks were not so busy as in January. Barbers showed slight improvement, but employment for hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and theatre and stage employees declined. Fishermen were much more active than in January. Lumber workers and loggers reported 26.4 per cent of their members idle as compared with no unemployment in January.

Employment Office Reports

During the month of February, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,371 references to vacancies and effected a total of 18,157 placements, of which 11,222 were in regular employment and 6,935 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 8,550 were of men and 2,672 of women. Applications for work were received from 29,414 workers, of which 21,322 were from men and 8,092 were from women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 13,163 men and 6,660 women, a total of 19,823 vacancies. Only a nominal decline was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with the corresponding month last year, the reports for January, 1926, showing 20,699 vacancies offered, 35,988 applications made and 19,009 placements effected, while in February, 1925, there were recorded 20,240 vacancies, 31,537 applications for work and 18,987 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1926, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in Certain Industries

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in March and in previous months are given in the table on page 312.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that February production of coke pig iron in Canada amounted to 49,746 long tons. This was 12 per cent under the 56,644 tons of January, but 69 per cent over the 29,506 tons reported for February of a year ago. Foundry and malleable grades at 19,733 tons showed an appreciable advance over 11,895 tons of the previous month, but this gain was more than offset by the loss in basic iron output which amounted to only 30,013 tons as against 44,749 tons in January.

For the two months ending February the cumulative production of all grades was 106,390 tons or about double the output of 57,808 tons in the first two months of last year. This year's production was composed of 74,762 tons of basic iron, 28,960 tons of foundry iron and 2,668 tons of malleable iron; 58 per cent of the whole was made for further use of the producers and the balance was intended for sale.

Blast furnace charges for February included 91,405 long tons of imported iron ore, 56,987 short tons of coke and 29,087 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made this represented a furnace charge of 4,116 pounds of ore, 2,291 pounds of coke and 1,169 pounds of limestone.

No additional furnaces were blown in during the month and as a result the same five furnaces were in blast on February 28, as at the end of January. The active furnaces had a capacity of 1,825 long tons per day or about 36 per cent of the total Dominion capacity and were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S., 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 1 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 2,343 tons showed a slight advance over the 2,224 tons produced in the previous month. Production in February consisted of ferrosilicon only; in January, most of the output was classed as ferromanganese.

Reflecting the lowered output of pig iron the production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during February, at 53,157 long tons showed a decline of 22 per cent from the 68,536 tons of January but was 43 per cent greater than the 37,221 tons reported for February, 1925. The decline was wholly in the outpupt of steel ingots which grade fell to 50,207 tons from 66,221 tons in the previous month. Steel castings rose to 2,950 tons from the 2,315 tons reported in February.

For the two months ending February the total output was 121,693 tons or about double the 64,347 tons reported for the same two months last year. This year's production included 116,428 tons of steel ingots and 5,265 tons of steel castings.

Pig iron prices remained unchanged in February, No. 1 Foundry at Toronto still being quoted at $26.85 per ton, No. 2 Foundry at $26.35, and both grades at Montreal at $29.25. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products (1913 prices=100) fell from 147.5 to 147.2, due mainly to slightly lower levels for round and square steel bars.

Full statistics of coal production during February are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during January was considerably lower than the total recorded for the previous month. The January output was 1,223,648 tons, a decrease of 22 per cent from the production of 1,560,975 tons in December. The loss in tonnage was general throughout the coal-producing provinces and was due principally to lack of orders.

Exports of Canadian coal totalled 65,047 tons in January as against 116,585 tons in December and 138,720 tons, the preceding five-year average for the month of January. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accounted for exports of 21,748 tons, while the exportations from the western provinces amounted to 43,299 tons.

Coinciding with the decline in the output of coal in Canada there was a falling-off in the number of men employed; the total for the month was 28,682, consisting of 22,075 underground and 6,607 surface employees. In the previous month employment was furnished 29,732 men, of whom 22,944 worked underground and 6,788 on surface. The production per man-day was similar to that recorded for December, namely 2.5 tons, while the total production per man was only 42.6 tons in January as compared with 52.3 in December.

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in February, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $70,908,980 as compared with $61,429,913 in February, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $87,512,147 in February, 1926, as compared with $84,718,819 in January, 1926, and $70,126,125 in February, 1925. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,296,393 in February, 1926, and $1,038,302 in February, 1925.

The chief imports in February, 1926, were: Fibres, textiles and textile products, $16,124,029, and iron and its products, $14,196,004.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $32,411,946, and wood, wood products and paper, $21,511,431. In the eleven months ending February, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $502,093,633; wood, wood products and paper at $251,149,546, and animals and animal products at $179,311,756.

Building Permits

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities in Canada during the month of February, 1926, indicated an increase of 54.2 per cent, as compared with the preceding month, and of 20.8 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The total value for February, 1926, was $7,104,343; for January, 1926, $4,608,688 and for February, 1925, $5,879,858.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in March at $19,779,300, as compared with $13,477,600 in February, and $13,392,900 in March, 1925. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during March, 1926, $11,692,200 was for residential building; $12,470,800 for business building; $8,213,900 for industrial building, and $11,217,100 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, water mains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification, the construction contracts awarded during March, 1926, were divided as follows:—business building $10,496,800, or 53.1 per cent; residential building, $6,607,100, or 33.4 per cent; industrial building, $1,607,900 or 8.1 per cent, and for public works and utilities, $1,067,500, or 5.4 per cent. The apportionment by provinces was, Ontario, $9,052,400 or 45.7 per cent; Quebec $5,711,400, or 28.9 per cent; British Columbia, $2,746,600, or 13.9 per cent; the Prairie Provinces, $2,111,800, or 10.7 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces, $157,100 or .8 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March was less than during either February, 1926, or March, 1925. There were in existence during the month 14 disputes, involving 898 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 12,697 working days, as compared with 11 disputes in February, involving 2,433 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 22,966 working days. In March, 1925, there were recorded 15 disputes, involving 11,891 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 249,400 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing

prior to March, and three of the strikes and lockouts commencing during March, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes and lockouts affecting 429 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were roported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food costs showed little change in the average, being, however, slightly lower than in February. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.46 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.50 for February; $10.74 for March 1925; $10.58 for March 1924; $10.79 for March 1923; $10.54 for March 1922; $13.23 for March 1921; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March 1920; $12.66 for March 1918; and $7.68 for March 1914. Besides the seasonal decline in the prices of eggs, milk and cheese, slight decreases occurred also in the prices of beans and evaporated apples. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, bacon, butter and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.77 at the beginning of March, as compared with $21.87 for February; $21 for March 1925; $21 for March 1924; $21.42 for March 1923; $20.96 for March 1922; $23.87 for March 1921; $26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); $25.01 for March 1920; $20 for March 1918; and $14.35 for March 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower than in February, due to a decline in the price of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined somewhat being 160.1 for March, as compared with 162.2 for February; 161.6 for March 1925; 154.4 for March 1924; 155.9 for March 1923; 153.6 for March 1922; 186.0 for March 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 241.3 for March 1920; 200.3 for March 1919; and 194.3 for March 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: Vegetables and their Products, because of lower prices for grains, flour and milled products, rubber and sugar; Animals and their Products, due to lower prices for live stock, bacon, eggs, leather and furs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, because of declines in the prices of cotton, wool, silk, jute and hessian; Wood, Wood Products and Paper, due to a decline in newsprint; Non-Ferrous Metals, because of lower prices for copper, lead, silver and spelter; and Iron and its Products. Non-metallic Minerals advanced slightly due to higher prices for coal, coal-oil and lime. The Chemical and Allied Products group was unchanged.

The first issue of *Industrial Psychology, the Journal of Human Engineering,* was published at Hamilton, New York, in January, and is being continued monthly. The term "human engineering" is used to denote the science of the economic handling of the human element in industry. Such a science would establish principles of industrial management as the result of studies of the peculiarities of individual workmen. Among the articles in January issue of the new magazine are discussions on "Handling men through their self interest"; "Better judgments of men"; "Industral dissatisfaction"; "Tests of chauffeurs"; "A correlation machine"; "Control of office output", etc.

Regulations governing hospitals under the Alberta Hospital Act provide that no training school for nurses shall be established or conducted in connection with any hospital unless: (*a*) there are at least four registered medical practitioners resident within an area of two miles of the hospital; (*b*) the hospital has an authorized bed capacity of at least thirty patients; and (*c*) the hospital has a daily average of twenty patients. Where a training school for nurses exists, the members of the medical staff are requested to aid and assist in the educational advancement of the nurses in training, to the fullest extent.

The program for the thirteenth annual convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, to be held in Hartford, Connecticut, September 14-17, 1926, is now being prepared. It is hoped at this convention to bring to light the many problems which have confronted the Boards and Commissions in the different States and Provinces in administering the compensation laws, so that those who have faced similar problems and solved them can from their experience help in their solution by other Boards and Commissions.

The number of persons permanently employed by the Government of Alberta on February 1, 1926, was 2,120, as compared with 2,561 in 1921. Of the total for 1926 111 are engaged in services that were not in existence in 1921.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Prosecution of Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada

THE general manager, three supervisors and four brokerage corporations connected with the Nash organization in Canada, who were indicted in the British Columbia Supreme Court (*Rex v. Simington et al*) on charges of conspiracy arising out of a report made by Mr. Lewis Duncan, barrister of Toronto, as special commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, were found guilty by the jury on five of the six counts of the indictment and sentenced by Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald on March 13. A fine of $25,000 and imprisonment for one day was imposed on each of the convicted individuals: J. A. Simington, S. P. Lloyd, W. Colquhoun and W. E. Carruthers; and a similar fine on each of the corporations:—Mutual (Vancouver), Limited, Vancouver; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Calgary; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Regina; and Mutual Brokers, Limited, Winnipeg.

Special interest attaches to this case in view of the large number of companies and individuals implicated, the extensive nature of their operations throughout the four western provinces, and the fact that it was the first prosecution arising out of the operation of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923.

The report of the commissioner appointed in July, 1924, to investigate the combine alleged to exist among certain jobbers, brokers and other dealers in fruit and vegetables in British Columbia and the prairie provinces was published in February, 1925, and reviewed in the Labour Gazette for March, 1925 (pp. 261-2). The commissioner concluded from the evidence he had collected that the Nash organization of jobbing and brokerage houses, controlled by the Nash Shareholders' Company of Minneapolis, was a combine which was operating, and had operated, detrimentally to the producer and consumer of fruits and vegetables. In accordance with the procedure laid down in the Combines Investigation Act, the Minister of Labour submitted the report to the Attorneys General of the four western provinces for any action they might deem it wise to take, but the interprovincial nature of the business of the Nash houses made it difficult for any one province to assume the task of prosecution. Accordingly, the Dominion Government, at the request of, and with the co-operation of, the provincial authorities, and urged thereto by resolutions from numerous fruit growers' organizations and other public bodies, instituted proceedings against 42 firms and 11 individuals, members of the Nash organization in Canada.

Mr. J. C. McRuer, formerly Assistant Crown Attorney for Toronto, was appointed general prosecutor on behalf of the Dominion, and associated with him at Vancouver during the trial were Mr. W. S. Lane, of Vancouver, and Mr. J. J. Frawley, of the Attorney General's Department at Edmonton. Mr. R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Winnipeg, and W. P. Meudell Anderson, Regina, assisted in the preparation of the evidence in their respective provinces.

On June 6, the Acme Fruit Company, Limited, of Calgary, filed a statement of claim in the Supreme Court of Alberta against the Attorney General of Canada, the Attorney General of Alberta, and Mr. Lewis Duncan, for an injunction restraining Mr. Duncan from proceeding with his investigation and a declaration that the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, was *ultra vires*, and that neither the Attorney General of Alberta nor the Attorney General of Canada was entitled to institute prosecutions against the Acme Fruit Company under that Act. This action was not pressed by the plaintiffs pending the criminal prosecution.

On July 15, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police executed search warrants simultaneously in the offices of twenty-three of the Nash companies in Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, seizing a large number of books and documents required by the Crown, which were assembled at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Other documents were seized later and the work of analyzing the records of the various firms turned over to the Crown accountant, Mr. E. J. Howson, of Thorne, Mulholland, Howson and McPherson, of Toronto. Mr. Howson was assisted by the following firms of chartered accountants: Messrs. Harvey and Morrison, of Calgary; Messrs. Buttar and Chiene, of Vancouver; and Messrs. McIntosh, Cole and Robertson, of Winnipeg.

On September 30, a bill of indictment was preferred before the Grand Jury at the Assize Court at Vancouver, Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald presiding. The bill contained 16 counts against the 53 defendant companies and individuals involving charges of conspiracy to take secret profits, rebates and commissions, to defraud the growers who marketed fruits and vegetables through them, and to make

false returns to them while acting as agents, to defraud the public, and, by means of fraud, to affect the market price of these products. In addition to the six charges of violation of the common law, the Secret Commissions Act, and Sections 573 and 444 of the Criminal Code referred to, there were four charges of contravention of Section 498 of the Criminal Code, by conspiracy to limit unduly the facilities for supplying or dealing in fruits and vegetables, to restrain trade or commerce in these articles, to enhance prices unreasonably and prevent or lessen competition in the sale of fruits and vegetables. Counts 11 to 16 involved charges of violation of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923. This statute prohibits, under penalty, the formation or operation of a combine which has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment of the public. A combine is defined by the Act to include the relation resulting from the purchase, lease or other acquisition by any person of any control over or interest in the business of any other person, and any actual or tacit contract, agreement or arrangement which has or is designed to have the effect of limiting transportation facilities, preventing or limiting production, fixing a common price or a resale price, enhancing prices or preventing or lessening competition or substantially controlling production or sale or otherwise restraining trade or commerce.

The following were the persons and companies named in the indictment: J. A. Simington, S. P. Lloyd, Wm. Colquhoun, W. E. Carruthers, H. L. Davidson, Gordon Smith, J. F. Parker, H. W. Morgan, Geo. H. Snow, J. W. Dilworth, K. A. Gibson, Mutual (Vancouver), Limited, Mutual Brokers, Limited of Calgary, Mutual Brokers (Edmonton), Limited, Mutual Brokers of Regina, Limited, Mutual Brokers of Saskatoon Company, Limited, Mutual Brokers, Limited, of Winnipeg, Mutual Purchasing Company, Limited, Robert Forbes Company, Limited, Staples Fruit Company, Limited, Mutual Fruit Company, Limited, Acme Fruit Company, Limited, Mitchell Fruit Company, Limited, Nash-Simington Company, Limited, Brown Fruit Company, Limited, The Royal Fruit Company, Limited, Lethbridge Mercantile Agency, Limited, Alexander Grocery Company, Limited, Camrose Grocery Company, Limited, Medicine Hat Grocery Company, Limited, Red Deer Grocery Company, Limited, Stockton and Mallinson Company, Limited, Lloyd Fruit Company, Limited, Rex Fruit Company, Limited, Canadian Fruit Company, Limited, Moose Grocery Company, Limited, Northern Fruit Company, Limited, Early Fruit Company, Limited, Crown Grocery Company, Limited, Kerrobert Mercantile Company, Limited, Prince Albert Fruit Company, Limited, Smith Fruit Company, Limited, Walker Fruit Company, Limited, Weyburn Grocery Company, Limited, Swift Current Grocery Company, Limited, Bright Emery, Limited, Dingle and Stewart, Limited, Rogers Fruit Company, Limited, Sterling Fruit Company, Limited, Brandon Grocery Company, Limited, Pioneer Fruit Company, Limited, Dingle Fruit Company, Limited, Portage Fruit Company, Limited.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill on October 1, and on the following day those of the accused who were residents of British Columbia were arraigned and released on bail of $5,000 each to appear on October 6 with the rest of the defendants, when they were also given bail of $5,000 each. The counsel for the defence included Mr. E. P. Davis, K.C., of Vancouver, Mr. H. B. Robertson, K.C., Vancouver, the late Mr. J. H. Senkler, K.C., Vancouver, Mr. A. McLeod Sinclair, K.C., of Calgary, and Mr. J. D. McPhee, Vancouver. On October 6 all accused individuals appeared in person and accused corporations by counsel. The arraignment was adjourned until the 12th October to enable the defence to consider their position as to the charges. When the case came before the court on the 12th, Mr. A. McLeod Sinclair moved to quash the indictment, and arguments in support of the motion were advanced by Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Davis to the effect that the Crown had not followed proper procedure in instituting the prosecution, that only an interim report had been made by Mr. Lewis Duncan under the Combines Investigation Act, that the evidence had not been submitted to the Attorney General for British Columbia, and, finally, that the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and Section 498 of the Criminal Code were *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament since they involved property and civil rights, matters reserved under the British North America Act to the provincial legislatures. In view of the amendment to the Criminal Code in 1923 by which the Crown has no appeal where judgment has been rendered against the Crown on a motion to quash or in case of acquittal, and since there were in the indictment charges based on Section 498 of the Code which were substantially similar to those preferred under the Combines Investigation Act, counsel for the Crown withdrew the charges preferred under that Act. Mr. Justice McDonald declined to give judgment as to the constitutional validity of Section 498 of the Criminal Code on a motion to quash, and stated that he would reserve the point until a motion was made in arrest of judgment.

Application by the defence for trial without jury before a county court judge was opposed by the Crown and a requisition, signed by the Attorney General of the Province under Section 825, Subsection 5 of the Criminal Code, was filed directing that counts 1 to 6 inclusive be tried by jury. Further application was made for a trial of the corporations by a judge without a jury. It was argued that the provisions of the above subsection did not apply to corporations as the only punishment that could be levied on a corporation was a fine. This application was refused by Mr. Justice McDonald on the ground that the defendant companies must plead in the court where the indictment had been found. The application of the defence for trial before a Supreme Court judge without a jury on the four charges under Section 498 of the Criminal Code was not opposed by the Crown. On the refusal of the defendants to plead, the court directed that a plea of "Not guilty" be entered and the hearing on the first six counts of the indictment be set at the foot of the list of cases to come before the court. On application by the defence for time to inspect the documents seized by the Crown, the trial was ordered postponed for a fortnight, and, in order to avoid interruption at the Christmas vacation, the court granted the request of the Crown for a further adjournment until January 18.

At the reopening of the Fall Assizes on January 18, the court proceeded to empanel a jury. As each of the 53 defendants was entitled to twelve challenges, there was delay in securing the required number of jurors. Accordingly, the Crown counsel expressed his willingness to proceed to trial without a jury. The defence, however, would not agree to this suggestion and a jury was empanelled on January 26 after more than 250 jurors and 800 talesmen had been summoned from whom jurors could be chosen. The defence challenged 580 jurors; two were challenged on behalf of the Crown and 38 ordered to stand by.

The Crown's case, as outlined by Mr. McRuer in his address to the jury, rested on evidence showing that the forty-two defendant companies, representing the Nash interests in Canada, were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the fruit grower and the public through their methods of marketing fruits and vegetables. Thirty-seven jobbing firms carried on business throughout the four western provinces, four being in Winnipeg, two in Regina, two in Moose Jaw, two in Saskatoon, two in Calgary, one in Vancouver that carried on a sort of combined jobbing and brokerage business, and others in smaller places in the prairie provinces. Employees of the Nash organization owned stock in various companies as allotted to them through the controlling Nash Shareholders' Company of Minneapolis, and the stock of the brokerage corporations was held by five persons in trust for shareholders of the jobbing corporation. Thus the jobbing houses were in control of the brokerage business, and the broker who morally and legally owed allegiance to the fruit grower was serving also the jobber. The perishable nature of the commodities dealt in added to the difficulties of marketing and rendered the grower more dependent on his broker than he might otherwise have been. The defendant individuals owned stock in several jobbing houses, and those of them who were supervisors, S. P. Lloyd for Manitoba, W. Colquhoun for Saskatchewan, W. E. Carruthers for Alberta and British Columbia, and J. A. Simington in general charge of the Nash business in Canada, determined the prices at which brokerage corporations should sell to jobbing houses in order that a profit might be made over and above the commission deducted from the amount remitted to the grower and which was not disclosed in their return to the grower, thus violating their obligations as agents for the latter.

The Crown's case against the defendants was based on documents seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the premises of the accused corporations and those seized by Mr. Duncan in the execution of his commission. Strong objection to the admission of these records as evidence was raised by the defence counsel. The ground taken by the defence was that evidence of conspiracy within the County of Vancouver must be presented before documents seized outside the county could be admitted in evidence. Mr. Justice McDonald ruled that, since the court had jurisdiction throughout the province, it was only necessary for the Crown to prove that an overt act of conspiracy had been committed within the province in order to render admissible documentary evidence from without the province. This having been done to the satisfaction of the judge, the Crown counsel proceeded to lay this evidence before the court. The admission as evidence of letters and other documents seized by Mr. Duncan during his investigation under the Combines Investigation Act was objected to by the defence on the ground that the statute stipulated that such documents would not be used against the person producing them in any criminal proceedings subsequently instituted against him except in a case of perjury. After hear-

ing argument on this point by the opposing counsel, Mr. Justice McDonald ruled that documents which were obtained from the defendants by Mr. Duncan in any manner other than production by a witness in giving evidence before him were admissible against the defendants on whose premises they were found. Mr. Duncan accordingly produced such documents as came within this ruling and the same were admitted in evidence.

When the Crown's case concluded on February 24, a motion by counsel for Miss K. A. Gibson, of Mutual (Vancouver), Limited, to dismiss the case against her was refused by the court, but Mr. Justice McDonald stated that he would instruct the jury not to convict her on the ground that she was acting under instructions and was not credit manager of the firm. Counsel for the other defendants moved to withdraw the prosecution from the jury, contending that the Crown had failed to prove the accused were parties to a conspiracy, but the court's decision was that the case must go to the jury against all defendants and the defence were instructed to reply to the Crown's charges.

Evidence was given on behalf of the defence and concluded on March 9. After addresses to the jury by counsel for the defence and the Crown, Mr. Justice McDonald charged the jury on March 12. His Lordship stated that in his opinion the evidence did not justify the conviction of Miss Gibson and that the rest of the accused should be acquitted on the fifth count of the indictment, the charge of conspiracy to affect the market price of fruits and vegetables. With regard to the other five charges before them, the judge said: "The biggest principle on which this case stands, the underlying thought throughout the whole question, is the principle which was laid down by the greatest teacher who ever lived when he said, 'No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other or else he will hold to the one and despise the other,' and it is a principle which is as true to-day as it was two thousand years ago". The law of agency was explained to the jury—"No agent is permitted to enter as such into any transaction in which he has a personal interest in conflict with his duty to his principal"; and also the law of conspiracy—"A conspiracy consists of an agreement between two or more to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means. . . . Now in this case we have before us there is no evidence really to prove any express agreement itself but various acts are sworn to from which you may, if you see fit, conclude that such an agreement was made. Where there is no direct evidence to the fact of conspiracy, then the acts of each and every one of the alleged conspirators may be given in evidence for the purpose of proving that there was a conspiracy, if such acts were done apparently in furtherance of a common design."

The jury retired at noon on March 12 and late in the afternoon of the 13th announced their verdict.

Inquiry into Alleged Combine in Manufacture and Sale of Bread in Montreal

An inquiry on the subject of an alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of bread in the City of Montreal has been completed by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, and a report made to the Minister of Labour under date of March 25, 1926.

The substance of the complaint was as follows:—

That a combine or association of bakers exists in Montreal, operating to the detriment of the public, and having the effect of (1) eliminating competition and creating a monopoly; (2) fixing uniform prices, wholesale and retail, to be observed by all the Montreal bakers and grocers; (3) maintaining these uniform prices by the following means; (*a*) withholding flour from bakers selling below the fixed wholesale or retail prices; (*b*) withholding bread from grocers selling below the fixed retail price.

The immediate cause of the complaint was an advance in bread prices in Montreal early in September, 1925, which gave rise to charges that an international baking merger, recently formed and including three of the largest English bakeries in Montreal, had been chiefly responsible for the increase. This was not borne out by the inquiry, which disclosed that the advance was due to an attempt on the part of the bakers in the non-English groups to put an end to a price-war which has waged among them intermittently for years, and to establish a uniform price (10c. wholesale, 11c. retail) for a 1½ lb. loaf. Most of them had been selling bread at extremely low prices—some below cost, even as low as 7c. retail. The understanding reached was disregarded by most of the bakers before the month of September was out. There was no agreement to have flour withheld from bakers, or bread from grocers, who sold below the fixed price. The report points out that no ultimate public advantage could be secured through "below-cost" prices, which in Montreal were due in the main to the ignorance of most of the bakers with respect to their own costs of production and distribution. Analyses of costs which were made showed that selling prices

were not unreasonable, and the finding of the registrar was that no combine or agreement existed which operated to the detriment of the public.

As far as the merger was concerned, it was found that the only change in price since its formation in April, 1925, was in the nature of a decrease, from 12½c. to 12c. retail. Competition had not been lessened, and the existence of 146 bakeries in Montreal provided a sufficient public safeguard for the present. "In the event of developments likely to operate against the public interest," the report adds, "there is within reach of the public, in the Combines Investigation Act, ample power to ensure appropriate and effective action."

The report embodies some of the facts and figures secured in the course of the inquiry, and includes the following table comparing production and distribution costs as between English and French bakers in Montreal; as between the years 1919 and 1925 in Montreal; and as between Montreal and Great Britain. The figures from Great Britain are for January, 1923, as published by the Royal Commission on Food Prices. They are based on the costs, not of London bakers, but of bakers in the provinces; distribution costs in London are reported as slightly higher, but no satisfactory analysis of them is available:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COSTS AND PRICES OF BREAD

Per 1½ lb. loaf	Montreal November, 1919		Montreal September, 1925		Great Britain January, 1923
	French Group	English Group	French Group (39 bakers)	English Group (11 bakers)	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Flour	6·68	6·30	4·82	4·19	4·12
Other ingredients	0·72	1·05	0·88	0·87	0·33
Baking and wrapping	0·96	1·21	1·02	1·91	0·61
Delivery and sale	1·74	2·31	1·76	4·00	0·42
Overhead expenses	0·78	1·47	1·12	1·06	1·08
Average cost per loaf	10·88	12·34	9·60	12·03	6·56
Average selling price per loaf (including wholesale and retail)			10·15	12·10	6·72
Average margin per loaf			0·55	0·07	0·16
Average number of loaves per 196 lb. barrel of flour			167	189	
Average cost of flour per barrel	$ 11 08	$ 10 83	$ 8 02	$ 7 80	$ 7 15

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during March was 14, as compared with 11 in February. The time loss for the month was less than during March, 1925, being 12,697 working days, as compared with 249,400 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees in March, 1925, was chiefly due to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
March, 1926	14	898	12,697
February, 1926	11	2,433	22,966
March, 1925	15	11,891	249,400

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eight disputes, involving 373 workpeople, were carried over from February, and six disputes commenced in March. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, and three strikes and lockouts commencing during March, terminated during the month. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts as follows: boot factory employees at Toronto; boot factory employees at Montreal; fur workers at Montreal; millinery workers at Toronto; hat and cap makers at Montreal; moulders at Owen Sound; stage hands at Vancouver; musicians at Vancouver; men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, and printing pressmen and bookbinders at Montreal.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; women's clothing factory workers at Montreal, December 9, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924, and upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925.

Of the strikes and lockouts commencing during March, three were against violation

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1926.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to March, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Rubber products:			
Rubber factory employees, Montreal, Que.	84	84	Commenced February 11, against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations. Work resumed March 2.
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	59	1,593	Commenced January 13, against changes in wages and working conditions alleged to be in violation of the agreement. Unterminated.
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	56	1,512	Commenced February 4, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	120	3,240	Commenced April 1, 1925, failure to renew agreements and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont.	32	864	Commenced February 12, to secure a signed agreement. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	9	243	Commenced January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.
SERVICE—			
Recreational:			
Stage hands, Vancouver, B.C.	7	189	Commenced January 9, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Musicians, Vancouver, B.C....	6	162	Commenced January 11, in sympathy with strike of stage hands and alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during March, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.....	225	2,025	Commenced March 16, against a reduction in wages. Settled by arbitration and work resumed March 26.
MANUFACTURING			
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.	110	550	Commenced March 2, against alleged violation of agreement. Settled by negotiations and work resumed March 8; in favour of employees.
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	10	235	Commenced March 4, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory employees, Montreal, Que.	100	1,100	Commenced March 19, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing pressmen and bookbinders, Montreal, Que.	40	800	Alleged lockout, March 9, of members of certain unions. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Water transportation:			
Stevedores, Liverpool, N.S....	40	100	Commenced March 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed March 3; compromise.

of agreement; one was against reduction in wages; another was for increased wages, and the sixth was an alleged lockout of members of two particular unions. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, two resulted in favour of employees or the employees being substantially successful, while two others resulted in compromises being effected.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Rubber Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—This strike of rubber workers which commenced February 26, against a reduction in piece work rates of ten per cent, namely 8½ cents per pair with a bonus according to production, was terminated on March 2. Representatives of the National Catholic Union negotiated on behalf of the strikers and work was resumed at a rate of 12 cents per pair without a bonus.

Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.—A strike of 225 coal miners at Minto, N.B., occurred on March 16, the proposals of the Commission investigating not being acceptable to the miners. During January a strike against a wage reduction occurred, and the miners resumed work pending an investigation by a Commission appointed early in February by the provincial government. This Commission conducted an inquiry and proposed a settlement about March 13, but the proposals recommended by it were rejected by the miners and a cessation of work followed. Hearings by the Commission were resumed and the Commission made a recommendation on March 26 which was accepted. The miners were substantially successful in obtaining their demands, a slight reduction on the average being made, on the basis of a nine-hour day and special payment for overtime work.

Men's Clothing Workers, Montreal, Que.—On March 2, 110 clothing workers ceased work in protest against the discharge of union employees and the employment of non-unionists, in violation of the terms of the existing agreement. Negotiations were carried on which brought about a settlement in which the employer agreed to abide by the agreement. Work was resumed on March 8.

Hat and Cap Makers, Montreal, Que.—A strike of 10 hat and cap makers occurred at Montreal on March 4, in protest against alleged violation of the existing agreement. This strike remained unsettled at the end of March.

Men's Clothing Factory Employees, Montreal, Que.—One hundred clothing workers at Montreal ceased work on March 19, in protest against alleged violation of the existing agreement. It was understood that the employer was opening a new factory in which non-union help was to be employed. This strike remained unsettled at the end of the month.

Printing Pressmen and Bookbinders, Montreal, Que.—An alleged lockout of 40 printing pressmen and bookbinders occurred in Montreal on March 9, when the employer decided to employ only members of a certain union and discharged those employees belonging to another. The employer claimed to have replaced the workers by the end of the month, but the union still considered the dispute in existence.

Stevedores, Liverpool, N.S.—Forty stevedores ceased work on March 1, for an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour actual time worked to 40 cents per hour continuous hours. Negotiations were carried on and a compromise was effected whereby work was resumed March 3, at the rate of 30 cents per ton for all pulp wood loaded.

Business Organization in United States

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced during March that machinery was being set up for the elimination of trade abuses and uneconomic trade practices, marking a further step toward the eventual self-government of business. The board of directors authorized the appointment of a permanent Committee on Trade Relations to serve as the focussing point for all activities in this direction. The new committee will comprise representatives of wholesaling, retailing, manufacturing and the consuming public. It will serve in the first instance as a clearing house for information relating to the adjustment of trade disputes and the suppression of trade practices detrimental not only to the merchant and the manufacturer but to the consuming public. The first task of the committee will be to promote the setting up of the necessary machinery within the various trades to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in a particular trade. It will aid in the adjustment of disputes between members of different trades.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC IN 1926

THE third session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec opened on January 7 and continued until March 11, 1926. The outstanding legislation was a new workmen's compensation act, revising and modifying the existing law "with a view," as stated in the closing speech from the Throne, "to making it a still more efficacious instrument for promoting goodwill and mutual aid between employers and working men." Fresh sources of revenue were found for public education and for the treatment of the sick in hospitals, and improvements were effected in the laws governing the administration of justice and of municipal affairs.

Workmen's Compensation

The report of the commission appointed under an act passed at the session of 1922, to study the subject of workmen's compensation, was outlined in the Labour Gazette, February, 1925. The commission made no recommendation in regard to the proposal of labour organizations in the Province for the establishment of a Board to administer the act, and the new act accordingly continues the existing system under which claims on behalf of injured workmen or their dependents are referred to the civil courts. The bill as originally introduced early in the session was amended in many of its sections during its passing through the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The act will become effective on April 1, 1927. Its provisions are outlined in the following paragraphs:—

Classes Included.—The act applies to workmen and apprentices, or their representatives, engaged in the following occupations:—in building; in factories and workshops; in stone, wood or coal yards; in lumbering operations; in transportation, loading or unloading; in any gas or electrical business; in construction of public roads, railways, water works, sewers, dams, wharves, elevators, bridges, etc; in mines or quarries; in any industrial enterprise or yard where explosives are manufactured, used or kept, or in which machinery is used (other than man power or animal power), but only if an accident is caused by such machinery or explosives. Commercial establishments are also included in so far as concerns accidents due to elevators, machinery, or occurring in a workshop.

The foregoing classes of labour were covered by the former act with exception of "lumbering operations, including the floating of timber," which are now included. Agriculture, navigation by means of sails, and domestic service, are expressly included. The Provincial Government, and public and private corporations are on the same footing as private individuals in regard to the compensation of employees in these classes.

A workman who usually works alone does not become liable under the act from the fact of one or more other workmen casually working with him, or from the fact of members of his family habitually working with him.

Compensation.—The amount of compensation for an injured workman or his dependents is as follows:—

For total permanent disability a life "rent" equal to two-thirds of yearly wages (formerly 50 per cent).

For permanent partial disability, a life "rent" equal to one-half the sum by which his yearly wages have been reduced (unchanged). If permanent partial incapacity is aggravated by another accident the "rent" must equal two-thirds of the sum by which the yearly wages are reduced by such aggravation.

These "rents" are due from the date on which the permanent nature of the incapacity is established.

For temporary disability of less than 7 days the injured employee is entitled to medical attendance (new). For similar disability lasting seven days or more he is entitled to an allowance equal to half his daily wages at the time, starting from the seventh day after the accident (unchanged). Such allowance shall be payable at the time and place where payment is usually made in the enterprise, but the intervals between payment shall not exceed sixteen days. It shall not exceed twenty-five dollars a week, or be less than eight dollars a week save where the wages of the person injured are less than this amount, in which case it shall not exceed the amount of his daily wages.

In cases of death the rates of compensation are as follows:—

(a) To the surviving consort, not divorced nor separated from bed and board at the time of the death, provided the marriage took place before the accident, a life rent equal to twenty per cent of the yearly wages of the deceased. If the deceased has left legitimate or legitimized children, under sixteen years of age, the life rent to the consort shall be increased in the following proportions: For one child, ten per cent of the yearly wages of the victim; For two children, twenty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim; for three child-

ren, thirty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim; for four or more children, forty per cent of the yearly wages of the victim. The rent shall be proportionally reduced as the children of the victim reach the full age of sixteen years. In the event of remarrying, the consort shall lose the right to his or her share of the rent, but shall continue to receive that allotted to the children. Where the widow who is receiving a rent remarries, she shall receive a final allowance equal to the rents for twelve months.

(*b*) To each child who is without father and mother, a rent equal to twenty per cent of the yearly wages, until he reaches the full age of sixteen years, the total of such rents not to exceed sixty per cent of the yearly wages.

(*c*) If there be no consort surviving or children, qualified to receive under the preceding sub-paragraphs a and b, each of the ascendants and descendants, of whom the deceased was the principal support, shall receive a rent, payable to the ascendants for life, and to the descendants until the age of sixteen years, equal to ten per cent of the yearly wages of the victim, the total amount of the rents so allowed not to exceed thirty per cent, and each rent, as the case may be, being reduced proportionally.

All compensation due under the act is inalienable and exempt from seizure. "Rents" are payable monthly, at the domicile of the workmen, or where he desires.

Medical Aid.—Medical aid, hospital charges, transportation to hospital, etc., also are to be provided for a period not to exceed six months, according to a tariff approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Where there is more than one hospital the injured person may select one. Injured persons are to have the services of nurses speaking their own language, if desired.

Funeral Expenses.—The funeral expenses of a deceased employee must be paid, up to the limit of $100.

Limit of Wages Considered—The yearly wages to be considered in calculating the "rent" are to be not less than $600, and not more than $2,000.

Contracts.—The head of an industry or enterprise is held to be jointly and severally liable with a contractor or sub-contractor by whom an injured workman is employed.

Reports.—Accidents must be reported to the Minister of Public Works and Labour within 30 days. Settlements also are to be reported by the employer. An injured person or his representative is to give his employer notice of an accident within 30 days, under penalty of forfeiting the right of action.

Compulsory Insurance.—With the exception of the crown, public corporations, and railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, all employers in the industries under the act must either take out insurance, with an approved insurance company, for accidents to their workmen, or else deposit in the office of the Minister of Public Works and Labour a surety bond, or sum of money, etc., sufficient to answer for their ability to make compensation payments. The penalty for not doing so is from $500 to $1,000, or imprisonment from 8 to 30 days. Employers may pay to an insurance company the capital of the rents for which they are liable. When the capital of the rents is $500 or less settlement may be made by the payment of a lump sum to the injured person or his representatives.

Employers are forbidden to retain any portion of the wages of their workmen for the purpose of insurance, any agreement to this effect being null. If such retention has been made the workman may recover the amount unlawfully retained.

Action under Common Law.—Injured persons or their representatives retain the right of action under common law against the authors of the accident, other than the employer. The compensation so granted shall free the employer to that extent from his obligations under the act. Employers also may take similar action against a third party at their own risk, if the injured person fails to do so. The act does not remove the common law rights of action belonging to any persons who cannot avail themselves of its provisions.

Medical Examinations.—The injured person is to submit to a monthly examination at the employer's expense, if required. The doctor is to be chosen by the employer, but the examination may be made in presence of a doctor chosen by the workman.

Waiving of Claims.—Every agreement between the workman and his employer in regard to compensation for an accident, contrary to the provisions of the act is null and void.

Procedure.—The last section of the act lays down the procedure to be followed. The Superior Court, the Circuit Court and the Magistrates' Court have jurisdiction in every action.

A summary petition for the recovery of compensation must be presented to court, six days' notice having been given to the defendant. No trial by jury may be held in any action under the act.

Costs of Action.—The legal representatives of the injured person are entitled only to the

taxable costs adjudged against the opposing party. They cannot receive from their clients any retainer, fee or commission, either directly or indirectly, under pain of being guilty of contempt of court. In addition, they will be obliged to return all sums so collected. Similarly all obligations undertaken by an injured person to remunerate the services of an intermediary who undertakes to secure compensation are of no effect.

Appeals.—A final appeal to the Court of King's Bench, before five judges, is allowed in cases involving sums over $200.

Limit of Claim.—Petitions for recovery of claim must be filed within one year of the date of accident. A petition to revise the amount of compensation must be filed within two years of the final judgment fixing the amount.

Accidents Outside Province.—Employees who are engaged in Quebec, but work outside, are not entitled to benefits under the act, if they are entitled to compensation under the law of the place where the accident occurs.

New Industries.—Employers to whom the act does not apply may place themselves under its provisions if they make a written agreement for such a purpose with their employees.

Minimum Wages for Women

The Women's Minimum Wage Act of 1919, as amended in 1925, was further amended in the section relating to the constitution of the Commission under the Act. The number of the members is enlarged from three to four, one being the Deputy Minister of Labour, and one a woman, as already provided, and the other three appointed by Order in Council. Three members form a quorum.

Technical Schools and Education

The Technical or Professional Schools Act, when it is proclaimed by a future Order in Council as being in force, will create a single body to administer technical education in the province under the title of "Corporation of Technical or Vocational Schools." The Corporation will consist of the Provincial Secretary; the director-general of technical education; the principal of the Montreal School of Higher Commercial Studies; a representative of the Schools of Fine Arts of Quebec and Montreal; a representative of industry and commerce; and the mayors of Quebec, Montreal and Hull.

The members will serve without remuneration, except for travelling expenses, for a term of five years. The corporation will have complete financial control of the Montreal School for Higher Commercial Studies, the Quebec, Montreal and Hull technical schools, the Schools of Fine Arts of Quebec and Montreal, and any other schools entrusted to it. The Corporation will receive annually $75,000 from Montreal, $30,000 from Quebec, and $15,000 from Hull, for their respective technical schools. The Corporation will be provided by Order in Council with the necessary staff. It will have powers to make by-laws for the administration of the various schools, these by-laws to have the force of law. The expenditure incurred under these arrangements will be defrayed out of amounts to be voted annually by the Legislature.

The act contains provisions for the organization of Quebec, Montreal and Hull technical schools. Each is to have an "improvement board," a consulting body consisting of seven members serving gratuitously, appointed for three years, the provincial secretary and director-general of technical education being *ex-officio* members. A board of patrons is also to be appointed for each school to promote its development. The immediate direction of each technical school will be entrusted to a principal, assisted by a staff of professors. A separate section of the act relates to the organization of the School for Higher Commercial Studies.

Under another act the Three Rivers Technical School was authorized to renew a loan raised under an act of 1918. Pending the negotiation of the new loan the province will advance the sum required to repay the loan.

An act was passed to provide for the creation of an educational fund from the natural resources of the province. Duties may be levied for this purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as follows: 10 cents per cord of wood intended for the manufacture of pulp and paper taken from the public lands; this may be increased to 15 cents if the wood is manufactured outside the province; one-half of 1 per cent on the gross income of every person, company or corporation developing the water powers of the province, when such power is used in manufacturing forest products; 10 cents per horsepower utilized from water powers, on those selling power or light; 6 cents per horsepower developed by public utility companies, and one cent per month from each consumer. The proceeds of these duties is to be deposited in a special fund entirely for the assistance of education in the province.

Maritime Fisheries Bureau

The Maritime Fisheries Bureau Act was amended to enable the Bureau, in addition to its other powers, to aid in building and maintaining fish curing establishments. This

act was passed at the second session of 1922, establishing the Bureau as a branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, its object being to promote co-operation among fishermen and otherwise aid the fishing industry. It is hoped by these means to raise the standard of the quality of the fish shipped, and thus improve the return secured by the fishermen for their catches.

Hospital Duty on Dollar Meals

By an amendment to the Quebec Public Charities Act a duty of 5 per cent was authorized to be levied upon the price of each meal costing one dollar or over, served to the public in a hotel or restaurant in cities and towns, the proceeds to be turned over to the Public Charities Fund. Every meal-check must contain the words "hospital duty" with the amount of the duty opposite. The duty must be paid by the consumer, the hotel or restaurant keeper acting as an agent for the province. Municipalities were further empowered to impose a tax to assist its local hospitals and charitable institutions, the proceeds to be administered by the Quebec Bureau of Public Charities. This legislation is intended to provide means to supplement the present insufficient sources of revenue of the various charitable institutions. The amending Act will take effect on its proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Provincial Civil Service

The Civil Service Act was amended to provide for the reclassification of provincial civil servants. The Act confirms the classification of all the employees of the Government into "outside" and "inside" service, made by an Order in Council passed on October 16, 1925.

Public Health

The duties of the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health were enlarged so as to permit him to organize health districts of counties or of groups of municipalities.

Mothers' and Orphans' Pensions

The Honourable Premier Taschereau informed the legislature in February that the Government was studying a system of mothers' and orphans' pensions.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1925

Nova Scotia

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, in its report for the year 1925, mentions some of the outstanding facts in connection with the administration of the Act since it took effect on January 1, 1917. During the nine years, from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1925, accidents to the number of 59,349, in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board, were reported. During that time 801 workmen were killed. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents was $4,449,762, and the amount, at the end of 1925, required for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, was $4,306,205. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents for the nine years amounts to $8,755,968. That amount does not represent the entire cost of the accidents for the nine-year period, as the administration expense is not included. There were 447 widows awarded pensions for life or until remarriage; 1,084 children under 16 years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age; dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 212 were awarded compensation; 25 members of the family, other than widows, children and parents, more or less dependent upon workmen who had been killed, received benefits; and life pensions were awarded to 2,103 workmen who were disabled, wholly or partially, for life.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability, and during the six years that have elapsed the amount of $302,895 was paid for such purpose.

Industrial Conditions in 1925.—The total amount of wages paid in the industries reporting to the Board in 1925 was about $7,000,000 less than in 1924, a decline of about 15 per cent. The pay-roll in 1925 totalled $39,962,776; in 1924, $47,103,602; in 1923, $54,678,604; 1922, $47,159,622; 1921, $60,970,120; 1920, $74,600,999 and 1919, $60,017,418.

The main factors in the decline in 1925 as compared with 1924 were coal mining, lumbering, car manufacturing, road making, power plants construction, and railroad operation. On the other hand, increases were shown in the pulp industry, butter and cheese manufacture, fish curing and packing, coastwise navigation and other industries.

Accidents.—The numbers of accidents classified according to degree of disability, from 1917 to 1925, are shown in the following table:—

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Fatals, compensable	146	186	59	99	58	62	71	75	45	801
Permanent partial disability	193	237	250	288	215	235	288	271	134	2,111
Temporary total disability	4,498	4,508	4,640	5,756	4,128	4,190	5,109	4,616	4,139	41,584
Medical aid only	.....	.....	.....	973	502	535	782	824	810	4,426
Total compensable claims	4,837	4,931	4,949	7,116	4,903	5,022	6,250	5,786	5,128	48,922
Pending adjustment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	161
Fatals not compensable (1921–1925 inclusive)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	4	6	25
Other non-compensable accidents (fatals included for 1917–1920)	2.338	2,734	1,510	1,138	515	455	529	547	475	10,241
Totals	7,175	7,665	6,459	8,254	5,423	5,482	6,784	6,337	5,770	59,349

Cost of Compensation.—The cost of compensation in 1925 was $978,445, a decline of $181,000 from 1924. This decline was mostly in the mining division. The rates of the cost of accidents to the total wages paid was 2.45 in 1925, 2.46 in 1924, and 1.57 in 1921.

The actual payments for compensation and medical aid in 1925 amounted to $670,570. Of this amount $381,123 was paid to workmen other than pensioners, and $289,446, was paid to those entitled to pensions. During the past year 4,139 workmen, wholly disabled for 7 days and upwards, were paid compensation for the period of disability At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of a monthly pension were as follows:—

Widows	344
Children under 16	758
Dependent mothers	63
Dependent fathers	39
Workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly)	593

The income of the Board from assessments in 1925 was $808,859, of which $344,581 was received from the Mining, and $128,835 from the Lumbering and Woodworking group.

Medical Aid.—The Act provides for thirty days medical aid following the date of disability. The estimated cost of providing medical aid in 1925 amounted to $66,240.76 compared with $60,767.76 in 1924.

In the Mining and Iron Steel classes the greater portion of the medical aid is furnished under medical schemes adopted by the workmen, and consequently is not furnished by the Board. In the Navigation class medical aid is as a rule furnished under the Merchants' Shipping Act.

Cost of Administration. The administration expenses during the year amounted to $102,955. The average ratio of administration to total expenditure for nine years was 8.38 per cent.

Pension Fund.—The pension fund totalled $3,443,716 at the end of the year. Of this amount $1,796,307 was in the Mining class. Pension payments during the year amounted to $209,447. A disaster reserve fund is also maintained, amounting at the end of the year to $771,702.

Reserves and Surplus.—The Board once more corrects the common impression that the reserves accumulated from year to year are in the nature of a "surplus," and that the assessment rates must be excessive to cause the reserve fund to grow to its present figure of over three million dollars. It is pointed out that the reserve fund is made up of actual awards made to dependents in fatal cases and to workmen who have been wholly or partially disabled for life, but instead of paying the full amount of the award in a lump sum, the amount of the award is held by the Board in trust to pay the monthly instalments during the lifetime of the beneficiary. If these awards were paid over to a trust company they would not appear in the annual reports and would not give rise to misconceptions.

New Brunswick

The seventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick covers the calendar year 1925. The full statistics for the past year, however, are not included in the report, as the time limit for reporting accidents had not been completed at the time of publication. The total estimated income of the year 1925 was $553,806.10, and the estimated expenditure $615,144.78, leaving a provisional deficit of $61,338.68. It is pointed out that these figures may vary considerably when the complete figures for 1925 have been received, and when all collections have been made and all claims adjusted.

The actual and estimated expenditure for 1925 included in the total of $615,144.78, includes the following items: Temporary total disability, $147,265; medical aid, (*a*) hospital and nursing service, $22,482; administration, $49.420; fatal accidents, $119,206; burial expenses, $1,953; permanent partial disability, $47,570; unreported claims, etc. (estimate), $96,000; uncompleted claims (estimated), $71,000.

The sum of $984,603 was carried forward by the Pension Fund at the end of 1925, after pension payments had been made for the year.

The cost of administration including the commissioners' salaries and the cost of permanent equipment, is stated as being nine and one-half per cent of the total amount expended by the Board. The rates of assessment to be charged against employers in the various classes of industry in the province in 1926 were given in the Labour Gazette for January, 1926, and the rates for 1925 were given in the issue for January, 1925.

The report contains complete statistics for 1924. A table is given showing the number of accidents by classes from 1919 to 1924 inclusive:—

—	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total
Fatal accidents	25	47	35	30	37	38	212
Permanent total	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5
Contingency	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
Permanent partial	183	254	241	245	244	261	1,428
Temporary total	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	18,926
Minor and medical aid only	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	7,612
	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	28,195

The cost of compensation for each year, 1919-1924, was as follows: In 1924, $620,756; in 1923, $564,890; in 1922, $496,676.40; in 1921, $496,675.69; in 1920, $548,302.82, and in 1919, $376,007.45.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1925

THE Report on the mines of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, recently published by the Provincial Department of Public Works and Mines, gives full information on the various branches of mining carried on in the province, including an account of mining methods, number of employees, production, and other information in regard to each mine. Appended to the report is a monograph pamphlet dealing with gypsum in Nova Scotia, being one of a series giving in concise and popular form information regarding the mineral resources of the province, for the use of prospectors, operators and others. The report contains many tables, particularly in regard to coal mining.

On March 1, 1925, the coal output for the province was 254,750 tons in excess of the output at the same date in the previous year and it appeared that 1925 production would be a more satisfactory one than the year 1924. Unfortunately on March 6, there was a strike in all of the mines of the British Empire Steel Corporation in Cape Breton and on the mainland. The mines remained totally idle until August 9, a period of over five months, and as a result the total coal production for the fiscal year showed a falling off of 1,684,862 tons.

The coal output for the year was 3,288,321 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's output of 4,973,184 tons, a decrease of 1,684,862 tons. The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was 370,061 tons as against 739,321 tons in 1924, a serious decrease of 369,260 tons.

The coal sales for the year were 2,893,608 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's sales of 4,448,188 tons, a decrease of 1,554,579 tons. The quantity of coal on bank at the end of the fiscal year was 33,048 tons, as compared with the previous year, 83,085 tons, a decrease of 50,037 tons. The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,284,803 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year, 1,782,413 tons, a decrease of 497,610 tons. Shipments to the United States were only 2,280 tons during the fiscal year, as compared with 5,706 tons for the previous year. The shipments to the St. Lawrence markets in the fiscal year were 807,505 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with 1,570,733 tons for the previous year, a decrease of 763,228 tons.

The quantity of coke manufactured in the province during the year was 198,926 tons; in the previous year there were 332,538 tons, showing a decrease of 133,612 tons. The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 2,973,108 imperial gallons, as against 5,594,345 gallons manufactured during the previous year. The benzol gas from coal, manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 393,953 imperial gallons, as against 761,660 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 367,707 gallons.

The number of men employed at the coal mines shows the total to be 11,652, as compared with 12,376 of the previous year. The average daily force consisted of 1,925 men working on the surface, and of 4,394 cutting coal and 4,933 others working underground, making a total of 11,252 colliery men, besides 400 men engaged in accessory occupations. The "colliery days" totalled 1,688,744. The number of short tons produced per man in 1925 is given as 319, as compared with 369 in the previous year, and 540 in 1923.

The number of fatal accidents in the mines from all causes was 18 in 1925, as compared

with 31 in 1924, 32 in 1923, 19 in 1922, 29 in 1921, and 26 in 1920. The proportion of fatalities per million long tons was 5.44 (or 4.89 per million short tons), and the proportion per thousand men employed was 1.56 in 1925, and 2.05 in 1924. The corresponding proportion in the United States mines in 1924 is given as 2.87 per 1,000 men employed. Underground accidents formed 94.4 per cent of the fatalities in Nova Scotia during the year, 55.5 per cent being caused by falls of roof or face, 38.9 per cent occurring in connection with mine cars or locomotives. All the fatal accidents which occurred on the surface were sustained in connection with haulage and cars.

The production of gold in the province during the year amounted to 1,526 ounces, an increase of 776 ounces as compared with 1924. While no substantial shipments of arsenical concentrates were made from the province during the fiscal year, a large quantity was recovered from the mill tailings of the operating companies. 1,117,918 silicate brick were manufactured during the year. This was a decrease of 199,752, as compared with the previous year. The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 471,174 tons for the fiscal year. This was an increase of 35,781 tons over the previous year. The production of salt for the fiscal year was 6,249 tons, as against 5,239 tons for the previous year.

OLD AGE PENSION PROPOSALS IN MASSACHUSETTS

SINCE the publication of the Supplement on "Old Age Pension Systems in Various Countries," issued with the Labour Gazette last month, information has been received of the report of the commission appointed in 1923 by the Massachusetts legislature to investigate and report on the question of State pensions for old age. The report of this commission was presented to the legislature at the last session. It first shows the extent of the destitution to be relieved.

"Of the total number over 65 years of age who have been interviewed throughout the state, we find that 1,114, or 6.4 per cent have incomes under $100 per year, while 2,912 besides, or 16.8 per cent of the total aged population, have no incomes at all. Of those interviewed over the age of 70, about 8 per cent have incomes under $100, and nearly 21 per cent have no incomes at all. Of those interviewed over 75 years of age, 9.4 per cent have incomes under $100, and 25 per cent have no incomes at all. If the larger cities of the state alone were to be taken, the percentages of extreme poverty indicated by this research would be considerably higher. In Boston, for instance, the percentage of aged persons without any property or income in the age group over 65 is about 25 per cent of that group in that city, and for those 70 years of age and over, about 20 per cent. It is also to be said that the figures given do not include persons in receipt of public or private organized charity, the inclusion of whom would considerably increase these percentages."

As a means of relieving the need thus shown, the commission recommends a pension for persons aged 70 or over who have certain qualifications and whose property does not exceed $3,000 or whose annual income does not exceed $365 a year. The maximum amount suggested is $1 a day, and in calculating the pension for any given case, any income already possessed is to be subtracted from this, except that "income derived from personal earnings of the beneficiary shall not be deducted in so far as it does not exceed $150 per annum." The pension contemplated is to be non-contributory. In justification of this, it is pointed out that a contributory plan could not become effective for a considerable time, but the need is immediate, and that the difficulties of establishing a contributory system are practically insuperable.

The cost of the proposed system is carefully considered. The total population aged 70 and over in the state is estimated at 133,000. From this figure must be deducted those not in need and those having children able to support them, and a further allowance is made for the partial support children may be able to give when they are not capable of fully maintaining their parents. It is calculated that these deductions would leave approximately 18,000 qualified applicants, and that to pension them in the manner proposed would cost between five and six million dollars annually. Allowing for the reduction in certain forms of public indoor and outdoor relief, it is estimated that the cost of the system would be in the neighbourhood of $5,500,000 per annum. To meet this expenditure the commission recommends a poll tax of $2 a year in addition to the existing poll tax, to be paid by women and men alike, and the addition of one-half of 1 per cent to the state income tax.

Two of the five commissioners dissented from the above recommendation on the ground that while there was evident need of better provision for the aged poor than now exists, a non-contributory pension system is not a desirable method of meeting that need.

CANADA'S EXPERIENCE WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Substance of recent address by R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour of Canada.

TO the Province of Ontario belongs the honour of being the first in Canada to establish free government employment offices. Under powers provided by legislation enacted in 1906, such offices were opened in the cities of Hamilton, Ottawa and London in the year 1907; Berlin (now Kitchener) in 1908; Brantford in 1910; and Walkerville in 1912. This honour, however, has its lustre considerably dimmed by the fact that the most meagre financial provision was made to support the policy and the further fact that the offices were operated only on a part-time basis. Under such circumstances it was natural that the agent should regard the work as a mere side line and generally give to it a most indifferent attention. The result was that the offices proved to be quite ineffective competitors with the alert private agents, who secured the lion's share of the business.

In 1910 the legislature of the Province of Quebec passed an act authorizing the government to establish and maintain in cities and towns free employment bureaus for workmen, such bureaus to be under the control of the minister of public works and labour. Under the authority of this legislation, offices were opened in the cities of Montreal and Quebec in 1911, and in the city of Sherbrooke the following year. Much more liberal appropriations were provided for the maintenance of these offices than in the case of the Ontario offices, and consequently much more efficient work was accomplished.

The complete breakdown of the private agencies system during the periods of industrial depression proved influential in educating the public mind to the fact that a more efficient and less mercenary system was needed. Jobs were few and the cry of distress loud and poignant. The private agent cared little for the extremity of the need and the fewer the vacancies the more attractive loomed the fee. The economic and social suffering occasioned by such periods was the travail in which municipal employment offices were born. Such offices were established by the city of Toronto in 1908 and by the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, and Montreal during the slump of 1913-14. All of these offices rendered free service, with the exception of Calgary, in which case a small fee was charged.

Prior to the year 1919 a very useful service was provided through the medium of offices conducted by the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the placing of farm workers within the respective Provinces. The three last-named Provinces transferred this activity to their offices established in 1919 and co-ordinated with the Federal-provincial scheme, creating the Employment Service of Canada. In Ontario farm-labour placement work is still carried on under the direction of the provincial department of immigration and colonization. Undoubtedly these activities were undertaken by the Provinces named on account of the failure of the private agencies reasonably to meet, by honest methods, the requirements of the farmers for labour.

The evidences of fraud practised by private agencies upon immigrants who had newly arrived in Canada were so many and of such general character that in April, 1913, the Federal Government passed an order in council prescribing regulations for the protection of immigrants. This order in council, No. 1028, required, among other things, that every agency dealing with immigrants should be licensed by the Federal superintendent of immigration; that records of business should be kept and reports concerning same furnished; that a maximum fee of $1 could be charged for securing employment, the fee to be refunded if employment at wages and upon terms as represented was not procurable upon arrival at the place of employment; and that in the event of a license holder being convicted of an indictable offence his license should ipso facto be deemed to have been cancelled. The May, 1913, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, published by the Federal Department of Labour, in reporting the new order in council, states that it—

> is designed * * * to protect immigrants against impositions and injustices at the hands of unscrupulous agents trading on their ignorance of conditions in this country * * * While it is not suggested in the order in council that the employment agencies throughout Canada are generally of an undesirable class, the Dominion Government has satisfied itself by investigation that conditions exist in some localities which render the passage of these regulations most desirable.

Some 315 agencies were licensed under the authority of this order in council, 300 being of the ordinary private fee-charging type. Eloquent testimony concerning the corrupt methods adopted is revealed in the fact that before the war broke out, or, in other words, within 16 months of the passing of the order

in council, one out of every four of these licensed agents had been prosecuted and convicted and his license cancelled. Owing to the practical cessation of immigration resulting from the outbreak of the European war, the provisions of order in council No. 1028 fell into disuse and have not been restored, Government machinery for employment service work having now been provided.

In addition to the aforesaid Federal licensing and regulating of private employment offices, certain of the Provinces and municipalities also attempted some measure of control for the principal purpose of protecting workers against victimization. While such efforts exercised a salutary influence, it cannot be claimed that they met with any flattering measure of success until 1919, when the field of employment work was militantly invaded by the Employment Service of Canada, with the support of the Federal and provincial governments behind it and its offices located at strategical points from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While it is by no means contended that all private commercial agencies are unscrupulous or lacking in the desire to render full service for payment received, it does appear to be the truth that all the bona fide investigations concerning their methods which have been conducted have disclosed abuses of a criminal character. Nor have such practices been isolated cases or confined to an insignificant proportion of such offices. Employment work is a field which affords attractive opportunities for the type of individual who pays scant respect to the law and has less regard for the principles of honesty and fair play in his dealings with his fellow-men. Perhaps in no branch of administration is the task of law enforcement more difficult, except it be that which is charged with the weighty responsibility of administering Volstead and other prohibitory liquor legislation.

The most recent investigation is that conducted in 1923 by the New York State Department of Labour. Following a similar investigation made 22 years ago, which brought to light the evil practices of many private commercial agencies, the New York State Legislature enacted a law which authorized municipalities to license such agencies. Concerning the investigation of three years ago, Margery Leve Loeb, in an article contained in the December, 1923, issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*, says:

"A recent investigation by the New York Department of Labour has shown that, in spite of 19 years of regulation, employment agencies continue the same abuses that have been exposed by surveys during the past 75 years."

My only criticism of this statement is that the report rather indicates that very little attempt appears to have been made to apply regulation. However, experience seems to teach that it is almost as difficult to induce governing authorities to enact adequate enforcement laws regulating private fee-charging agencies as it is to persuade them to abolish such agencies and to set up efficient and co-ordinated free public offices.

Two royal commissions fully empowered to investigate the subject of employment-office work have been appointed in Canada. The first commission was created in December, 1912, by the government of the Province of British Columbia. The report, which was presented in March, 1914, is emphatic in its condemnation of private employment agencies, as follows:

Though a great deal of unemployment necessarily exists in times of depression, your commissioners are convinced of the unsatisfactory working of private employment agencies. Some unscrupulous managers, concerned only with the collection of fees from workmen out of employment, receive moneys under false representations. The workman is assured that employment is to be obtained, only to find, after seeking work and spending his time and incurring expense, that the reported vacancy has been filled. The evidence we have received justifies the need of efficient public control to prevent employment agencies being conducted solely for profit.

The commission further found—

that collusion sometimes existed between the manager of the employment agency and the foreman of the contractor requiring labour, whereby the foreman received a share of the agency fee on all workmen placed with the contractor. The obvious result of such an arrangement is that workmen are discharged after a few days of work to make way for new men, who in turn are soon displaced by others.

After expressing the opinion that municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more might with advantage conduct free employment bureaus, the report continues:

We consider that it would be still more in the public interest if national labour bureaus were established by the Dominion as a whole and [the work] taken entirely from the hands of private agencies.

The second commission was appointed by the government of the Province of Ontario in December, 1914. In the report, which was submitted early in 1916, the evidence disclosed shows that from May to December, 1914, 56 convictions were secured against private agents in the courts of Ontario. When it is taken into consideration that no matter how zealous officials may be in seeking to enforce such law, evidence sufficient to justify conviction is in many instances extremely difficult to secure, the above-quoted record may safely be interpreted as indicating that a very large percentage of private employment agencies conducted their business with intent to plunder their patrons as opportunity presented itself. The commission recommended the appointment of a provincial labour commission, part of whose duty it should be to

administer a system of free public employment bureaus and to further the institution of provincial employment bureaus throughout Canada, with a view to their ultimate linking together in an effective national system.

The Ontario government responded to the recommendations of the commission by establishing in 1916 a trades and labour branch which immediately proceeded to open employment offices in six of the principal industrial centres in the province. This movement has grown until to-day all the Provinces of Canada have established free employment offices, with the exception of the small Province of Prince Edward Island, where the problem is of minor proportions. Stretching across the Dominion from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to Victoria, in British Columbia, is a chain of provincially established free employment offices located in 65 centres, with the Federal Government acting as the co-ordinating link, the whole comprising the Employment Service of Canada.

It will be recalled that the International Labour Conference held at Washington, D.C., in 1919, after adopting a convention in favour of the establishment of free public employment agencies, approved the following:

> The general conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Conference take measures to prohibit the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit. Where such agencies already exist, it is further recommended that they be permitted to operate only under government licenses and that all practicable measures be taken to abolish such agencies as soon as possible.

Eight months before this conference was held all the Provinces of Canada, with the exception of the far eastern ones, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in conjunction with the Federal Government had brought into being the Employment Service of Canada. It is also worthy of mention that four and a half months before the International Labour Conference convened in Washington legislation passed by the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan prohibiting the operation of fee-charging employment agencies had gone into effect. The substance of this prohibitory legislation is as follows:

> No person, firm, corporation, or association shall collect or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation for sending or persuading, enticing, inducing, procuring, or causing to be sent from or to any place within the Province to or from any place outside the Province, or between any two places within the Province, any person seeking employment, or for giving or furnishing information regarding employers seeking workers or workers seeking employment.

Similar legislation was put into effect during 1919 by the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and by the Province of Nova Scotia in 1920. Last year the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba amended their statutes to enable municipalities in which no government employment office was located to establish and operate an employment office. The Saskatchewan legislation further provides that the municipality may charge such fees to employers availing themselves of the service of the employment office as may be fixed by by-law, while the Manitoba legislation requires that such offices shall render free service, the cost of operating and maintaining the office to be charged against the funds of the municipality. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have not prohibited private agencies from operating, but have through their licensing systems made such material reductions in the number of these agencies that in both Provinces, which comprise the most densely populated and the most highly industrialized section of Canada, only 25 private fee-charging agencies are operating. No legislation relating to private commercial employment offices exists in the Province of New Brunswick, but as only three such offices are in operation there the situation is not serious. Nevertheless, a delegation representing the New Brunswick Federation of Labour recently waited upon the government of the Province and urged that prohibitory legislation be enacted.

The Employment Service of Canada is operated under an agreement annually entered into between the Federal Government and each of the eight Provinces named previously. A section of this agreement reads as follows:

> The party of the second part [being the provincial government] shall not issue any new provincial licenses to commercial employment agencies which charge any fee or commission either to employers or employees, and shall not transfer any licenses already issued.

It will therefore be seen that in the natural course of fulfilment of the policy that has been adopted it is only a question of time when the private commercial agent, whose only interest in employment work is the fee which he may be able to exact, will have passed into oblivion in so far as Canada is concerned.

In the Province of British Columbia the legislation making it illegal for fees to be charged on account of any assistance rendered either to employers or employees in placing workers in employment has been somewhat severely attacked. Certain agencies continued to operate on a fee-charging basis in spite of the statute which aimed at their abolition. Acting on behalf of the British Columbia government, James H. McVety, general superintendent of the Employment

Service of Canada for the Province, instituted police court proceedings against the offenders. The police magistrate dismissed the cases, ruling that the agencies were operating legally. This action of the court had the practical effect of invalidating the legislation and rendering it virtually useless. A stated case was granted at the request of the Crown and submitted to Mr. Justice Murphy of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The learned judge ruled that it was unlawful for an agency to collect a fee or accept a commission of any kind from either employer or employee and reversed the decision of the magistrate. Having done this, however, he proceeded to express the opinion that it was quite lawful for a private employment agent to conduct his business so long as payment was made not on a per capita basis but in the form of salary or remuneration without regard to the number of persons engaged by him for employment.

This interpretation, while expressed only in the form of an opinion, afforded encouragement for groups of employers to establish a species of semi-private employment office, the activities of which it would be very difficult to regulate or control. As one such agency, operating on behalf of a number of firms engaged in the same industry, was in existence in Vancouver, an information was laid against the manager. This case also was dismissed by the magistrate, whereupon an appeal from the decision was taken by the Crown in the county court before Judge Cayley. The judgment rendered in this action was that the fact that the employment manager was paid a monthly rate without regard to the number of workers engaged was of no consequence. He therefore found for the appellant, but as the action was a test case only a minimum fine of $10 was imposed. Thus the efficacy of the prohibitory law, in so far as present court rule is concerned is vindicated.

If effective regulation of private agencies is at all possible, it should surely be demonstrated in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Both these provinces have stringent regulations relating to private agencies, and both have organized free employment services. Yet, in spite of the law and the competition of the government employment offices, there is ample reason for belief that the predatory practices of private agents are still stealthily indulged in. But the indictment against the private employment office system does not rest wholly on the ground that many agents are utterly unprincipled in character and ghoulishly cheat and rob those who stand in extreme need of sympathy and assistance. The evil of their nefarious methods registers itself to the disadvantage and loss of employers. While it is not claimed that the best judgment is always displayed by public employment officials in the matching of vacancies with the most suitable type of employee, it is submitted that on the whole much more care is exercised with such end in view than in the case in the average private exchange.

Furthermore, complaints that bribes have been accepted or deception practiced are very seldom filed against any of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, with their staffs comprising 269 employees. Amongst the rare occasions on which such charges have been made investigation has still more rarely discovered any ground for justification. It may quite safely be assumed that if such practices were carried on in the public offices they would quickly be called to the attention of the authorities. The patrons of the public employment service regard it as an institution in which they have a proprietary interest. This attitude of mind, coupled with the keen sense of satisfaction which the man on the street experiences in finding fault with governmental enterprises, provides an effective safeguard against abuses creeping into the public employment service, which abound in the private agency field. The operations of the public employment office are too open to critical scrutiny to permit of serious abuses being practiced.

The private agency system stands condemned not only because it has resulted in crimes perpetrated against workmen but also because of the fact that it creates disorganization of plant arrangements and causes an unnecessary labour turnover.

Two other weaknesses inherent in the system, which have not been previously indicated but which render the private commercial agency incapable of meeting the need of modern conditions, are (1) the lack of coordinating and clearance facilities, and (2) the utter inability to render service to handicapped or juvenile seekers for employment. The first of these defects could be overcome only by the monopolozing of the employment field by an individual private concern. With regard to the second, it is obviously impossible for a system that depends for its existence upon fees collected either from employer or employee, and whose end is profit, to give the detailed individual attention required for the successful placing of handicapped or juvenile workers.

Private agencies have, moreover, frequently exercised a malignant influence upon rela-

tions existing between employers and their workpeople. Not only have they sharpened and deepened the spirit of enmity between the two contending parties when strikes or lockouts have taken place by supplying strike-breakers, but they have in numerous instances proved active agents in provoking the temper among dissatisfied employees, which inevitably made conciliation and settlement impossible.

Fee-charging agencies are also out of tune with the need of the times because they charge fees. There are very few services which the State can render to its citizens which are more important than that of providing a free national system of employment offices. In any community where there exists a proper sense of the responsibility that the collective strength should be placed at the disposal of the weakest members for the purpose of aiding and encouraging such in their hour of direst need, no system of employment service can be regarded as satisfactory which denies to those who are unable to pay from $3 up information where work is available for them.

Such has been the experience of Canada with private commercial employment agencies. The sins of commission and the spirit of venality which controls the conduct of many of these agencies, coupled with the inability of all of them as unco-ordinated activities to so function as to meet successfully the needs of modern industry, have led the governments of Canada to indict them as being incapable of efficiently discharging the responsible duties attaching to employment service work.

LICENSING OF MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS IN SASKATCHEWAN

NEW regulations were published in Saskatchewan on March 9 under the Theatres and Cinematographs Act. The rules governing the granting of operators' licenses are as follows:—

41. Any person desiring to become an operator of moving picture machines may obtain an apprentice's license from the Provincial Secretary, but an operator's license shall not be granted except for operating a miniature moving picture machine using slow burning film of special width and perforation, until such applicant has successfully passed an examination before an examiner or examiners duly appointed for that purpose, who shall from observation, as well as by questioning, ascertain the candidate's competency by testing his practical knowledge of the following subjects:—

(1) The handling of the lamp, appliances and wiring;

(2) Wire sizes and insulations;

(3) Testing for electrical defects in lamp and wiring;

(4) The use of the various safety appliances, mechanical and electrical;

(5) General precautions to be observed in operating moving picture apparatus and its connections;

(6) The various clauses of these regulations.

No candidate who fails to pass an examination shall be re-examined within the 60 days of such examination. Candidates who pass the examination shall be graded into three classes, viz: first, second and third, according to the equipment of the theatres in which they operate. First class operators shall be eligible for employment in theatres with any equipment. Second class operators shall be eligible for employment in any theatre except theatres equipped with transverters, motor generators, mercury arc rectifiers, or other similar machines to be decided on by the examiners and shall be eligible for employment in any theatre as assistants to first class operators. Third class operators shall be eligible for employment only in theatres using incandescent light for projection purposes.

Provided however, that any operator who has passed an examination but failed to obtain the standing required for the place in which he intends to work may, in the discretion of the provincial secretary, obtain a permit good for three months giving the required standing;

Provided further that the provincial secretary may revoke the standing of any operator, if in his opinion, said operator does not by his work attain the standing which he obtained.

42. All applicants for first and second class examinations, before being accepted for examination, shall have served an apprenticeship of six months, under a duly qualified operator or shall have held an operator's license or standing in this province or elsewhere, of a degree satisfactory to the examiners.

Ex-Service Men and Old Age Pensions

The Victoria, British Columbia, branch of the Canadian Legion suggests that the federal Old Age Pension scheme should allow certain preferences in regard to ex-service men. A resolution in the following terms was forwarded to the Dominion Government during March:—

"Whereas it has been published in the press throughout Canada that an Old Age Pension Bill has been presented to Parliament;

"And whereas it is the common knowledge that army ex-service men, on account of war service, have become prematurely aged;

"Be it resolved that provision be made in the proposed Old Age Pension scheme that certain preferences be extended to all ex-service men, as follows:

"(*a*) Preference in age. Recommended that the age limit for pension be fifty-five;

"(*b*) Preference as to length of residence in Canada: Recommended that all men who served their country in the late or other wars be considered eligible regardless of length of residence;

(*c*) Recommended that the Act expressly state that no reductions shall be made in the Old Age Pension for war disability pension."

18700—3½

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Legislative Programme Submitted to Dominion Government

A DELEGATION representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and many of its constituent organizations waited on the Dominion Government at Ottawa on March 31 to submit a memorandum of legislative proposals based mainly on the resolutions adopted by the Congress at its forty-first annual convention (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 891). The members of the delegation were as follows:—

Tom Moore, president; J. T. Foster, vice-president; James Simpson, vice-president; Bert Merson, vice-president, and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; A. Bastien, general organizer, American Federation of Labour; Leon Worthall, organizer, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; W. G. Powlesland, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; R. C. McCutchan, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders; E. W. A. O'Dell, general representative, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; William Thorne, vice-president, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Arthur Martel, executive board member, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Jas. F. Marsh and Pat. Green, general organizers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; John Noble, organizer, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Frank Healey, organizer, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; Donald Dear, vice-president, International Association of Fire Fighters; F. W. Bush, executive board member, United Garment Workers of America; James Somerville, vice-president, International Association of Machinists; W. V. Turnbull, vice-president, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; E. J. Hopcroft, representative, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; J. W. Jewkes, secretary-treasurer, Canadian Pacific System Division, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Alex. McAndrew, representative, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; A. J. Crawford, general organizer, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; John W. Bruce, general organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; George R. Brunet, vice-president, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; R. Trepanier, representative, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; W. P. Covert, vice-president, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators; George Sangster, organizer, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; J. G. A. Decelles, executive board member, Commercial Telegraphers' Union; C. McMahon, representative, Commercial Telegraphers' Union; L. T. Spalding, representative, International Typographical Union; A. E. Thompson, representative, International Typographical Union; J. A. P. Haydon, representative, International Typographical Union; Alex. McMordie, secretary-treasurer, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; John J. Reeves, representative, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; A. Gariepy, representative, Cigarmakers' International Union.

The Dominion Government was represented by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King; the Honourable J. C. Elliott, minister of Labour; the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, minister of Justice; the Honourable W. R. Motherwell, minister of Agriculture; the Honourable J. H. King, minister of Public Works, and the Honourable G. H. Boivin, minister of Customs.

The Prime Minister dealt with several of the recommendations, promising careful consideration of the memorandum on the part of the Government. In regard to the proposed Old Age Pensions Act, he stated that the Government's immediate aim was to have the principle of old age pension placed on the statute books, and that adjustments as to the amount of pensions, age limits and other provisions would follow at a later stage. He denied the report that the Government intended to submerge the Department of Labour in some other department.

Text of Memorandum

In presenting these legislative proposals it has not been thought essential to again submit detailed memorandum on a number of subjects covered by the special briefs which were submitted to the Government one year ago,[1] and copies of which were furnished, by request, for the use of the Ministers of the several departments concerned. We would ask, however, that the briefs previously presented should be considered in conjunction with the present summarized requests on these particular items.

[1] LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 171.

Summary *re* Briefs Presented February, 1925

Eight Hour Day and Forty-four Hour Week.—During the past year the question of jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, in connection with the application of the Washington Eight-Hour Day Convention, has been dealt with by the Supreme Court and the decision rendered,[2] whilst generally defining this as a matter to be dealt with by the Provincial Legislatures, clearly establishes the power of the Federal Government to enact legislation making the eight-hour day applicable to federal public works and employees of the Dominion Government.

Within Canada, British Columbia has already given effect to a general eight-hour day law and amendments to the Factory Act submitted by the Government to the Alberta Legislature will, if passed, establish the eight-hour day in that province also. Internationally, considerable progress has been made in securing ratification of the Washington Eight-Hour Convention, ratification having been agreed to by a number of important industrial countries, conditional upon others taking similar action.

By the pact reported to have been signed by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, a further step has been taken towards the enactment of eight-hour day legislation, and final ratification of this convention by these very important industrial nations. Canada being also a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and a member of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) and having strongly supported and voted for the convention at the Washington conference in 1919, and the question of Federal-Provincial jurisdiction being now decided, we urge that steps be taken to give full effect to the Washington eight-hour convention as far as lies within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

Fair Wage Regulations.—That the present Fair Wage Regulations be amended by:—

(*a*) Repealing the latter part of Clause 3, Schedule A, which reads: "The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour".

(*b*) That provision be inserted that moneys collected under Section D, Clause 4 of the Schedule A should be paid direct to the worker by the Government and if no claim for same is received within a reasonable period then such moneys to remain the property of the Government and a further provision that an additional amount should be added in all such cases of default to be collected by the Government as a penalty upon the contractor for violation of the regulations.

(*c*) That Clause 1, Schedules A and B, be amended to provide for hours of labour "not to exceed eight hours per day" instead of "such hours as are customary in the district, etc."

It is necessary to again draw attention to the fact that Clause 5, Schedule A, providing for clerks of works or other inspectors to ensure due observance of fair wage provisions of contract is not being enforced. We urge that steps be taken to give full application to this section.

That these regulations, as amended should be embodied in an Act of Parliament so as to definitely ensure their application to all government works and works undertaken by commissions or other similar authorities where government funds are provided partly or in whole or where guarantees may be given by the government for the raising of moneys in connection with such works.

Election Act Amendments.—Amendments to this Act are requested in order to

(*a*) Provide for proportional representation in group constituencies and the use of the transferable vote in single member constituencies.

(*b*) To incorporate the provision for holiday on election day passed by the House of Commons last year.

(*c*) To abolish election deposits and their forfeiture and substitution of a stated number of bona fide signatures of electors as a qualification on nomination papers.

(*d*) Repeal of section of Clause 10, Franchise Act 1920, which prohibits unincorporated associations, such as trade unions, from making voluntary contributions towards election campaigns.

(*e*) Repeal of Clause 11, Franchise Act 1920, which section prohibits any person not being an elector who resides without Canada from assisting in any manner in election campaigns.

(There seems to be no logical reason for retaining this section as no effort appears to be put forward to enforce its general application.)

In addition to the above we respectfully urge the removal of all restrictions which prevent federal, provincial or municipal employees from exercising their full political rights as citizens and the enactment of such legislation as would prevent any future interference with the same.

British North America Act Amendments.—We again urge the necessity for seeking amendments to the British North America Act so as to bring it into harmony with conditions created by present day national developments. Such amendments are especially needed to:

(*a*) Enable necessary steps to be taken to abolish the Senate as a non-elective body and introduce such reform as would prevent the vetoing of legislation passed by the elected representatives of the people.

2 Labour Gazette, July, 1925, page 671.

(*b*) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council and establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal.

(*c*) To give the Federal Government the necessary power to effectively administer the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and later amendments.

(*d*) To foster "national unity" by giving greater powers to the Federal Government to deal with social and labour legislation and particularly that covered in the recommendations and conventions of the International Labour Conferences (League of Nations).

Immigration and Emigration.—Reaffirming requests previously made we again urge:—

(*a*) Repeal of Sections in Immigration Act which discriminate against British born citizens, and sections which bring within prohibited classes those exercising reasonable right of assembly and freedom of speech.

(*b*) Prohibition of entry of contract labour, unless endorsed by and secured through the Employment Service of Canada.

(*c*) Strict application of the laws for the control of Oriental labour in Canada, pending legislation for total exclusion of same.

(*d*) Abolition of all bonuses to private employment agencies, and request to the British Government for fuller supervision and control of booking agencies operating in the British Isles.

(*e*) That representation be made to the United States authorities with the object of removing discrimination under the Quota Law between Canadian born and other Canadian citizens.

(*f*) The creation of a Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which Labour shall have representation, and which would co-ordinate federal, provincial and other immigration activities, prevent overlapping of same, and formulate policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time.

(*g*) That all colonization opportunities be as freely presented to the residents of Canada as to residents of the British Isles and foreign countries.

(*h*) Compliance with 'recommendation' of the International Labour Office (1923) to compile and publish statistics regarding emigration from Canada as well as immigration to Canada.

We wish to record our emphatic opposition to any modification of the regulation now in force giving effect to the findings of the British Commission regarding Child Immigration "that children, unaccompanied by their parents, should not be induced to leave England before they have arrived at working age."[3]

We further desire to record our protest against the action of the Senate in refusing Bills passed by the House of Commons, on a number of occasions, aimed to give effect to the request embodied in Clause A and sincerely trust that similar legislation will continue to be placed before Parliament by the Government until the will of the people, through their *elected* representatives, prevails.

Criminal Code Amendments

During the first session of Parliament 1919, amendments were made to the Criminal Code based upon provisions of Orders in Council made operative during the war period. These amendments were strongly protested at the time, being considered unjustifiable, unnecessary and liable to lead to dangerous abuse. They are incorporated in Section 97a and 97b Chapter 146, Criminal Code (1919) and refer particularly to associations which seek to bring about governmental, industrial or economic change by the use of force, violence or physical injury to person or property. Power is given to seize, without warrant, either property or person of those belonging or suspected to belong to such unlawful associations and upon the person charged rests the proof of innocence. Since these amendments were passed a "sympathetic strike" has been defined by some legal authorities as coming within the definition of "force" (Justice Metcalf-Russell case, Winnipeg). It has also been held that "sometimes it has a deterring effect upon people's mind to have their motions watched and to encounter black looks" and that this may be sufficient to create terror in a person's mind during periods when industrial or economic changes are being sought. Similar views were also expressed in a memorandum issued by the Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, to the Trades and Labour Congress in May, 1921.

These references serve to illustrate that our fears that the interpretation of "force" would not be confined to "physical force" were well founded and prompts us to again urge the repeal of those two sections, believing that their effect is to unduly curtail and abridge British liberty. We have no desire to seek privilege to commit unlawful acts and believe that sections 69, 501 and other sections of the Criminal Code provide ample protection in case of actual offences committed against person or property whilst seeking economic, industrial changes, etc.

Sedition.—The interpretation as to the meaning of sedition, seditious intention, libel, conspiracy, etc., was considered broadened by the repeal in 1919 of Section 133, Chapter 146 of the Criminal Code, 1906. Whilst we again reiterate our belief that the sections referring to sedition, etc., should be entirely eliminated from the Criminal Code as there is apparently no possible definition of these matters, and the question of whether any offence has been committed must rest in the discretion of the judge trying the case, in the absence of such action on the part of the Government we would urge the re-introduction of Section 133, repealed in 1919, and which reads:—

"No one shall be deemed to have seditious intention only because he intends in good faith,—

(*a*) To show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures; or,

[3] Labour Gazette, February, 1925, page 179.

(*b*) To point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the United Kingdom, or any part of it, or of Canada or any province thereof or in either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or in any legislature, or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state, or,

(*c*) To point out, in order to secure their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of hatred or illwill between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

This would, at least, modify the definition of sedition, etc., so as not to include any one acting in good faith.

Injunctions, etc.—The practice of Courts issuing injunctions, preventing strikers from peacefully picketing still continues, quite a number of cases having arisen during the past few years. The Courts seem divided as to the interpretation of the present law on this important matter and some of the injunctions so granted have been dissolved when brought to trial, whilst other judges have reached a contrary decision. The effect, however, has been the same in nearly all cases, namely that the strike has been made ineffective and broken through the medium of the temporary injunction.

The right to peacefully picket was defined and made legal by Section 12, Chapter 173 of the Consolidated Statute 1886 but when the Criminal Code, 1892, Chapter 29 was compiled this provision legalizing peaceful picketing was omitted and has not yet been reinstated.

Closely interlocking with this question of picketing is the one of participation in sympathetic strikes. British law has always recognized that a strike must be effective to be of any service and with that in view Parliament has from time to time amended the laws so as to safeguard certain necessary activities connected with strikes.

In urging that Canadian law should be brought into harmony with British law in these respects, we again reiterate our request for

(*a*) The reinsertion of the picketing provision dropped from the Criminal Code in 1892, and

(*b*) The amendment of Section 2 (38) by inserting "workmen means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer directly involved in a trade disagreement."

These suggested changes, we feel sure, would do much towards removing the present unrest created by the uncertainty as to the legal position of workers involved in strikes and help to eliminate the injustices now being perpetrated through the abuse of the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes.

Old Age Pensions

It is pleasing to note that definite action is being taken by the Government to give effect to the oft-reiterated requests of the Trades and Labour Congress to establish a measure of protection for the aged needy workers of this country. It is a matter of regret, however, that the old age pension measure now before Parliament is so restricted as to leave outside its scope great numbers of worthy citizens who we sincerely believe should be entitled to its benefits. It is our studied opinion, backed up, we have every reason to know, by the united opinion of the workers of this country, that no measure can be considered to be really satisfactory if based on less than the principles submitted, in detail, both to the Committee of Parliament, which dealt with this subject, and to the Government one year ago. Briefly enumerated they are:—

(*a*) The responsibility for the protection of aged workers should be accepted by the Federal Government so as to ensure equality of treatment to all Canadian citizens, irrespective of the province in which they reside.

(*b*) The age at which pensions should be obtainable should not be over 65 years, and only those of assured incomes of reasonable amounts should be exempted from its provisions.

(*c*) That pensions should be available to citizens who have held continual residence, except for short absences, for twenty years or longer.

It is pleasing to note that the provision of recommendation (*c*) has been incorporated in the present Bill and it is hoped that it may yet be possible to incorporate recommendations (*a*) and (*b*) also.

We desire to approach this question in a spirit of helpful co-operation and not of hostile criticism, and recognize the necessity of avoiding action which would delay, in any manner, the relief of the thousands of aged needy workers which even the present measure will make available.

We recognize that administrative machinery is already available in most, if not all, provinces through which an old age pension plan could be immediately operated and that the cost of new federal machinery may involve added expense. Also that municipalities and provinces would be relieved of considerable expense at present borne in maintaining many who would become beneficiaries of the proposed Act.

In view of these facts there is no doubt considerable ground for the provision which would make the plan a joint federal-provincial one, but we do strongly urge that means be sought to ensure the right to participate on an equal basis by all eligible Canadian citizens,

without discrimination, and without regard to the province in which they may find it necessary to reside in order to earn their livelihood.

The present proposal of $20 per month is, we suggest much too low to maintain even a semblance of a Canadian standard of living and even when supplemented by the additional income allowed under the Act before deductions are made, still remains less than the minimum set for single persons by the several minimum wage boards of the respective provinces.

A number of labour organizations which have established protection for their aged members have fixed the pension payable at much higher sums and in almost every case dependent members of these local unions would be debarred from benefits under the proposed pension plan as the amount received from their own organization would equal, or exceed, that named in the present Bill. Though we have no definite information, it is probable that most beneficiaries of fraternal societies having old age pensions, and certainly practically all of those coming under federal, provincial, municipal, railway or private industry pension schemes, would be likewise exempt.

With these facts in mind and the knowledge that Canada is, comparatively speaking, a young man's country, it is difficult to conceive that anything approaching 100,000 needy workers would have to be provided for within the suggested age limit of 70 years. In view of this, and the added fact that very few industrial workers are able to secure employment after having passed the age of 65, we would urge that the qualifying age be reduced from 70 to 65 and that a sum of not less than $30 per month be fixed instead of $20 as at present proposed.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize that we consider the need to secure relief for the aged needy of this country is so imperative that we accept the responsibility of pledging our support to secure the enactment of an old age pension measure at the present session of Parliament but trust that the suggestions herein presented may yet be possible of acceptance before the measure is finally adopted by Parliament.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance

The unemployment problem presents two distinct phases. First, the creation of opportunities for work so as to reduce to the utmost degree the volume of unemployment, and second the providing of unemployment insurance to relieve those for whom work is not provided.

The Federal Provincial Conference of September, 1924, made detailed recommendations for dealing with the first section of this problem, one of which—by the acceptance of joint responsibility with the provincial and municipal authorities to pay an equal proportion of the excess cost of relief work—has been this winter again put into effect by your Government. Whilst this commendable measure of relief is highly appreciated, the regularly recurring periods of intense unemployment call for action to give full effect to the further proposals contained in the report of this conference, of which the following is a condensed summary.

All possible, federal, provincial and municipal work to be undertaken during the winter months or other periods of depression in ordinary industrial activity; that the hours of labour should be not more than eight per day; that a national committee be formed representative of the federal and provincial governments for the purpose of determining where necessary work can be initiated to best relieve unemployment and find ways and means for financing such proposed work; and that immigration should be regulated so as to prevent accentuation of the unemployment problem.

With these measures in effect the volume of unemployment would be considerably reduced but the problem would not be entirely solved and we urge that those still unable to obtain work should receive the protection of unemployment insurance. This should be Dominion-wide in order to deal equitably with all workers, especially those engaged in the development of our natural resources whose occupations are often of a transient nature.

The principles which we suggest should be the basis of such legislation have, on several previous occasions, been presented to the Government and are again reiterated for your consideration.

(*a*) Creation of a Federal Fund, from which payments may be made to unemployed, and under-employed persons.

(*b*) This fund to be raised by assessment on the payrolls of undertakings whose workers are covered by such insurance and added to by Dominion and if possible Provincial public funds.

(*c*) Payments to be made to workers during actual unemployment or when employed for fixed periods for less than seventy-five per cent of their regular working hours.

(*d*) No employer to be allowed to discharge numbers of workers without due notice to the Employment Service of Canada so as to give them an opportunity to provide for their redistribution.

(*e*) The Government to have power to investigate as to the real need of discharge of workers, and consequent limitation of production.

(*f*) No employer to be allowed to discharge workers for lack of work, until the hours of such industry have been reduced to at least half of the normal working hours.

(*g*) Workers in this way under-employed to have their wages supplemented from the Federal Fund up to not less than seventy-five per cent of their normal earnings.

(*h*) This Act to apply to workers under public bodies as well as to private employers.

(*i*) Use of the Advisory Councils of the Employment Service, should be made for the carrying out of the Act and power given them to deal with matters relating to the co-ordinating of public works, and perhaps their partial financing from the fund, in order to avoid unemployment.

Registration of Union Labels

Union labels are adopted by labour organizations as a means of informing the public that products bearing such labels are manufactured under conditions agreed upon by the manufacturer and the union or unions to which his employees belong and to assure the public that the principle of collective bargaining and the employment of union labour is recognized in the shop or factory in which these products are made.

The union shop card displayed in establishments such as barber shops, retail stores, etc., carries a similar significance. The union buttons worn by members of trade unions are likewise used to convey the knowledge that the wearer thereof is a bona fide member of that particular organization.

From time to time cases arise wherein employers not entitled to the use of these labels and cards fraudulently make use of them or use labels of such great similarity as to deceive the public.

Because of this, over a great number of years, requests have been made by labour unions for legislation to be enacted which would protect the union labels, cards and buttons in the same way that trade-marks are given legal protection against counterfeit and fraudulent imitation.

In 1905, and on several previous occasions, the House of Commons has passed legislation of this nature which, however, failed to become law, owing to being defeated in the Senate.

Trade Unions in Great Britain are permitted by law to register their labels, etc., and Acts identical with the Bill presented to the Dominion Parliament in 1905 are on the Statute Books of over thirty-eight of the States of the American Union.

In 1919, the Dominion Government gave further serious consideration to this request and under the auspices of the Department of Labour, a conference between a number of prominent manufacturers and representatives of interested labour unions was held in Toronto in January of that year. General agreement was there reached endorsing this legislation with a proviso "that an amendment should be made to section 3 of the draft bill of 1905 empowering the Minister, on application, to cancel the registration of any union label for cause and after due investigation at which all parties interested should have right of hearing.

Following this conference a draft of proposed amendments to the Trade-mark and Designs Act, incorporating the provisions of previous Bills, was drawn up by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Secretary of the Labour Committee of the Government, in conjunction with Mr. Ritchie, registrar of Trade-marks and Mr. Gisborne, Parliamentary counsel. These amendments, however, have not yet been presented to Parliament.

We would, therefore, earnestly request that legislation be introduced at the present session of Parliament which would provide proper protection against the infringement and misuse of these labels, cards and buttons.

National Fuel Policy

The importance of a national policy to ensure to the people of this Dominion a regular supply of coal at reasonable rates was emphasized in resolutions adopted at the last convention of the Trades and Labour Congress. These resolutions pointed out the present chaotic conditions existing in the coal mining industry due to over development, over capitalization and irregular operation of the mines. The result of this brings considerable unemployment and actual starvation for the miners, high prices, and often lack of coal, for the consumers, and a steadily increasing dependence upon the United States for our coal supplies. The control of our coal areas now being generally vested in provincial legislatures, it will probably be held to be outside the scope of the Federal Government to take steps to nationalize this industry. However, we feel sure that there are many measures which might be taken which would materially assist in remedying the unsatisfactory conditions referred to.

Discussions have already occurred in Parliament and some experiments have been made to ensure regularization of coal supply by subsidizing transportation, by bonusing development of coke production, by the imposition of tariffs on certain grades of coal, etc., etc. Any good resulting from measures of this kind can, however, be easily nullified, and the consumer exploited so long as production and distribution remains a private function, uncontrolled.

We would urge, therefore, that measures be undertaken to secure co-operation with the Federal authorities of the Provincial Governments especially having control of coal pro-

ducing areas, to the end that a national policy might be evolved which would ensure proper development of the coal resources of Canada, more regular employment for the workers in the industry and the greater distribution at reasonable prices of Canadian mined coal.

Militia Act Amendments

Complying with representations made to the Government in January 1924, by the Trades and Labour Congress, amendments were made during the following session of Parliament to the Militia Act having for their purpose the restriction of the use of Federal troops during industrial disputes. Included in the requests at that time was one that the Federal Government should be given discretionary powers as to their compliance with such requisitions for troops even when made by a municipality or a provincial government. This particular request, however, was not incorporated in the amendments to the Act.

During the recent strike in the Nova Scotia coal areas, when troops were again demanded by the Provincial authorities, the Federal Government claimed to have no control as to the numbers which might be despatched to the area and we wish to again reiterate our belief that it is in the interests of Federal authority that further amendment should be made to the Militia Act placing the discretionary powers previously sought with the Federal Government.

A further amendment to the Militia Act is asked in order to give effect to the request embodied in the following resolution adopted by the 1925 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress and on which early action is sought in order to prevent repetition of similar tragic circumstances:—

"Whereas, recent disturbances in Cape Breton, which culminated in the killing of William Davis and the wounding of several of his fellow workers, was directly attributable to the provocation of Besco's armed company police, and whereas, but for their presence and their brutal efforts to cow the workers, there is little likelihood that any violence or disorder would have ensued. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada demand immediate and drastic legislation, prohibiting corporations from maintaining armed forces."

This declaration is meant to apply only to such armed forces as are designed for use during Industrial disputes.

Whether by amendment to the Militia Act or by elimination of provision in the militia estimates for military training of school children, we request that steps should be taken which, without interfering with the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities on matters of education, would give effect to the following resolution of protest passed at the 1925 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress:—

"Whereas, military training as practised in the public schools is a pernicious and deceitful method of imbuing the youth with militarist and jingoist aspirations, aiming not so much at the development and training of the muscles as at shaping the mind during the most impressionable period of a boy's life, therefore, be it resolved that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada protests against military training in the schools."

International Labour Conventions and Recommendations

By the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the Canadian Government not only became a member of the League of Nations, but also accepted membership in the International Labour Organization and have since been fully represented at the conferences of that body and also held Government membership on the Governing Body of the same.

The purposes of this International Organization are, we think, well enough known to all and therefore need not be referred to at this time. In all, seven conferences have been held (1919-1925) and a large number of conventions and recommendations emanating from these conferences forwarded to the Governments of the respective member states.

Many of these have been considered by the Canadian Government as coming within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures. Whilst we believe that all these conventions and recommendations should receive equal consideration from the Government, we are not dealing with those affecting, exclusively agricultural workers, but confining representations to those which apply to conditions of industrial and commercial workers whom we directly represent.

In the hearing before the Supreme Court of Canada of the stated case regarding the jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial Governments on the eight-hour day, representations were made by the Ontario and Nova Scotia Governments that all these conventions came within the section of the British North America Act respecting treaties, giving to the Federal Government full and exclusive power to legislate upon them. We still adhere to the belief that this provides the only effective method of ensuring uniform national action on these matters but realize that it may be some considerable time before this policy is adopted. We, therefore, confine our present request to action on those items which have been generally accepted by the Government as coming within Federal jurisdiction.

We are very glad that the final steps have been taken to register ratification on four of these conventions respecting conditions of employment at sea and press for further action which will enable ratification by Canada of a number of other conventions and give legis-

lative effect to a number of the recommendations.

Without enumerating all of these items in detail, we particularly desire to draw attention to the following:—

1. *Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.*

The decision of the Supreme Court recognizes the power of the Federal Government to give effect to this convention so far as its own employees and those employed on Government works are concerned.

2. *Recommendation concerning unemployment.*

This recommendation contains provisions prohibiting the operation of private employment offices, permitting the recruiting of bodies of workers in foreign countries only by mutual agreement, providing for the introduction of a system of unemployment insurance and for the co-ordination of public works with a view to the avoidance of unemployment.

The above are covered by requests included in our proposals on immigration and unemployment.

3. *Draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.*

Doubt has been expressed as to whether action on this matter would conflict with the jurisdiction of the provinces but we draw your attention to the similarity between this and the convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorous which was ratified by the Federal Government several years ago.

4. *Weekly rest in commerce and industry.*

This draft convention provides for a weekly rest day in industry and a recommendation to the same effect is applicable to workers in commercial establishments.

At the Federal-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa, September 1922, the following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, that this conference approves of the principle of the Draft Convention and suggests that the Federal Government takes such steps as may be necessary to ensure ratification after consultation with the Attorneys-General of the various provinces.

The present Lord's Day Act is obsolete, exempting as it does all workers already enjoying the eight-hour day and we respectfully submit that new legislation embodying the principles of this convention and recommendation should be enacted in preference to amending the existing Lord's Day Act.

5. *Recommendation regarding gathering of statistical information on immigration, emigration and the transit of emigrants and immigrants.*

It is understood that this recommendation is being complied with by the Dominion Government except as regards statistics of emigration. We respectfully suggest that it would be in the interests of Canada to fall in line with other countries and gather reliable statistics as to the numbers of people emigrating from this country.

We wish to reiterate our full support of Canada's membership in the League of Nations and International Labour Organization and our belief that it is essential in order to encourage action on matters which come within provincial jurisdiction that the Federal Government should seek, at all times, to secure the co-operation of the Provincial Legislatures on such matters and also in having representatives attend the annual conference of the International Labour Organization.

Shipping Act Amendments, Seamen's Conditions and Marine Matters

We first wish to record our appreciation of the action taken in giving effect from January 1, 1926, by proclamation, to the amendments made to the Shipping Act, July 1924, and concerning the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of a ship; minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers and provision for the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, also the action of the Government in authorizing, by Order in Council P.C. 357, of the 11th March 1926, the ratification of the four international conventions complied with by this new legislation.

We regret, however, that no action has yet been taken on the many requests previously submitted in the memorandum prepared in 1923 by the National Association of Marine Engineers and submitted by them in conjunction with the Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In 1914 a new Shipping Act was prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries but owing to the interference of the war time period it was not proceeded with. We have been given to understand, on several occasions, that either that Bill or amendments to sections of the present Act would be introduced but up to the present these promises have not been fulfilled.

The amendments sought are, briefly; to section 566 so as to broaden the provision for in-

spection and safety requirements; to Section 573, 588 and 623 increasing the qualification for inspectors and the standards of examination; to Section 632 and 649, which deal with the granting of temporary certificates and classification of engineers by grades.

We again wish to enter protest against the practice authorized by Order in Council which permits Norwegian and other foreign owned vessels to operate in coastwise port to port trade in Canadian waters, which practice is causing considerable unemployment amongst Canadian seamen.

We again reiterate our previous request for the adoption of the British Columbia standard of wages by the Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and other Departments of the Government on all vessels operated by them in other parts of Canada.

It has been requested, on past occasions, that the subsidies paid to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the operation of vessels between Canada and the West Indies should be used to equip Canadian Government Merchant Marine Steamers with the required passenger accommodation, freight and refrigerator equipment to carry on this trade. This request is again reiterated with the addition that should the improved service demanded under the new West Indies Treaty call for the construction of new ships that these should be built in Canada and manned by Canadian citizens and that such service should be operated in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways.

We further request the Government to give consideration to the advisability of placing a duty on ships used exclusively in Canadian trade that are built or repaired outside of Canada, in order to rehabilitate our ship building industry and alleviate the unemployment existing amongst the ship building trades.

Conditions of Employment in Postal Service

Since the postal strike of July 1924, the Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, along with representatives of the Letter Carriers and other Postal Workers Organizations, have made numerous representations to the Postmaster General requesting the payment of the difference in salaries paid to those workers for the two months subsequent to the termination of the strike. On the 22nd of March we were notified, by the Postmaster General, that these requests had now been complied with and the Congress Executive joins with the Postal Workers Organizations, whose members are directly affected, in expressing appreciation of this commendable action on the part of the Postmaster General, the Hon. Senator Charles Murphy, and the Government. We feel sure that this action will do much to restore harmonious relations between the Department and its employees.

Our further representations made on behalf of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers are confined, at this time, to the request, contained in a resolution adopted by the 1925 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which asks that as a means of overcoming the arbitrary powers conferred on the Civil Service Commission over these employees, that Section 45b, Civil Service Act, 1919, be repealed.

It is held that the routine of the Civil Service Commission is such that the Service suffers great hardship through their dilatory and arbitrary procedure of having all the Service classified before any particular Department can be dealt with and further that the system of inter-related salary schedules for all branches of the Service has no relation at all to the duties performed. The absence of any reasonable system of promptly redressing grievances, which arise under the operation of this section of the Act, and which are thereby referred to the Commission for adjustment, is creating much injustice and discontent in the ranks of the postal service. It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that machinery be established, either through the Industrial Disputes Act or some similar manner, whereby classification and fixing of salaries and matters arising therefrom may be dealt with promptly and with justice to the men concerned.

District Agricultural Statistics

Under the title "Agricultural Statistics by Counties and Crop Districts" the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published a report designed to present by counties and crop districts the annual estimates of agricultural acreages and production and numbers of farm live stock. Previously these estimates have been published by the Bureau in the form of provincial totals only.

The report meets the demand for information respecting the agricultural and live stock production of local areas smaller than those of the several provinces. Such information is especially sought by manufacturers and others desirous of ascertaining the purchasing power of particular localities with a view to the possible establishment therein of new industries,, or the expansion of existing business.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

A delegation representing the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada laid before the Dominion Government on March 18 four recommendations based on resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the organization held at Three Rivers, Quebec, last October. A list of the resolutions passed at that convention was given in the Labour Gazette for October, 1925.

The delegation was composed of the following members: Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, president of the Confederation, and Messrs Achille Morin, Hull, 1st Vice-President; G. J. Bolduc, Three Rivers, 2nd Vice-President; F Laroche, Quebec, General Secretary; M. J. Comeau, Treasurer; Abbé Alfred Coté, Quebec; Abbé Chamberland, Three Rivers, and Thomas Poulin. The delegation was received by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King; the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine. The recommendations were as follows:—

Shipbuilding.—Whereas the Canadian ship-yards have been undergoing a crisis these last few years; and whereas most of the shipbuilding is actually done in England, with the result that a considerable volume of work is thus taken away from Canadian workers; and whereas the firms operating the shipyards in Canada have made heavy expenses and great sacrifices in order to answer the needs of navigation in Canada; and whereas all ships built in England and doing coasting service in Canadian waters are exempted from duty; the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada strongly urge the Government of Canada to impose a duty of 40 per cent on every vessel built outside of Canada and registered in the Canadian coasting service, and that a preferential tariff of 20 per cent be imposed on vessels built in England for these same purposes.

Tariff Board.—This Conference do not wish to discuss the question of British preference, but they have ascertained with regret that the British preference does not at present fully answer to the end assigned to it in regard to favouring British and Canadian industries. This Conference is convinced that the Canadian industry is in a position to compete fairly with the British industry protected by a preferential tariff, but experience has shown us that this competition has become impossible since this preference indirectly favours goods coming from countries whose currency is suffering from depreciation. This Conference urge the Government to amend this British preferential tariff in such a way as to make it applicable exclusively to goods wholly manufactured in England. The Conference, to this end, urge the appointment of a competent Tariff Board.

Union Label.—This Conference beg the Government to amend the Registration Act in such manner as to permit labour unions to register their union label.

Labour Adviser.—This Conference insists again that the Catholic Syndicates be given official recognition by the Federal Government in a practical way and, especially, by the appointment of a technical labour adviser to the Canadian delegation at the International Labour Conference.

The Prime Minister assured the delegation that the matters submitted by the Federation would receive careful consideration from the Government with the least delay possible. The questions concerning the tariff would be referred to the Tariff Advisory Committee.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour

The thirteenth session of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton on March 16-18, president J. E. Tighe, of St. John, occupying the chair. In his opening address the president referred to mothers' allowances and minimum wages for women as the legislative reforms that were most urgently needed by labour at the present time. Many resolutions were submitted, and the following legislative programme was finally adopted:

Theatres and cinematographs act.—That this act be amended to provide for the appointment of a provincial inspector who shall be a licensed operator; the appointment of a licensing and examining board to consist of the inspector and three licensed operators; said board to have power to cancel or suspend any operator's license for cause; three classes of operators' licenses to be issued, namely, class A, chief operator; class B, assistant operator, and class C, apprentice; license fees to be $5, $3 and $1 respectively; every theatre using more than one projector to have at least one chief operator and an assistant holding a class A or B license in the operating room at all times during the performance; all operating rooms to be constructed of fireproof material and equipped with safety appliances in accordance with the specifications of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, and subject to the approval of the Fire Marshal and Inspector; all moving picture machines in use in the province to be in charge of a class A operator.

Old Age Pensions.—We would urge upon the Government the need of co-operating with the Federal Government in the establishment of an Old Age Pension scheme, as proposed by the Federal Government.

Mothers' Allowances—We endorse the principle of allowances for mothers and the recom-

mendations of the commission as stated in their report of last year. With regard to their recommendation No. 4, we would recommend that the administration board consist of five members, two of whom shall be women.

Minimum Wage Act for Women and Children.—We would urge the Government to give the recommendation of the commission of inquiry into Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wage Acts legislative effect this year.

Public Ownership of Public Utilities.—We would urge the Government to develop Grand Falls under public ownership and control, feeling that this is a birth-right of the people and should not be given to any private person or corporation under any conditions, but so developed that all the benefits will accrue to the people, believing that the greatest benefits to the greatest number can be obtained only under public ownership and control.

Special Sales Tax on Mail Order Houses.—It has come to our notice that a bill is to be introduced in the legislature imposing a sales tax on all business done by mail order houses in this province. We believe this would be a very unfair tax and would tend to restrict open competition and result in depriving a large part of the buying public of economies afforded by dealing with these houses.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—If it is the intention of the Government to consider amendments to this act at this session we would request that they also take into consideration the following amendments:

(*a*) That section 36, subsection (4) be amended to provide that in all cases of death the widow and children shall receive not less than $30 and $7 respectively.

(*b*) Section 36 (1), (a) be amended to read "continuing for more than six days" instead of seven days as at present.

Free School Books. We urge that the secretaries of school boards be instructed through the Board of Education to make application for free school books as provided last year, and that scribblers be added to the free list.

Amusement Tax. It has come to the attention of this Federation that the Government is considering raising the tax on amusement tickets. When this tax was first placed on amusement tickets it was the general opinion it was done as a war measure, to raise revenue needed during that period, and are now looking for the abolition of this tax instead of any increase, and as this tax is in most part paid by the labouring people who patronize such amusements as motion pictures, baseball games, hockey games, etc., we are therefore opposed to any increase to this tax but rather look to its abolition.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. We are in favour of the legislature passing an act as has been suggested which will make the federal act effective in this province.

The text of the resolution on this subject was as follows:

Whereas it was enacted by chapter 14 of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 1925, entitled "An Act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," that the said Act shall apply to, inter alia, "any dispute which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act; and

Whereas it is deemed expedient, in view of the amendment recited above, that provisions of the said Act shall be made to apply to industrial disputes of the nature defined in the said Act which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province, therefore be it

Resolved that this Federation request the provincial government to pass the necessary legislation making the Industrial Disputes Act applicable to industrial disputes in this province."

Factories Act. That the present act be completely redrafted, but to continue the administration under the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Labour Representation on Public Boards. We would urge the Government to give labour representation on all public boards appointed by them.

Mining Act. Legislation to be enacted for the regulation and inspection of mines to conform as closely as possible to the decisions of the Unification of Labour Laws Commission.

Minto Coal Strike. This Federation would urge upon the Government that the fullest possible support and encouragement be given its commission, affording all possible opportunity to a proper and complete presentation of the case for the men by properly accredited representatives of the men to the exclusion of the One Big Union.

Lumbering Industry.—We urge the incoming Minister of Health and Labour to hold a thorough investigation as to hours, wages, conditions, etc., of the men working in the lumbering industry of this province; with the view of having these men attain the same standard of living that is enjoyed by the workers in other parts of the province. We would further recommend that legislation be enacted at this session of the legislature or by order-in-council, limiting the hours of work to not more than nine in any one day in this industry.

Fair Wages.—The following resolution was adopted on motion of the St. John Trades and Labour Council:

"Whereas the Saint John Trades and Labour Council has been for some time endeavouring to have a Fair Wage Officer appointed for the Maritime Provinces, and

"Whereas the Western Provinces of Canada are provided with Fair Wage Officers and we know that in

many cases where the good offices of the Fair Wage Officer have been available that many strikes and lockouts have been averted, therefore be it,

"Resolved that this Federation in convention assembled go on record as being in favour of the appointment of a Fair Wage Officer for the Maritime Provinces, and that the secretary-treasurer of this Federation urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of the appointment of same, and be it further

"Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada."

The convention was addressed by the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, premier, and the Hon. P. J. Veniot, ex-premier of the province.

The following officers were re-elected:—President, J. E. Tighe, St. John; Secretary, G. R. Melvin, St. John.

Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.

The sixth biennial convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour was held at Montreal on March 27, president R. J. Fallon, in the chair. A larger number of delegates attended the convention than at any time since the division was organized. The final report of the credential committee showed 169 delegates present, including 15 boilermakers, 13 blacksmiths, 68 carmen, 6 electrical workers, 37 machinists, 1 pattern maker, 5 pipe fitters, 4 sheet metal workers, 3 local councils, 3 short line system federations and a number of visitors.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and Labour member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, was introduced and delivered an address. "You are meeting to-day in better circumstances than two years ago, "he said," for trade in general is showing signs of improvement. The returns for this year up to the present time show that the gross tonnage of the Canadian National Railways is 10 per cent higher than one year ago. This indicates a revival in industrial activities throughout the country."

Reports of the president and the secretary-treasurer showed that despite the continued trade depression in Canada the division has maintained its membership, some organizations reporting substantial increases.

Secretary-treasurer Dickie's report showed that the loan of $10,000, necessitated through the failure of the Home Bank about two years ago wherein was deposited the funds of the division, has been paid.

President Fallon's report said: "We have met with remarkable success in stabilizing hours, largely by bringing back railway work to railway shops, and our men have not suffered a close down of the shops nor a reduction in staff since the union management co-operative program was launched in the Canadian National Railways. The Canadian National Railways' shops have secured a large amount of work previously done in contract shops under unfair conditions, even to the extent of handling all of this year's requirements of new equipment (cars and locomotives). On the latter some $150,000 will go into the hands of our members which otherwise they would not get, besides demonstrating what can be done in their own shops. "As regards our relations with the running trades organizations (transportation brotherhoods) a most excellent understanding exists whereby co-operation prevails on all matters apart from schedule work, and they are very careful not to compromise their position in that connection."

Referring to the movement for the amalgamation of craft unions the president said: "As this is a matter for each craft to decide for itself according to their respective conventions, I am of the opinion that it would be best to leave the matter entirely to them and devote our energy as a federated movement to create that federated spirit among crafts and that personal good-will and co-operation that is so necessary to bring about closer relationship, be it amalgamation or any other kind of working agreement."

On the recent activities of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees the convention unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that this convention of Division No. 4 goes on record as requesting its affiliated organizations and members thereof to refrain from participating therein or attending any conference of a purely trade union character where members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees are present as delegates, and be it further

"Resolved, that division officers make every effort to curb the activities of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees which in any way conflicts with the interests of the international labour movement."

Division No. 4 pledged itself to give all assistance to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers in its campaign to organize this class of worker on Canadian railways and that the executive officers give consideration to the affiliation of this organization if such affiliation is requested by responsible officers of the organization.

The convention decided to start an immediate drive for wage increases and improvements in working conditions. A large part of

the time of the convention was occupied in considering schedule matters resulting from this decision.

Shopmen were urged to establish local councils where they do not already exist and to do everything possible to strengthen those already established.

Resolutions were passed recommending that the age limit for old age pensions be fixed at 65 instead of 70 years; and that the bonus system in connection with wage payment be abolished, or the amount distributed on a collective or pool basis.

R. J. Fallon was unanimously re-elected president, as was vice-president Frank McKenna and Secretary-treasurer Charles Dickie.

District officers were elected as follows: President, D. S. Lyons, Winnipeg; vice-presidents, T. Rugby, Winnipeg, and C. Clarke, Stratford; secretary-treasurer, H. Kempster, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, was chosen as the next convention city.

Dates of Coming Conventions

Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, at Winnipeg, in April.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, at Washington, D.C., on April 6.

Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, at Washington, D.C., in April.

Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, at Toronto, in May.

United Wallpaper Crafts of North America, at New York, in May.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at Montreal, in May.

American Federation of Musicians, at Salt Lake City, in May.

American Wire Weavers' Protective Association, at New York, in May.

Associated Actors and Artistes of America, biennial convention, at New York, in May.

Toronto District Trades and Labour Council

The Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting on March 18, unanimously adopted a report of the legislative committee recommending certain amendments to the Federal Old Age Pension Bill, now before Parliament. (The principles incorporated in the bill were stated in a note in the last issue of the Labour Gazette). The suggested amendments were to the effect that "the state pension should be available to all who choose to claim it at the qualifying age, which we recommend at 65 years of age; that the pension maximum be $30 per month, without restrictions, and that the Act be a Federal Act binding upon the provinces."

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an organization of 125,000 members engaged in the making of men's clothing, will meet in convention in Montreal at the Mount Royal Hotel on May 10. This is the first time for the Association to meet in Canada, and 350 delegates and about 150 guests are expected to attend.

The convention will last for one week and will be preceded by the meetings of the executive of the association which will begin its sessions one week earlier, on May 3, in preparation for the business of the convention. Sydney Hillman, president of the association, will preside at all meetings, and other international officers present will be Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary; Jacob S. Potofsky, assistant general secretary, and Bryce M. Stewart, formerly director of employment for the Canadian Government, now employment director for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Organization work, ways and means of improving conditions and unemployment insurance are some of the matters which will come before the convention. Unemployment insurance has been established in Chicago in the men's clothing industry, and the organization now plans to put it into force in other cities, the next city to be concentrated upon being Philadelphia.

National Women's Trade Union League of America

The tenth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America will be held at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 28-July 3. This organization is endorsed by the American Federation of Labour and by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Its headquarters are at Chicago. It does not issue charters to trade unions of women, its efforts being directed to encouraging female workers to join existing organizations. The convention call states that "great industrial areas are still untouched by organization, have still to be reached with the trade union idea. We must advance upon the new highways of opportunity thus opened to us. To these new opportunities we must respond with renewed zeal, with a loftier conception of our high privilege as co-workers in the labour cause, with fresh methods of co-operation and accomplishment.

"The need has become acute for new organization methods and technique designed to meet this newer unionism. This includes a

concise setting forth of our principles and standards that they may be immediately intelligible to both worker and employer. We shall therefore invite our convention delegates to participate in a One Day Institute on Organization to assist in the development of these new methods. Data now being compiled will be distilled and the result molded into serviceable form for use in this new approach to the complex organization problem.

"New organization methods and technique command an important place on the convention programme for workers' education, recognized to-day both by labour and learning as an important movement in itself. A widened vision helps the worker in understanding his relationship and responsibility to industry and to society. And only an informed leadership can establish a sound basis for the collective merchandising of a day's work."

International Federation of Trade Unions

The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions (I.F.T.U.) met at Amsterdam on February 11 and 12, and decided to submit to the next meeting of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions a letter from the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, requesting that further consideration should be given to the proposal for a conference on an unconditional basis with the Russian trade unions with a view to the restoration of international trade union unity.

The Bureau also decided to submit to the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions the letter in which the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions informed it that the Council maintains its previous proposal for a joint conference on an unconditional basis.

The Bureau considered the possibility of arranging a conference between representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions and representatives of the American Federation of Labour on the occasion of the visit of the latter to Europe for the forthcoming International Workers' Congress on Migration.

Industrial versus Craft Organization in Germany

The German trade unions held a convention recently at Breslau at which definite action was taken on the question whether the General Federation of Labour should be organized on the basis of crafts or industries. This question has been under discussion for about thirty years. A committee had been passed at the congress at Leipzig in 1922 to draft a plan for industrial organization for submission at the Breslau conference. Various difficulties developed, however, such as the difficulty of deciding, in many cases, to which of two industrial federations certain occupations should belong. But a still greater difficulty lay in the fact that it is impossible by a mere resolution to force workers who have belonged for decades to one union to quit it and join another union in which they feel themselves strangers. These workers would be entirely lost to the trade-union movement.

The congress avoided the risk of the disruption of the existing organization, and adopted a resolution, to which all but two of the constituent federations were finally won, urging voluntary amalgamation of the federations along voluntary lines. One of the leaders of the metal workers' union commented on the decision of the convention as follows: "This latest attempt to solve this old controversial problem has plainly demonstrated that in practice such a solution is much more difficult than has generally been assumed. Tradition, peculiarities of individual crafts, attachment to the old organization, and other circumstances hinder its solution. This fact cannot be changed by any resolution of a congress but only by gradual development."

Proposed Amendments to British Factory Laws

A bill to amend the existing factory legislation was introduced in the British Parliament in March by Miss Ellen Wilkinson. The bill aims at extending the protection of the Factory Acts to such dangerous works as building and excavation, which have hitherto been exempt, and in addition makes provision for the following reforms: More effective cleaning of work-rooms; less overcrowding, consequent upon the allocation of 400 cubic feet instead of 250 feet to each worker; better lighting, ventilation, and regulation of temperature; more efficient medical supervision; special provisions for the prevention of sickness in conspicuously unhealthy trades; safer protection against moving machinery; more effective inspection of boilers and electrical plant; inspection of staircases, floors, etc., to prevent their overloading and subsequent collapse; stricter precautions against fire; improved washing, first aid, and sanitary facilities; prohibition of nightwork in bakehouses; removal of dust and fumes from workrooms; forty-eight hour week for women and young persons, with proper rest periods; protection of outworkers by insistence on stamped weights and measures; prohibition of heavy weight lifting by women and young persons.

EFFECT ON MIGRATION OF BRITISH SCHEMES OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

THE Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs presented to the British Parliament recently the report of the inter-departmental committee recently appointed "to consider how far the existing provision for Old Age Pensions and for National Health and Unemployment Insurance tends to discourage migration from this country (the United Kingdom) with a view to settlement in the Empire overseas, and how far any such tendency will be accentuated by the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act; and in what manner any adverse effect resulting from such legislation can best be counteracted." (The appointment of this committee was noted in the Labour Gazette, December, 1925, page 1164). In the opinion of the committee, the two chief causes which tend at the present time to discourage migration are (1) bad trade conditions and (2) the restrictions which the Dominion authorities find it necessary to place on the grant of assisted passages. The committee also believe that while these are the most important causes the cumulative effect of the various schemes of social insurance is a subsidiary one, these schemes tending to discourage migration, both directly as a result of the sense of security they induce, and indirectly in that they raise the standards of living in Great Britain, and so counteract to an appreciable extent the attraction of the life of independence offered in the Dominions. A consideration of each scheme separately shows, in the opinion of the committee, that National Health Insurance does not act perceptibly as a check on migration. They consider, however, that Unemployment Insurance and the comparatively recent extension of outdoor Poor Law Relief to able-bodied persons discourage migration to an appreciable extent at precisely the ages when, other things being equal, it might be expected that the opportunities of overseas life would prove most attractive.

The committee do not consider that Old Age Pensions, under either the non-contributory or the contributory scheme have any considerable effect, while the effect of widows' and orphans' pensions must necessarily, at this early stage of operation, be largely a matter of conjecture. It is thought, however, that this scheme will have some influence on married men and that there is little doubt that the prospective loss of pension will be a material consideration in the case of widows contemplating migration. It is the belief of the committee that when openings in the Dominions are more varied and attractive, as they should become with improving trade conditions if bolder and more comprehensive schemes of development and settlement are undertaken, and if it were possible to modify the restrictions on assisted migration and, in particular to facilitate the migration of families and of women, social insurance legislation would have little effect in discouraging migration.

The committee state that they have received evidence of the existence of a fear among labour organizations that a substantial increase in migration overseas may have the effect of lowering wage standards in the Dominions, and this fear has sometimes led to opposition to the policy of assisted migration. It is the belief of the committee that these fears are groundless; indeed, doubts have been expressed as to whether it will be possible for the Dominions to maintain their present standards of living without a substantial and balanced development of their agriculture and industries, for which development the first requisite is more people, both as producers and as consumers. Under the Empire Settlement Act and the schemes of assisted passages, it is possible to control and direct the flow of assisted migration, so as to ensure the absorption of settlers without dislocation to local industries.

The Motor Vehicle Act of Quebec provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may require that operators of motor vehicles pass an examination to establish their competency to drive a motor vehicle. Accordingly, an order was made on March 24, requiring every applicant for a license as operator of a motor vehicle to show the license issued to him for the previous year, or a certificate signed by an examiner under the Act, showing that he was a competent driver.

At the convention of the Federation of School Teachers of Prince Edward Island, held recently, a resolution was passed urging the provincial government to increase the salaries of the female teachers so as to make them equal to those of men of the same qualifications. The Federation also asked for modern text books in arithmetic and other subjects, and the discontinuance of the issuing of a license or permit to any teachers who have not passed a regular examination.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRY*

VOCATIONAL schools of less than college grade are a recognized part of every modern educational system. In Canada they are still in the early stages of development and have not yet had time to prove their real worth. Vocational education in secondary schools has not been in existence for more than twenty years in any part of Canada and in most communities the development of industrial courses in day schools has been confined to the past five or six years. Indeed, in a few cities and in many smaller communities industrial education is still a development of the future or is limited to poorly organized evening classes in such subjects as mechanical drawing, woodworking and auto mechanics. However, the foundations have been laid and, despite the fact that serious mistakes have been made, such that the whole structure will have to be altered or rebuilt in many instances, it may safely be said that vocational schools have come to stay and will play an increasingly important part in the future development of Canada's educational systems.

Having accomplished the task of introducing vocational courses into secondary school systems of the Dominion, it is now the duty of administrators and teachers of this work so to organize and teach the various courses of study that the best possible results will be obtained without unnecessarily increasing the already heavy expenditures on school work. Those responsible must devise systems of vocational education which are best suited to the educational needs and industrial conditions of Canada.

It is very encouraging to find that in some of our larger industrial communities the schools are no longer content merely to copy what is being done elsewhere. They have studied the needs of the local situation and have developed methods and courses based upon local requirements and the experiences of educators in localities where similar conditions exist.

It is the purpose of this paper to review briefly existing aims and practices and to point out how schools and industry can work together in their common task of fitting young people into industrial life.

Before we can determine the parts which each should play in a system of education, there must be a mutual understanding on the part of all concerned as to the meaning and purpose of education and the scope and aims of that part of the educational program which concerns both vocational schools and industry.

*Extracts from paper read by Mr. A. W. Crawford, director of Technical Education, Department of Labour of Canada, at the annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association, April 5-9, 1926.

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Meaning and Purpose of Education

Education has been defined in different terms and from various viewpoints, but a commonly accepted idea of educational activities is that they include all types of organized instruction and training the purpose of which is to enable individuals to live better lives. In other words, the purpose of education is to develop and train individuals so that they may function effectively in whatever environment they may find themselves. Such a vague and comprehensive objective is too indefinite to serve as the basis for a school program of studies because schools can provide and supervise only a small part of the educational activities and experiences of any individual. In order to set up any definite feasible objectives for a system of vocational education, as distinct from general or cultural education, it is necessary to know what activities and habits are affected by vocational education which are not equally or similarly affected by general education.

When we attempt to list the activities affected by both types of education we discover that the only differences are found in those actions and habits which have to do with the individual as a producer of wealth, or, in other words, with man's use and development of natural and human resources. Both have the same aims and effects in connection with the personal and social activities of the individual, but whereas a general educational program is prepared with very little thought of the use which the student will make of his knowledge in training in connection with his occupation, the whole program of vocational education is centred in the vocational interests, abilities and activities of the student. Theoretically, general education aims to prepare pupils for all the activities of life, while vocational education is primarily concerned with the vocational activities.

Without entering further into a discussion of the meaning and purpose of education, we may accept the statement that one of its aims is to fit people for earning an independent living. Whether or not this particular aim should be a responsibility of the publicly supported schools is a mater of opinion, but the fact remains that in a new, democratic, social system such as we have in Canada, it is desirable that each healthy individual shall earn his own living during his active adult life. Among our wealthy citizens, even more than among the poor, we look with contempt upon the man who is not willing to earn his way by service through work of some kind.

It may be that Canadians attach too great importance to the money value of education as represented by the potential earning power of those who complete certain courses of training, but the fact is that most pupils who, of their own accord, remain in school after passing the compulsory school attendance age, do so because they wish to fit themselves for service in some well paid, congenial occupation requiring high school or college training. They believe and are informed that the school training is the best or possibly the only method of preparation for their future life work. The great majority of young men who enter universities do so because they believe that the training received is a necessary part of their preparation for earning a living as doctors, teachers, clergymen, engineers, dentists or members of other professional occupations. General or cultural education, and training for increased earning capacity, are so closely interwoven in our school systems that it would be practically impossible to separate them. Indeed, we are forced to the conclusion that all school training has as one of its chief objectives the preparation of young people for earning an independent livelihood. Just how far the schools can and should go in providing direct vocational training for industrial trades and occupations is a question which can only be answered by intensive study and experience.

The Scope and Aims of Vocational Education

One of the difficulties of establishing secondary vocational schools in Canada is the lack of agreement in the minds of those concerned regarding the functions of these schools. Some employers look upon vocational schools as a means of supplying industry with an abundance of well trained mechanics and skilled workers without any special effort on the part of industry itself. Some members of labour organizations believe that vocational schools are tools in the hands of employers which threaten to flood the labour market with half trained workers who will demoralize industrial life by reducing wage rates and increasing unemployment. There is a decided lack of unanimity on the part of educationists and teachers regarding the purpose and value of vocational school training. Anyone studying the vocational schools of Canada will immediately be struck by the lack of uniformity in courses, methods and aims, as indicated by the types of work being carried on.

Such differences are not only necessary but they are highly desirable during the early stages of development through which we are passing. It is only by testing out various ideals and methods that we can hope to arrive at a satisfactory solution of existing problems or to improve existing systems of education so as to keep pace with the ever-changing industrial and social conditions which give rise to our educational problems. However, it is a regrettable fact that few principals of vocational schools, teachers, employers or industrial workers have clear-cut, definite objectives in mind which they are able to convey to others who seek information regarding the aims and methods of the work being done. It is well that we differ in our opinions, but if we wish to convince others that what we are doing is necessary or worth while, we must know exactly what it is we are trying to do and have a clear idea of how we hope to reach our objectives. It is not sufficient to adopt the aims and methods of other countries in the hope that they will solve our problems.

The Technical Education Act, under which the Dominion Government shares equally with the provincial governments in the cost of promoting and developing vocational education of less than college grade, defines the work to be assisted as "any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction approved by agreement between the Minister (of Labour) and the government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein." This definition limits the field of vocational education to the productive activities of industrial life, and makes no provision for the personal and social development of the individual except in so far as such development increases his effectiveness as a producer. It is a definition which lends itself to simple, definite objectives, although it may be regarded as narrow and purely utilitarian in its aims.

A similar idea of the purpose of vocational education is expressed in the following definition,—Vocational education in any form of organized training and instruction the controlling purpose of which is to fit individuals for useful employment or for advancement in their chosen occupations. This definition, while in no way limiting the subject matter or organization of the courses of study, makes it imperative that the training and instruction of each individual be directly related to his vocational ambition or occupation. In organizing such a program it is assumed that each student has definitely selected the occupation for which he wishes to be trained or that he is already employed and desires supplementary training and instruction which will fit him for advancement or give him increased earn-

ing power. It is also assumed that each student has received or will make arrangements to receive elsewhere any required general education which is not directly related to his chosen occupation. There is no suggestion of providing training for citizenship or leisure.

In their recent book entitled "Vocational Education in a Democracy," Dr. Chas. A. Prosser and Chas. R. Allen define vocational education in its broad sense as "that part of the experiences of any individual whereby he learns successfully to carry on any gainful occupation." In the narrow sense of the term it is defined as "a series of controlled and organized experiences used to train any person or persons for any given employment."

Evidently vocational education includes only that part of an individual's educational experiences which have to do with his activities as a wage earner or professional worker.

In the light of these definitions let us briefly examine some of the aims and methods of vocational education from the viewpoints of schools and industry, in the hope that this may be of assistance in clarifying objectives and determining the parts which each should play in a vocational education program.

The Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training which was appointed by the Dominion Government in 1910 and which spent three years investigating and reporting on the problems of vocational education in Canada and other countries, has set forth the aims of vocational schools in the following order of importance:—

1. The preservation of health and the vigour of life.
2. The formation of good habits.
3. The development of the sense of responsibility and duty.
4. The preparation of the body, mind and spirit for following some useful occupation.
5. The cultivation of the mental powers, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the scientific spirit with direct reference to the occupation.
6. The promotion of good-will and desire and ability to co-operate with others.
7. The maintenance of standards and ideals.
8. As all inclusive and ultimate, the perfecting of the human spirit, the improvement of the quality of life itself and the betterment for the conditions of labour, leisure and living.

In fulfilling these aims, much more is involved than would be necessary to meet the requirements of vocational education as defined in the foregoing statements. One hesitates to apply the names vocation to any program which is sufficiently comprehensive to include instruction and training in each of the above divisions.

The aims set forth by the Commission might, with minor alterations, be adopted by any secondary school system in Canada but it is the emphasis which is placed upon numbers four and five and the methods which are adopted to fulfil these two aims which distinguish existing vocational schools from the regular academic high schools. In the high schools it is assumed that those who complete the courses of training will go to colleges and universities where direct training for occupations will be a part of the curricula. No special effort is made to prepare pupils for occupations but it is assumed that those who leave school before entering university will have a general education and training which will be of direct value in whatever occupation they may enter. This is undoubtedly true, but unfortunately for the majority of young people who leave these schools for industrial employment, the training has been so inadequately related to life experiences that much of its value is lost through lack of application or further development and the individuals fail to appreciate the relationship which does exist.

The advocates of vocational schools believe that special attention should be given to the definite preparation of young people for suitable occupations which are available to those who do not go to universities.

Organization and Objectives of Vocational Schools in Ontario

The part which vocational schools in Ontario are expected to play in the education and training of these young people is indicated by the following extracts from the Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools issued by the provincial Department of Education:

"*The Industrial Schools and Departments* are designed to give boys and girls looking forward to employment a thorough training in the essentials of a general education and at the same time to furnish a special training in the subjects and operations which are fundamental to the trades and industries in which they expect to become employed.

"*The Technical High Schools and Departments* are planned to meet the needs of those who are looking forward to occupying junior executive and technical positions in the trades and industries or to proceeding to higher institutions for advanced training in technical and engineering lines.

"*The General Full-Time Day Courses* provided in Vocational Schools and Departments are planned to cover from three to four years of progressive work by pupils in full-time attendance. The great majority of these pupils

will be adolescents from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The courses are designed to give, as a basis of citizenship, an extension of their training in the essentials of a general education, and at the same time a specialized training in the subjects, processes, and operations which are fundamental in the fields of work to which the school concerned is most closely related.

"The importance of developing well-informed and intelligent citizens should be recognized as clearly as the necessity for training efficient workers. It is to be remembered also that instructed intelligence is a most important factor in vocational efficiency.

"The Special Day School Courses of instruction are planned to meet the needs of those not otherwise cared for, who can avail themselves of opportunities for supplementary training in the day time.

Such classes offer opportunities for study to men working on night shifts, women who can spare the time from their home duties more easily in the day than in the evening, or persons who have periods of temporary unemployment.

"Special day courses may be organized also for adolescents required to attend school under the provisions of the Adolescent School Attendance Act who find it more convenient and suitable to attend full time for the period required than part time throughout the school year.

The part-time courses of instruction offered in vocational schools are planned to meet the specific needs of the following groups:—

(*a*) Those adolescents who, under the Adolescent School Attendance Act, are required to attend part-time classes and who elect to enrol in a vocational school.

(*b*) Those adolescents and adults who may be attending part-time classes in a vocational school under an approved co-operative plan in accordance with an agreement by employers, employees and the vocational school concerned.

"The purpose of the evening school courses of instruction in the vocational schools is to offer opportunities for education and training along vocational and related lines to men and women at every stage of their career. Any course of instruction designed to meet the vocational needs of workers in any field may be organized under the provisions of the Act.

"The preliminary organization of the Advisory Committee having been effective, the Committee and the Principal should proceed to make a careful survey of the trades, industries, and pursuits for the purpose of discovering the subjects in which it is desirable to offer instruction, and of determining the kind of instruction that will meet the needs of the community."

As evidence of the fact that the schools are endeavouring to carry out such a program the following extracts from a recent report by the principal of the vocational school in a representative Ontario city may be quoted:—

"The courses offered by the school are all designed to give a good general academic education combined with a thorough training in a number of activities fundamental to the industries and business pursuits. While this training does lead directly into a number of trades and callings, it is intended to give a general training along technical and business lines rather than intensive instruction in any one trade or pursuit."

If the public realized this more generally, it would remove considerable criticism, as many to-day expect the graduates of a Technical School to be experts in some particular trade. The Department of Education, after careful investigation, deliberately chose to establish such types of schools rather than trade schools such as existed in some other countries. The idea is that a student who has received such a general training will be able to learn a specific trade in a much shorter time than one who has not been so trained, and will ultimately, through his wide knowledge of operations connected with his own trade and the related mathematics, science and so forth, be a much more valuable and expert tradesman, and because of the general education, a much more valuable citizen than one who received a narrow trade education only.

The courses given in the school are as follows:—

"First, the general Preparatory Course, which is open to boys and girls with fourth-book standing. This is a one-year course and is designed for those who have shown in the Public School that they are not particularly book-minded, and for those who feel that they are more suited to industrial pursuits than to academic studies. It serves as a preparation for the more advanced courses of the school and at the same time gives a training in a variety of subjects, such as enables the student to make an intelligent choice of the course for which he or she is best adapted.

"Second, the general Technical Course for boys is designed to prepare students for directive positions in the industries. In the third year, students are allowed to specialize along some practical line for which they have shown special aptitude.

"Third, the Home Economics Course for girls is designed to prepare girls for the home-making activities and such occupations as dressmaking, millinery, dietetics and nursing.

"Fourth, the Commercial Course combines a thorough general academic education with an intensive training in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and general business pursuits. It is designed not only to prepare for office positions but also to give a general training to those who may wish to enter business in any capacity.

"While the school is not a trade school, there are a number of trades for which the courses provided make direct preparation. It is proposed to make an effort to guide students into some specific vocation, at least two or three months before they have to leave the school, and then to permit them to spend the remaining time in the special course which will best fit them for this vocation. In this way, every student who leaves the school will have received some special training for a definite vocation.

"This year a determined effort will be made to link up the school with the industries of the city. The Principal will visit the various industries of the city to find out how the day or night school may be made to serve the needs of these industries to greater extent than at present. We shall also endeavour to find in these industries a market for the product of the school, that is, employment for our graduates. In this connection it is proposed to establish an employment bureau in the school. A questionnaire will be sent out to the various employers and business men, in order to determine the nature of the employment, the number of the employees and the probable chances of obtaining employment, both now and during normal times. Our aim will be to bring about such a condition that employers will come to the school when they need young men or women in any capacity."

It is evident from the foregoing statements that the chief concern of vocational schools in Ontario is the general education and welfare of the pupils. In other words, the so-called vocational schools and technical high schools endeavour to fit young people for industrial life without reference to any particular job or occupation and to provide opportunities for the continued education and training of industrial workers so that they may secure a general education and advance to the limit of their abilities or ambitions. These schools represent an organized effort to provide at public expense a type of education for industrial workers which is equivalent to that now being provided for professional workers.

An effort is made by tryout courses in various types of shopwork and commercial subjects, also by interviews and tests, to divide pupils entering vocational schools into groups, according to the type of work for which they appear to be best fitted or in which they have the greatest interest. Courses of instruction are provided which are directly related to the requirements and experiences of workers in these lines of work. The physical, cultural and social aims of education are not neglected but the subject matter of the courses is selected because of its relationship to the present and future living conditions of these pupils and not because of its value in connection with university training. No effort is made to produce skilled workers in the various industrial occupations but an earnest effort is or ought to be made to help each pupil choose a suitable occupation and to prepare him physically, mentally, morally and socially for entrance to this occupation. In addition to laying this broad foundation for industrial life, the vocational school should provide supplementary and part-time instruction for industrial workers who wish to fit themselves for promotion or who desire to remedy defects in their general education in order that they may avail themselves of opportunities for advanced training and enlarged service.

The Scope and Aim of Vocational Education in Industry

Thus it will be seen that when everything possible has been done by full-time day vocational schools, the pupils have received only the preliminary part of their vocational education. A broad foundation of general training has been laid, but the pupils have not been trained for a specific occupation to the extent that they are competent journeymen or mechanics. The working conditions and general environment of the school are so different from those of industry that a period of adjustment is necessary before the pupil becomes familiar with the new conditions and settles down to his work as a producer, working on a time basis. Speed, skill and confidence must be acquired through repetition and varied experiences such as only industry can provide. The ability to co-operate with adults and to work harmoniously under a shop foreman must be acquired on the job. Young people leaving school before the age of 18 lack the mental and moral development which is necessary to successful adult life in industry. They need supervision and assistance in connection with their social and civic problems and should not be left to

make their decisions and fight their way through the period of adjustment without sympathetic competent advice.

In order to determine the part which industry should play in providing this additional supervision and education, it is necessary to understand industrial conditions and the viewpoint of those charged with the responsibility of organizing and administering industrial activities.

Industry's chief aim is to produce and distribute at a profit, raw materials, manufactured articles and structures of various kinds. Only in so far as education enables workers to produce more efficiently, is industry directly concerned with the problems of vocational education. It is not a function of modern industry to produce good citizens nor is industry directly responsible for the physical, mental and moral development of its workers. These duties have been assumed by the schools, the churches and the state, in so far as parents and employers have shifted the responsibility on to society because of changing conditions in home life and in industry.

No matter what our opinions may be regarding the advisability or necessity of the change, we must face the fact that industry no longer accepts the responsibility of providing a general education for young people entering the trades and industrial occupations and, in most industrial organizations, little or no provision is made for supervised training even the purely productive activities of industrial life.

The old system of indentured apprenticeship under which the employer was held personally responsible for the general education and training of his young employees has been abandoned. It is not feasible under modern conditions. No satisfactory substitute has been adopted and, as a result of the rapid development of new methods and organizations in industry, young people entering industrial employment between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are faced with increasing difficulties and obstacles which were unknown a few years ago. They have no one to whom they may turn for competent advice and assistance. They either drift along picking up whatever skill and knowledge they require or become lost in a maze of jobs and experiences which seem to lead to nowhere. Consequently parents are loath to send their children into industrial employment and young people with ambition and ability seek elsewhere for suitable occupations.

Speaking generally, it may be said that industry has ceased to provide, or never has provided, training and opportunities for advancement which attract bright, energetic young people who wish to make the most of their lives. There has been much talk about the tendency of young people to seek white collar jobs. Employers in industry have complained bitterly of the quality and ability of the young people whom the schools were sending to them for employment. Is it not possible that the reason for this unsatisfactory condition is the fact that industry has not recognized its responsibility to the young workers?

A brief study of the efforts which are being made in certain industries and by a few progressive industrial organizations to provide adequate training and continuous employment for beginners seems to prove that there will be no lack of suitable applicants for vacancies and very little difficulty in retaining the services of competent workers, in any branch of industry, as soon as those in responsible positions come to regard vocational training and promotion on merit as necessary parts of their industrial organizations.

This statement is borne out by the experiences of the Canadian railways whose well-organized apprenticeship systems are among the few schemes of training which have grown and developed to meet the changing conditions of modern life. In the City of Winnipeg, where the educational authorities claim that it is useless to attempt to provide industrial courses in connection with the technical high schools, there is always a waiting list of suitable applicants for apprenticeship in every trade taught in the two locomotive and car shops. These trades include, moulding, blacksmithing, boilermaking, painting and other occupations which ordinarily are avoided by young Canadians.

Similar results have been obtained in the foundry trades in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where, before organized apprentice training was introduced and special efforts made to insure continuous employment for boys during their training period, it was practically impossible to persuade suitable boys to learn moulding.

It is no longer a direct responsibility of employers to provide for the general education and technical knowledge of their employees but it does appear to be necessary that in every branch of industry provision should be made for the training of new workers in the special jobs and operations of each trade and industrial occupation. The schools can lay the foundation of vocational education and can supplement the training and instruction received on the job but industry must provide the training and experience which are necessary to develop the operative skill, confidence and speed, necessary for economic production.

In considering the purpose or value of vocational education from the viewpoint of industry, we must bear in mind that there are two distinct viewpoints to be considered, namely, that of employers and that of employees. The employer is directly concerned with the problem of maintaining an adequate supply of well trained workers whom he may employ at a reasonable wage.

The employee, on the other hand, views with alarm any effort which appears likely to supply an excess of workers or in any way to interfere with his efforts to maintain or improve existing wage rates and hours of employment.

This attitude was clearly demonstrated at a recent convention of bricklayers in Toronto. The delegates passed a resolution condemning private trade schools which attempt to teach trades in a few months and requesting the Minister of Trade and Commerce to investigate these schools. In expressing its condemnation of such schools, the conference made it clear that it was not opposed to vocational education (education) under government auspices.

The attitude of organized labour towards vocational education is expressed in the following extracts from a recent editorial in the *Toronto Labour Leader:—*

"Labour organizations are the foremost advocates of technical education in public high schools. The student who wishes to become a bricklayer, plumber, machinist, woodworker, printer, or any other draftsman, and who devotes three or four years of his school life in a technical high school receiving instruction along the line of his chosen vocation, certainly becomes a much more proficient mechanic than the apprentice to any of these trades who had to depend exclusively on the knowledge he could acquire while learning his trade in a workshop or 'on the job' with journeymen. With the exception of health, an industrial worker's skill is the best asset he is possessed of, and the higher he can advance his skill, the larger and better the market he has in which to sell his labour. Superintendents and foremen are always chosen from the ranks of the more highly skilled workers. Therefore it is advisable for every workman to take advantage of his technical training to increase his proficiency. The want of technical training has been felt so badly by some international trade unions that they have, at big expense, opened correspondence courses of their own, so as to give instruction to their membership. This is a very fine argument, that organized labour has, through experience, learned the value of technical training, and the members who pay school taxes should devote their energies to obtain the best educational advantages for their children from the money they expend in school taxes."

Both employers and employees, as organized bodies, are anxious to promote vocational education but neither party is willing to support a plan or system which it believes to be solely in the interests of the other group.

Consequently there is overlapping and duplication of efforts on the part of employers' organizations and trade unions. This condition is noticeable in the printing industry where courses of instruction and apprenticeship schemes are conducted by the United Typothetae of America and the International Typographical Union. Vocational education needs the active support of both organizations but the work could be done more cheaply and effectively if they co-operated in every locality where training is now being carried on.

One outstanding example of the benefits of such co-operative action in the printing industry is to be found in Montreal where employers and employees in all branches and divisions of the printing industry are co-operating with the provincial government in the organization and operation of a printing school which serves the whole industry. This school is organized as a department of the Montreal Technical School.

It may be possible for employers or employees working alone, to organize and carry on training programmes for industrial workers but experiences in other countries and the results of the few instances where such efforts have been made in Canada seem to prove that without the active support of both parties, any scheme of apprenticeship or trade training in industry is doomed to failure. The first essential in any successful training scheme involving employers and employees in more than one industrial organization is a satisfactory working agreement between all parties concerned. The terms of this agreement should be clearly set forth in a signed document or documents legally binding upon the different parties and the provisions of which are administered by a representative committee acting through specially appointed officials and instructors.

A typical example of such a scheme of training is the newly organized apprenticeship programme for the building industry in Vancouver. An apprenticeship council, consisting of two representatives from the local Contractors' Association, two from the Trade Council of the Building Construction Industry, and one independent member, has been appointed to organize and control apprentice training in the building trades. The organization and duties of the Council are set forth in a constitution and by-laws, and each apprentice is regularly indentured through a definite contract signed by the parent, the boy and the employer. A secretary, appointed by the Council, acts as supervisor and arranges for the attendance of apprentices at the local technical school for the transfer of apprentices from one employer to another, etc.

The scope of vocational training in industry is better understood when we consider the purpose of vocational education from the economic or industrial viewpoint. Dr. Chas. A. Prosser, one of the pioneers and outstanding leaders of vocational education in the United States, has set forth the economic objectives and reasons for vocation education in the following order:—

1. To conserve and develop our national resources.
2. To prevent waste of human labour.
3. To provide a supplement to apprenticeship.
4. To increase wage earning power.
5. To meet the increasing demand for trained workers.
6. To offset the increased cost of living.
7. As a wise business investment.
8. Because our national prosperity is at stake.

Co-operation between Schools and Industry

Evidently the vocational training and instruction being given in existing vocational schools is not sufficient to accomplish these objectives unless and until industry as a whole develops an active interest in and appreciation of the work of the schools and undertakes to supplement or complete the vocational training received in schools.

It is necessary that industry should provide suitable openings for graduation from the vocational schools. Employers must recognize and give credit for the training and experience which these young people have acquired.

The value of the industrial course for boys has been recognized by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada and special apprenticeship courses have been organized in tool-making, electrical work, etc., for selected graduates from the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School.

Industry must also encourage its employees to continue the general vocational education and citizenship training which the schools provide through part-time classes, evening classes, correspondence instruction and short-term classes. In order to do this, provision must be made for releasing certain workers for instruction during regular working hours, without loss of pay; facilities must be provided for keeping the schools informed regarding the work and progress of each worker attending classes or receiving instruction; recognition must be given to the increased earning capacity and usefulness resulting from such training; in fact, industry must become a partner with the schools in the common purpose of producing skilled intelligent workers.

The schools must continue to provide for the mental, moral and social development of young Canadian workers. They must enlarge their activities in connection with vocational guidance, prevocational training and the supplementary training of industrial workers; but, above all, they must establish close connection with all branches and divisions of industry, in order that employers and employees may fully appreciate the work of the schools and set up organizations and facilities for co-operative action through which the work of the schools may be supplemented and completed.

The importance which the Ontario Government attaches to co-operative action is indicated by the following clause from the Vocational Education Act of 1921:—

"(5) Subject to the approval of the Minister, any advisory committee may appoint one or more officers with qualifications approved by the Minister to bring to the attention of employers and employees the work of the schools or departments, and to make the necessary arrangements between employers, employees, and the schools or departments for the conduct of part-time or co-operative classes, and, in general, to act as a co-ordinating officer between the local industries and the schools or departments, and every such person so appointed shall be subject to the control of the advisory committee."

This very important provision has been overlooked or neglected by too many vocational committees to the detriment of the work in the province. Except in small communities and small schools, the principals and teachers are too busy to give the necessary time to the work of co-ordination. Special provision must be made for this work either through a co-ordinating officer responsible to the committee as provided in the Act, or through members of the school staff assigned to this work.

The courts of New South Wales are considering the question whether the provisions of the Forty-four Hour Week Act, recently passed by the State Parliament should supersede the standard of hours fixed under a current agreement. The Chief Industrial Magistrate, in a test case at Sydney, held that the former standard of 48 hours could be changed to one of 44 hours during the currency of an award.

A useful compendium of the workmen's compensation acts of the various provinces has been prepared by Mr. T. J. Coghlin, member of the Dominion Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. It is arranged in the form of a table, the corresponding provisions of the several acts being set forth in parallel columns.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the Labour Gazette relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Attitude of Labour in Canada toward Vocational Schools

The following extracts from an article appearing in the *Labour Leader*, Toronto, indicate the attitude of labour men in Canada toward vocational education.

"Labour organizations are the foremost advocates of technical education in public high schools. For years Ontario labour men have rightly contended that the usual high school education of the province was beneficial only to those students who purpose entering the professions as their life vocations, and was but a waste of time and energy to those who intended to make industrial pursuits their future avocation in life. Of the male students attending Ontario high schools, fully 80 per cent of them either enter industrial or commercial establishments, and of this 80 per cent fully 60 per cent of them choose industrial pursuits for their vocation in life. This fact alone is reason enough for labour men to advocate technical high schools in any industrial centre.

"The student who wishes to become a bricklayer, plumber, machinist, woodworker, printer, or any other craftsman, and who devotes three or four years of his school life in a technical high school receiving instruction along the line of his chosen vocation, certainly becomes a much more proficient mechanic than the apprentice to any of these trades who had to depend exclusively on the knowledge he could acquire while learning his trade in a workshop or "on the job" with journeymen.

"With the exception of his health, an industrial worker's skill is the best asset he is possessed of, and the higher he can advance his skill gives him a larger and better market to sell his labour in. Superintendents and foremen are always chosen from the ranks of the more highly skilled workers. Therefore it is advisable for every workman to take advantage of technical training to increase his proficiency.

"The want of technical training has been felt so badly by some international trade unions that they have, at big expense, opened correspondence courses of their own, so as to give instruction to their membership. This is a very fine argument that organized labour has, through experience, learned the value of technical training, and that their members who pay school taxes should devote their energies to obtain the best educational advantages for their children from the money they expend in school taxes."

Trades and Labour Council Condemns Trade Schools

Trade schools were condemned by the Hamilton and Districts Trades and Labour Council in session at the Labour Temple last month. Schools where barbering and bricklaying is claimed to be taught in from six weeks to three months were severely criticized. Secretary H. S. Mitchell was asked to communicate with Premier Ferguson stating the objection of the Council and asking that such schools be abolished.

Barbers' delegates complained about a barbering college at Toronto. It was reported that litigation was pending in that city, the parents of several pupils having sued for the return of fees.

Apprenticeship Training in the United States

The following article is taken from the January issue of *Law and Labour*s—

The Smith-Hughes Act, enacted some 10 years ago, received impetus from the American Federation of Labour. The Act provides for federal financial aid in an amount equal to one-half that contributed by state or local authorities or both towards the establishment of vocational training schools. Labour seems to have been alert in Cleveland, for there have been established in that city six schools for apprenticeship training, recently quartered in one central building by the board of education. Training is provided for apprentices in sheet metal working, plumbing, bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, painting and the electrical trade. Approximately 100 boys have enrolled in these courses.

Each apprenticeship class is under the direct supervision of a joint committee composed of an equal number of contractors and union representatives and a representative of the public school system. Applicants are required to demonstrate their physical fitness and their

ability to read and write the English language intelligently. Each applicant is given a thirty days' trial. If his work is satisfactory he is indentured to a contractor in the trade he wishes to learn for a period of four years.

The boys are taught the history of their trade, trade science, trade mathematics, plan reading and practical work calculated to make of them better journeymen when they complete the course. Occasional talks and motion pictures are afforded with a view to broadening their minds and stimulating their interest. An arrangement is made whereby the boys may be transferred from one contractor to another during slack seasons, thus offering steady work as an incentive to boys to enroll in the courses. They attend school four hours a week, receiving their regular wages for that time. Wilful absence from school is penalized by temporary or permanent suspension, additional attendance upon school sessions without pay, or an extension of the period of indentureship. The boys are instructed in the obligation of contract relations and the application of such relations in their observance of the rules laid down for them.

Electricians' Union No. 134, Chicago, has maintained a school for apprentices since 1906. Its present average annual enrolment is 600. Although the course is primarily of four years' duration, with twenty-four days' schooling yearly, it is possible for a student to finish in three years by maintaining a general average of seventy-five per cent or better in his studies. Edward J. Evans, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, indicates the attitude of labour towards these schools in citing the case of one boy who, after being graduated with honours, went to a technical college and emerged a practicing electrical engineer. Mr. Evans says, "of course, when this occurs our local union loses a valuable active member, and while we dislike that, we retain a friend, and we are glad to wish them luck in their new field."

It is the apparent aim of all such schools not to develop specialists but to equip the apprentices with a foundation which will make them more generally useful to their chosen trade.

Perhaps the essence of organized labour's aims in making itself a factor in public school education is to be found in its pronouncement that, "It is for labour to say whether their children shall receive a real education in our public schools, or whether they are to be turned out as machine-made products fitted only to work and become part and parcel of a machine instead of human beings with a life of their own, and a right to live that life under rightful living conditions."

Training of Teachers in New Zealand

A representative conference met recently in Wellington, N.Z., to discuss teacher training. Those present included officers of the Department of Education, members of university college boards, professors of education, principals of training colleges, inspectors of secondary and primary schools, chairmen of education boards, etc.

The suggested agenda for the conference was as follows:—Relationship between the professors of education and training colleges; establishment of a training college for secondary teachers; the extent to which training college students should be permitted to attend the University College concurrently with their teacher training; advisability or otherwise of establishing a separate training college for non-university students; training of teachers of technical subjects, advisability of providing bursaries in lieu of probationerships to induce entrants to the teaching profession to complete their academic studies before entering the training college; organization of vacation courses at the University College for the benefit of teachers and others.

Sir James Parr, in opening the conference, explained that it was called together for the purpose of giving the Government advice on the best method of training secondary and primary school teachers. He wanted them to look into the management and government of the training colleges and advise the Government as to what steps should be taken to improve the administration and efficiency of those institutions. The training of teachers was of the utmost importance in the system of education. In 1906 the first training college was established, and to show how the system had developed he had only to point out that the first year there were 253 students, ten years ago there were 442, and last year there were 1,280 in training. As far as he was aware, no country made such liberal provision as they did in New Zealand for the training of teachers. He believed that it cost the Government about £280 to train a teacher under the present system. In many other countries the relative number of teachers were not trained by the State, while in some countries the students had to pay for their own training. The conference was called to discuss the means by which the rapidly-growing organization might be made still more efficient even than it was at present. The type of students had never been higher in physical development, merit, personality, and individuality, but he could see that there was room for increased efficiency.

LABOUR TRIBUTE TO THE FRONTIER COLLEGE

MR. J. A. P. HAYDON, President of the Ottawa Central Labour Council, contributes to the *Locomotive Engineers' Journal* for January, 1926, an appreciation of the work of "Canada's Frontier Labour College." An account of the Frontier College, or "the University in Overalls" was given in the Labour Gazette for July, 1924, when it was stated that the college was receiving considerable financial support from the governments of Ontario and British Columbia. Mr. Haydon says: "H. G. Wells, perhaps the world's greatest educator, has described Frontier College as 'the most interesting piece of educational work' he has ever read about. Not only is Frontier the first college for workers in the 'backwoods' of Canada, but it is also the pioneer college of America in the great mission of bringing the treasure store of modern learning to the man working with his hands and wringing an arduous living from the virgin soil. In the mind of Alfred Fitzpatrick the novel idea of taking education to the job first shaped itself and then was translated into a reality."

The writer quotes from Mr. Fitzpatrick's work "The University in Overalls" the story of the college and its origin:—

"Twenty-five years ago I realized my inability to exercise any worth-while influence over the large array of frontier workers with the methods then employed by the church. Despite my best efforts to influence these men for good, there still appeared betwixt us 'a great gulf fixed.' I refused to believe that the fault lay wholly with the picturesque loggers and lumberjacks. So, discarding my clerical garb, I began to live and work with these men. I had decided that what the workers needed was not so much advice, expressed from a dignified pedestal, but sympathy and friendship from a man engaged in similar tasks. It seemed to me that my own education lacked as much of the physical side as the workers lacked of the intellectual side. The idea of the instructor in the dual role of teacher and labourer has, therefore, really grown out of the onesidedness of my own education, my belief in the essential goodness of the neglected workers, and the necessity for a common ground of approach.

"The question naturally arose: How can these classes be brought together for common benefit? Clearly not in the village school ten miles away, but at their place of work. Froebel, the father of the kindergarten, once said: 'Come, let us live with our students.' I tried it, but it did not solve the problem. I soon found that a life of idleness during the day at the camp when the men were all at work did not tend to raise me in their estimation, even though I held classes at night. I therefore found it necessary to go further than Froebel, and said, 'Come, let us work with our students,' and I soon found that I not only had to work with the men, but I had to do my work well. Thus was the Frontier College founded. In the last quarter of a century it has sent 900 men, graduates and undergraduates, mostly of Canadian and American universities, to act as instructors in camps and other places on the frontier. These instructors engage in the same kinds of hard, manual labour as their fellows. In their spare hours they become teachers, helping the men, many of whom have been deprived of opportunities for even elementary education.

"After twenty-five years of effort, the Frontier College is more firmly convinced than ever that the daily contact of instructors with their fellow workers is the best way to bridge over the gulf, too long existing, between the manual workers and the universities. The devotion of these teachers—sometimes under very difficult circumstances, the reception they have met at the hands of workers and officials, and the actual results of their class work have confirmed me in the belief that the Frontier College instructor has a fundamental place in the educational system of Canada. It is true that the instructor has often to undergo the humiliation of being given an inferior class of work, due to the onesided nature of his own education. The college man on an 'extra gang' train is at first offered the task of 'cookee' or 'water boy.' In a lumber camp the work assigned even to the master of arts, is not the position of 'feller,' or 'skidder,' but 'chicadee,' 'choreboy,' 'swamper,' or some other second rate position to which no expert lumberjack or logger is assigned. At a mining camp, too, the university graduate must begin at the foot of the ladder, literally, or he never becomes a first-class practical miner. It is true that there now exist educational opportunities for certain types of workers along the frontier. They are reached by government specialists and correspondence schools, and even in some cases by experts provided by the employers. But there are vast numbers wholly neglected in theoretical and practical education, and who should, wherever located, have an opportunity for study regardless of their occupation.

"Confronted with these facts, the Frontier College in 1922 sought and obtained from the Parliament of Canada a Dominion charter, with power of conferring degrees. By this step we do not wish to compete with the older universities, or to qualify men for overcrowded professions. We are simply desirous of creating an interest in the homestead, farm, camp and shop, believing that the men here have been overlooked by our universities. The insanitary shacks of homesteaders, camp bunkhouses, despoiled forests, and abandoned farms may all be traced to a lack of education among our boys and girls, in their homes and at their daily tasks. There is a regrettable lack of information on the part of the general public and, indeed, on the part of many university graduates, on such vital subjects as settlement, immigration, unemployment, conservation and reforestation. To encourage study along these lines, and to relate our courses to everyday life, we have made biology compulsory in the first year, and forestry in the second."

Mr. Haydon concludes as follows: "Out of this passion for helping working people achieve the finer things of life has grown the whole Frontier College movement. Its purpose is expressed in the Latin phrase on its seal: 'Life without Learning is Death.' Around the seal is the quotation from Emerson: 'I would not have the labourer sacrificed to the result; let there be worse cotton and better men.' Imbued with this spirit, Frontier College has spread light and learning among the desolate timber camps of Canada's northern provinces, displaying the intellectual stagnation that means mental death, with that knowledge about man and cures, economics and world affairs which alone can make man truly happy and free."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

First Aid Training on Canadian Pacific Railway

Since the Canadian Pacific Railway Council of the St. John Ambulance Association was formed, over 25,000 employees have been instructed in the science of rendering first aid to the injured. (An account of last year's trophy competition on the C.P.R. system was given in the Labour Gazette last November). The company believes that at the present time no accident could occur at any point of the system however remote where there would not be at least one employee trained in "first aid."

At the headquarters of the company at Montreal, it was announced on March 22, that 262 employees of the Sleeping, Dining and Parlour car Department had passed the examination prescribed by the St. John Ambulance Association. This group of men consists of conductors, stewards, chefs, waiters, porters, etc., and they have done this work in their own time and without a shadow of compulsion. They voluntarily underwent a two months' course of instruction by one of the Company's First Aid instructors and these classes have only recently closed. Since these men are exclusively employed on C.P.R. trains, it means that in case of accident they would be released immediately for service to the injured, so that no such trains will in future move along the system without efficient First Aid assistance being always at the disposal of passengers.

In all, 421 employees took these classes, but a number of these men were engaged on long-run trains and so were unable to attend all the classes owing to absence from town. Accordingly they did not present themselves before the medical examiner, as they felt they were hardly prepared to pass the searching tests involved. The knowledge they have gained, however, will stand them in good stead when the next series of classes is held.

Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario

Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, stated in a recent address that under the authority given in section 101 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, eighteen out of the twenty-four classes into which the industries coming under "schedule 1" of the act are divided, have organized for accident prevention purposes. Fifteen of these eighteen classes have federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The work of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations is divided into two parts; first, the work being done in the industries by the inspectors who call periodically on the plants for the purpose of pointing out physical hazards and, at the same time, discussing the whole accident situation with the executive of the plant. Frequently, the inspector arranges for a meeting of the employee while he is at the plant and is given an opportunity of placing the whole question of accident prevention before this plant meeting. The inspector is there for the purpose of helping the employer and not to enforce rules and regulations. The other phase of the work is the safety propaganda that is carried on, employers receiving each month a letter dealing with various phases of accident cost and accident prevention, together with safety bulletins for posting throughout the plant, pay envelope leaflets, etc., and once a year, the safety calendar. The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations are controlled by a group of directors elected from the various industries at an annual meeting and exist only for the purpose of accident prevention.

Fifth International First Aid and Mine Rescue Contest

The Fifth International First-Aid and Mine-Rescue Contest will be held at San Francisco, Cal., during the first week of September, 1926, under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. The date and place of the contest, which is open to all miners, quarrymen, and workers in metallurgical plants and the petroleum and natural gas industries, has been approved by the Secretary of Commerce, following an invitation received from the Society of Safety Engineers of California. The City of San Francisco has expressed its interest in the event of donating the use of the Civic Auditorium for the First-Aid Contest. The University of California has made available the use of the Greek Theatre for the Mine-Rescue Contest.

The International First-Aid and Mine-Rescue contests are held annually under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, with the cooperation of the American National Red Cross, the National Safety Council, and various mine operators' associations and miners' organizations, with the object of furthering the work of training miners in first-aid and mine-rescue methods, and the consequent advancement of the cause of safety among the million miners of the United States.

The first-aid and mine-rescue contests will be for international championships, and international contest cups, medals and prizes will be awarded to the winner. Proficiency of contesting teams will be determined in accordance with Bureau of Mines' standards by judges thoroughly familiar with first-aid and mine-rescue work.

A feature of the meet will be the awarding of the Congressional medal which is given annually to the team of miners adjudged to be most thoroughly skilled in first-aid and mine-rescue methods.

Another interesting feature of the meet will be the awarding of the medals offered annually by the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association in commemoration of notable deeds of heroism performed by miners in succoring their comrades in time of peril.

All organizations interested in the contest are invited to enter one or more first-aid and mine-rescue teams. Entry blanks, together with the general rules of the contest, can be obtained from the experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quebec Safety League

Reference was made in a note in the last issue of the Labour Gazette to the opening on February 9 of an industrial safety campaign for the district of Montreal. Emphasis is being laid on the engineering side of the movement, and an improvement will be sought in machinery, equipment and process so as not merely to cover up hazards but to eliminate them and at the same time to increase efficiency and production. This engineering phase of safety, it is claimed, is often neglected but it can well be made a major activity that will pay unusually large returns on all the time and effort that may be invested. Safeguards are usually but temporary expedients awaiting the development of more fundamental means of eliminating accident hazards.

One of the companies that pioneered in engineering revision as applied to power presses, has practically eliminated all power press accidents, whereas they used to cut off an average of 36 fingers a year. Not only that, but the production of these presses has been increased 60 per cent.

Safety Rules for Electrical Linemen

The Regulations under the Electrical Protection Act of Alberta, to which reference was made in the last issue of the Labour Gazette, contain the following general safety rules for workmen:

Workmen should familiarize themselves with approved methods of first-aid, resuscitation and fire extinguishment, those whose duties do not require them to approach or handle electrical equipment and lines should keep away from such equipment or lines.

They should cultivate the habit of being cautious, heeding warning signs and signals, and always warning others when seen in danger near live equipment or lines.

Inexperienced or Unfit Employees.—No workman shall do work for which he is not properly qualified on or about live equipment or lines, except under the direct supervision of an experienced and properly qualified person.

Supervision of Workmen.—Workmen whose employment incidentally brings them in the neighbourhood of electrical supply equipment or lines with the dangers of which they are not familiar shall proceed with their work only when authorized. They shall then be accompanied by a properly qualified and authorized person, whose instructions shall be strictly obeyed.

Exercising Care.—Workmen about live equipment and lines should consider the effect of each act and do nothing which may endanger themselves or others. They should be always careful to place themselves in a safe and secure position and to avoid slipping, stumbling, or moving backward against live parts. The care exercised by others should not be relied upon for protection.

Treat Everything as Alive.—Electrical equipment and lines should always be considered as alive, unless they are positively known to be dead. Before starting to work, preliminary inspection or tests should always be made to determine what conditions exist.

If exposed to injurious arcing, the hands should be protected by insulating gloves and the eyes by suitable goggles or other means. They should keep all parts of their bodies as distant as possible from brushes, commutators, switches, circuit-breakers, or other parts at which arcing is liable to occur during operation or handling.

Safety Appliances.—Workmen at work on or near live parts should use the protective devices and the special tools provided, first examining them to make sure that these devices and tools are suitable and in good condition. Protective devices may get out of order or be unsuited to the work in hand.

Suitable Clothing.—They should wear suitable clothing while working on or about live equipment and lines. In particular they should keep sleeves down and avoid wearing unnecessary metal or inflammable articles, such as rings, watch or key chains, or metal cap visors, celluloid collars or celluloid cap visors. Loose clothing and shoes that slip easily should not be worn near moving parts.

Safe Supports.—Workmen should not support themselves on any portion of a tree, pole, structure, scaffold, ladder, or other elevated structure without first making sure that the supports are strong enough, reinforcing them if necessary. They should not work in elevated positions unless secured from falling by a suitable safety belt or by other adequate means. Before trusting his weight to a belt, a workman should determine that the snaps or fastenings are properly engaged and that he is secure in his belt.

The Human Factor in the Causation of Accidents

Report No. 34 of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain is entitled "A contribution to the Study of the Human Factor in the Causation of Accidents." Statistical methods were applied to the study, which was undertaken to ascertain the reasons of the fact that under equal conditions of risk some workers are more prone to accidents than others. The report confirms the conclusion already reached by another method in a pre-

vious inquiry, that susceptibility to accidents varies with each individual. The methods adopted in the latest investigation have made it possible to treat the subject of individual differences on a quantitative basis, and to show their extent and distribution as well as their mere existence. The conclusions reached as the result of the investigation are summarized in the following paragraphs:—

(1) The reported ambulance-room accidents (whether trival or serious) have been examined in a number of groups of factory workers covering different occupations, for periods of time varying from three months to two years.

(2) It is found that in almost all the groups the average number of accidents is much influenced by a comparatively small number of workers, and that the distributions among the workers are far from chance ones.

(3) It is not possible in a mass examination of this kind to find how much of this may be due to individual differences in the conditions of work or how much to personal tendency, but there are many indications that some part, at any rate, is due to personal tendency.

(4) A table is given by which a rough estimate can easily be made from the accident records of a department whether the causes of accidents are mainly such as affect all the workers alike, or whether special risk is attached to any individuals. If the latter is the case, it rests in the hands of the factory officials, familiar with all the conditions of the work, to see how far the cause is mechanical or personal.

(5) Typical accident distributions are described and fitted to some theoretical curves based on different hypotheses. The hypothesis that the ocurrence of one accident makes the occurrence of others either more or less likely does not fit these observations. The particular hypothesis tested of differing initial individual susceptibility is nearer the truth, but clearly other factors come in.

(6) There is a tendency for the number of accidents to decrease to some extent with age, and apparently also, though to a less extent with length of service in the factory, but when allowance is made for age, there is no independent association between experience and accidents; while when allowance is made for experience, the associations between accidents and age remains.

(7) A decreasing accident tendency with age towards serious accidents is shown not to be necessarily inconsistent with the known higher accident mortality and invalidity rates among older workers, but the present data do not include enough serious accidents to establish any relation between the tendencies to trivial and to serious accidents.

(8) The people who have the most accidents are, on the whole, those who pay most visits to the ambulance room for minor sickness.

(9) The consistence of individual tendency to accident is shown by the relationship found between (1) accidents in two different periods, (2) accidents of one type and accidents of other types, and (3) accidents in the factory and accidents at home.

(10) No consistent relation is shown between accidents and output in the few cases where output records were available.

(11) The above tendencies are shown by men and women alike.

(12) In the one group of males, where comparison between night and day work was possible, no difference of any importance was observed in the accidents.

(13) The indications of individual differences seem to be definite enough to justify the further more detailed investigation on the lines of individual study and experimental psychology which is now being carried on, rather than on the lines of the present report. The present results show that it is clearly necessary in such study to take age and health into consideration.

Safety Committee of American Car and Foundry Company

Mr. G. A. Orth, manager of the Safety and Claim Departments of the American Car and Foundry Company of New York, describes in the March number of Safety Engineering the organization of the safety work of the company. "Under a so-called safety engineer (a man who should be not only a mechanician but one gifted with the power of mixing with workingmen and still receiving their respect), five of the shopmen in the various plants are selected to act as a committee of safety, for the period of three months. The duties of this committee consist in inspecting the safety appliances to see that these are in good order; to warn their fellow-workers of any dangers they are carelessly or thoughtlessly courting in their work; to report to the safety engineer any matters requiring attention, and to submit suggestions for improving safety devices and spreading the gospel of safety.

The members of this committee are changed every three months, so that all the workingmen of the plant have an opportunity to serve on it, and contribute their share of mind and heart to the general well-being of the entire organization. Experience has shown that this opportunity to exercise themselves on a higher plane and demonstrate their abil-

ity in a semi-offiical capacity is one which is keenly desired and enthusiastically fulfilled by all.

In this manner, a working staff of safety inspectors and safety educators has been obtained which could not otherwise have been got together, except at a very high cost. And even then, with far less realization of esprit de corps which now obtains through the influence of the members of the committee on the entire body of workers. This esprit is further maintained by safety literature posted, week by week, on the bulletin boards at all the company's plants.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Conference on the Hours Convention

A CONFERENCE of the Ministers of Labour of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, which met in London on March 15, 1926, for the purpose of settling difficulties of interpretation of the Convention prepared by the International Labour Office providing for the establishment of an eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings, came to an end on March 19, agreement having been reached on all points. The conclusions of the conference take the form of declarations of agreement on the scope and effect of various articles of the Convention, the five-day week, the weekly rest day, the application of the Convention to railways, and time lost by holidays. On one point, relating to Article XIV (suspension in the event of national emergency), the assent of the British Minister was provisional. On the remaining points, the conference was unanimous.

It was agreed that the conclusions should be reported by the Ministers to their respective governments, "that those governments who have so far not ratified the Convention may, taking account of the agreements reached, be in a position to proceed with their consideration the question of the ratification of the Washington Convention."

Commenting on the result of the conference, *The Times* (London), says:—"The conference has reached decisions which give a fair prospect of the ratification and enforcement of the Convention in all the principal industrial countries of Europe . . . The governments represented at the conference are not committed to any of the findings to ratification of the Convention, but the implication of the agreement reached is that ratification should follow with no unnecessary delay."

Committee to Promote Legislation

On March 6, 1926, there was held in Geneva the first meeting of a special Committee, set up by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, to consider question of international labour legislation and especially to support the efforts of the International Labour Organization in this direction. The Committee first elected its officers, Mr. Sokal, until recently Minister of Labour in Poland, being appointed Chairman. In the course of an address to the Committee, Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, dwelt on the value of the help which the League of Nations Societies in the various countries could render to the International Labour Organization.

After hearing speeches by Mr. Sokal, Mr. Roger Dollfus (President of the Federation), and Mr. G. N. Barnes (Great Britain), the Committee proceeded to discuss ways and means of multiplying and expediting ratifications of Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. Several resolutions on this subject were adopted. It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider and report on proposals suitable for submission to the International Economic Conference to be organized by the League of Nations.

In this connection it may be noted that the mixed committee on economic crises, composed of representatives of the economic and financial committees of the League of Nations and of experts nominated by the International Labour Office, adopted at a meeting held in Geneva last week a number of resolutions in favour of the putting into operation of decisions of the International Labour Conference relating to unemployment, including the general adoption of "economic barometers" and the closer study of trade fluctuations and of credit control.

Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925

The International Labour Office has published a report entitled "Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914 to 1925," which is a continuation of two earlier reports. The first covered the period 1914-1921 and dealt with the movement of wages both during the war period and the period of rising prices which immediately followed the war. The second report continued the previous one by tracing the movement of wages in a larger number of

countries up to the year 1922. The present one brings the wages movement up to 1925, includes a much larger number of countries, and, as in the previous reports, compares wages with those current in the years 1913-1914. The years 1922-1925 include the period in which prices show, in the majority of countries with sound monetary systems, a distinctly lower level than in 1921, and also includes the period in which, in a large number of countries, prices and wages have become relatively stable.

The main object of the report is not to record the movements in money wages only, but by comparing changes in money wages with those in the general level of prices to estimate the changes in the real wages of the workers. Real wages are, in nearly every case, calculated with reference to the pre-war level. The data are given country by country, but general conclusions as to the movements of wages as a whole are presented in summary form.

International comparisons are, however, rendered difficult owing to the great differences in the methods adopted in the different countries in the compilation of wage statistics and in the diversity of classification of the various groups of workers.

It was pointed out in previous reports that the different countries could in the period 1920-1922 be grouped into three fairly definite groups: those in which real wages were definitely higher than before the war; those in which the level is about the same as the level in 1914; and those in which the level was definitely below the level of wages paid before the war. In the first group were found most of the ex-neutral European countries; in the second group the chief Western European and non-European countries, and in the third group the Central European powers. The latter group, which covered Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, and, in view of information not available when the previous report was issued, included also Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Roumania, and Finland, was distinguished by the fact that in all these countries in 1920 and 1922 the currency had been continually depreciating and prices steadily rising. This led to the phenomenon of the "time-lag," when wages were continually trying to catch up to prices. This inevitably caused a reduction in real wages. On the other hand when prices were falling, or when they became relatively stable after a period of rising prices, real wages tended to rise.

The chief factor affecting the wage situation in the years 1922-1925 was the changes in the level of prices. In many countries they have fallen somewhat, while in others—particularly those in which prices rose most rapidly in the years 1920 to 1922 or 1923—they have become much more stable. Throughout the period prices remained relatively stable in Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America. Moreover, since 1922 the four countries in which currency was at that time being inflated, and prices rapidly rising, have all attempted to stabilize their currency and, in general, have succeeded. Germany stabilized its currency at the end of 1923; Austria in the autumn of 1922; Poland at the beginning of 1924; and Hungary at the end of 1924. Moreover, the stabilization of the currency was followed in most cases by the introduction of a new currency. Thus in Germany the Rentenmark was introduced in 1923, and later the Reichsmark was adopted; in Poland the zloty was introduced in June, 1924; in Austria the schilling in March, 1925.

The extent to which wages have been stabilized in recent years is illustrated in the report by a table of index numbers of *money* wages, in which wages in 1920-1925 are expressed as a percentage of their pre-war level. In Sweden, Australia, and Canada money wages have remained fairly stable since 1922; in Great Britain since 1923; and in Austria since 1924. In Denmark, rates, though showing a rise of about 5 per cent from 1923 to 1924, have become more stable than in 1921-1922. In Germany, money wages rose from 1923 to 1924, after a period of monetary disturbance. In Poland, money rates became fairly stable in March, 1924, and remained so throughout the year. The figures available for the United States of America do not permit of any generalization, except that there was an increase from 1922 to 1923 and a decrease from 1923 to 1924; in 1925 the changes are not very considerable.

Workmen's Compensation in U.S.A.

A report on Workmen's Compensation in the United States, by Ralph H. Blanchard, Ph.D., Columbia University, has been issued by the International Labour Office. The author observes that "under the United States Constitution compensation laws applying to employees of the Federal Government, to employees engaged in certain maritime employments and in interstate commerce, and to employees engaged in employments located in the District of Columbia may be enacted only by the Federal Congress. The present Federal law applies only to the first of these groups.

The State Governments alone have power to enact laws applying to the other classes of employment within their several borders. Under a general grant of legislative power to the Territories, they likewise have power to pass workmen's compensation laws. The situation has resulted in a wide diversity of laws and has made the study of workmen's compensation in the United States a highly complicated matter. The fact that a State or Territory has a compensation law does not necessarily indicate a wholehearted acceptance of the principle. As will appear, a given law may be of narrow or broad application, may represent a competent study of the problems involved, or mere political expediency. It may be niggardly or liberal. Out of this wide diversity of provision for compensation few standards of legislation or of practice have emerged which may be said to be representative of the United States."

This analysis of workmen's compensation legislation in the United States is limited to a consideration of its principal features. No attempt has been made to cover the operation of the existing laws. The author points out that complete or accurate statistics pertaining to workmen's compensation are not collected for the country as a whole, nor are they in most cases available for individual jurisdictions. Attempts to secure information have made clear the need of further improvements in statistical procedure and of a central agency for collating and analysing such statistics for the entire country.

Legislative Series

The International Labour Organization is carrying out an important work in the field of comparative legislation by the publication of its "Legislative Series," containing the text of labour laws in various countries. These publications are designed to further one of the main objects of the organization, namely, the creation of an international standard in labour legislation. The series was begun in 1920, and the volume for 1923 appeared in December 1925. The volume consists of about 1,500 pages, and nearly another hundred are devoted to a closely printed chronological index of all the labour legislation of 1923, direct or delegated, received by the International Labour Office. Only about a sixth of the laws and orders referred to in this index are reproduced in the volume, which, however, itself contains over 250 measures translated or reproduced in full. The complete chronological index is a new and welcome feature not found in earlier volumes. It should prove of great value to persons who wish to study closely some branch of labour legislation or the laws of a particular country. Owing to the careful references to official sources, this index would serve admirably as a basis for intensive research, and as the years go on the collected indexes will give a practically complete list of the labour laws and orders of the world, from which it will be possible to trace historical changes and developments.

The British Overseas Dominions are well represented, but Canada's provincial laws (the main source of her labour legislation) are, with one exception, mentioned only in the index, as are also the State laws of the United States. These omissions may be regrettable, but they are comprehensible in view of the great size of the volume without the laws in question, which are moreover easily available to English readers in other sources.

International Labour Directory

The International Labour Office has recently issued four pamphlets, being Parts IV, V, VI and VII of the International Labour Directory, a publication intended to enable those who are desirous of keeping themselves informed on the problems of labour and industry to place themselves easily in touch with official institutions and international or national organizations dealing with these problems throughout the world. Parts IV and V contain lists of the most important national and international organizations of intellectual workers and ex-service men respectively, with their addresses, officers, etc. Part VI contains a list of the principal co-operative organizations of various kinds, together with valuable data concerning each organization. Part VII gives a list of various international organizations concerned with questions of more or less direct interest to the industrial and labour world.

During March the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board issued Regulation No. 13, providing that "all reports of accidents required to be forwarded by an employer engaged in the industry of coal mining in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) shall be signed by the manager appointed under the provisions of The Mines Act and where there is no manager, by the over-man."

The number of persons employed by the Alberta Government on January 1 in each of the past six years was as follows: In 1921, 2,532; in 1922, 2,424; in 1923, 2,359; in 1924, 2,195; in 1925, 2,208, and in 1926, 2,215.

INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY ON FARMING CONDITIONS

DR. W. A. RIDDELL, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, who is resident in Geneva, has contributed an article on "The Influence of Machinery on Agricultural Conditions in North America" to the March issue of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office. In this article he deals with the great increase which has occurred in North America in the use of animal and mechanical power during the last thirty years and which has resulted in such an avoidance of waste of human energy that a standard of productivity per worker has been reached which he finds to be from two to six times as high as that of workers in European countries. This enhanced economic value of the agricultural worker is reflected on the one hand in high wages and the possibility of the majority of the hired workers saving enough in a few years to buy farms of their own; and on the other hand, in an increase both of cultivated area and of total production which represents an important and essential contribution to an abundant and regular food supply for the world. The North American continent has been compelled both to increase and to conserve the amount of human labour effort available for the simple reason that that amount has always been less than adequate. We have always lacked human labour and necessity has driven us to invention.

Dr. Riddell in his article traces the increased use of machinery in agricultural operations in North America from the introduction of the mechanical reaper in 1834. Figures are given showing the increased number of horses used in farming operations and the application of steam, gasolene and electric power. Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture are cited showing that the farmer ranks next to the railroads, and is positively ahead of the great manufacturing and mining industries in his use of power in the United States. As 60 per cent of the power he uses is still animal power, the possibilities, when he has yet more mechanical power at his disposal (as he is bound to have soon in one form or another), certainly strike the imagination as vast. Whereas the average number of acres worked per worker for the years around about 1900 was, in Italy 4.7, in Belgium 5.3, and in France, Germany, Hungary and the United Kingdom between 7.1 and 7.3, in the United States it was not less than 27.0. Similarly, taking the United States standard of productivity per worker as a base of 100, the Italian worker attains only an index number of 15, the Hungarian of 27, the French 31, the Belgian 40, the German 41, and the Englishman 43. The latest information from Canada applies to the census of 1911. Occupation statistics for the census of 1921 are not yet available, but a very interesting comparison will be possible later. In 1911 the area under field crops was 35,261,338 acres and the total number of persons engaged in agriculture was 933,735; therefore each person so engaged was, on an average calculation, responsible for the cultivation of 38 acres, and every 1,000 acres called for 26 workers. In the three Prairie Provinces (Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) the figures are even more striking; the area under field crops was 17,677,091 acres and the number of persons engaged in agriculture was 283,472, so that each person so engaged was responsible for 62 acres, while every 1,000 acres required only 16 persons. In the United States in 1920, with only 68 per cent of the human labour applied per acre that was applied fifty years ago, there was nevertheless an increase of production per acre of 35 per cent. The same facts put from another point of view are equally striking; in 1870, of every 100 workers in the United States, 47 were required to produce the bare necessities of life, leaving only 53 available for other work. In 1920, only 26 out of every 100 workers were required to produce the prime necessities, leaving 74 available for other work. This means that the men released from farm work by the increasing efficiency of agricultural production, are now busy making books and automobiles and radio sets and all the other things which help to make life worth living. The American and Canadian "hired" man gets good treatment (as a rule) because he earns good treatment. He is worth a high wage because he produces largely and abundantly. Farm labour became about 18 per cent more effective in crop production during the last decade. Although the number of farm workers decreased over 4 per cent in that period, the mass of crop production increased about 13 per cent. The increased efficiency is attributed chiefly to the use of more and better machinery, to time saved by the use of automobiles and to the fact that farm owners and their families are working harder or longer on account of farm labour shortage and high wages.

The Ontario Threshermen's Association is promoting legislation in Ontario to provide for threshermen's liens. Such legislation is now in effect in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

CHILD LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE thirteenth annual report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour describes the work accomplished by the Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, in the promotion of child welfare in the United States. An important section of the report is devoted to the study of child labour. It summarizes the present standing of the proposed "child labour amendment" to the United States constitution. This proposed amendment, it may be recalled, is in the following form:—

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labour of persons under eighteen years of age."

"Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

The proposal was submitted to the States by Congress on June 4, 1924, and was brought before 43 legislatures with the following results:

Ratified by both houses in four states (Arkansas, Arizona, California and Wisconsin).

Approved by house, but rejected by senate in Montana.

Rejected by both houses in 21 states (Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia).

Rejected by one house in 9 States (in addition to Montana) (Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Oregon).

Action postponed in two states (Iowa and Wyoming).

Adverse action by one house in Colorado.

The report points out that states refusing to ratify or voting against ratification during the last year may ratify at subsequent sessions of the legislature, so that the amendment is still legally pending. "It is not to be expected," the report declares, "that the efforts to secure the ratification of the amendment will be abandoned as long as large groups of children suffer from premature employment or too long hours because of the failure of the state legislature or state administrative officers to prevent such exploitation, or as long as evidence of the interstate character of the problem increases. The summary of child-welfare legislation shows little improvement through state legislation during the last year, and reports of investigations made by the state departments of labour in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey give evidence of the interstate movement of child labour and work for children."

All the states for which information for either individual cities or the entire state was procured, fix a minimum age of at least 14 years for employment in factories and stores, and often in many other occupations, and all except three have in addition certain educational prerequisites for employment. The reports show that in 1924, 43 per cent of the 80,000 children for whom records are available went to work when they were 14 years of age. If New York City, where 32,163 children received their first working papers, is not included, the majority (54 per cent) went to work at 14.

Analyses of the laws and of methods of enforcement with reference to a number of aspects of child labour are planned by the Bureau for the coming year. A study of compensation laws is of special interest, not only because the injured child in industry constitutes in himself a difficult problem, but also because of the public interest in the question of the extent to which compensation laws may be made a deterrent to illegal employment of minors. It is pointed out that a summary and analysis of child labour legislation in foreign countries is much needed.

Studies of the vocational opportunities offered minors in two leading industries in New York city, printing and the women's clothing trades, were completed during the year, making three inquiries into work opportunities for minors which the Bureau has made. These studies describe the importance of minors in the various crafts or trades, the education and training necessary for entrance, the training that can be acquired on the job, terms of apprenticeship where an apprenticeship system is in effect, the conditions of work, occupational hazards, wages, opportunities for advancement within the trade, etc. The report states that definite and accurate information on these points for a variety of occupations and industries is much needed and is increasingly in demand by directors of continuation schools, teachers, vocational counselors, and placement officers.

The Bureau completed its studies of rural child labour during the year. It is hoped during the coming year to make a comparative analysis of the findings in the nine studies comprising the series, which include approximately 13,500 children under 16 years of age working on farms in parts of 14 States and on

6 important crops—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and truck. In much of the work of boys and girls on the home farm the problem is largely the enactment and enforcement of adequate school attendance laws.

With the completion of the studies of rural child labour and, during the coming year, of studies of work before and after school, a series of statistical field studies in which the Bureau has been engaged for several years, relating to the extent and conditions of child labour in occupations which employ large numbers of young children and offer special problems of regulation, will be brought to a close. This series includes studies of both street trades and industrial home work.

Other sections of the work carried on by the Bureau are: Administration of the maternity and infancy act; child hygiene; recreation; child welfare in New Jersey; studies of dependent children; studies of delinquent children; United States Census of juvenile delinquents; domestic-relations courts; children born out of wedlock; county provision for children in need of special care; current statistics as to children, etc.

Economic Conditions in Russia in 1925

The *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, contains information supplied by the Canadian Trade Commissioner on economic conditions in Russia in 1925. It is stated that the year 1925 opened with great hopes for an improvement in the Russian economic situation, some of which were fulfilled, while others experienced great disappointment. There was undoubtedly a fairly considerable improvement in the general economic situation during the year, but nevertheless it is admitted by the Soviet leaders that Russia is again passing through an economic crisis, the influence of which may be more marked than in former years when Russia was not so dependent upon a close connection with the world markets.

An exceptional crop had been anticipated for the 1925 season. The whole economic programme of the Soviet Government was drawn up on the basis of the favourable crop predictions. The export of grain, which had to be discontinued owing to the crop failure in 1924 was again actively taken up and great preparations were made. This would have mitigated the danger of an unfavourable balance of trade in spite of the considerable enlargement of the import programme, for which the grain export was to provide a considerable part of the foreign exchange necessary.

The year 1925 was ushered in with plans of expansion on a large scale in the industrial sphere. The programme laid particular stress upon the provision of means of production. For this purpose the building of several new factories, chiefly in the metal and textile machinery branch, was commenced. Industrial production still remains below domestic requirements, but it cannot be disputed that there has been progress in the industrial sphere. Nevertheless the plans of the Soviet government for further expansion have had to be greatly curtailed as a result of the financial situation of the country and the lack of foreign credits.

The year 1925 saw the liquidating of the fight against private trade. In the Soviet Government order of March 31, 1925, the basis of the new internal trade policy was fixed. Private trade obtained taxation and trading concessions, and became, at least officially, free from administrative control. It showed that the former acute struggle had badly crippled private trading enterprise. In the economic year 1924-25 there was no advance of private trading; on the contrary it was shown that there had been a strong relative decline of private enterprise in Russia and a corresponding increase in State and co-operative trade. Only in connection with the purchase of grain was a strong activity in private trade noticeable.

The Soviet Government was not able in 1925 to avoid a heavy unfavourable balance in Russian foreign trade. The grain export in 1925 was a failure. The acute rise in prices on the Russian grain market, which went hand in hand with the decline of grain reserves, as well as the fall in prices on the world grain market, made the Russian grain export unprofitable. The importation of agricultural machines and implements as well as tractors in 1924-25 in comparison with the previous year increased fivefold. The Russian export trade as usual had to cope with enormously high overhead expenses.

In the overestimation of crop prospects and its effects upon the domestic economy, the Soviet Government were confident that the circulation could be increased without danger of inflation. The unforeseen economic development however, led to a monetary situation in the country which undoubtedly incurred the danger of inflation, as business activity in the last months of the year continually declined.

The twelfth Congress of German Trade Unions held at Breslau recently, adopted a motion drawing attention to the capital importance of the vocational school as a method of educating young workers. The trade unions were also invited to take a firm stand against the tendency of certain employers' organizations to diminish the importance of the vocational school.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. The annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the Labour Gazette. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

Pulp and Paper Industry in 1924

The report for 1924 on the pulp and paper industry, forming part of the census of industry taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, contains valuable information on the history of the industry in Canada, and the processes followed in the manufacture of pulp and paper.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct, nor can they be separated from the different stages in the lumber industry. Many pulp and paper companies operate saw-mills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage and many lumber manufacturers operate "cutting up" and "barking" mills and divert a part of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp manufacture. The same operations in the woods and on the drive frequently provide raw materials for both saw-mill and pulp-mill and it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or pulpwood. This stage of the pulp and paper industry is included under "operations in the woods" in reports on the lumber industry.

The pulp and paper industry was the most important manufacturing industry in Canada in 1924. In 1923 it displaced the flour milling industry which had hitherto headed the list in gross value of products. The pulp and paper industry also headed the lists during 1923 for salary and wage distribution and came second with regard to capital invested and number of employees. The industry with minor exceptions has increased steadily in importance from its inception in 1803.

If the production of pulpwood for exportation be considered as a branch of the industry its importance becomes still more evident. If the total net value of the combined industry be considered as the sum of the values of pulpwood exported, pulp exported and paper products manufactured, the maximum was

TABLE I.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, BY PROVINCES, 1923 and 1924

1923

Items	Canada	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia
Number of mills.....No.	110	7	5	48	43	7
Pulp-mills..... "	43	7	4	19	10	3
Pulp and paper-mills..... "	32	.....	1	15	14	2
Paper-mills..... "	35	.....	.....	14	19	2
Capital invested.....	417,611,678	6,611,071	17,220,837	204,562,080	155,121,898	34,095,792
Total employees.....No.	29,234	479	1,277	14,134	10,614	2,730
Salaries and wages..... $	38,382,845	235,734	1,481,318	17,323,064	14,862,467	4,480,262
Fuel used..... $	14,150,893	4,000	1,017,641	6,188,346	5,950,047	990,859
Miscellaneous expenses..... $	20,869,401	202,570	1,166,257	9,980,896	7,424,086	2,095,592
Power employed.....H.-P.	752,965	16,665	18,842	383,867	267,010	66,587
Pulp-making materials.....$	51,229,426	301,013	3,373,738	24,195,272	19,253,019	4,106,384
Pulp-mill products.....$	99,073,203	838,358	6,986,208	50,442,460	33,481,035	7,325,142
Paper-making materials.....$	61,719,213	.....	*	27,772,295	29,875,796	4,071,122
Paper-mill products.....$	128,089,609	.....	*	59,461,232	57,162,775	11,465,602

1924

Number of mills.....No.	115	9	5	49	46	6
Pulp-mills..... "	46	9	4	19	12	2
Pulp and paper-mills..... "	34	.....	1	15	16	2
Paper mills..... "	35	.....	.....	15	18	2
Capital invested.....$	459,457,696	9,440,339	21,127,611	220,709,994	167,068,282	41,111,470
Total employees.....No.	27,627	426	1,241	13,532	9,874	2,554
Salaries and wages.....$	37,649,528	216,025	1,479,152	17,504,431	14,232,005	4,217,915
Fuel used.....$	12,530,825	9,494	934,837	5,819,145	4,866,917	900,432
Power employed.....H.-P.	797,748	18,215	19,582	376,067	317,853	66,031
Pulp-making materials.....$	50,798,958	322,747	3,483,622	23,627,450	19,806,378	3,558,761
Pulp-mill products.....$	90,323,972	830,633	6,867,619	44,090,213	31,622,586	6,912,921
Paper-making materials.....$	64,698,062	.....	*	31,181,078	29,879,297	3,637,687
Paper-mill products.....$	133,395,673	.....	*	62,523,583	59,904,883	10,967,207

*Quebec and New Brunswick combined.

reached in 1920 with a total of $224,414,131. There was a decrease in 1921 followed by increases in 1922 and 1923 and a small decrease in 1924 when the net total was $187,174,703.

Table I gives the principal statistics in connection with the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada during 1923 and 1924 by provinces. The primary stage of the industry, the production of pulpwood, is dealt with in reports on the lumber industry as the production of pulpwood cannot be separated from the production of sawlogs and other primary forest products.

Employees, Salaries and Wages.—Table II gives details of employment by provinces separating male and female employees and also separating those on salaries from wage earners. The amounts paid in salaries or wages are given in each case. The table below shows the increases in number of employees and their average earnings from 1923 to 1924.

EMPLOYEES AND EARNINGS, 1923 AND 1924

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Increase or decrease from 1923	Average earnings per employee	
	1923	1924		1923	1924
	no.	no.	p.c.	$	$
Total.....	29,234	27,627	− 5·5	1,313	1,363
Salaried employees....	2,820	2,993	+ 6·1	2,507	2,318
Wage earners.....	26,414	24,634	− 6·7	1,185	1,247

The total number of employees in this industry decreased by over five per cent from 1923 to 1924 due to a decrease of over six per cent in wage earners. The salaried employees increased by over six per cent. The average earnings per employee increased by almost four per cent due to increases in wages. Average salary earnings decreased during the year.

A table is given showing the working hours in force in each province. From this it appears that the 8-hour day is in force with more than fifty per cent of the wage earners in this industry throughout Canada. In New Brunswick almost eighty per cent of the employees work eight hours or less, in Ontario almost seventy per cent and about fifty per cent in Quebec and British Columbia. The longest hours are observed in Nova Scotia where 82.4 per cent of the wage-earners work over ten hours a day. The average number of hours worked per week are also shown in this table and are highest in Nova Scotia at 70·7 and lowest in New Brunswick at 50.

Another table shows, by provinces, the total number of days the mills operated on full time and part time and the days idle, together with averages per mill in each case. During 1924 the average mill operated for 237 days on full time, 16 days on part time and was idle for 42 days as compared to 258 days on full time, 16 days on part time and 32 days idle in 1923. Mills in British Columbia operated for the greatest number of days on full time.

II.—EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, BY PROVINCES, 1924

Classes of employees, by provinces	Total number of employees	Salaries and wages	Male employees	Female employees
	No.	$	No.	No.
Nova Scotia.....	426	216,025	418	8
Salaried employees.....	33	42,495	26	7
Wage earners...	393	173,530	392	1
New Brunswick..	1,241	1,479,152	1,225	16
Salaried employees.....	113	247,017	98	15
Wage earners...	1,128	1,232,135	1,127	1
Quebec.....	13,532	17,504,431	12,830	702
Salaried employees.....	1,580	3,513,782	1,350	230
Wage earners...	11,952	13,990,649	11,480	472
Ontario.....	9,874	14,232,005	9,334	540
Salaried employees.....	986	2,487,190	811	175
Wage earners...	8,888	11,174,815	8,523	365
British Columbia.	2,554	4,217,915	2,450	104
Salaried employees.....	281	648.175	243	38
Wage earners...	2,273	3,569,740	2,207	66
Canada.....	27,627	37,649,528	26,257	1,370
Salaried employees.....	2,993	6,938,659	2,528	465
Wage earners...	24,634	30,710,869	23,729	905

The Lumber Industry in 1924

The preliminary report on the lumber industry in Canada during 1924, issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows increases in the quantity production of lumber, lath and shingles, the chief products of the industry, as well as increases in prepared pulpwood, sawn ties, box shooks and other by-products and side lines. There were decreases in the total values of lumber and lath, but these were offset by increases in pulpwood, sawn ties, shingles, box shooks, veneer, pickets and other products. The total value of all the products of the industry increased from $139,894,677 in 1923 to $141,929,559 in 1924, an increase of 1.45 per cent.

From the standpoint of gross value of production the saw-milling industry ranks third among the manufacturing industries of Canada with the pulp and paper industry first and the flour and grist milling industry second.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages increased from 35,070 to 35,493,

and the total pay-roll increased from $33,490,504 to $34,783,780 and the average annual earnings per employee increased from $955 in 1923 to $980 in 1924.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada reached its maximum in 1911 with a reported cut of 4,918,202 M feet, board measure. A second peak was reached in 1920 with a cut of 4,298,804 M feet followed by a considerable decrease in 1921. Increases in quantity production have taken place annually since 1921 with a production of 3,878,942 M feet in 1924 valued at $104,444,622 as compared with 3,732,700 M feet in 1923 valued at $108,295,563. The 1924 production represents an increase of 3.92 per cent in quantity but a decrease of 3.56 per cent in value. The average value of all kinds of lumber decreased from $29.01 per M feet in 1923 to $26.93 in 1924, a decrease of 7.27 per cent.

The preparation of pulpwood, including cutting-up and barking or rossing, is carried on as a side line in many Canadian saw-mills and is therefore included as part of the industry. Prepared pulpwood comes second to sawn lumber in importance with 814,180 cords valued at $11,583,293 as compared with 755,933 cords valued at $9,730,861 in 1923.

The production of shingles increased in both quantity and value from 2,718,650 M in 1923 valued at $9,617,114 to 3,129,501 M in 1924 valued at $10,406,596.

The quantity production of lath increased from 1,153,735 M in 1923 to 1,165,819 M in 1924 but the total value of lath decreased from $6,324,747 in 1923 to $5,975,253 in 1924 due to a decrease in the average value from $5.48 to $5.13.

While there were fewer mills in operation in 1924 than in 1923 the average production per mill was considerably higher. The 2,883 establishments reporting in 1923 had an average output of 1,295 M feet while the 2,761 mills in 1924 produced an annual average of 1,405 M feet.

The cost of fuel used in the industry increased from $607,880 to $651,449 and the total quantity of power employed increased from 259,803 horse-power to 285,263 horse-power.

Raw materials in this industry which are in the form of logs, bolts and rough pulpwood delivered at the mill were valued at $83,141,692 in 1924 as compared with $73,325,718 in 1923. The value added by manufacture was $58,787,867 and the total value of raw materials formed 58.6 per cent of the total value of the finished products in 1924 as compared to 52.4 per cent in 1923. This ratio of the value of raw materials to the value of products has been steadily increasing in late years because of increases in stumpage values and increases in the cost of logging due to the longer distances logs must be transported as the more accessible supplies are exhausted.

British Labour Proposal for Unemployment Board

The British House of Commons rejected the "Prevention of Unemployment" bill introduced by the Labour Party in March. It was proposed to set up a National Employment and Development Board, which would include all ministers who were at the head of departments influencing employment by the giving of contracts or by the employment of direct labour. This Board would be presided over by the Minister of Labour, who would be responsible to parliament for seeing that the intentions of the bill were put into effect. The Board would be provided with a regular income of £10,000,000 a year and would have the services of an expert secretary, to be appointed by the ministry of labour. The Board would make a continuous survey of the present and prospective work, through which the government or municipalities could influence employment. It would consider such work as would be given by contracts for the army, navy, and air force, inland revenue buildings, customs and excise buildings, school buildings, government buildings, service uniforms and development work of all kinds. When trade was brisk the government would hold back as large a proportion of prospective work as could practicably be held back, in order to provide employment when trade slackened. So far from being a source of expenditure, the Board would save money, for its schemes would not compete for labour with private industries when men were working overtime.

The Minister of Labour, in opposing the bill, said that to try to make people believe that unemployment could be alleviated by relief works, even on a large scale, was a cruel thing. It could not be done. In the consideration of the problem of unemployment two things had to be kept in view—how to maintain and improve the standard of living, and how to recover the lost part of our international trade. Those two things had to be combined. So far there was a gap between them. His conviction was that the way to combine them was by diminishing costs by means other than the reduction of wages.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

A CONTINUATION of the moderately favourable movement in employment indicated in the preceding month was reported by employers on March 1, the gain being practically the same as that recorded on the corresponding date last year. Statements were received from 5,753 firms having 750,695 employees, as compared with 743,813 on February 1. The index number was slightly higher than on March 1 of any year since 1920, standing at 91.5, as compared with 90.7 on February 1, 1926, and with 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on March 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing was considerably more active; railway construction, (chiefly on account of track-clearing operations following the heavy snow falls), and services also reported improvement, while seasonal losses were indicated in mining, logging, transportation and trade.

Employment by Provinces

Additions to staffs were registered in the Eastern and Central Provinces, while employment declined in the Western Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.—Owing to the severe storms in the Maritime Provinces, employment in the track departments of the railroads increased considerably on March 1. Transportation was also more active, but reductions were indicated in logging and mining. The 494 firms reporting had 65,373 employees, or 2,584 more than on February 1. The situation was better than on March 1, 1925 or 1924.

Quebec.—Further improvement was noted in Quebec, where the 1,247 employers whose statistics were tabulated increased their working force from 203,061 persons on February 1 to 206,181 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of last year; the gains recorded then were decidedly smaller. Manufacturing registered largely increased activity, as compared with February 1, the iron and steel, building material, textile and leather groups, in particular, showing marked expansion. Railroad construction and maintenance and services were also busier, the former group chiefly on account of snow-clearing. Trade showed seasonal curtailment.

Ontario.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported substantial improvement, and construction and services made comparatively small gains. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, registered reduced staffs; the seasonal losses in the first-named were the largest. A combined working force of 316,417 persons was employed by the 2,662 reporting firms, who had 312,751 employees on February 1. Somewhat more extensive increases were noted on March 1, 1925, but the index number then was several points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Continued curtailment of operations was shown in the Prairie Provinces, where mining, transportation, trade and logging were seasonally slacker. Statistics were received from 741 employers, whose staffs totalled 93,783 persons as against 95,830 in the preceding month. This decline was smaller than that reported on the same date of a year ago, when employment was in less volume.

British Columbia.—Contractions in employment in transportation and construction were partly offset by improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in metal-using, lumber and pulp and paper factories. A combined payroll of 68,941 workers was registered by the 609 firms making returns; they had 69,382 employees on February 1. Additions to staffs were recorded at the beginning of March, 1925, but the situation then was less favourable than on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Ottawa and Vancouver declines were recorded.

Montreal.—Further marked recovery was noted in manufactures in Montreal, especially in iron and steel. Services also afforded more employment, but building and trade were seasonally slacker. The working force of the 681 reporting firms aggregated 101,611 persons, as compared with 100,003 in the preceding month. Employment was somewhat more active than on the same date of last year, when the recovery was slightly less extensive.

Quebec.—The firms making returns in Quebec increased their staffs from 7,656 persons on February 1 to 7,812 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing and construction were rather busier. Curtailment was shown on March 1, 1925, but the index number then was slightly higher.

Toronto.—There was a gain of 611 persons on the payrolls of the 765 Toronto employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had

93,288 workers. The improvement was chiefly confined to manufacturing, the iron and steel group showing most recovery. Employment at the beginning of March of last year was considerably reduced; the general index stood at 81.8 as compared with 87.1 on the date under review.

Ottawa.—General, but rather small contractions were registered in Ottawa, according to reports from 126 firms employing 9,010 persons as compared with 9,124 on February 1.

Hamilton.—Iron and steel works were decidedly more fully employed and food factories also showed improvement. Additions to staffs totalling 496 persons were made by the 195 employers making returns, who had 26,819 workers on March 1. The situation was better than on the same date of 1925, when gains were also recorded.

Windsor and other Border Cities.—Employment in iron and steel plants showed a further increase, while construction was seasonally dull. Statements were received from 80 firms employing 10,600 workers, or 403 more than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.—The gains in employment indicated on March 1, 1926, involved the same number of workers as did the decreases noted on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index was some eight points lower. A combined working force of 25,119 persons was reported at the beginning of March by the 275 co-operating firms, who had 24,728 employees on February 1, 1926. Construction afforded much more employment, but trade showed further seasonal losses.

Vancouver.—Reductions in shipping and stevedoring and in construction were partly offset by increases in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel. Returns were tabulated from 226 firms having 23,341 employees, as against 23,781 in their last report. Employment in Vancouver was more active than on March 1, 1925, when the trend was upward.

Table II gives index numbers of employment by cities.

The Manufacturing Industries

A further increase in the number employed in factories was noted on March 1; the largest gains were in automobile and other iron and steel works, but textiles, boots, shoes, clay, glass, stone, lumber and non-ferrous metals also afforded more employment. Statements were compiled from 3,721 manufacturers employing 430,668 operatives, or 8,636 more than in their last report. Although this expansion was rather less than that indicated on March 1, 1925, the index number on the date under review was several points higher.

Leather Products.—Boot and shoe factories showed a further increase in employment at the beginning of March, while other leather works were also busier. Statements were received from 194 manufacturers in this group employing 17,211 workers as against 16,571 at the beginning of February. This gain, which was reported chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, greatly exceeded that noted on March 1, 1925, when the index number was several points lower.

Lumber and products.—There were continued seasonal increases in the number of persons employed in the lumber group on March 1, rough and dressed lumber mills, furniture and wooden vehicle works showed the greatest improvement, most of which was recorded by firms in Ontario and British Columbia. The payrolls of the 694 employers reporting aggregated 40,983 workers or 820 more than in the preceding month. This expansion was less than that indicated on the same date of last year; employment then, however, was below its level at the time of writing.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-eight firms manufacturing musical instruments reported 2,882 employees, as compared with 2,659 on February 1. This increase was not quite so large as the reduction from which it was a recovery, but it greatly exceeded the gain recorded on March 1 last year, when the index number was some seven points lower. Ontario and Quebec works registered the improvement.

Plant Products, Edible.—In contrast with the decidedly upward tendency indicated on March 1, 1925, there was a decline in employment on the date under review; 202 persons were released by the 311 firms making returns in this group, who employed 25,255 workers. The losses were reported in sugar and syrup factories and in flour and other cereal mills. Employment in Quebec was more active but in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces there were decreases. The situation was slightly better on March 1 than on the same date in 1925.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in printing and publishing establishments showed a considerable falling off, but there were increases in pulp and paper mills and in factories producing miscellaneous paper products. Reports were tabulated from 449 firms in the pulp and paper group, whose staffs declined from 52,552 persons on February 1 to 52,379 on the date under review. There were losses in Quebec and Ontario, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia gains were indicated. Conditions were better than on March 1, 1925, when moderate improvement was registered.

Rubber Products.—Partial recovery from the contraction indicated in the preceding month was reported in rubber factories, mainly in Ontario. Although the improvement was considerably smaller than that recorded at the beginning of March of last year, the index number stood at 92.3 as compared with 79.1 in 1925. The working forces of the 31 co-operating manufacturers totalled 13,176 persons as compared with 13,022 on February 1, 1926.

Textile Products.—Further, though less extensive expansion was shown in textiles; garment and personal furnishing and hosiery and knitting factories registered increased activity, while cotton and woollen mills were somewhat slacker. Returns were compiled from 515 employers whose staffs, standing at 71,340 on March 1, were larger by 693 workers than in the preceding month. While all provinces shared to some extent in the gains, those in Quebec were most pronounced. Employment on the same date of last year had shown a greater increase, but the index number was several points lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Continued improvement was registered in chemical works in Quebec and Ontario. According to statistics from 110 manufacturers, they employed 6,318 workers, as compared with 6,179 in their last report. A similar gain was shown on March 1, 1925, when the situation was slightly less favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—For the first time in seven months, employment in building material factories increased, the gain being larger than that reported on March 1, 1925, when the index number was nearly twelve points lower. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec, but Ontario also recorded heightened activity. The working forces of the 107 firms making returns in this group aggregated 7,790 persons on March 1, 1926, or 599 more than in the preceding month. Brick, glass, stone and cement works registered improvement.

Iron and Steel Products.—Employment in automobile and other vehicle factories showed substantial increases and there were also gains in agricultural implement, structural iron and steel and machine shops and in foundries. The most pronounced recovery was in Ontario and Quebec, while in the Maritime Provinces reductions were recorded. Statements were received from 641 manufacturers having 121,559 employees, as compared with 116,410 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs reported on March 1, 1925, were larger, but the situation then was less favourable.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper factories afforded increased employment while smelting and refining was somewhat slacker. Most of the improvement took place in British Columbia. The pay rolls of the 100 firms reporting rose from 12,950 workers on February 1 to 13,422 at the beginning of March. This expansion exceeded that noted on March 1, 1925, when the index number was considerably lower.

Logging

Seasonal contractions were shown in logging camps at the beginning of March, but the losses were not as extensive as at the same time last year. Employment then, however, was better than on the date under review. The working forces of the 220 reporting employers included 30,484 persons, as against 31,939 at the beginning of February. In the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated, in Quebec the situation was unchanged, while in British Columbia improvement was noted.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Employment on March 1 in every year of the record has declined; 1,728 persons were let out by the 90 operators reporting for the date under review, who employed 24,130 workers. The largest losses were in the Prairie Provinces, but there were also decreases in Nova Scotia. Employment was in less volume than on March 1, 1925.

Metallic Ores.—The mining of metallic ores, chiefly in British Columbia, employed a smaller number of workers than in the preceding month. Activity had increased at the beginning of March last year, when the index number was many points higher. Statistics were received from 48 firms whose staffs declined from 10,965 employees on February 1 to 10,732 on the date under review.

Non-metallic Minerals (other than coal).—The trend of employment in quarries and other divisions of this group was downward, according to the 68 co-operating employers, whose payrolls aggregated 5,293 workers, as compared with 5,702 on February 1. Minor losses were indicated at the beginning of March a year ago; the situation then was not so favourable.

Communication

Employment on telephones was rather slacker, while slight gains were made on telegraphs. A combined working force of 22,927 persons was employed by the 181 communication companies and branches reporting; they had 23,041 workers on February 1. Greater reductions were noted on the same date of last year and the index number then was lower.

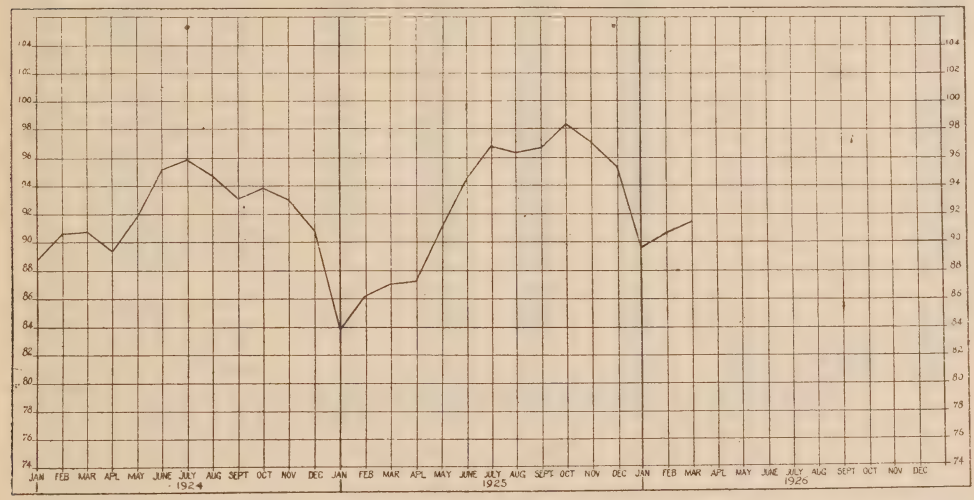
Transportation

Steam Railways.—Further but less extensive shrinkage was reported in employment on steam railway operation. The losses involved a much smaller number of workers than those registered at the beginning of March, 1925, when employment was in less volume. Returns were compiled from 102 employers whose payrolls included 72,901 persons, or 787 less than on February 1. In the Maritime Provinces, increased activity was noted, but there were comparatively small losses in Ontario and British Columbia and large decreases in the Prairie Provinces.

Highway.—Employment on road construction work declined, as is usual at the time of year. Statistics were received from 91 employers having 3,014 workers as compared with 3,660 at the beginning of March. The western and Maritime Provinces reported the greatest decreases. Curtailment causing the release of approximately the same number of workers was recorded on March 1, 1925.

Railway.—Chiefly owing to track clearing operations necessitated by the severe snow registered on March 1 a year ago when the index number then was over sixteen points lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—The working forces of the 44 firms reporting in this division aggregated 9,966, as compared with 10,484 in the preceding month. Practically all this curtailment took place in British Columbia. Additions to staffs were made on March 1, 1925, but employment in water transportation then was below its level on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Further seasonal losses were noted in building construction, from which 708 persons were released by the 316 reporting contractors who had 20,430 in their employ. The largest reductions were in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while in the Prairie Provinces considerable expansion was shown. Improvements were storms in the Eastern Provinces, there was a considerable gain in employment in railway construction and maintenance. Activity in the Prairie Provinces also increased, but there were declines in British Columbia. The thirty-two co-operating employers enlarged their working forces by 5,060 persons to 31,245 on March 1. Employment on the corresponding date last year had shown a falling off and the index number was much lower.

Services

Hotels and restaurants, laundries and other branches of the service group afforded increased employment, according to 167 firms employing 13,532 persons, as compared with 13,160 in their last report. Activity in this group was greater than on March 1, 1925, when small losses were indicated.

Note.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Mar. 1	88·0	90·7	88·7	86·2	91·0	87·3	84·6
1922							
Mar. 1	81·9	80·7	80·6	81·7	84·4	85·3	78·1
1923							
Mar. 1	89·9	90·7	87·9	90·8	88·9	92·0	87·5
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	102·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	102·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	109·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	102·3	87·7
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1926	100·0	8·7	27·5	42·1	12·5	9·2	57·4

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Mar. 1	85·9	.....	85·7	92·2	89·2	.....	86·4	90·4
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Mar. 1, 1926	13·5	1·0	12·4	1·2	3·6	1·4	3·3	3·1

Trade

Further seasonal curtailment in trading establishments was registered at the beginning of March, when 665 persons were released from the personnel of the 562 reporting employers, who had 56,996 workers. There were reductions in retail stores and also in wholesale trade. Much more extensive contractions were noted on the corresponding date last year; the index number then was several points lower.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries as on February 1 and March 1, 1926, as compared with March 1 of the last four years. The column headed "Relative Weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on March 1, 1926.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industry	Relative weight	Mar. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1923	Mar. 1 1922
Manufacturing	57·4	87·7	85·9	81·9	86·0	87·5	78·1
Animal products–edible	1·7	84·1	84·6	80·8	80·7	78·2	76·8
Fur and products	0·1	80·4	78·1	72·4	89·7	80·0	90·6
Leather and products	2·3	79·0	75·9	75·8	81·0	84·0	83·7
Lumber and products	5·5	83·7	81·5	78·1	82·1	85·8	70·8
Rough and dressed lumber	3·2	87·7	85·1	82·3	87·1	89·4	69·0
Lumber products	2·3	78·7	77·0	72·7	75·8	81·1	73·0
Musical Instruments	0·4	66·1	61·4	58·9	58·8	75·9	66·1
Plant products—edible	3·4	90·7	91·3	89·5	88·6	88·8	85·2
Pulp and paper products	7·0	102·7	103·2	97·3	100·3	97·7	88·9
Pulp and paper	3·5	108·8	108·3	101·4	105·1	99·0	85·8
Paper products	0·8	90·7	88·3	85·4	89·5	90·6	84·7
Printing and publishing	2·7	99·6	102·1	96·6	98·3	98·5	94·0
Rubber products	1·8	92·3	91·2	79·1	73·9	82·2	72·7
Textile products	9·5	92·5	91·6	87·8	86·4	92·0	88·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	106·5	107·2	101·3	94·1	104·7	98·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	99·6	96·8	89·4	90·8	96·4	87·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	74·0	73·2	71·2	75·0	79·0	80·4
Others	1·2	102·3	99·8	99·7	96·1	94·2	90·4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	90·8	90·3	94·4	95·7	90·8	95·3
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	119·3	103·3	114·9	115·3	93·1	84·4
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	82·7	80·7	80·6	85·4	89·5	85·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	79·7	74·1	68·1	80·6	81·7	74·7
Electric current	1·5	117·8	118·6	122·4	115·9	109·9	106·7
Electrical apparatus	1·2	116·5	116·1	114·9	112·0	96·9	72·2
Iron and steel products	16·2	78·9	75·5	70·8	80·8	82·5	68·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	56·8	56·4	55·1	70·6	73·2	50·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	72·4	71·9	66·0	73·8	72·1	60·4
Agricultural implements	1·1	77·1	73·8	49·7	61·5	59·7	53·3
Land vehicles	7·7	95·7	90·2	89·4	99·3	102·3	90·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	30·1	30·3	29·0	34·4	30·2	21·5
Heating appliances	0·6	82·1	80·6	76·5	83·1	86·5	80·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	91·1	84·8	69·7	92·2	86·8	68·2
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	85·4	80·3	71·1	74·2	83·6	65·0
Others	2·2	76·2	72·8	67·0	73·9	76·4	61·1
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	92·0	88·5	79·2	85·2	83·0	62·5
Mineral products	1·2	100·9	100·7	97·8	96·0	92·4	85·0
Miscellaneous	7·5	84·0	84·3	83·5	88·0	89·5	86·5
Logging	4·1	77·0	80·6	81·0	90·8	88·8	54·8
Mining	5·3	88·9	94·1	92·9	99·7	98·6	90·3
Coal	3·2	77·4	82·9	80·5	89·2	99·1	94·5
Metallic ores	1·4	137·0	140·6	151·3	144·7	107·2	88·2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·7	86·1	92·6	71·6	86·8	82·9	71·0
Communication	3·0	110·2	110·7	106·3	105·4	97·4	97·5
Telegraphs	0·6	103·8	103·0	97·4	98·9	93·3	87·5
Telephones	2·4	111·8	112·7	108·6	107·2	98·5	100·1
Transportation	13·5	100·0	101·2	97·6	103·1	99·8	97·1
Street railways and cartage	2·5	109·3	108·6	107·5	111·1	109·5	109·2
Steam railways	9·7	94·1	95·1	92·2	97·8	94·5	90·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	144·6	151·8	134·4	141·9	136·7	155·3
Construction and maintenance	7·3	107·0	99·5	95·8	93·1	83·8	83·7
Building	2·7	108·3	111·0	91·8	80·6	63·8	59·0
Highway	0·4	390·9	468·4	718·7	406·3	612·2	388·4
Railway	4·2	99·3	83·0	82·7	92·9	91·6	87·3
Services	1·8	111·3	107·8	106·2	106·2	93·4	93·0
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	113·0	108·6	109·4	111·8	90·8	92·5
Professional	0·2	116·9	111·6	109·6	108·3	100·4	87·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	106·9	105·4	100·6	99·0	94·9	94·0
Trade	7·6	96·6	98·2	92·0	91·2	88·9	88·2
Retail	5·0	97·7	98·6	90·9	89·5	86·8	85·6
Wholesale	2·6	94·5	97·4	93·9	94·1	92·8	92·7
All Industries	100·0	91·5	90·7	87·0	90·7	89·9	81·9

NOTE.—The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

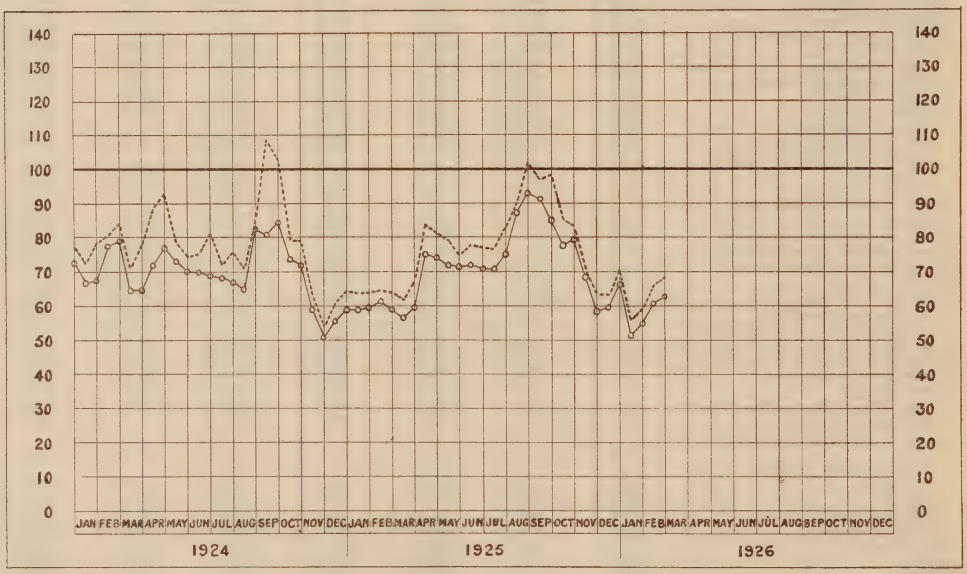
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1926

THE volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February showed only a nominal decline from that transacted during the preceding month, and also from that of the corresponding month last year, the records showing practically the same number of vacancies offered and placements effected in both instances, though the number of applicants registered declined to a somewhat greater extent.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose sharply during the first half of the month, but remained almost on the same level during the balance of the period, the ratio of both vacancies and placements being several points higher than that attained during February, 1925. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 66.2 and 68.6 during the first and second half of February in contrast to the ratio of 64.5 and 63.8 during the same period in 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 60.7 and 62.8 as compared with 61.3 and 58.9 during the corresponding month of 1925.

The summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of February, 1926, was 1,249 as compared with 1,274 during the preceding period, and with 1,398 daily in the corresponding period of 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,203 daily in contrast with 1,230 during the latter half of February a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 827 vacancies during the first half and 826 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 902 and 784 vacancies during the month of February, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of January, 1926, averaged 758 daily. The Service effected an average of 758 placements during the first half of February, of which 474 were in regular employment and 284 in work of one week's' duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 698 daily and with 857 daily during

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



the first half of February a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 756 daily (462 regular and 294 casual), as compared with an average of 725 daily during the corresponding period of 1925.

During the month of February, 1926, the offices of the Service referred 19,371 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 18,157 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 11,222, of which 8,550 were of men and 2,672 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 6,935. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 13,163 for men and 6,660 for women, a total of 19,823, while applications for work totalled 29,414, of which 21,322 were from men and 8,092 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (2 months)	24,027	13,139	37,166

Nova Scotia

Employment opportunities as indicated by the orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during the month of February were over 23 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and nearly the same percentage higher than during February last year. Placements were nearly 30 per cent above January and nearly 20 per cent in excess of February, 1925. When comparing vacancies and placements during the month under review with the corresponding month of last year declines are noted under logging and transportation, but the decreased activity in these industrial divisions was more than offset by gains in the manufacturing industries, railway construction and maintenance, and services. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 95; construction and maintenance 125; services 281; and trade 71. Regular employment was secured for 124 men and 70 women during the month.

New Brunswick

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during February were over 11 per cent higher than in January, and nearly 47 per cent above February of last year. Placements during February were nearly 14 per cent greater than during the preceding month, and nearly 47 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. The gains recorded during the month under review over the corresponding month of last year were all recorded under transportation, construction and maintenance and services. Placements in the latter group numbered 467, while positions were secured for 204 persons in construction and maintenance and 112 in transportation Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 199 of men and 55 of women.

Quebec

There was a nominal decline only in the number of orders received during February when compared with January, but a gain of over 71 per cent in comparison with February last year. Placements were nearly 16 per cent lower in February than during the preceding month, but nearly 39 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. All industrial groups except logging and services participated in the gains over February of last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 110; logging, 110; construction and maintenance 430; and services 376. During the month under review regular employment was secured for 623 men and 380 women.

Ontario

Orders listed during February at employment offices in Ontario were over 7 per cent less than during January, and also during February last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 6 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The declines registered do not, however, indicate less favourable employment conditions, as placements during the month under review were higher than in February last year in all industrial groups except construction and maintenance, the small call for snow shovellers in the highway maintenance division of this group being entirely responsible for the net decline recorded. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing 1,071; logging 1,529; farming 491; transportation 162; construction and maintenance 1,977; services 2,548; and trade 314. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,106 of men and 917 of women.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment listed at Manitoba offices during February were nearly 2 per cent less than during the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent lower than

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1926

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**734**	**65**	**757**	**741**	**194**	**485**	**783**	**255**
Halifax	362	36	372	324	56	268	466	56
New Glasgow	172	26	171	202	75	78	138	114
Sydney	200	3	214	215	63	139	179	85
New Brunswick	**942**	**19**	**1,057**	**935**	**254**	**681**	**406**	**273**
Chatham	90	7	128	91	15	76	37	18
Moncton	398	12	415	399	46	353	77	126
St. John	454	0	514	445	193	252	292	129
Quebec	**1,388**	**336**	**2,985**	**1,285**	**1,003**	**59**	**1,430**	**729**
Hull	576	205	474	360	309	50	76	111
Montreal	463	44	1,829	457	373	7	1,139	360
Quebec	122	16	350	153	117	1	119	116
Sherbrooke	92	14	154	110	95	1	32	91
Three Rivers	135	57	178	205	109	0	64	51
Ontario	**9,276**	**1,783**	**12,271**	**8,710**	**5,023**	**3,187**	**7,744**	**4,970**
Belleville	103	0	102	99	62	37	50	27
Brantford	138	14	213	135	84	40	260	117
Chatham	175	11	176	167	58	109	38	38
Cobalt	129	20	150	139	128	6	22	99
Fort William	614	102	616	505	470	35	223	357
Guelph	105	17	180	94	49	35	104	37
Hamilton	815	23	982	787	201	582	1,412	227
Kingston	494	32	491	479	54	425	157	53
Kitchener	115	17	214	139	62	50	151	59
London	417	80	396	404	310	42	352	463
Niagara Falls	185	26	163	176	83	84	188	34
North Bay	154	96	288	270	238	32	15	131
Oshawa	95	18	235	70	42	28	150	77
Ottawa	737	136	713	749	394	262	557	257
Pembroke	97	116	166	141	99	42	25	62
Peterborough	113	28	121	127	61	33	85	70
Port Arthur	678	237	540	517	468	49	25	556
St. Catharines	249	15	366	233	115	114	358	86
St. Thomas	152	17	158	137	61	76	100	57
Sarnia	114	3	133	108	86	22	96	46
S. S. Marie	128	199	364	113	83	14	182	131
Sudbury	143	115	230	203	195	8	4	194
Timmins	438	32	282	235	222	13	50	134
Toronto	2,424	399	4,511	2,238	1,120	882	2,990	1,486
Windsor	464	30	481	445	278	167	150	172
Manitoba	**2,048**	**111**	**3,495**	**2,419**	**1,398**	**859**	**1,264**	**1,198**
Brandon	149	28	165	102	98	4	56	110
Dauphin	77	9	94	70	50	20	32	31
Winnipeg	1,822	74	3,236	2,247	1,250	835	1,176	967
Saskatchewan	**1,596**	**361**	**1,534**	**1,395**	**893**	**458**	**664**	**1,075**
Estevan	40	3	44	32	26	6	13	34
Moose Jaw	355	91	338	341	132	165	352	206
North Battleford	54	17	29	26	21	5	2	24
Prince Albert	191	84	131	112	79	33	30	74
Regina	541	71	554	485	337	148	169	356
Saskatoon	263	49	286	274	221	53	48	263
Swift Current	45	19	44	38	24	14	17	39
Weyburn	60	11	70	49	25	24	24	44
Yorkton	47	16	38	38	28	10	9	35
Alberta	**1,763**	**132**	**2,855**	**1,681**	**1,318**	**326**	**1,796**	**1,286**
Calgary	399	27	1,202	438	363	75	761	365
Drumheller	65	3	239	52	36	16	118	32
Edmonton	969	81	1,071	884	731	116	763	740
Lethbridge	181	21	202	157	71	86	92	100
Medicine Hat	149	0	141	150	117	33	62	49
British Columbia	**2,076**	**91**	**4,460**	**2,205**	**1,139**	**880**	**3,129**	**1,536**
Cranbrook	109	0	277	110	110	0	106	64
Kamloops	40	23	169	52	21	4	118	42
Nanaimo	27	0	46	16	3	13	70	13
Nelson	61	3	64	64	64	1	37	93
New Westminster	116	0	233	116	41	75	143	269
Penticton	42	4	52	37	12	18	44	17
Prince George	67	9	58	58	58	0	0	85
Prince Rupert	29	0	73	30	20	10	81	22
Revelstoke	10	7	70	7	7	0	31	28
Vancouver	1,167	25	2,915	1,327	613	591	1,759	657
Vernon	11	4	5	8	5	3	33	4
Victoria	397	16	498	380	185	165	707	242
All Offices	**19,823**	**2,898**	**29,414**	**19,371**	**11,222**	**6,935**	**17,216**	**11,252***
Men	13,163	1,598	21,322	12,916	8,550	4,107	14,441	8,865
Women	6,660	1,300	8,092	6,455	2,672	2,828	2,775	2,387

*20 Placements effected by offices since closed.

during the corresponding month of last year. Placements during February were over 8 per cent less than in January, but nearly 5 per cent higher than during February, 1925. The gains under the latter comparison were due to increased placements of bush workers, the majority of whom were sent to camps in the Port Arthur zone. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 81; logging 406; farming 396; construction and maintenance 109; services 1,154, of which 926 were of household workers; and trade 105. Regular employment was secured for 944 men and 454 women during the month.

Saskatchewan

There was a decrease of over 16 per cent in the number of orders received during February when compared with the preceding month, but a nominal gain in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements during the month under review showed a decrease of over 9 per cent when compared with January, and over 4 per cent in comparison with February last year. A reduction in farm placements was mainly responsible for the decline from February, 1925. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected were logging 78; farming 408; construction and maintenance 76; and services 701. During the month 552 men and 341 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

During February Alberta offices reported over 4 per cent less vacancies than in January, but an increase of over 3 per cent in comparison with February last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent lower than in the preceding month, but when compared with February last year a decline of less than 1 per cent is recorded. Logging and construction and maintenance placements showed an increase over February 1925, but these gains were offset by reduced placements in farming and transportation. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 90; logging 435; farming 369; construction and maintenance 154; and services 520. Regular employment was secured for 1,059 men and 259 women during the month.

British Columbia

Vacancies listed at British Columbia offices during the month of February were over 3 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 25 per cent below the corresponding month last year. During the month under review placements were over 5 per cent in excess of January, but about 24 per cent lower than in February last year. The reduction in placements from a year ago was confined almost entirely to the highway construction division, under which group relief work was provided last year, which has not been necessary this winter. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing 317; logging 340; farming 107; transportation 94; construction and maintenance 275; services 734, of which 489 were of household workers; and trade 90. Placements in regular employment numbered 943 of men and 196 of women.

Movement of Labour

During February, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,222 placements in regular employment of which 6,305 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,010 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 658 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 352 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transportation certificates granted by the Quebec offices numbered 24. Of these Hull issued 15 to bushmen going to North Bay and 2 to bushmen going to Cobalt, while within the province the Quebec City office transferred 7 bushmen to points within its zone. Four hundred and nineteen certificates were issued by Ontario offices, 355 provincial and 64 interprovincial. The provincial movement included 278 bush workers travelling to employment near Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, Fort William and Port Arthur. Thirty-seven building construction labourers, 2 pipe fitters and one domestic went from Fort William and 14 building construction labourers from Port Arthur to points within their respective zones. From North Bay 12 construction labourers were transferred to Timmins and one miner and two labourers to Cobalt and from Toronto one painter was sent to Port Arthur, one cook to Sudbury, 5 rivetters to North Bay and one machinist to Timmins. Interprovincial transfers numbered 64 and were all for the Hull zone, 2 surfacemen and one cook travelling from Cobalt, 42 station workers from Sudbury, 10 building construction workers from Port Arthur, 7 building construction labourers and 2 station workers from North Bay. The Manitoba offices despatched 344 workers at the special rate, 92 to points within the province

and 252 to other provinces. Of the former, 91 were despatched by Winnipeg, 73 of whom were farm hands, one a clerk and the remainder hotel and household workers, the majority of whom were destined to points in the Brandon zone. The Brandon office sent one bushmen to the Dauphin zone. The interprovincial certificates were all issued by the Winnipeg office and represented 216 bushmen, 3 cooks, 4 quarry workers and 2 hotel workers sent to Port Arthur, one teamster to Fort William, one farm housekeeper to Edmonton, one engineer to Prince Albert and 24 farm labourers and farm domestics to various points throughout the province of Saskatchewan. The certificates issued in Saskatchewan numbered 57, all going to points within the province. Twenty-eight bush workers were sent to Prince Albert and 4 to North Battleford; one butcher was sent from Regina to Saskatoon and the balance were made up of farm labourers, farm domestics and cooks sent to various points throughout the province. Alberta interprovincial certificates were issued by the Edmonton office one for a farm hand transferred to Saskatoon and one for a housekeeper sent to North Battleford. Provincial transfers numbered 117. Of these Calgary sent 38 bushmen, one engineer, 9 farm labourers and one maid to Edmonton, 6 farm hands to Drumheller, one farm hand and one maid to its own zone and Edmonton transferred 36 bushmen, one plumber, 6 sawyers, two labourers, one miner, one carpenter, one lather, 5 farm hands and 7 household and hotel workers to points within its zone. Of the 47 persons who benefited by the reduced rate in British Columbia 30 were transferred to points within the province and 17 to other provinces. To Alberta, New Westminster sent 2 farm labourers and Vancouver 10 miners, 2 cooks and one farm hand. To Moose Jaw, Victoria despatched one farm labourer and one housekeeper. Provincially, Prince George issued certificates to 6 bushmen and one farm worker going to its own zone; Prince Rupert sent 2 bushmen to Prince George; Vancouver transferred one planer-man to Prince George, one miner, one sawyer, one baker, one flunkey and 1 farm hand to Penticton, one housekeeper, one farm labourer, one miner and one engineer to Kamloops and 6 miners, 2 cooks, 2 waitresses and one hoist man to points within its own zone.

Of the 1,010 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 651 were carried by the Canadian National Railway, 331 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 19 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 9 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1926

THERE was an increase of 54.2 per cent in the value of the building permits issued in February, 1926, as compared with the preceding month, and of 20.8 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. Reports were tabulated from 60 cities which had authorized building value at $7,104,343; the total for January, 1926, was $4,608,688 and for February, 1925, $5,879,858.

Some 45 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 600 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly $2,570,000 and about 1,000 permits for other buildings valued at not quite $4,200,000. In the preceding month, authority was granted for the erection of over 550 dwellings at a proposed cost of some $2,200,000, and of more than 900 other buildings valued at approximately $1,900,000.

All provinces except New Brunswick and Manitoba registered increases in the value of the building permits issued during February as compared with January. The greatest gain was that of $2,187,604, or 239.6 per cent, in Quebec.

As compared with February of last year, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba reported declines in the value of the building authorized, there being reductions of 40.3 per cent, 99.8 per cent, and 36.0 per cent, respectively, in those provinces. Of the increases recorded in the other provinces, that of $824,907 or 36.2 per cent, in Quebec was most pronounced.

Montreal and Toronto issued permits at a higher valuation than in either January, 1926, or February, 1925. In Winnipeg there was an increase in the former and a decline in the latter comparison, while in Vancouver there was on the contrary, a falling off as compared with the preceding month, but an increase over February of last year. Three Rivers, Brantford, Chatham, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Welland, Ford, Riverside, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and Victoria indicated increases as compared with both January, 1926, and February, 1925.

Cumulative record for first two months, 1926.—The value of the building permits issued by 60 cities during the first two months of 1926 and of the last six months is shown in the following table, which also gives the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials for the same two months:—

Year	Value	Average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials for two months. (1913=100)
	$	
1926	11,713,031	152·7
1925	11,320,628	153·5
1924	8,532,399	167·5
1923	9,813,909	164·3
1922	8,048,752	161·6
1921	6,161,045	209·7
1920	10,151,941	205·2

It will be noted that the 1926 total for January-February was the highest on record, being greater by 3.5 per cent than in 1925, by 37.3 per cent than in 1924, by 19.4 per cent, than in 1923, by 45.5 per cent, than in 1922, by 90.1 per cent, than in 1921 and by 15.4 per cent, than in 1920. At the same time the index number of wholesale prices of building materials is this year the lowest since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 60 cities in February and January, 1926 and February, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1925	City	Feb. 1926	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1925
	$	$	$		$	$	8
P.E.I.—				**Ontario**—*Con.*			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie	1,455	6,845	2,600
Nova Scotia	20,225	13,230	33,860	*Toronto	1,133,910	1,115,630	1,054,935
*Halifax	18,225	10,130	32,560	York Township	223,550	111,100	273,950
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	1,000	Welland	5,350	880	3,305
*Sydney	2,000	3,100	300	*Windsor	164,870	233,950	147,025
New Brunswick	125	106,860	56,150	Ford	24,800	19,435	14,300
Fredericton	Nil	Nil	19,000	Riverside	13,000	2,000	4,800
*Moncton	125	1,100	26,150	Sandwich	32,400	53,750	33,325
*St. John	Nil	105,760	11,000	Walkerville	25,000	25,000	8,000
Quebec	3,100,770	913,166	2,275,863	Woodstock	2,365	1,705	3,138
*Montreal — *Maisonneuve	2,900,470	548,510	1,947,668	**Manitoba**	98,850	115,550	154,375
*Quebec	30,975	15,976	68,420	*Brandon	1,700	800	5,000
Shawinigan Falls	Nil	7,600	18,000	St. Boniface	12,000	37,500	22,225
*Sherbrooke	5,000	6,500	20,700	*Winnipeg	85,150	77,250	127,150
*Three Rivers	72,325	27,880	19,875	**Saskatchewan**	215,815	21,410	47,080
*Westmount	92,000	306,700	201,200	*Moose Jaw	3,800	950	16,650
Ontario	2,075,165	1,930,407	2,073,325	*Regina	204,725	9,200	14,050
Belleville	5,200	1,350	7,600	*Saskatoon	7,290	11,260	16,380
*Brantford	15,600	940	3,340	**Alberta**	120,483	76,500	61,261
Chatham	11,500	10,100	Nil	*Calgary	71,373	55,050	45,000
*Fort William	9,600	10,100	11,060	*Edmonton	37,450	18,150	11,790
Galt	660	3,800	1,300	Lethbridge	11,660	3,165	4,471
*Guelph	3,500	400	28,550	Medicine Hat	Nil	135	Nil
*Hamilton	118,950	91,600	170,550	**British Columbia**	1,472,910	1,431,565	1,177,944
*Kingston	10,955	360	515	Nanaimo	7,600	5,000	4,800
*Kitchener	22,380	33,035	37,860	*New Westminster	47,800	42,050	46,675
*London	16,255	33,640	28,525	Point Grey	458,900	270,800	547,700
Niagara Falls	124,300	76,575	30,730	Prince Rupert	25,500	15,805	19,150
Oshawa	12,250	16,800	8,450	South Vancouver	83,320	86,850	64,690
*Ottawa	24,540	24,800	91,017	*Vancouver	792,485	981,545	458,925
Owen Sound	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Victoria	55,305	29,515	36,004
*Peterboro	1,395	12,500	5,475	**Total—60 cities**	7,104,343	4,608,688	5,879,858
*Port Arthur	48,455	2,920	3,795	**Total—35 cities***	6,002,578	3,823,566	4,739,014
*Stratford	1,630	355	38,840				
*St. Catharines	1,200	6,760	11,200	Cumulative total for 60 cities, first two months	1926	1925	1924
*St. Thomas	1,140	5,150	830		11,713,031	11,320,628	8,532,399
Sarnia	18,955	28,927	48,310				

Alberta and Old Age Pensions

The legislature of Alberta, on April 7, unanimously adopted the following resolution in reference to the old age pension proposals now before the parliament of the Dominion:—

"Whereas the Acting Minister of Labour, on March 18, 1926, moved in the house of commons that the house go into committee to consider a plan to provide a system of old age pension, based on the reports of the special Parliamentary Committee of 1924, which report contemplated joint action by the federal parliament and provincial legislatures;

"Therefore be it resolved that this House endorses an old age pension scheme, but believes that a conference should be called by the federal authorities with the provincial government immediately, in order to complete financial arrangement satisfactory to each party before the passing of the proposed act."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

Vancouver, British Columbia.—Western Steel Products, Limited, and Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1926, until February 1, 1927, with 90 days' notice of opening agreement.

The employers agree to employ union members or those agreeable to become so. No employees in the manufacturing end of the business or machine operators and no foreman or superintendent are to be members of the local. Not more than one inside and one outside foreman to be employed. Failing a supply of competent sheet metal workers, other help may be employed temporarily. Sheet metal work on buildings where parties to this agreement are employed must be supplied and erected by a sheet metal contractor. Employer will not request employees to install material considered unfair unless same is covered by patent rights.

Minimum wages per hour, $1. Junior members, three-quarters of journeymen's rate.

Apprentices shall continue their present seniority, no apprentice being entered as a registered apprentice without the consent of the employer.

A committee of three shall be appointed from the union to discuss and adjust with the manager and superintendent any differences occurring. In event of any dispute arising which cannot be settled by the joint committee, matter must be referred to the general office of the union, and no strike or lockout shall take place until investigated by an international officer and a decision rendered.

If notice of change in wages under the agreement be given by either side, parties will meet and try to adjust matter, making known their decision within 30 days.

Hours per day, eight; per week, forty-four.

In case of job being outside the city limits, employer shall furnish transportation. When it is not practicable for men to travel every day, employer shall pay for board and room. On a job of over ninety days' duration, employer shall provide first class transportation to the city once every six weeks. No transportation before end of ninety days.

One apprentice to three journeymen or less. One junior member to four journeymen or majority fraction thereof.

Members may not do sheet metal work for any person or persons until obtaining a permit from local union No. 280.

Overtime, time and one-half until 9 p.m.; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Brantford, Ontario.—Local Employers in Newspaper and Book and Job Offices and International Typographical Union, No. 378.

Contract and scale to be effective from September 30, 1925, until September 30, 1928.

Book and Job Scale: hours per day, eight for five days, and four on Saturday. Overtime, time and one-half. Forty-four hours to be a week. Day work to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and night work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Minimum wages per week, foremen, $34.48. Hand compositors, make-ups, proofreaders and journeymen, day work, $31.68; night work, $33.68. Scale for apprentices per week, third year, $10.43; fourth year, $12.43; fifth year, $14.43.

Newspaper scale: Hours per day, 8, six days per week. Hours per night, 7½, six night per week. Day work to be done between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and night work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Minimum wages per week, foremen, $38. Hand compositors, make-ups, proof-readers and journeymen, day work, $35, night work $37. Machinist operators, not less than $37 per week.

Apprentices—one to three journeymen. Foreman and local committee shall examine applicants, who shall be not less than sixteen years of age, and serve five years. Apprentices shall undergo yearly examinations. No overtime work for apprentices unless one journeyman in the same office is employed on the same shift.

Miscellaneous:

Overtime, time and one-half. Day or night shifts beginning on Sundays or holidays, double time.

Learners on machines, shall be union members or apprentices in last six months of their apprenticeship receiving two-thirds of scale for six months.

One superannuated member to an office may work where journeymen are employed, at not less than two-thirds of regular scale.

Manufacturing: Clothing

Montreal, Quebec.—Various Clothing Firms and Contractors and the Montreal Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1926, until May 1, 1926, and from year to year unless notice of abrogation or amendment shall be given in writing thirty days prior to expiration.

Any change in working conditions or hours in the industry shall become effective in the shop or firm.

Only good standing members are to be employed. Application for additional workers shall be made to the union. If such cannot be furnished the firm may secure workers who shall become union members.

There shall be equal division of work among employees of a shop.

Hours, forty-four per week. Overtime shall be dispensed with as far as possible. Overtime work before

or after regular hours, time and one-half. Contractors shall not do productive work in shops before or after working hours.

Disputes shall be taken up for adjustment by shop chairman and shop committee and the employer. If not settled, they shall be taken up by the union representative and the firm.

The firm agrees not to discipline members or place obstacles in way of the union.

The scale of wages established in the market shall be paid in the shop of the firm and in the shop of contractors where the firm's work is done.

Union members shall have access to shops whenever necessary.

Toronto, Ontario.—The Embroidery Manufacturers' Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Toronto Joint Board of Cloaks, Suits and Dressmakers' Union, on Behalf of the Bonnaz Singer and Hand Embroidery Workers' Union, Local No. 7.

Agreement to be in effect from February 8, 1926, to December 31, 1926, and thereafter from year to year unless terminated on ten days' notice.

Only good standing members to be employed operating Bonnaz and Singer machines, stamping, spooling, finishing, sample-making, designing, pleating and other work required in the embroidery trade.

No workers shall be engaged except through the employment bureau of the union, nor be placed at work unless presenting a union working card. If union is unable to furnish help, same may be employed by the association but must present working card within one day.

Union shop to be maintained, which means one complying with all union standards and conditions as prescribed in this agreement.

No member of the association shall send out work without consent of the union.

No member of a firm shall do any work except to instruct sample makers or other workers.

Foremen and designers shall be union members and be under obligations of the union rules covered by this agreement.

There shall be a shop chairman to represent the employees in dealing with the firm.

Union representatives shall have access to factory at all times.

Hours: forty-four per week, divided among 5½ working days. No work between Saturday noon and 8 a.m. Monday. No overtime while there are vacancies for additional workers and such can be secured. Overtime rate to be time and a quarter until July 1, 1926; thereafter until the expiration of this contract, time and a half. Dominion Day, Laobur Day, and Christmas Day are to be observed and paid for. Refraining from work on May 1 shall not be considered a breach of the contract.

All workers shall work week work only, minimum scale: 1st class operators, capable of operating all bonnaz machines, including the invisible and beading machine, $50; 2nd class operators; full fledged mechanics capable of operating the "L" machine, $40; 3rd class operators, capable of operating the chain stitch machine and handling the "L" machine, $30; all operators capable of operating Singer embroidery machine and other miscellaneous machines, $22; stampers, $20; spoolers, $17; finishers, $16; finishers' learners, learners, who entered the factory on graduating from school, first two months, $13; following two months, $15; after six months, $16. Wages for designers shall be adjusted between the union and the firm accordingly. Increase of wages for apprentices already employed and all other workers not mentioned above shall be adjusted between the union and the members of the association.

No apprentice should be allowed without the consent of the union. To regulate employment, a conference will be held at the beginning of next season to ascertain whether or not additional workers are needed. Wages for workers who do not receive the minimum scale shall be readjusted during July, 1926. Where a worker is deficient in production, by reason of age or physical condition wages shall be agreed upon between the employer and the worker subject to the approval of the union.

Failure to pay wages shall be a violation of the contract, and in addition to penalty imposed on member, the association agrees to pay union for benefit of workers the entire amount of underpayment.

Work shall be distributed as equally as possible. Workers shall not be required to report every day and remain in shop during dull season when there is no work for them.

No home work shall be permitted by the employer. No contracting or sub-contracting work within the shop shall be permitted.

No member shall give out work to or purchase ready-made goods or accept work from establishments where the union is conducting a strike.

No member of the association shall discharge a worker before a notice in writing is served on the union of the reason for intended discharge. If union does not consent, question shall be referred to the trial board.

Association shall comply with standards of sanitation and fire prevention of joint board of sanitary control, and agrees to adopt the sanitary union label.

Before accepting a new member the association shall inform the union in writing of the application.

There shall be no lockouts or strikes in shops of members of the association during period of the agreement, nor any individual lockout, stoppage or shop strike pending the termination of any complaint or grievance. Notice of a strike must be given at once by the association to the union. The union agrees to return the striking workers within 48 hours.

Disputes and grievances shall be submitted in writing to the other party and shall be jointly investigated. In failure to agree, question shall be referred to a trial board of one member from each organization and a permanent umpire to be known as the impartial chairman, selected by both parties. Decisions shall be binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

Canada.—Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability) and Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Canadian Marconi Wireless System Division No. 59.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1926, until March 31, 1929, and thereafter, subject to 60 days' notice in writing. Either party desiring to revise agreement shall give notice in writing on February 1, 1929.

The seniority list is to be supplied to the General Chairman and kept up to date. The right of seniority shall govern in all cases, abiltiy being equal.

A telegrapher whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of staff shall be given preference in filling new positions or vacancies. A junior telegrapher shall be dispensed with first.

After one year's service at coast stations, two weeks' leave of absence with full wages and maintenance allowance. Applications to be made within 30 days. Casual service aboard ship by way of temporary relief shall not be deemed a reason for denial of annual vacation. Vacation periods shall not be cumulative and payment for lapsed vacations shall not be made.

Generous effort shall be made to grant vacations of uncertain and variable duration, with wages to ships' telegraphers who have been on extended voyages, prior to their return, when they have been unable to receive vacation for a prolonged period.

In event of a three-man station being short staffed, making it necessary for the remaining two telegraphers to keep a constant watch between them, overtime over eight hours per day, time and one half.

The company shall meet a committee to deal with matters in dispute such as wages, working conditions, grievances, etc. If the committee express desire to have an international officer present the company will offer no objection.

Telegrapher must give fifteen days' notice of leaving the service. The company must give fifteen days' notice of reduction of staff or fifteen days' wages. Dismissal cases consequent upon proven misdemeanor shall not be entitled to previous notice or pay. No telegrapher shall be suspended or discharged except for investigation, and any telegrapher who after having been suspended or discharged disproves the charge, shall be reinstated without prejudice, and reimbursed.

A telegrapher leaving the service shall be furnished with a certificate of service.

Wage scale: first year, $70 per month; second year, $75; third year, $85; fourth year, $95; fifth year, $105; sixth year, $115. In addition an allowance of $40 per month to be paid where maintenance is not furnished. Full maintenance allowance to be paid where a coast station telegrapher has been assigned to ship service for two weeks or less.

In addition, a bonus of $15 per month to regular officers in charge of coast stations, and of $10 to officers in charge of ship stations carrying two or more telegraphers. Officers in charge of coast stations shall suffer no loss of bonus through absence on regular vacations, but such bonus shall not be payable to substitutes. In event of a regularly appointed officer in charge being on leave other than vacation, bonus shall be paid to telegrapher performing duties of officer in charge. Uniform trimmings shall be supplied to wireless officers.

Fuel shall be supplied for operating stations other than dwellings but not to coast stations where maintenance allowance is not paid.

The company shall supply light for all stations and dwellings attached thereto, and pay all taxes on station property and buildings.

Rentals on dwellings shall be not more than $9 per month.

A ship's telegrapher laid off at a point away from divisional headquarters shall be entitled to wages, transportation and expenses until his return to his headquarters. A telegrapher quitting service without notice, or dismissed for proven misdemeanor shall not be entitled to transportation and expenses to headquarters. In case of transfer, funds will be advanced to cover reasonable expenses incurred, and telegraphers travelling upon the company's service shall be entitled to first class rail and steamship fare, hotel accommodation and board.

No transfers unjustly or unfairly; married men transferred by the company shall be freed from station duty for four days.

The Company undertakes to insert in future agreements with ship owners that said ship owners shall furnish wireless officers with medical and other attendance and comfortable sleeping accommodation, and if more than one wireless officer is employed, there shall be sleeping accommodation separate from the wireless cabin.

No deduction from wages or allowances shall be made where a telegrapher is travelling in the company's service. In case of transfer from one station to another, travelling expenses shall be paid in lieu of maintenance allowance.

The agreement does not apply to coast stations in Newfoundland, where employers shall be under a separate agreement.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINERS, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 26, AND THE PRINCIPAL MINE OPERATORS

THE text of an agreement between coal miners in Nova Scotia, the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, and the principal operators, signed March 16, 1926, in effect from February 1 to January 31, 1928, is given herewith. This agreement is the final settlement of a dispute arising out of the expiration of the previous agreement on January 15, 1925, and resulting in a cessation of work from March 6, 1925, to August 10, 1925, involving 11,463 workmen. The cause of the dispute was a proposal for a ten per cent wage reduction by the operators; as the dispute proceeded, maintenance men were withdrawn by the union when the cessation of work took place, disturbances occurred incidental to the picketing, and the militia were requisitioned by the provincial authorities. In the negotiations ensuing the operators refused to agree to certain provisions contained in previous agreements, one of which was the check-off of union dues from miners' pay envelopes.

The resumption of work in August was on the basis of a tentative agreement proposed by the Government of Nova Scotia, the scale in force August 15, 1922, to January 15, 1924, being put in force for six months, which was about six per cent lower than that in force from February, 1924, to January, 1925; a Royal Commission to be appointed by the Provincial Government to make an inquiry into the industry and to recommend a wage scale; and the check-off to be decided by a referendum of the miners.

The Commission recommended a wage reduction of ten per cent from the 1924 scale, to be in effect for at least two years, or that such a reduction be made with a provision for an adjustment of wages every six months for at least three years, according to the ability of the coal mining operations of the companies to pay. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, supplement, p. 16.) In regard to the check-off the Commission recommended that

after six months the check-off for various items previously in vogue should be discontinued except "deductions in respect of matters having direct relation to the men's employment (viz., powder, tools and checkweighmen), and that are necessary to be made before his earnings can be determined; deductions in respect of such interests as benefit societies and Hospitals, since the operators are making joint contributions with the men."

Following the issue of the Commission's report, the union decided at a district convention to accept it as a basis for negotiations, January 26, 1926 (Labour Gazette, February, p. 125-126).

A draft agreement was submitted to the miners in a referendum on February 20, on which the union officers had agreed with the operators except on the clause regarding the check-off, the operators refusing to agree to collect the union dues after six months. The union officers, therefore, issued a statement that they would not recommend its acceptance by the miners on this account, declaring that the Commission had recommended a full recognition of the union by the operators, and that the check-off for union dues was usually incidental to recognition. The agreement was not approved by the miners, the vote being as follows:—

	For	Against
Glace Bay	601	2,228
New Waterford	165	585
Sydney Mines	242	730
Cumberland	97	831
Pictou	65	531
	1,170	4,905

The referendum of the miners on the check-off had not been taken, but in view of this vote negotiations were renewed, and on March 11 an amended clause on the check-off was submitted to the miners and approved. The agreement thus ratified was signed on March 16.

The clauses of the agreement are in general the same as those contained in the agreement in force from February, 1924, to January, 1925, effecting settlement of the strike from January 16 to February 20, 1924, which was negotiated by the international and provisional district representatives of the United Mine Workers, the district officers having been suspended by the International President during a strike in 1923 in sympathy with steel workers. This agreement was defeated by the miners in a referendum, although it provided for a six to eight per cent increase in wages, but the miners worked under its conditions until it terminated. This was the first agreement in Nova Scotia between the United Mine Workers and the principal operators setting forth rules and working conditions, agreements up to that time providing for the continuance of previous agreements with certain amendments.

The first agreement between the principal operators and the United Mine Workers was signed in February, 1919, continuing agreements between the operators and the Amalgamated Miners of Nova Scotia (Labour Gazette, March 1919, p. 307), which in turn continued agreements between certain operators and the representatives of the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers of America (Labour Gazette, June, 1917, pp. 452-454; July, 1917, p. 506). In 1920, agreements amending these were signed (Labour Gazette, February 1920, p. 130; March 1920, p. 233; April 1920, p. 391), and included wage schedules in most cases, but these were amended by the "Montreal Agreement" in November, 1920 (Labour Gazette, January 1921, p. 38), and again in August, 1922 (Labour Gazette, September 1922, p. 957), which continued in force until January, 1924, when the first agreement similar to that recently signed setting forth rules and working conditions was negotiated and signed, but not ratified, as mentioned above.

The text of the agreement signed by the representatives of the principal companies, the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Acadia Coal Company and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America is as follows:—

Text of Agreement

PREAMBLE

This agreement is made on the basis and in accordance with the terms of the report of the Royal Commission, composed of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Chairman, Major Hume Cronyn and Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, dated January 8, 1926, particularly with reference to recommendation Number One of Section Number Sixteen of that report.

The parties hereto agree that during the period of this agreement, the scale of wages for labour shall be as set forth in the schedules attached hereto.*

*These schedules will be published in a future issue.

It is further agreed between the parties hereto that they shall, as soon as possible after the signing of this agreement, meet in conference and discuss the working out of the periodic wage revision as recommended in the second Alternative of Section Number Sixteen of the report of the Royal Commission and, if a mutually satisfactory basis is arrived at, this contract may be superseded by a contract arranged in accordance with the second alternative of Section Number Sixteen of the Report of the Royal Commission.

In accordance with the recommendation of the commission, the parties hereto accept the principle of cutting, shooting, and loading and will co-operate to put it in operation.

AGREEMENT

No. 1. Hours of Labour:

The collieries will commence to hoist coal at 7 a.m. at which time all the men must be in the mine. The day's work will cease at 3 o'clock, when all arrangements will be available for conveying men to the surface. The surface men around the bankhead and screens, associated with the handling of coal, are to be on duty between the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., and for a short time after, if necessary, for the purpose of attending to such duties as will facilitate their own work, such time not to exceed a half hour. The standard of other surface labour around the collieries to be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with half an hour for dinner. Where continuous attendance is required, the shifts will be eight (8) hours both surface and underground.

No. 2. Observance of Mining Laws:

This contract shall conform to existing mining laws in the Province of Nova Scotia, and both parties agree to co-operate in the observance of said laws.

No. 3. No Stoppage of Work:

It is distinctly understood and agreed that in case of all disputes and grievances of every nature arising under this contract, the mines shall continue to work pending settlement.

No. 4. Method of Settling Disputes:

(*a*) There shall be a Pit Committee consisting of three men at each mine, two of them must be practical coal miners.

(*b*) The duties of the mine committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes between the mine manager and the miners or mine labourers arising out of this agreement, or any district or local agreement made in connection therewith.

(*c*) When any grievance or grievances arise between the mine manager and the miners or mine labourers and they fail to reach an agreement, the miners or mine labourers shall refer the grievance or grievances to the Pit Committee, and should they fail to reach an agreement with the mine manager, they shall refer grievance or grievances to the Local Superintendent and the District Executive. Should they fail to reach an agreement the grievance or grievances shall be referred to the General Superintendent, or his representatives, or the General Manager and the District Executive.

(*d*) It is contrary to the spirit and intent of this clause for any employee to attempt to, or to lay any mine or section of the mine idle for the purpose of forcing a settlement of any grievance.

No. 5. Duties of the Pit Committee:

The pit committee in the discharge of its duties shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever unless called upon by the Mine Manager or his representatives and by a miner or Company man who may have a grievance he cannot settle with the Mine Manager or his representative; however, it is mandatory for the Mine Manager or his representative and the miner or Company man affected to make a request for the Pit Committee to come to the place or places where the grievance is at once, so that a thorough investigation can be made and adjustment of grievance made if possible.

Any pit committee-man who shall attempt to execute any local rule or procedure in conflict with any provision of this contract, or any made in pursuance hereof, shall be forthwith deposed as a committeeman. The foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the Pit Committee from looking after the matter of membership, dues and initiation in any proper manner.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as day men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Company, or in cases involving a stoppage of the mine.

No. 6. Hiring, Discharging and Time to be paid for:

(*a*) The management of the mine, the direction of the working force, and the right to hire and discharge are vested exclusively in the operator, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge these rights. It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees or the refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the United Mine Workers of America. If any employee shall be discharged or suspended by the Management, and it is claimed that an injustice has been done him, an investigation, to be conducted by the parties and in the manner set forth in Section 4, shall be taken up promptly and if it is proved an injustice has been done the management shall reinstate said employee and pay him full compensation for the time he has been suspended and out of employment.

Note.—Our understanding of Paragraph "A," Section No. 6, relating to "Discharge" is that no man shall be discharged except for sufficient cause other than personal prejudice or activity in matters relating to the United Mine Workers of America.

(*b*) Provided that if at the end of five days after the discharge of an employee who claims an injustice has been done him, and an investigation has not been made and a final decision reached within that time, such discharged employee will be given employment pending the final disposition of the case.

If the discharged employee be a miner, the employment given under this clause will be his regular working place, and, if a day man, he will be given such employment at day work as the management elects and that he is competent to perform, if such employment takes a lower rate of wages than that at which he was employed at the time of his discharge, and the final decision of the case be in his favour, he will be paid in the final compensation and adjustment of the case at the same rate of wages he was receiving at the time he was discharged.

(*c*) When the foreman, as provided for in Paragraph "A" of this section, directs an employee to do labour, the scale of wages being lower than his regular scale, he shall be paid the wage scale as paid for labour from which he was transferred during time employed.

(*d*) .. .. ..

(*g*) It is understood and agreed that the Company shall select its day and monthly men, based upon their qualifications and fitness for the work to be performed, provided, however, an applicant claiming he has been discriminated against shall have the right of appeal as provided for in Paragraph "E" of this section and a hearing and final disposition of said appeal shall be made in conformity with Paragraph "E" and "F" of this section. It is further provided that no day or monthly men employed at such work shall be transferred to mining ahead of any applicant waiting for employment as a miner, at the time said day or monthly man was employed.

(*h*) It is agreed that when a boy reaches the age of eighteen years, the management has the right to move him along to a higher classification of work, provided he is capable of performing such work.

No. 7. Day Men to Perform Work Assigned Them:

All day men shall do any class of work in or around the mine that the management may require of them; provided, however, he is paid scale price for such work, no man transferred to other work shall be paid less than his regular wages, any man transferred to other work carrying a higher rate of wages shall be paid the higher rate.

No 8. Miners Requested to Fill Place of Other Employees:

When a miner shall be requested to fill the place of another employee, he shall receive the rate of wages paid for miners which if $4.15, and each and every miner when called upon, who is competent to perform such work, shall take his turn in performing the work assigned him by the management for the day in question.

No. 9. Any Employee Absenting Himself from Work:

Any employee absenting himself from work two days and not reporting for work on the morning of the third day, shall forfeit his right to his working place, unless excused by the Mine Manager, but shall be given another place in turn; provided, however, this shall not apply in case of sickness.

No. 10. In Case Men refuse to Continue at Work Because of a Grievance:

If any man refuse to continue at work because of a grievance which has not been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action shall seem likely to impede the operation of the mine, the Mine Committee when called upon by the Mine Manager, shall immediately furnish a man or men to take such vacant place or places, in order that the mine may continue at work, and it shall be the duty of any member or members of the United Mine Workers who may be called upon, provided he is competent, when called upon by the Mine Manager and Mine Committee, to immediately take the place or places assigned to him or them in pursuance thereof.

No. 11. No Grievance to be Taken Up When Mine is Idle in Violation of Contract:

Under no circumstances shall a grievance be taken up for adjustment during a suspension of work in violation of this contract.

No. 12. Falls in Working Places:

Where a fall occurs in any working place, and which prevents the miner or miners from working at the face, the Company shall make preparations to clean up the fall within two hours from time of receiving notice from the miner or miners affected, failing to do so, the miner or miners affected shall clean up same at day rate, which is $4.15 per day.

No. 13. Deficient Work:

If any place in a mine become deficient for any reason other than the intervention of stone, the management and the men affected shall agree on a rate to be paid while the place is deficient. Should they fail to agree, the men concerned shall continue to work in the place at the rate paid miners taken from place, which is $4.15 per day, until such time as they elect to go on the regular rate of the place.

No. 14. Check Weighman:

Miners may elect a check weighman, who must be an employee in or around the mine at the time and for at least three (3) months previous to his election, and the Company shall furnish him with a check number and he shall credit to his number the portion of coal checked off or deductions made from each and every man due to pay the check weighman for his day's work, or part of day, to pay his wages.

The Company shall give any man so elected a place in or around the mine at the end of his labours as check weighman.

No. 15. Re-employment of Officers:

The Company agrees that all men leaving their employment to accept elected or appointed positions with the United Mine Workers of America, will, at the expiration of their official duties, be given employment at the mine.

No. 16. Maintenance Men During Suspension of Mining:

In case of either local or general suspension of mining, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines shall not suspend work, except at the option of the operator, but shall fully protect all the Company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men or supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal necessary to keep up steam at the Company's coal plants. But, it is understood and agreed that the operator will not ask them to hoist any coal produced by non-union labour for sale in the market. The operator, at this option, to retain only such engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines as are required, but with the understanding that all the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines employed at the time of the suspension shall be those regularly engaged at maintenance work. The operator will not employ officials on continuous service positions.

Should the interest of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines be directly involved in any issue at the expiration of this contract, and any engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen and such other maintenance men necessary to protect the mines cease work, the United Mine Workers of America will provide competent men to perform the emergency work above recited at the scale price in effect at the time of the suspension, subject to any subsequent settlement.

No. 17. Changes of Contract:

It is agreed that during the life of this contract nothing shall be done to decrease the earning power of the employee, or to increase the cost of production to the Company; also, it is hereby understood that no custom or condition in effect at any mine can be changed unless mutually agreed to by both parties to the contract.

No. 18. New Work:

When the development of a new mine is begun during the period of this agreement, or new machinery or methods of handling the products is installed, a scale of wages covering the labour at such new mines and under such changed conditions will be the same as in other mines in the neighbourhood where similar conditions exist. Where no similar conditions exist, a scale of wages and conditions will be made by the District Executive and the representatives of the Company.

No. 19. Placing Men Formerly on Local Contracts:

Men who were formerly working on Local Contracts will be given an opportunity to get to the coal face wherever and whenever possible.

No. 20. Recognizing the Pit Committee:
The Company will recognize the Pit Committee in the discharge of their duties, as provided for in this agreement.

No. 21. Check-Off:
(*a*) The Company agrees to continue the check-off as has been the practice in the past until August 6, 1926. After that date the only deductions the Company will make from the men's pay will be for check-weighmen, warehouse supplies, Benefit Societies, Hospitals and United Mine Workers of America.

(*b*) The Company agrees to check off all dues, fines and initiations from all members of the United Mine Workers of America, employed in and around the collieries, also check-offs for assessments or levies for strictly U.M.W. purposes, authority to make such deductions to be given the Company by the President and Secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, such authorities to state the purpose for which the assessment or levy is to be made.

(*c*) The maximum amount to be deducted for U.M.W. purposes in any one month shall not exceed Five Dollars.

No. 22. Deaths and Funerals:
(*a*) In the event of an instantaneous death by accident in the mine, employees shall have the privilege of discontinuing work for the remainder of that day only. Work, at the option of the operator, shall be resumed the day following and continue thereafter.

In case the operators elect to operate the mines on the day of the funeral of the deceased as above, or where death has resulted from an accident in the mine, individual employees may, at their option, absent themselves from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise, each member of the United Mine Workers of America employed at the mine at which the deceased member was employed shall contribute fifty cents (.50c) and the operators fifty dollars ($50) for the benefit of the family of the deceased or his legal representatives, to be collected through the office of the Company.

(*b*) Except in case of fatal accidents, as above, the mine shall in no case be thrown idle because of any death or funeral, but in the case of the death of any employee of the Company or member of his family, any individual miner may, at his option, absent himself from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise.

No. 23. Violation of Agreement:
No laws or rules shall be made by any Local Union or group of Local Unions in violation of this contract, joint agreements to have precedence over National, District and Local constitutions.

No. 24. Preparation of Coal:
The ability of the Company to sell coal and to pay wages being recognized as largely dependent upon the coal being clean and marketable, it is mutually agreed and understood that the miners will produce their coal in such manner as not to increase the percentage of fine coal, either by carelessness or the use of unnecessarily large quantities of powder, and will load coal free as possible from all impurities.

No. 25. Price of Workmen's Coal:
Workmen will be supplied with run-of-mine coal at $3.60 per ton at the mine or coal yard.

Where it is necessary to transport the coal over a railway in order to make delivery the cost of transportation shall be added to the price.

No. 26. Sections of Mines Shut Down Indefinitely:
It is agreed wherein any section of a mine is shut down for an indefinite period, that the opportunity of a division of the work will be given to each and every man thrown out of employment. However, it is understood the question must be taken up with the management and an understanding reached as to the method that may be put into effect.

No. 27. Application of This Agreement:
The terms of this agreement apply only to men who are members of the United Mine Workers of America working in and around the mines, and all who are eligible to membership in the United Mine Workers of America as set forth in the Constitution of the International Union.

No. 28. Expiration of Contract:
This contract will continue in full force and effect, beginning February 1, 1926, and expiring January 31, 1928. The 1926 scale of wages to take effect February 13, 1926. It is further agreed that on December 1, 1927, the parties to this contract shall meet in conference for the purpose of formulating another agreement.

No. 29. Obligations:
(*a*) All provisions and terms of this contract are hereby mutually agreed to by and between the Coal Company and all the miners of District No. 26 and signed by the representatives of the parties hereto, who have been duly authorized to execute the same on behalf of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and on behalf of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

(*b*) That the fulfilment of this agreement entered into is guaranteed by the International Union and the fulfilment of joint agreements entered into is guaranteed by the officers of the International organization, as well as by the Officers of the District, and it is their duty to see that all such agreements are carried out both in the letter and the spirit.

Bell Telephone Company First Aid Contests

The second annual first aid competition of the Bell Telephone Company teams was held at Montreal on April 13 under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. Nearly 90 per cent of all male plant employees of the company employed in Montreal have qualified in first aid work.

First aid instruction has been carried on in the company since 1922, and is operated under the Bell Telephone Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. Out of a total of 3,486 permanent male plant employees throughout the company's territory, which extends from Quebec city in the east, to Windsor in the west, and north to Sault Ste. Marie, there are 1,993 qualified "first aiders."

During the present season, a very extensive program has been carried on, with the result that in this season alone, 1,272 employees have taken examination, 1,047 of these being for first year certificates. It is expected that before the end of the season, the company will have 250 additional first aiders. It is worth noting that out of this total of 1,272 employees just mentioned, 99.9 per cent were successful in passing. The examiners are qualified practitioners who have no connection with the company.

Installation department No. 1 team captured a silver shield by securing 98.4 per cent and the Sherbrooke team with 98.2 per cent was victorious in the eastern division.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON BRITISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY

THE Royal Commission on the coal industry in Great Britain, appointed on September 5, 1925, published their report during March. The appointment of a commission to conduct a complete inquiry into the industry was noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1925, in connection with the provisional agreement reached at the end of July, which averted a general strike owing to a proposal by the operators to reduce wages.

The report reviews the essential facts of the present situation as including the development of a new coal field in South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire; the increase in the number of miners by more than 10 per cent since 1909; disorganization caused by the competition of the Ruhr mines after the occupation of that district; and the government subsidy granted to the industry for a nine-months period commencing August 1.

The commission find that "the coal mining industry, for more than a century the foundation of the economic strength of the country, has come upon difficult times. The change of fortune is the result of powerful economic forces. It is idle to attribute it either, on the one hand, to political unrest or restriction of output among the miners, or, on the other hand, to inefficiency in the day-by-day management of the mines." The assertion that the only remedy for the present situation lies in longer hours and lower wages is strongly denied by the Commission, but large changes in present organization are necessary, and progress may be made if these are adopted. Many mines follow antiquated methods the report states; some are on too small a scale to be good units of production and some are defective in equipment or management. The methods of utilizing coal are unscientific; four-fifths of the coal consumed in the country is burnt in a raw state; oil and valuable by-products are wasted and the atmosphere is polluted; methods of research are inadequate; mining is not intimately associated with other industries as it should be; distribution is too costly; and organization on the employment side is defective.

Dealing with the remedy for these defects the commission reject the proposal of the Miners' Federation for the nationalization of the mines. "We are not satisfied," they say, "that the scheme proposed to us is workable, or that it offers—clear social gain. We perceive in it grave economic dangers, and we find no advantages that cannot be obtained as readily, or more readily in other ways. We contemplate accordingly the continuance of the industry under private enterprise, but we make a number of proposals for its reorganization." These recommendations are as follows:—

Recommendations on Re-organization

1. *Ownership of the Mineral.*—The error which was made in times past, in allowing the ownership of the coal to fall into private hands, should be retrieved. The mineral should be acquired by the State—by purchase where it has a market value, by a declaration of State ownership in the case of unproved coal or coal at deep levels, which has now no market value. The coal of existing mines which are likely soon to cease working, and coal which is not now worked and is not likely to be developed in the future, should be excluded from the purchase. Safeguards should be adopted against excessive compensation claims. A Coal Commission should be appointed, under the authority of the Secretary for Mines, to acquire and administer the mineral property.

2. *Amalgamation of existing Mines.*—The amalgamation of many of the present small units of production is both desirable and practicable. This may often be effected from within, but in many cases it will only take place if outside assistance is given. Any general measure of compulsory amalgamation, on arbitrary lines, would be mischievous; the action to be taken should be elastic and should enable each case to be treated individually. The State as mineral owner will be able to promote desirable amalgamation when granting new leases or renewing old ones. Legislation should provide for a compulsory transfer of interests under existing leases where desirable amalgamations are prevented by dissent of some of the parties or their unreasonable claims. Existing leases would not otherwise be affected.

3. *Combination of Industries.*—A closer connection of mining with the allied industries should be promoted. Highly technical questions are involved, affecting a number of industries, and not electricity alone. The development of electrical supply under the new proposals of the Government should be closely co-ordinated with the generation of electricity at the mines. The heat, power and light requirements of the country should be under the constant and comprehensive survey of a body formed for the purpose. We propose for consideration the establishment of a National

Fuel and Power Committee, with advisory powers, composed of representatives nominated by the Government from among the official and other bodies concerned.

4. *Research.*—The existing provision for research should be largely extended by the industry with the support of the State. It is urgently necessary that new methods for winning and utilizing coal should be sought for, and should be found, if the prosperity of the industry is to be restored and a proper standard of wages and working conditions assured to the workers. If processes of low temperature carbonization were perfected, great national advantages would ensue, particularly through the production of a smokeless fuel for domestic and industrial use, and the provision of large supplies of mineral oil from the country's own resources. The State should give financial support to the further experiments, on a commercial scale, which are necessary.

5. *Distribution.*—The industry as a whole has so far failed to realize the benefits to be obtained by a readiness to co-operate. Large financial advantages might be gained by the formation, in particular, of co-operative selling agencies. They are specially needed in the export trade.

The Government should consider the establishment of an official system for the sampling and analysis of coal, with a view to encouraging selling on specification and guarantee, in both the home and the foreign markets.

Local authorities should be empowered to engage in the retail sale of coal.

We propose measures to secure the adoption of larger mineral wagons on the railways ,and a greater concentration of ownership of wagons. A Standing Joint Committee of the Ministry of Transport and the Mines Department should be formed to promote these measures.

6. *Labour.*—The relations between employers and employed are of fundamental importance, and here also we are convinced that a number of changes are necessary.

(1) The principle on which the recent wage-agreements have been based is in our opinion sound, but amendments are needed in the method of ascertaining the proceeds of the industry for the fixing of wages. A large proportion of the coal is sold by the mines to associated industries, and the most important of these amendments relates to the prices at which these transfers are made.

(2) The standard length of the working day, which is now on the average 7½ hours underground, should remain unaltered. The optional redistribution of hours within the present weekly total, over a week of five days, instead of six, should be considered. The multiple shift system should be extended.

(3) Joint pit committees should be established generally.

(4) The methods of payment of men not employed at the face should be revised where possible so as to give them a direct interest in output.

(5) The introduction of a family allowance system, either nationally or by districts, is desirable. Pooling schemes should be adopted to prevent married men with families being prejudiced in obtaining employment.

(6) Profit-sharing schemes, providing for the distribution to the workmen of shares in the undertakings, should be generally adopted in the industry, and should be made obligatory by statute.

(7) For all new collieries, a proper provision of houses for the workers should be a condition of the lease.

(8) The general establishment of pit-head baths is necessary. This should be undertaken by the existing Miners' Welfare Fund, which should be increased by a substantial contribution from royalties.

(9) When prosperity returns to the industry we consider that annual holidays with pay should be established.

The Immediate Problem.—To bring any of these measures of reorganization into effect must need a period of months; to bring all of them into full operation must need years. The Miners' Federation fully recognize that, even if nationalization were to be accepted, much time must elapse before the great changes it involves could be put into force and the effects be seen. Meantime, the hard economic conditions of the moment remain to be faced.

The dominant fact is that, in the last quarter of 1925, if the subsidy be excluded, 73 per cent of the coal was produced at a loss.

We express no opinion whether the grant of a subsidy last July was unavoidable or not, but we think its continuance indefensible. The subsidy should stop at the end of its authorized term, and should never be repeated.

We cannot approve the proposal of the Mining Association, that the gap between costs and proceeds should be bridged by an increase of an hour in the working day, reductions in the miners' wages, some economies in other costs, and a large diminution in railway rates, to be effected by lowering the wages of railwaymen. In any case these proposals go beyond the need, for we do not concur in the low estimate of future coal prices on which they are based.

While the mine-owners presented a plan which is unacceptable, the Miners' Federation abstained from making any suggestion as to the means for meeting the immediate situation. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the Commission to formulate its own proposals.

If the present hours are to be retained, we think a revision of the "minimum percentage addition to standard rates of wages," fixed in 1924 at a time of temporary prosperity, is indispensable. A disaster is impending over the industry, and the immediate reduction of working costs that can be effected in this way, and in this way alone, is essential to save it. The minimum percentage is not a "minimum wage" in the usual sense of that term. The wages of the lowest paid men will be safeguarded by a continuance of the system of subsistence allowances. The reductions that we contemplate will still leave the mineowners without adequate profits in any of the wage-agreement districts, and without any profits in most districts. If trade improves and prices rise, a profit will be earned. If prices do not rise, an adequate profit must be sought in the improved methods which should in any case be adopted.

Should the miners freely prefer some extension of hours with a less reduction of wages, Parliament would no doubt be prepared to authorize it. We trust, however, that this will not occur.

We consider that it is essential that there should be, as there always has been hitherto, considerable variation in the rates of wages in the several districts. But we are strongly of opinion that national wage agreements should continue. Such agreements are entered into in all the other British industries of importance.

We recommend that the representatives of the employers and employed should meet together, first nationally, and then in the districts, in order to arrive at a settlement by the procedure that we have previously suggested.

By a revision of the minimum percentage coal mining would be saved from an immediate collapse, but it seems inevitable that a number of collieries would still have to be closed. This may give rise to the necessity for a transfer of labour on a considerable scale. We recommend that the Government should be prepared in advance with such plans to assist it as are practicable, and should provide funds for the purpose."

The Report concludes with the following paragraphs:—

"The way to prosperity for the mining industry lies along three chief lines of advance: through greater application of science to the winning and using of coal, through larger units for production and distribution, through fuller partnership between employers and employed. In all three respects progress must come mainly from within the industry. The State can help materially—by substantial payments in aid of research; by removing obstacles to amalgamation under existing leases; as owner of the minerals by determining the conditions of new leases; by legislation for the establishment of pit committees and of profit-sharing, and in other ways.

"The future depends primarily upon the leadership, and the general level of opinion, among the mineowners and the miners of Great Britain. In laying down our charge, we would express our own firm conviction, that if the present difficulties be wisely handled, if the grievances of the one side and of the other be remedied, and a better spirit prevail in consequence between them, the mining industry, with the aid of science, will certainly recover, and even surpass, its former prosperity. It will again become a source of great economic strength to the nation."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING March the Department received information regarding eleven contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed thereunder. In nine of these contracts the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided

that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Each of the remaining two contracts contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the districts in these respects. These schedules are given below.

The following general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council appear in the eleven contracts above referred to:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Department of Public Works

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours.—Repairs to jetty at Nicolet, County of Nicolet, P.Q. Names of contractors, Chs. Ed. Pagé and Léon Pagé, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1926. Amount of contract, unit prices—approximate expenditure, $15,750.50. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
General foreman	0 40 per hour	10
Pile driver runner	0 35 "	10
Carpenters	0 30 "	10
Blacksmiths	0 40 "	10
Labourers	0 20 "	10
Carters (single)	0 35 "	10
Carters (double)	0 50 "	10

Erection and completion of a garage building at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Brothers, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 17, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,691. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9 00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	7 00 "	8
Concrete workers	0 55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7 50 per day	8
Labourers	0 45 per hour	8-9
Lathers	0 07 to 0 09 per yard	8
Lathers	8 00 to 10 00 per day (According to efficiency)	8
Marble setters	9 00 per day	8
Marble setters' helpers	5 50 "	8
Painters and glaziers	6 50 "	8
Plasterers	9 00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	8 00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers	5 00 "	8
Roofers	6 50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	8 00 "	8
Structural steel workers	9 00 "	8
Teamsters one horse and cart	7 00 "	9
Teamsters two horses and wagon	9 00 to 10 00 per day	9

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause.—Supply and installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "R," St. Denis Division, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont Date of contract, February 22, 1926. Amount of contract, $2,999.

Structural steel work of elevator in the Post Office at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractor, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1926. Amount of contract, $700.

Execution of renovations and repairs to the Drill Hall, etc., Picton, Ont. Name of contractor, Alfred Ernest Strickland, Picton, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1926. Amount of contract, $6,235.

Construction and installation of elevator enclosure and passenger elevator in the Post Office, Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractor, The Turnbull Elevator Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 23, 1926. Amount of contract, $5,996.

Alterations and additions to the interior fittings in the Public Building at Kitchener, Ont. Name of contractor, Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, February 22, 1926. Amount of contract, $3,325.

Erection and completion of Inspection and Fumigation Station, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. A. A. Leclair, Dupuis, Limitée, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 22, 1926. Amount of contract, $31,000.

Construction of a stone public building at Wiarton, Ont. Name of contractors, Gordon H. Cook and John S. Cook, "J. S. Cook & Son," Wiarton, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1926. Amount of contract, $24,007.65.

Construction of a public wharf at Riondel, District of Kootenay, B.C. Name of contractor, Alfred Harold Green, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, February 19, 1926. Amount of contract, $6,425.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract containing general Fair Wage Clause.—Construction of macadam roadway on the new approaches to the new Queenston Street Swing Bridge, over the Welland Canal, near St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractor, Roy Honsberger, Vineland, Ont. Date of contract, March 22, 1926. Amount of contract, $1.55 per square yard (approximately $1,767, estimated from estimated quantities).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in March, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamp and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	709 41
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	224 24
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	3,633 16
Stamping pads, ink, etc	212 09
Mail bag fittings	8,930 45
Scales	1,059 75
Repairs to letter boxes, etc	48 35

Public Works in Canada in 1925

The report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, recently published, shows that the total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was $19,302,283, of which amount $8,507,795 was for public buildings, $6,529,466 for harbour and public works, and $2,043,635 for dredging, etc., the remainder being divided between telegraphs, civil government, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous items. Increases over the amount for the previous year were shown under the heads of harbours and rivers, dredging, public buildings and roads, while there were decreases in the telegraphy, civil government and miscellaneous groups. The revenue received from public works amounted to $592,909, more than half of this sum being in the telegraph service. The extent of the various telegraph services in Canada is as follows: Canadian National Telegraph, 23,026 miles, 2,295 offices; Government Telegraph Service, 11,036 miles, 1,052 offices; Canadian Pacific Telegraph, 15,465 miles, 1,527 offices.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again toward somewhat lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being down from the February figures.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.46 at the beginning of March, as compared with $11.50 for February; $10.74 for March 1925; $10.58 for March 1924; $10.79 for March 1923; $10.54 for March 1922; $13.23 for March 1921; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $15.98 for March 1920; $12.66 for March 1918; and $7.68 for March 1914. Besides the seasonal decline in the prices of eggs, milk and cheese, slight decreases occurred also in the prices of beans and evaporated apples. The most important advances occurred in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, bacon, butter and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.77 at the beginning of March, as compared with $21.87 for February; $21.00 for March 1925; $21 for March 1924; $21.42 for March 1923; $20.96 for March 1922; $23.87 for March 1921; $26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); $20 for March, 1918; and $14.35 for March 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower due to a decline in the price of anthracite coal. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was again slightly lower at 160.1 as compared with 162.2 for February; 161.6 for March 1925; 154.4 for March 1924; 155.9 for March 1923; 153.6 for March 1922; 186.0 for March 1921; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 241.3 for March 1920; 200.3 for March 1919; and 194.3 for March 1918. Sixty-five prices quotations were lower, twenty-two were higher and one hundred and forty-nine were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: Vegetables and their Products, because of lower prices for grains, flour and milled products, rubber and sugar; Animals and their Products, due mainly to lower prices for live stock, bacon, eggs, leather and furs; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, because of declines in the prices of cotton, wool, silk, jute and hessian; Wood, Wood Products and Paper, because of a decline in newsprint; Non-Ferrous Metals, because of lower prices for copper, lead, silver and spelter; and Iron and Its Products. Non-Metallic Minerals rose somewhat, due to higher prices for coal, coal oil and lime. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower. In the former group higher prices for butter, tea, bananas, oranges and coal were more than offset by declines in the prices of flour, oatmeal, bacon, sugar, vegetables, eggs and cotton thread. In the latter group building and construction materials were lower, due to declines in lumber and painters' materials. Manufacturers' materials were lower, due to declines in materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry, for the leather industry, for milling and other industries, for metal working industries, for meat packing industries, as well as in miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin both raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin were lower, while articles of mineral origin showed a slight advance.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of imports declined from 174.45 for February to 158.98 for March. That for exports also declined, being 162.93 for March as compared with 164.19 for February. The combined index of both imports and exports was down from 169.32 for February to 160.95 for March.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined, being 179.5 for March, as compared with 182.0 for February; 176.7 for March 1925; 264.0 for March 1920; and 116.3 for March 1914. The index of twenty food stuffs was down from 200.7 for February to 199.3 for March. That for manufacturers' goods was down from 163.3 for February to 159.7 for March.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236

commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on 'Prices and Price Indexes 1913-1924," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

The upward movement in the prices of beef continue, sirloin steak averaging 29.3c. per pound in March as compared with 28.6c. in February; round steak 23.5c. in March and 23.1c. in February; shoulder roast 15.8c. in March and 15.6c. in February. Slightly higher prices were reported from most localities. Veal and mutton showed little change. Both fresh and salt pork advanced somewhat, the former averaging 29.7c. per pound in March, as compared with 29.1c. in February, and the latter averaging 27.4c. in March and 27c. in February. Advances occurred mainly in the eastern provinces and British Columbia,

*Labour Gazette, December 1923. page 1442.

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while the prairie provinces showed declines. Bacon was slightly higher, averaging 41.9c. per pound. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly higher. Salt herrings advanced somewhat. Lard was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others.

Eggs again showed a general decline, fresh averaging 46.4c. per dozen in March, 50.5c. in February, and 62.8c. in January, and cooking averaging 38.7c. per dozen in March, 41.5c. in February and 50.1c. in January. Milk was slightly lower in the average, lower prices being reported from Fort William and New Westminster. Both dairy and creamery butter advanced, the former averaging 45.6c. per pound in March, as compared with 45.4c. in February, and the latter averaging 50.7c. per pound in March, and 49.8c. in February. Increases occurred in most localities. Cheese was slightly lower, averaging 32.7c. per pound.

Bread was unchanged in the average at 7.6c. per pound. Soda biscuits were down from 18.6c. in February to 18.4c. in March. Flour, rolled oats, rice and tapioca were practically unchanged in the average. Canned vegetables were steady. Beans were slightly lower, averaging 7.9c. per pound. Potatoes showed little change, averaging $2.94 per ninety pounds in March, as compared with $2.92 in February and $2.64 in January. Evaporated apples and prunes averaged somewhat lower, the former at 19.6c. per pound and the latter at 15.7c. per pound. Raisins again showed a slight increase, averaging 17.9c. per pound in March and 17.7c. in February. Canned peaches and marmalade were slightly lower. Both granulated and yellow sugar were unchanged in the average, slight increases in some localities being offset by lower prices in others. Pepper advanced from 50.3c. per pound in February to 53.4c. in March. The increase was general.

Anthracite coal was down from an average of $18.93 per ton in February to $18.03 in March. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Montreal, Belleville, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, St. Thomas, Chatham, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie and Brandon. Bituminous coal averaged $10.52 per ton in March as compared with $10.59 in February. Little change occurred in the prices of wood. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued towards lower levels in March. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.48⅓ per bushel, as compared with $1.54¾ in February. The low price for the month was $1.42¼ reached on the 8th, and the high $1.53¾ reached on the 18th. Western barley declined from 59c. per bushel to 58½c.; flax seed from $2.04¾ per bushel to $1.91¾; corn from 88½c. per bushel to 83¾c.; Ontario barley from 64⅜c. per bushel to 63c.; and rye from 85¼c. per bushel to 85c. Oats advanced from 45⅜c. per bushel to 47⅜c. Flour at Toronto was down from $9.05½ per barrel in February to $8.62½ in March. Oatmeal fell from $4.35 per ninety-eight pound sack to $4.25, and shorts from $32.13 per ton to $31.25. Straw advanced slightly to $10 per ton. Bananas in Montreal advanced from $2.75-$3.75 per bunch to $3-$4, and oranges from $5.25-$5.50 per box to $5.50-$5.75. Linseed oil was 5c. per gallon lower at $1.01. Raw sugar declined from $3.74 per hundred to $3.58, and granulated from $5.99 per hundred to $5.89. The decline was said to be due to the arrival of the new crop from Cuba. Rubber prices continued to decline, Ceylon being 58c. per pound in March, as compared with 62c. in February. Men's rubbers declined from $1.18 per pair to $1. Potatoes at Montreal advanced from $2.92⅔ per bag to $2.99⅔, and at Toronto from $3.12½ to $3.20. At Winnipeg, however, the price was slightly lower at $1.34 per bushel, as compared with $1.47. Rangoon rice was slightly lower at $3.25-$4.90 per hundred. The cattle market was weaker, due, it was said, to large supplies. Western cattle at Winnipeg fell from $6.77½ per hundred to $6.66⅔. At Toronto choice steers were down from $7.25 per hundred to $7.12½. Hogs at Toronto declined from $14.29 per hundred to $13.77. Sheep were 50c. per hundred pounds higher at $8. In fish halibut advanced from 13c. per pound to 14c. Salt cod was down from $8 per quintal to $7, and salt herrings from $8 per barrel to $7. Sockeye salmon rose from $4.75 per dozen one pound tins to $5. Calf skins were down from 16c.-17c. per pound to 15c.-16c. Sole leather was 2c. per pound lower at 40c. Bacon was slightly lower at 32½c.-33½c. per pound. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 47c. per pound to 48c., and at Toronto from 46c. per pound to 47c. The seasonal decline in the prices of eggs continued, fresh at Montreal being down from 44c.-46c. per dozen to 40c.-42c. Cotton at New York fell from 20.7c. per pound in February to 19.4c. in March. The lower prices were said to be due to the disturbed political condition in France, fears

of labour troubles in England and to accumulation of stocks. Raw silk was down from $6.90 per pound to $6.45. Wool prices were 2c. per pound lower. Jute was down from $15.05 per hundred to $13.22, and hessian from $12.75 to $12.25. The prices for non-ferrous metals were lower. Copper was down from $16.15 per hundred to $16; copper wire from 19¾c. per pound to 19½c.; lead from $9 per hundred to $8.60; spelter from $9.35 to $8.85; and silver from 66⅞c. per ounce to 65⅝c. Tin advanced from 65½c. per pound to 66c. Newsprint paper fell from $3.50 per hundred to $3.25. Coal oil rose from 20c. per gallon to 21½c. Lime advanced from $7.50 per hundred to $8.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·6**	**155·9**	**154·4**	**161·6**	**162·2**	**160·1**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fru.ts, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	161·5	144·5	142·1	177·8	180·6	176·5
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·3	154·6	133·3	139·9	127·4	136·7	146·4	145·4
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	167·2	205·9	206·5	197·8	185·9	182·8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·4	175·3	173·8	159·6	159·8	156·8
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	146·5	164·8	166·1	158·1	147·2	145·7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	96·2	102·5	98·1	105·2	105·0	105·7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·3	186·1	187·8	174·3	177·8	170·7
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·8	164·4	170·6	156·5	157·2	157·2
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	147·4	127·4	122·8	163·2	167·5	163·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·7	126·7	133·2	160·1	161·7	160·1
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·4	175·3	173·7	159·8	159·8	156·8
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·5	159·6	161·0	151·3	151·0	151·3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	151·2	145·5	143·6	159·6	161·9	159·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	157·7	164·4	159·6	157·3	159·2	157·3
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	98	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**155·4**	**154·7**	**152·6**	**153·9**	**165·2**	**164·6**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**148·7**	**150·6**	**145·0**	**155·2**	**170·8**	**169·0**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	191·3	226·3	214·5	264·7	250·9	254·0
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	163·7	139·1	126·5	198·1	176·5	169·9
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	144·7	126·7	133·2	150·0	161·7	160·1
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	240·6	179·7	168·3	191·0	155·1	157·4
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	114·9	129·2	118·5	146·6	152·4	152·0
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	129·1	136·3	150·4	138·7	158·2	159·0
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	156·6	233·2	233·2	159·0	143·1	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	157·1	135·4	213·7	134·9	353·2	352·1
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	96·7	122·0	103·2	119·5	125·2	117·7
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	174·8	158·7	165·1	152·5	152·6	150·5
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	**93·9**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·6**	**159·9**	**162·3**	**152·4**	**158·2**	**159·1**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	164·4	165·4	161·2	152·3	152·6	151·6
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	163·4	158·1	162·6	152·4	159·9	161·5
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	219·6	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	317·3	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	161·6	156·8	161·7	151·5	158·8	160·4
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	148	**103·4**	**139·7**	**197·4**	**195·6**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**149·7**	**149·0**	**143·6**	**160·0**	**151·9**	**149·0**
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**190·6**	**188·8**	**189·9**	**177·8**	**181·3**	**182·1**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·0	188·2	189·4	177·3	181·4	182·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	199·5	198·5	188·9	174·5	172·0
(D) Producers' Materials	131	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·6**	**145·3**	**144·8**	**138·6**	**158·1**	**148·7**	**145·4**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	160·2	166·4	167·1	154·2	152·7	152·2
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	156·6	165·9	164·8	149·3	150·0	149·2
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	176·6	195·8	213·9	218·6	182·8	178·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	168·0	165·0	169·1	161·1	157·0	157·6
Manufacturers' Materials	99	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**141·8**	**139·9**	**132·1**	**159·6**	**147·8**	**143·8**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	169·6	214·4	215·6	201·8	187·8	184·0
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	293·2	273·9	231·5	248·9	335·7	326·9
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	91·7	106·4	90·4	103·1	98·7	91·5
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	107·8	121·7	118·7	120·0	115·2	114·8
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	166·8	157·7	153·4	151·2	153·8	153·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	114·2	100·1	99·0	119·6	118·9	116·8
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	155·4	129·4	112·7	191·9	166·6	160·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·0	157·8	149·2	161·1	154·1	148·5

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·0**	**23·5**	**21·5**	**15·8**	**12·2**	**19·3**	**29·5**	**29·7**	**27·4**	**41·9**	**46·1**	**61·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·8**	**25·0**	**21·2**	**16·7**	**13·6**	**15·8**	**25·4**	**29·1**	**26·9**	**40·9**	**44·7**	**61·1**
1—Sydney	32·8	25·1	22·9	17·4	15·4	17·2	27	31·9	28·4	40·3	45·3	59·2
2—New Glasgow	27·2	24·7	19	14·9	12·7	14·5	24·5	29·2	25·9	39·8	42·7	62·1
3—Amherst	24·5	23·8	17·5	14·8	12·9	15	25	25	25	40	42	60
4—Halifax	33	23·9	24·5	17·3	14·1	16·4	27·1	31·6	26·9	39·5	43·5	60
5—Windsor	31·7	27·7	22	19·3	13	16	23·3	27·7	26·7	40·7	46	62·5
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	45	48·8	62·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·4	25	22·5	17·1	14·4	.....	.....	28·8	26·6	41·6	45	60
New Brunswick (average)	**29·7**	**23·8**	**21·3**	**18·0**	**13·1**	**17·9**	**19·3**	**29·3**	**27·4**	**41·6**	**46·8**	**61·3**
8—Moncton	27·5	22	19·5	17·3	12	20	.....	31	26·1	41·2	47·5	60
9—St. John	31·9	22·4	22·9	17·8	13·7	17·5	18	31·6	29	39·3	43·6	63·6
10—Fredericton	34·5	28·8	25	22·5	14·8	14	20	27·5	27·9	40·8	46·7	61·7
11—Bathurst	25	22	17·6	14·3	11·8	20	20	27	26·6	45	49·2	60
Quebec (average)	**25·8**	**22·6**	**23·0**	**15·4**	**11·3**	**17·3**	**27·3**	**26·2**	**26·8**	**38·3**	**41·1**	**59·1**
12—Quebec	25·2	23·6	21·4	15·8	10·8	20·8	27·8	25·6	25·9	37·3	40	58·4
13—Three Rivers	25	23·7	23·5	17·5	12·1	18	24·7	25	27·8	37·5	44·3	61·4
14—Sherbrooke	36·5	26·5	32·5	20·8	16·5	13·5	.....	.....	27·6	42·7	43·8	68·3
15—Sorel	22·5	21	21·5	12	8·5	17·5	24	25	26·7	40	40	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·5	19	19·3	14·5	10·7	19·5	25	23	23·8	37	39	51·7
17—St. John's	25	24·5	25	13·5	11	18	28·8	27	27	.....	40	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	19·5	19	16·3	15·7	11	.....	.....	25	27·8	35	40	52·5
19—Montreal	29·3	24·2	26·5	14·8	10·9	15·2	30·6	29·9	28·2	40·1	42·7	63
20—Hull	26·3	22·2	20·7	14·1	10·1	15·7	30	28·8	26·3	36·6	40·1	59·6
Ontario (average)	**29·9**	**24·2**	**22·1**	**16·3**	**12·6**	**21·4**	**29·2**	**30·7**	**27·8**	**40·3**	**44·1**	**60·9**
21—Ottawa	28·9	23·8	22·4	16·4	11·3	18·5	28·9	29·6	27·1	41·4	45·1	61·1
22—Brockville	30·8	25	23·7	13·4	12·3	16·7	29	30·7	26·5	41·2	45·1	60·6
23—Kingston	28·6	22·4	22·2	15·8	11·2	17	25·9	30·3	26·5	38·4	41·9	57·1
24—Belleville	26·8	21·5	22	16·3	11·2	21·4	30	29·8	28	42·8	45·3	62·5
25—Peterborough	30·3	25·5	22·1	17·3	13·7	23·1	32·5	31·1	29	40·5	44	60·7
26—Oshawa	29	24·2	20·8	15·6	13·2	22·9	30·3	31·4	26	39·2	42	59·3
27—Orillia	29·3	24·8	21·1	17	13·1	21·1	26	29	28·8	41·3	44	61·1
28—Toronto	31·5	24·1	24·2	15·4	13·6	22·9	32·1	30·4	28·7	40·6	45·6	62·9
29—Niagara Falls	30·6	24·4	22·4	16·8	11·1	23·6	30	31·8	28·7	40·9	46·1	63·8
30—St. Catharines	27·1	23·1	20·7	16	10·5	23·2	27	31·8	29	40	42·8	58·3
31—Hamilton	32·1	26·2	25·7	17·5	14·4	22·1	27·6	32·4	.....	40·8	43·6	61·9
32—Brantford	29·5	24	22·7	16·8	13·1	23	30	33	28·5	38·9	42·4	60·1
33—Galt	28·8	24·6	22·2	17	13·9	24·4	25	30·4	27·5	40·3	43·5	60·8
34—Guelph	28·3	23	21·1	16·4	13·4	21	25	26·6	30	38·1	43·5	57·3
35—Kitchener	28·3	25·3	19·3	17·4	14·6	22·1	35	30·3	.....	40·5	44·1	59·5
36—Woodstock	33·8	25·5	24	17·2	13·1	19·3	30	30·7	27·5	39·7	42·2	59·5
37—Stratford	30	25	20·3	17·3	13·7	21·8	29	28	24·7	41·3	45	61·9
38—London	31·3	24·3	23·4	17	12·1	20·9	27·8	31	27·5	40	43·6	61·2
39—St. Thomas	29·3	23·7	20·9	15·5	13·1	20·5	24·6	32	27·4	40·6	43·5	60·6
40—Chatham	29·1	24·6	20·9	16·5	12	24	29·2	31·1	29·6	41·4	45·2	64
41—Windsor	28·6	22·6	22·4	15·2	11·4	24·7	31·6	31·9	26·1	39·8	44·2	61·5
42—Sarnia	30·7	24·2	24·2	19·3	15·1	21·3	30	33·3	27·3	41	45	61·4
43—Owen Sound	27·5	22·5	19·5	17	12·5	22·5	21·5	27·5	27·5	40·3	43·3	60
44—North Bay	35	29·7	24·8	16·9	12·3	22	34	31·5	28·3	37·3	44·1	62
45—Sudbury	30·3	25·5	22·5	15·5	12·2	21·1	30	32·2	28·3	41·9	43·3	60·6
46—Cobalt	31·7	25·3	25·1	15	10·5	17·8	32	31·4	27·2	40·5	45·2	63·5
47—Timmins	29	25	20·5	14	12·5	21·5	30	30	27·3	37·8	41	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·1	25·6	22·5	17·2	12·1	21·8	29·8	31·4	29·2	39·3	42·8	61·3
49—Port Arthur	29·8	20·8	20·3	16	12·7	21·5	33	31·6	28·5	42·3	47·8	63·3
50—Fort William	29·3	21·1	17·9	14·9	11·6	17·2	30	29·9	28·3	41·7	46·3	62·3
Manitoba (average)	**25·8**	**19·2**	**19·2**	**13·0**	**9·9**	**14·7**	**28·9**	**28·3**	**26·0**	**41·6**	**47·0**	**60·1**
51—Winnipeg	26·5	19·2	19·8	12·8	9·9	14·1	28·5	29·6	28·3	42·1	47·4	60·2
52—Brandon	25·1	19·1	18·5	13·1	9·8	15·3	29·3	27	23·7	41	46·5	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**27·5**	**21·0**	**18·7**	**13·6**	**10·1**	**15·8**	**31·6**	**27·7**	**26·9**	**45·6**	**51·4**	**64·0**
53—Regina	27·7	18·6	17·6	11·8	10	14·9	30·7	26·7	26·5	44·5	51	65·3
54—Prince Albert	23·3	19·3	15·7	14	9	14·3	29	28·3	30	47·7	51·7	60
55—Saskatoon	26·9	20·8	20	12·9	10	15·2	32·2	26·9	23·6	42·2	47	58·5
56—Moose Jaw	32·2	25·3	21·3	15·7	11·4	18·7	34·3	29	27·5	47·8	55·8	72
Albert (average)	**25·6**	**19·4**	**17·5**	**12·7**	**10·0**	**15·9**	**31·4**	**26·9**	**24·6**	**44·8**	**50·2**	**58·2**
57—Medicine Hat	24·5	16·9	17·6	12·7	9·6	15	31	26·6	24·3	46·3	51·6	58·1
58—Drumheller	30	25	19	15	11·3	16	35	30	25	46·2	52·5	58·3
59—Edmonton	24·7	17·6	18·6	11·7	9·4	16·4	31·6	28·4	26·5	42	48·6	55·4
60—Calgary	24	18	16·4	12·1	9·7	14·6	26·7	26·3	23	41·9	47	60
61—Lethbridge	25	19·5	16	12·2	10·1	13·1	32·5	23	24	47·7	51·4	59
British Columbia (average)	**32·0**	**25·4**	**22·4**	**16·0**	**13·0**	**22·3**	**36·5**	**32·9**	**29·7**	**49·0**	**54·5**	**63·6**
62—Fernie	30	25	22	15	10	19·3	35	31	31·5	50	55	60·7
63—Nelson	32	25	20	18	13·7	20	35	35	29	46·7	54	62
64—Trail	30·4	25	20·8	17·3	12·2	20·8	36·2	34·4	29·2	52·9	58·6	62·9
65—New Westminster	31·1	25	21·9	14·2	12·5	21·3	35·8	30·5	32·5	46·3	52·5	61·4
66—Vancouver	33·3	25	23·4	15·1	14·1	24·2	39·1	31·7	29·5	49·5	54·1	67·4
67—Victoria	31·4	24·4	24	15·8	14·1	26·2	34·9	31·5	26·7	50·3	54·6	62·4
68—Nanaimo	33	26	22·4	18·2	16·4	26·3	40	33	25	49	53·5	63·2
69—Prince Rupert	35	27·5	25	14·4	11·2	20·2	36	36	33·8	47·3	53·3	68·8

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·8	29·0	19·9	14·5	59·3	20·7	20·1	34·8	24·7	46·4	38·7	12·2	45·6	50·7	
12·5	26·8	.....	.....	53·0	18·0	17·4	27·7	24·6	52·1	43·4	11·4	48·2	54·5	
8	30	.....	.....	60	18·1	15·8	28·3	25·3	61·4	41·8	b12-14	51	55·7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	16·9	20·3	27·4	22·7	52·7	42·8	13	46·8	53·1	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·3	17·3	28·2	24	46	.....	9	46·4	52·7	3
15	.....	.....	.....	50	17·7	16·2	25·9	25·1	56·2	44	a13·3	45·9	54·8	4
12	25·30	.....	.....	50	18·8	19·5	31·9	26	46·3	38·6	10	50·8	56·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	24·5	24·7	50	50	10	48·3	54·4	6
15	35	.....	.....	60	17·3	17·7	39·4	25	41	33·2	10–12	44·1	49·2	7
12·0	35·0	.....	.....	54·2	18·3	18·6	33·1	24·7	51·6	46·9	12·3	50·1	53·4	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·2	18	36·4	24·5	54·4	44·4	10–12	49·8	52·4	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16·5	39·6	24·5	55	46·3	14	49·3	54·3	9
.....	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·7	18·2	31·5	24·8	55	50	12	51·3	52·8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·3	21·5	25	25	42	.....	12	50	54	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	22	32·9	25	43·6	35·5	12·14	48	49·7	13
15·5	31·0	18·8	9·3	59·2	20·2	21·2	28·9	23·9	47·6	37·7	12·1	46·5	49·8	
10	25	20	.....	50	21·7	22·5	29·9	23·9	49·5	40·7	14	48	49·7	13
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	21·2	19·3	28·3	25	49·1	38·8	a11·1	47·7	51·6	14
15	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23·8	43·6	39·2	12	.....	49·1	15
.....	30	15	.....	60	.....	.....	22·5	22·8	44·7	32·0	10	.....	49·1	16
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	24·2	47·1	42·5	11	48	50	17
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	18	37·5	23·5	51	41·4	13	44·9	49·8	18
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	22·6	23	51·4	36·1	14	46·5	50·1	19
20	35	.....	.....	75	19·9	21·7	33	23·7	48·1	33·2	11	44·6	49·4	20
15	25	.....	.....	60	17·5	18·5	31·8	24·2	47·0	40·8	12·1	46·1	50·3	
19·6	28·9	21·6	11·8	66·7	20·1	19·4	37·3	24·6	51·2	41·9	11	48	51·1	21
18	30	22	10	.....	20·9	21·7	37·9	24	45·8	43·5	10	45	49·4	22
.....	28	20	10	.....	22	18·8	38·4	22·3	48·9	41·6	10	43·9	48·5	23
15	30	22	10	.....	18·4	18·2	35·1	23·8	42	37·7	a 9	48·8	50	24
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	21	21·2	32·7	24·6	42·9	41·4	10	45·6	49·3	25
.....	28	20	.....	60	19·7	20·5	32·3	23·6	45·5	34·8	13	45·3	50	26
20	25	25	.....	.....	20	18	36·4	23·9	43·3	40	10–11·5	45·5	51	27
20	.....	20	10	.....	19·5	18·5	34·4	23·7	48·9	39·2	a13·3	44·2	50·8	28
16	28–30	.....	12·5	72	21·6	18·6	38·7	24·1	49·1	40	12	46·7	51	29
22	35	25	.....	.....	20	19·7	40·2	23	47	41·4	12	47·8	49·4	30
18	35	.....	.....	.....	19	20·7	37·3	23·7	51·8	43·2	13	45·7	50·8	31
25	30	25	.....	75	17·8	16·4	42·7	23·5	47·3	40·9	12	47·2	48·9	32
20	28	20	15	.....	19·1	16·9	35·2	23·6	45·8	39·7	a11·8	48·5	50·4	33
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	20·1	34·6	23·5	51·5	45·3	10–11	46·5	49·9	34
20	30	25	.....	.....	17·5	18,4	35·2	23·1	44·8	38·3	a11·8	45·8	49·1	35
.....	25–30	20	.....	.....	20	21·3	32·7	22·1	40·3	.....	11	43	46·1	36
20	25	22	15	.....	18·7	23·3	28·3	23·6	43·8	41·3	12	45	49·9	37
25	30	25	15	.....	21·9	20	36·4	24	48·8	40·4	10	47·6	50·6	38
18	25	20	.....	60	21	19·3	41·3	23·9	44·1	40·8	12	48·1	49·5	39
20–25	30	25	10	50	20	18·3	40·1	24·8	42·2	41·3	12	44·8	49·8	40
18	30	20	12	.....	20·1	23·1	38·1	23·5	49·9	44·7	15	50·2	51·5	41
22	35	22	15	.....	23·5	21·1	43·5	25·6	44·6	42·5	a12	47·5	51·5	42
.....	35	25	.....	.....	20	22	44·5	23·5	42·6	38·5	11	45·7	48·1	43
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	15	18·6	35·1	24·5	48·4	42·6	12	46·3	50	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	19	35·5	26·3	50·2	40·5	15	44·7	51·9	45
.....	25	25	10	75	20·3	16·9	35·2	25·9	51·2	45	15	.....	52·6	46
.....	30	15	.....	75	23	21·9	36·4	25	50·7	37·3	a16·7	.....	52	47
.....	25	20	.....	.....	19·3	16·5	40	23·6	51·9	39·8	13	45·5	51·6	48
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	21	20·1	39·4	27·5	47·2	42·5	a14·3	42·5	52·6	49
18	30	16	9	.....	19·6	15·7	36·3	25·8	48·3	36·7	a12·5	45	51·9	50
15	25	20	.....	.....	19·6	17·3	44·2	24·6	44·1	32·8	11·0	41·3	48·5	
.....	30·0	19·0	.....	.....	21·7	17·4	33·1	24·9	48·1	34·6	12	42·4	49·9	51
.....	30	20	.....	.....	22·6	17·3	39·3	24·2	40·1	30·9	10	40·1	47	52
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20·8	17·4	26·9	26·1	40·4	33·9	12·5	39·1	48·8	
22·5	28·8	15·0	.....	.....	25·3	21·6	34·8	23·6	51·9	39·8	13	38·8	48·9	53
20	30	.....	.....	.....	25	23·1	32·7	24·5	42·5	37·5	12	38·8	48·5	54
20	25	12	.....	.....	25	23·3	31·7	26·8	38·9	33·6	12	40·3	48·5	55
25	30	15	20	.....	24·5	20·2	39·8	25	38·6	35	13	38·4	49·4	56
25	30	18	.....	.....	26·7	20	34·8	26·2	39·8	31·2	11·7	41·1	49·2	
21·7	28·3	15·4	21·3	.....	23·7	23·1	35·6	26·8	39·6	29	12	41	49·4	57
.....	30	17	25	.....	26	25	37·4	27·6	42·5	33·6	a12·5	43·5	50·7	58
25	30	15–20	.....	.....	24·2	26·7	33	25·1	44·1	35·6	a11·1	40·8	48·8	59
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	20·8	21·8	29·8	25·4	40	31·4	11	38·8	48·7	60
25	30–35	15	25	.....	23·3	20·6	38·8	26	32·7	26·2	12	41·6	48·4	61
18	25	15	20	.....	24·4	21·4	38·8	26·3	44·1	35·4	14·1	46·4	51·7	
22·5	27·1	20·0	18·0	.....	22·8	23·0	38·1	26·4	47·8	36·7	a12·5	45	50·3	62
.....	30	.....	18	.....	23·8	25	35	26·7	48·6	40	a14·3	45	50	63
25	25	20	20	.....	24	26·7	37·3	27·8	48·6	33·8	15	45	50	64
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	33·1	25	39·4	35	a11·9	47·2	50·5	65
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20·5	20·5	40·9	24·7	39·5	32·6	a11·1	47·2	51·3	66
20	25	.....	18	.....	21·3	19·6	39·2	24	37·3	32·7	a14·3	46·6	52·3	67
25	30	.....	20	55	22·5	20·7	35·1	26·7	41·2	35	14	50	54·5	68
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	22·9	23·8	38·9	29·4	50·7	37·5	20	45	54·4	69
.....	25	.....	15	.....	22·5	22·5	45							

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·7**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**5·4**	**5·8**	**10·9**	**13·0**	**16·7**	**17·6**	**16·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**33·6**	**8·1**	**18·0**	**6·1**	**6·2**	**10·1**	**14·9**	**19·1**	**18·8**	**17·5**
1—Sydney	33·3	8	18·4	6·4	6·5	10·5	13·4	18·7	18·7	17·9
2—New Glasgow	33·6	8	18	5·9	5·7	10·5	13·9	17·7	17·6	17·5
3—Amherst	31·8	8	18·5	5·9	6·8	10	15·5	20·1	21·1	16·4
4—Halifax	33·5	8	18	5·7	5·9	9·4	13·8	18·2	17·1	16·8
5—Windsor	34·8	8·3	18	6·6	6·3	10	17·7	21·4	20	20·2
6—Truro	34·5	8	17·2	5·8	6	10·4	15	18·2	18·2	16
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·3	7·4	19·2	5·5	6	10·7	15·1	18·2	18·4	18·1
New Brunswick (average)	**32·3**	**8·8**	**18·5**	**5·9**	**6·3**	**11·2**	**15·4**	**17·0**	**16·6**	**16·2**
8—Moncton	35	9·3	18·3	6·1	7	12·1	15	18·1	17·3	17·1
9—St. John	31·6	8·7	20	6	6	12·3	17·7	15·6	15·6	14·9
10—Fredericton	32·6	8–8·7	17·8	5·7	6·1	10·4	14	16·3	15·7	15·2
11—Bathurst	30	8·7	18	5·6	6	10	15	18	16·8	17·4
Quebec (average)	**31·1**	**6·5**	**18·1**	**5·4**	**6·4**	**9·3**	**13·9**	**15·0**	**17·7**	**15·4**
12—Quebec	31·7	7·5	17·9	5·4	6·4	10·2	14	15·4	17·8	15·7
13—Three Rievrs	32	6	18·5	5·7	7·2	9·8	15·7	15·5	19·8	15·3
14—Sherbrooke	32·4	8	17·3	5·3	6·3	9	14·2	15·1	18·4	15·1
15—Sorel	29	6·	18·7	5	6	9·3	13·1	13·6	17·5	14·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	30	5·3	17·5	5·1	6·1	9·4	14	15·4	17·8	15·8
17—St. John's	31·3	6	18·5	5·1	7·5	9·6	15	15·5	17	17·5
18—Thetford Mines	31·8	6·7	17·5	5·6	6·8	8	13·3	16	18·8	16
19—Montreal	31·7	5·3–8	18·1	5·8	5·5	10·2	12·4	14·5	16·1	14·6
20—Hull	29·9	6·7	18·8	5·8	5·6	8·2	13·2	14·3	16·3	13·9
Ontario (average)	**32·5**	**7·3**	**18·0**	**5·1**	**5·4**	**11·4**	**13·2**	**16·2**	**16·3**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	33·1	7·3–8	18·8	6·1	6·1	11·1	12·4	16	16·4	15·2
22—Brockville	29·6	6·7	17·7	5·4	5·2	9·7	13·1	17·9	17·5	17·5
23—Kingston	30·3	6·7	16	5·4	4·9	10·5	12·6	14	14·5	13·5
24—Belleville	30·3	6·7	17·8	5·2	4·9	11	13·2	15·2	16·3	14·7
25—Peterborough	33·4	7·3	17·4	4·9	5·1	11·9	13	16·2	15·8	15·1
26—Oshawa	34·4	7·3	16·5	4·6	5	12·4	12·8	15·5	15·1	15·1
27—Orillia	34	6·7	18·1	4·9	5·	11·4	11·9	16·5	16·3	15·4
28—Toronto	35·5	7·3–8	18·5	5·1	5·4	11·2	12	15·1	15·6	14·8
29—Niagara Falls	33·4	7·3	19	5·3	5·	11·7	13·7	15·9	16·6	15·8
30—St. Catharines	29·2	7·3	18·7	4·8	4·8	11·8	12·5	14·3	14·8	14
31—Hamilton	33·5	7·3	17·6	4·6	5·2	11	12·9	15·1	15·6	14·7
32—Brantford	31·5	7·3	17·5	4·8	5	11·9	12·6	14·6	14·9	13·7
33—Galt	32·9	6·7	19·2	5·0	5·2	12·1	13·4	14·9	15·8	14·8
34—Guelph	31·9	7·3	18	5	5·3	11·4	11·5	16	14·4	14·5
35—Kitchener	30·5	7·3	18·7	4·7	4·9	11·2	12·5	14·7	14·9	14·6
36—Woodstock	32·3	7·3	17·3	4·7	4·9	10·5	12·8	15·7	15·6	14·7
37—Stratford	32·3	7·3	18·1	5	5·4	12	13·7	17·3	17	16
38—London	33·1	7·3	19·1	5·2	5·3	11·9	15	16·4	16·5	15·
39—St. Thomas	31	7·3	18·9	5·3	5	12·5	14·5	16·4	16·9	15
40—Chatham	32·9	6·7	18·4	5·1	5·3	11·9	13·3	15·9	16·6	14·5
41—Windsor	32·1	8	19·1	5·1	5·2	11·8	14·6	16·1	17·9	15·9
42—Sarnia	31·5	6	18·4	4·6	5·1	10·8	15	18·2	17·6	18·2
43—Owen Sound	31·8	6·7	18·2	4·8	5	10·7	13	15·7	15	14·9
44—North Bay	34·4	7·7	15·3	5·7	6·6	10·8	15	16·3	16·1	15
45—Sudbury	33·3	8	17	5·5	8	11·5	16·3	17·3	18·1	16·5
46—Cobalt	32·8	8·7	18·8	5·5	7·5	11·7	12·6	19·2	19·4	18·5
47—Timmins	34·6	8·3	16	5·4	5·5	10·5	12·5	17·8	16	15·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·9	8	18·9	5·3	6·6	12·9	13·4	16·3	16·2	16
49—Port Arthur	31·7	7·3	19·1	5·4	5·4	10·5	12·1	16·6	17·2	16·4
50—Fort William	34·3	7·3	17·3	5·4	5·5	12·2	12·6	18·4	17·8	16·6
Manitoba (average)	**31·6**	**6·7**	**17·0**	**5·3**	**5·7**	**12·5**	**13·6**	**18·8**	**19·0**	**18·8**
51—Winnipeg	32·9	7	19	5·3	5·4	12·5	12·6	18·3	18·3	17·9
52—Brandon	30·3	6·4	15	5·2	5·9	12·4	14·6	19·5	19·7	19·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**33·5**	**8·0**	**18·9**	**5·3**	**5·5**	**10·5**	**12·7**	**18·8**	**20·1**	**18·4**
53—Regina	32·8	8	20	5·2	5·4	11·8	12	18·2	20	17·9
54—Prince Albert	35	8	19	5·1	5·6	8·3	12·3	20·6	20	19·2
55—Saskatoon	32·7	8	17	5·3	5·7	11·3	13·8	18·2	20·4	19·2
56—Moose Jaw	33·6	8	19·5	5·7	5·2	10·7	12·8	18	19·8	17·4
Alberta (average)	**34·2**	**8·3**	**18·2**	**5·4**	**5·4**	**11·7**	**10·7**	**16·2**	**19·6**	**19·0**
57—Medicine Hat	35·5	7·4	18·7	5·3	5·7½	11·9	11·3	16·4	20·8	19·1
58—Drumheller	37·7	10	18·7	5·4	5·8½	12·6	11·5	17	20	20·8
59—Edmonton	31·3	8	18·4	5·2	4·7	10·4	8·8	15·1	18·2	17·5
60—Calgary	34·5	8	18·4	5·5	5·4½	11·7	10·6	15·7	19·4	19·2
61—Lethbridge	32·1	8·3	16·6	5·5	5·6	11·8	11·1	17	19·7	18·2
British Columbia (average)	**33·9**	**8·7**	**20·8**	**5·5**	**6·5**	**10·7**	**9·7**	**16·9**	**18·8**	**17·9**
62—Fernie	34·5	7·4	19·8	5·2	6·3	12	11·5	18·4	19·5	20·5
63—Nelson	32·5	10	18·5	5·5	5·8	12·1	11·8	15·3	21·3	20·9
64—Trail	30	9·3	17·5	5·5	5·6	10·6	9·5	16·2	18·4	18·4
65—New Westminster	35·4	7·4	23·8	5·4	6·1	9·1	8·1	16·4	18·	15·8
66—Vancouver	33·6	7·4	22·4	5·7	6·2	9·8	9·3	15·6	16·6	15·6
67—Victoria	34·6	8·8	20·6	5·3	6·8	9·7	8·6	15·6	18·3	15·2
68—Nanaimo	34·1	8·9	20·5	5·6	7	10	9·1	18	18·4	17·1
69—Prince Rupert	36·7	10	23·3	5·8	8	12·5	9·3	20	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking., per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·9	4·9	2·941	54·9	26·4	19·6	15·7	17·9	18·6	·873	29·2	·733	46·0	
8·1	5·3	2·865	51·5	25·9	19·6	16·0	19·0	19·6	·946	31·7	·839	49·6	
8·4	5·1	3·005	55	40	19·8	16·1	19·6	20·5	1·011	30·7	·89	.....	1
7·4	5·1	2·657	47·2	23·3	19	16·6	19·4	19·6	·875	33·4	·647	50	2
7·8	5·3	2·477	47·5	20	20	15·5	18	19·3	·90	31·7	1·00	45	3
7·4	5·2	3·014	57·1	27·9	17·8	15	18	19·5	·855	29·1	·678	.....	4
9·8	5·6	3·388	56	22·5	21	16·7	20	18·7	·95	35	1·00	55	5
8	5·2	2·65	46·3	21·7	20	15·9	18·8	20·2	1·083	30	·817	48·3	6
7·8	5·1	2·783	46·9	18	20	15·2	18	19·7	1·00	32·9	·75	60	7
8·0	4·8	3·349	66·1	25·0	18·6	17·2	18·8	19·7	·872	31·2	·833	48·2	
8·6	4·7	3·505	68·3	20	19·3	15·7	18·4	18·8	·788	33·2	·70	50	8
8	4·1	3·543	69·3	30	18	17·5	19·3	20	·85	30	·80	.....	9
7·6	5·2	.....	66·7	.....	18·7	17	18·6	18·8	·923	26·7	·83	44·7	10
7·8	5	3·00	60	.....	18·5	18·7	18·8	21·3	·925	35	1·00	50	11
7·4	6·2	3·416	63·5	32·4	18·9	16·0	18·2	19·3	·966	29·1	·776	44·9	
8·3	6·8	3·34	60	31·3	18·9	17·3	17·9	20·3	·913	30·7	·85	46·1	12
7·5	8·1	3·47	65	29·3	20	16·2	19·9	18·3	1·00	31·9	·85	45·5	13
7·2	5·3	4·086	74·2	29·5	19·6	17·2	19·2	20·5	1·033	32	·723	47·5	14
7·6	6·7	3·27-	62	.....	17·8	15·8	18·3	22·2	·90	28·3	.....	40·8	15
7·6	5·4	3·036	61	.....	18·8	17·2	16·5	16·7	1·05	28·8	·80	43·3	16
6·7	6·8	3·253	60	43·3	19·3	14·4	21	21·7	·965	28·3	·68	48·3	17
6·2	6·4	3·757	70·3	.....	19·6	16·3	18	16·7	·985	29·4	·85	45	18
7·7	5·3	3·543	61·8	30·9	18·7	15·5	17·9	19·1	1·006	26·4	·735	40·7	19
7·9	5·4	2·986	57·5	30	17	14·5	15	17·9	·786	26	·72	46·7	20
8·1	4·9	3·251	59·7	25·7	18·0	15·7	17·2	17·9	·849	27·8	·706	42·5	
7	5·6	3·21	59·9	29·4	17·9	16·5	17·4	20·8	·887	29·4	·663	45·2	21
7·5	4·9	3·68	64	20·6	18	17·4	17·3	18·3	·868	30·6	·705	45·3	22
7·7	4·9	3·53	62·2	25·8	18·6	15·4	16·3	17·3	·833	25·8	·68	42·9	23
8·8	5·2	3·533	67·9	.....	.....	14·8	16·7	16·7	·834	27	·706	42·5	24
9·1	5	3·18	58·2	16·2	18	15·4	16·5	17·2	·834	27·6	·666	38·9	25
8·4	4·7	3·24	59	20	15	15	17·5	17	·875	25	·70	42·5	26
7·9	4·9	3·13	55·8	23·3	19	15	16·9	17·1	·82	25	·723	40·1	27
7·5	4·6	3·34	60·6	24·8	17	14·3	16·7	16·9	·793	25·6	·648	39·2	28
9·7	4·4	3·48	67·8	20	.....	17	18·1	18·3	·949	27·2	·783	42	29
8·5	4·6	3·83	69·3	16	.....	14·8	16·6	15·9	·868	25·4	·695	41·1	30
8·4	4·7	3·40	61·4	17·7	21·5	15·1	17·3	15·4	·835	24·8	·64	42·5	31
6·9	4·6	3·364	62·3	16	.....	13·5	15·1	15·3	·758	26·3	·626	37·9	32
8·4	4·3	3·08	55·7	23	.....	15·1	16·1	18	·854	25·4	·668	41	33
7·5	4·5	3·00	57·9	28·3	.....	14·6	15	15·6	·753	24·6	·645	38·3	34
7·4	4·6	3·088	53·7	16·7	15	14·2	15·6	14·9	·718	28·3	·73	37·1	35
8	4·6	2·70	48	20	.....	14·5	15·6	16·6	·818	27	·697	38·6	36
8·3	5·2	3·07	55·7	19·5	.....	16·9	17·5	16	·933	27·6	·716	41·9	37
7·5	5·1	3·34	61·7	21	20	15·2	17·6	16·9	·792	27·8	·679	42·2	38
8	4·8	3·30	59·1	21·9	.....	15·9	17·7	16·1	·888	27	·799	42·6	39
7·1	3·7	3·47	61·4	20·6	.....	16·2	16	15·9	·886	30	·742	41·8	40
8·2	4·4	3·54	62·7	30·4	.....	17·9	17·4	17·8	·858	26·1	·737	42·6	41
8·6	5	3·55	66	25	15	17	18	19·2	·925	29·4	·77	39	42
7·4	4·1	2·89	51·9	25	.....	14·8	16·3	15·6	·818	29·5	·677	40·6	43
7·9	5·2	3·38	63·9	40	18	14·1	17·5	18·7	·867	31·7	·688	47·2	44
8·9	5·8	3·47	68·3	35	21·7	18·3	18·8	22·9	·888	31	·783	46·4	45
9·1	7·3	3·22	66·7	37·5	20·1	18·1	21·1	21·9	·956	29·2	·825	50·7	46
9·2	6·9	3·81	67·5	55	19·5	15·2	19·5	20·3	·90	30	·70	51·3	47
8·5	5·4	2·92	52·9	31	20·3	14·8	18·6	20·6	·856	28·3	·70	41·8	48
7·8	4·4	2·39	45·7	31	21·7	16·7	17·9	19·6	·792	31·7	·717	45·8	49
8	4·9	2·409	44·7	33·4	25	16·8	18·5	23	·80	30·9	·668	45·5	50
7·9	4·6	1·970	36·7	.....	19·3	15·9	19·1	19·0	·812	28·0	·620	45·4	
7·8	4·4	2·34	43·3	.....	18	15·7	18·9	19·8	·804	26	·60	44·8	51
7·9	4·7	1·60	30	.....	20·6	16·1	19·2	18·2	·82	30	·64	46	52
8·2	5·2	1·923	37·9	.....	21·8	15·3	18·7	21·4	·834	31·0	·748	49·4	
8·6	5	2·60	45	.....	21·3	15·4	18·1	23	·817	30·4	·692	48·3	53
7·4	6·7	1·26	21·7	.....	22·5	14·4	20	20	·862	33·3	·80	51·2	54
8·2	5·2	1·60	31·1	.....	23·3	15·2	17·9	20·8	·824	29·6	·777	47	55
8·4	3·8	2·23	53·9	.....	20	16	18·8	21·8	·834	30·6	·722	51	56
7·8	4·0	1·898	37·3	.....	21·7	15·5	18·0	19·3	·853	29·3	·698	51·1	
7·9	4·2	1·85	37·5	.....	23·2	15·8	18·4	20·6	·856	30	·775	53	57
8·1	5	2·15	41·7	.....	23·8	18·4	18·2	20	·919	31·2	·744	55	58
7	3·4	1·46	27·1	.....	20·6	14·1	17·4	19·5	·787	27·1	·612	49	59
8·1	4·1	2·30	43·5	.....	21	13·8	18·	18	·831	27·4	·673	50	60
7·7	3·2	1·73	36·8	.....	19·8	15·5	18·1	18·4	·871	30·7	·686	48·3	61
7·8	3·8	2·568	48·3	.....	22·6	15·0	17·9	17·6	·849	30·8	·704	51·5	
8·9	3·7	2·10	47·5	.....	21·7	17·5	18·8	19·6	·903	33·3	·817	50	62
8·5	4·3	2·77	53·8	.....	24	15·9	18·7	19·4	·906	33·4	·70	54·3	63
7·6	4·5	2·42	47·5	.....	20	15	15·6	17	·90	35	·75	49	64
6·6	3·4	2·14	44	.....	19	14·5	17·8	15	·837	27·1	·678	49·5	65
7·4	3·2	2·50	47·9	.....	20	14·2	17·3	16·8	·728	28	·645	48·3	66
6·9	2·9	2·69	49	.....	21	14·2	17·3	15·8	·803	27·9	·601	49·5	67
7·9	3·1	2·62	48·3	.....	30	13·8	18	17·2	·806	31·8	·688	53	68
8·7	5	3·30	.....	.....	25	14·7	20	20	·90	30	·75	58·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb,	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·3**	**71·5**	**27·2**	**15·4**	**3·6**	**53·4**	**60·1**	**12·4**	**7·5**	**18·032**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·8**	**66·8**	**70·8**	**29·0**	**12·3**	**4·1**	**57·2**	**44·9**	**13·5**	**8·1**	**19·250**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·2	67·8	68·6	29·8	14·6	4·4	64·8	53·5	12·9	7·9	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·3	8	68·6	71·2	29·8	12·7	3·5	52·5	40·0	13·8	8·5	.....
3—Amherst	8·3	7·8	68·3	71·2	26	10·7	4·2	56	40·0	13·5	7·8	d 17·00
4—Halifax	7·8	7·3	60·9	69·2	28·3	13·1	4·2	58·8	50·8	12·9	7·9	e 17·50-20.00
5—Windsor	8·7	7·8	70	73·3	30	11·5	4·1	50	43·3	14	8	d 22·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·9	65	71	20	11	3·9	61	42	13·6	8·2	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·5	7	67·1	69·3	28·8	15·3	3·8	56·7	42·7	13·9	7	.....
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·0**	**7·6**	**65·8**	**73·0**	**26·9**	**12·6**	**3·8**	**57·8**	**42·0**	**12·8**	**7·3**	**18·000**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·5	68·6	74·6	29	12	3·4	62·6	45·9	13·9	7·7	g 18·00
9—St. John	7·7	7·5	65	70	26·5	12	3·6	60	40	13·7	7·3	15·00–18·00
10—Fredericton	8·1	7·6	62	74	25	11·6	4·1	46	40	11·2	7	f18·00–19·00
11—Bathurst	8·1	7·6	67·5	73·5	27	14·9	4	62·5	42	12·2	7·2	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·5**	**7·0**	**59·7**	**70·0**	**26·7**	**14·0**	**3·6**	**48·5**	**68·4**	**11·3**	**7·2**	**18·090**
12—Quebec	7·5	7	61·5	75·8	26·5	17·7	3·6	51	65	11·1	7·8	17·50
13—Three Rivers	7·8	7·4	61·8	71·8	26·1	15	4·1	51·5	80	12·5	7·4	.....
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	7	60	70·8	27·2	13·3	3·3	45	63·3	10·9	7·3	e17·50–18·75
15—Sorel	7·7	7·1	55	60·7	27·6	11·3	3·9	43·6	66·7	11	6·8	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	6·9	56·7	65·7	26·6	13	4·3	47·5	78·7	10	7·1	d16·00–18·00
17—St. John's	7·4	7	60·8	70	26·3	13·9	3·4	50	65	13·5	7·3	e16·00–19·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·9	7·3	64·4	72·8	26·7	14·6	3·8	47·8	59·3	11·8	7·2	f19·50–20·00
19—Montreal	7·2	6·8	60	70·3	25·7	14·5	3·1	50·7	69·9	10·9	6·9	e17·50–19·00
20—Hull	7·3	6·9	56·7	72·3	27·5	12·8	3·2	49	67·5	10	6·6	e17·00–20·00
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·6**	**61·7**	**71·2**	**26·1**	**13·4**	**3·4**	**54·6**	**58·2**	**11·6**	**7·3**	**17·230**
21—Ottawa	7·5	7·1	61·3	70·7	26·6	12·5	3·4	58·9	57·5	11·6	7·2	e17·00–19·50
22—Brockville	7·6	7·1	58·6	70·5	26·6	13·3	3·8	56·4	59·9	11·6	7	15·50–16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	7	57·5	66·8	25·7	11·9	3·6	57·8	53·8	10·6	7	d 18·00
24—Belleville	8	7·7	62·1	69·7	24·9	12·8	3·4	55·8	61·9	11·3	7·2	16·50
25—Peterborough	7·5	7·3	62·9	69·1	25·2	14·1	3·5	53·6	54·5	10·6	6·9	e16·00–18·00
26—Oshawa	7·8	7·5	65	73·2	25	12·8	3·1	55	60	12·3	7	16·00
27—Orillia	8	7·9	65	70·2	24·9	13·6	3·4	51·9	50·6	11·8	8·1	.....
28—Toronto	7·4	7·2	64	72·1	24·4	12·2	3·2	54·5	49·6	10·2	6·7	16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·1	7·7	60	73·5	27·5	13·5	3·7	61·1	59	11·3	7·1	g17·00–17·25
30—St. Catharines	8	7·9	61·8	73·2	23·4	11·8	3·3	53·3	61·5	11·2	6·9	g18·00
31—Hamilton	7·4	7·1	61·2	70·4	24·8	12·1	3·1	52·4	59·3	10·6	6·5	16·50
32—Brantford	7·6	7·4	59·4	69·6	24·3	12	3·1	52·8	62	11	6·7	16·00
33—Galt	7·5	7·2	62·5	68·5	24·5	13·7	3·4	61·1	56	9·4	6·7	17·00
34—Guelph	7·6	7·3	58·6	70·4	24·4	12·9	3·8	55·7	51·8	12·5	6·4	16·00
35—Kitchener	7·2	7·2	51·6	65·8	24·6	12·9	3·8	58·8	56·5	10·4	6	16·00–16·50
36—Woodstock	7·3	7·1	64·2	69·2	24·2	12·7	3·4	53·3	55·5	11·3	6·7	16·00
37—Stratford	7·8	7·6	57·5	68·7	24·9	12·3	3	57·2	47·7	11	7·2	17·00
38—London	8	7·7	65·6	73·7	25·1	13·9	3·5	57	56·8	11·4	7·7	.....
39—St. Thomas	8	7·8	64	74·5	25	13·8	3·5	57·3	59·9	11·9	7·4	17·00
40—Chatham	7·1	7·1	57·6	65	26	12·4	3·1	56·7	63·4	11·8	7·7	16·00
41—Windsor	7·6	7·5	61·9	71·7	25·5	12·8	3·1	53·2	50·8	10·1	7·4	g17·50–18·00
42—Sarnia	7·6	7·5	65	72	27	13·6	3	56·3	68·8	11	7·7	16·50
43—Owen Sound	7·8	7·3	63·1	70·7	24·4	12·1	2·9	55	53·2	11·4	7·7	16·50–17·00
44—North Bay	8·1	7·8	69	73·8	28·6	15·1	3·7	57·5	60	.....	9·4	.....
45—Sudbury	8·5	8·2	65	75·7	28·3	15·8	3·6	56	80	13	7·9	.....
46—Cobalt	9·1	8·5	65·7	74·5	30·7	15·2	3·8	48·1	60	14·7	8·6	25·00
47—Timmins	9·1	8·5	61·3	73	30	15·8	3·7	40	45	15	8·	.....
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·3	7·9	60·3	74·2	28·8	15	3·6	50	62	12·9	8	15·75–16·00
49—Port Arthur	8	7·7	54·2	73	27·5	14·7	2·9	46·7	65	10·8	8·1	19·00
50—Fort William	8·1	7·9	63·7	74	30	15	3·3	53·3	62·9	12·8	7·5	19·00–20·00
Manitoba (Average)	**8·1**	**7·9**	**58·2**	**69·5**	**28·0**	**12·6**	**3·5**	**50·5**	**59·5**	**12·4**	**7·7**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	7·8	7·6	58·3	70	28·3	10·2	3·3	50	54	12·8	7·4	19·00
52—Brandon	8·3	8·1	58	69	27·6	15	3·6	51	65	12	8	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·0**	**7·7**	**59·2**	**74·4**	**29·1**	**20·1**	**3·8**	**53·1**	**73·9**	**14·3**	**8·0**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·7	7·4	60	74·2	28·7	a21	3·5	46·2	71·7	13·3	8	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·1	7·8	58·7	76·2	31·7	a20	4·3	56·2	80	15	9·6	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·8	7·5	57·6	73·3	28·3	a21·1	3·6	55	.....	15·3	6·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·4	8	60·5	73·8	27·8	a18·4	3·7	55	70	13·7	7·6	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·3**	**7·9**	**58·0**	**73·7**	**28·4**	**20·2**	**3·7**	**50·2**	**65·2**	**14·0**	**7·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·9	7·8	58·7	76·8	28·7	a19·1	3·7	55·6	75	14·7	7·5	g
58—Drumheller	9·2	8·8	56·2	73·3	28·8	a27	4	42·5	65	15	7·8	.....
59—Edmonton	8·2	7·4	54·2	70·6	28·2	a18·1	3·2	53·3	59	12·9	b8	.....
60—Calgary	8	7·8	59·6	70·9	27·5	a18·4	3·5	49·5	60·8	12·6	7·4	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·2	7·5	61·4	76·8	28·6	a18·4	3·9	50	66	14·6	b8	.....
BritishColumbia(Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**58·7**	**71·8**	**28·7**	**23·6**	**3·9**	**52·3**	**72·3**	**13·3**	**8·1**	.....
62—Fernie	8·8	8·4	65	71·3	28·3	a22	4·1	50	86·3	12·5	b6·2	.....
63—Nelson	8·5	7·9	62·5	75	29·1	a27·5	3·9	45·7	86·2	13·8	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·1	7·5	56·2	72	27·5	a29·4	3·4	51·2	70	13·3	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·5	7·1	55·7	68·6	30	a19·1	4·3	53·6	62	14·2	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·6	7	58·2	71·6	28·8	a24	3·9	54·1	62·5	11·6	b9	.....
67—Victoria	7·3	7·1	55·4	66	29	a20·1	3·7	56	61·6	12·4	b7	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·4	7·1	63·6	73·1	28·6	a23·4	3·7	54·3	70	14·5	b6	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·5	7·5	53·3	76·7	28·3	a23·3	4·5	53·3	80	13·7	8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·518	**15·090**	**12·266**	**14·468**	**8·894**	**11·113**	**9·868**	**30·1**	**13·4**	**27·420**	**19·552**	
9·405	**11·813**	**9·000**	**10·100**	**6·400**	**7·450**	**5·500**	**33·7**	**15**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·20	8·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	12·40–13·50	11·00	14·00	9·00	11·00	7·00–8·00	34	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50–12·20	13·80	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·50–11·00	.....	.....	8·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·00–10·50	12·75	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c7·50	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
10·750	.....	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	31·0	**14·5**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	.....	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–34	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
8·50–13·00	.....	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6.00–8·00	7.50–10·00	8·00–9·00	28–30	15	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	9·00–13·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	**25·00**	18·00	10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
10·144	**14·917**	**13·239**	**15·063**	**9·250**	**10·688**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·3**	**22·889**	**14·875**	
8·00–12·00	12·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
9·00–12·00	15·00–16·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
9·50	15·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
10·00	.....	12·00	13·00	9·00–10·00	10·00–11·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
12·00	15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	15	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	.....	.....	c10·50	.....	c7·50	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
7·50–9·00	15·00–18·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	30	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
11·00	15·00–16·00	16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
11·414	**15·087**	**13·432**	**15·946**	**10·113**	**12·758**	**11·553**	**27·6**	**12·3**	**28·920**	**20·950**	
9·25	14·50–16·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–14·00	15·00	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	15·50	13·00	14·00	11·00	12·00	10·00	25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	14·00–16·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
12·00	15·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	25–28	13	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–13·50	16·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
10·50–13·00	10·50–18·00	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00–13·50	g13·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
11·00	16·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00–10·00	16·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	c8·35	27–30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	16·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00	25	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·00–13·00	15·50	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	c12·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00–12·00	16·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–25	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00	.....	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	14·00–16·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
9·00–14·00	14·00–16·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	c15·00	24	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00–15·00	15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
11·00–12·00	.....	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	25	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·00–14·50	14·50	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
12·00	15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	....	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	16·00	10·00	13·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·5	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
11·00	15·00–16·00	.....	10·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	16·00	.....	c15·00–19·50	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
15·00	.....	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	30	15	22·00	14·00	46
17·00–18·00	.....	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	30	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	25–30	12·5	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
8·50–14·00	14·00	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
8·00–13·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	.....	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	33·8	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	.....	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	.....	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·000	**16·700**	**7·750**	**12·375**	**8·333**	**11·250**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	0
9·00–12·00	.....	.....	i14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·50–9·50	.....	i6·00	i7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
h10·00–11·00	16·40	i9·50	i10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	17·00	.....	c & i18·00	.....	c18·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	.....	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·0**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
g	.....	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	.....	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
6·00–11·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	....	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·204	.....	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·587**	**j35·4**	**14·4**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·75	.....	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c9·00	40·	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	.....	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	12	29·00	25·00	66
11·55–10·55	.....	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses, $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, Other's $30–$35. s. Delivered from mine.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	46·6	44·4	56·2	66·6	71·4	74·6	69·2	56·6	55·0	54·4	55·2	57·2	58·0
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	32·0	33·2	38·2	47·6	50·4	48·8	43·6	32·2	30·2	29·0	29·2	31·2	31·6
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	17·7	17·9	21·6	26·0	27·4	26·3	26·1	19·7	18·5	18·3	18·4	19·2	19·3
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	20·5	22·1	26·5	32·3	30·9	33·9	31·9	26·6	27·6	27·4	28·9	29·5	29·5
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	18·5	20·5	26·8	34·4	35·4	37·5	34·9	29·5	26·5	23·1	25·3	29·1	29·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	34·8	36·8	46·8	65·2	68·0	71·6	68·2	52·4	51·4	46·6	47·8	54·0	54·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	24·9	27·2	33·3	46·5	49·3	52·6	54·5	40·5	40·3	34·9	34·4	41·7	41·7
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	35·2	37·2	52·8	68·0	69·2	79·2	59·4	43·0	45·6	43·6	47·0	49·4	49·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	28·6	33·9	46·9	58·9	54·6	73·9	55·0	50·7	52·3	47·7	52·5	50·5	46·4
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·3	26·7	29·1	41·8	50·5	49·2	63·3	50·6	45·6	41·9	40·3	45·7	41·5	38·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	55·2	52·8	60·6	72·0	82·2	90·6	90·6	76·2	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·8	73·2
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	64·4	67·0	85·4	97·6	103·4	132·6	105·2	75·0	91·6	87·0	72·6	90·8	91·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	37·4	38·7	48·7	54·3	58·0	72·9	63·0	43·5	53·5	49·1	40·6	49·8	50·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	23·4	24·3	31·9	33·1	35·8	40·7	39·0	31·1	§34·3	§32·2	§30·1	§32·9	§32·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	21·8	23·4	30·1	30·4	34·4	38·2	37·7	28·4	§34·3	§32·2	§30·1	§32·9	§32·7
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	72·0	69·0	90·5	114·5	118·5	136·5	127·5	105·0	102·0	100·5	120·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	43·0	38·0	53·0	67·0	67·0	76·0	66·0	48·0	§44·0	§42·0	§32·0	§54·0	§54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	26·0	24·0	27·5	37·5	37·5	41·5	34·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	32·0	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	11·8	12·4	13·0	20·6	24·2	32·0	24·0	19·2	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§21·8	§22·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	13·6	18·2	25·6	33·6	26·0	23·4	19·8	17·2	17·0	17·0	16·4	16·0	15·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	11·8	13·5	14·2	21·3	22·2	28·7	22·9	22·6	21·0	18·9	20·7	20·0	19·6
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	12·8	12·8	14·0	17·1	20·0	27·0	21·4	18·4	19·2	16·3	15·6	15·8	15·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	32·4	32·8	36·4	42·4	47·6	72·8	50·4	34·4	45·6	48·4	35·6	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	14·6	15·0	16·8	20·0	22·2	33·8	24·0	16·4	21·6	23·2	17·0	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	9·2	9·9	10·7	12·7	15·7	16·4	14·3	13·6	§15·5	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§17·9
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	9·7	10·1	10·7	12·1	15·3	16·9	15·7	14·7	§15·5	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§17·9
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·7	10·0	10·0	10·2	12·1	15·2	14·4	13·3	13·4	13·6	15·0	15·3	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	33·0	61·0	98·7	72·2	56·3	140·3	57·4	52·0	40·8	53·7	50·5	97·4	98·0
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 7·88	$ 8·36	$ 10·70	$ 12·66	$ 13·05	$ 15·98	$ 13·23	$ 10·54	$ 10·79	$ 10·58	$ 10·74	$ 11·50	$ 11·46
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·5	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	53·5	53·5	66·6	71·7	80·6	92·8	118·4	108·7	118·0	110·7	105·6	118·3	112·7
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	37·2	37·6	51·1	57·9	61·4	66·8	86·4	68·7	74·6	69·2	64·6	66·2	65·7
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	41·4	41·6	49·6	68·6	77·9	77·5	88·3	78·7	79·8	78·2	77·7	76·5	76·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	31·3	30·3	36·1	49·4	55·6	59·4	65·9	58·5	59·4	57·5	56·2	56·2	55·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	23·8	23·0	23·4	26·3	28·1	33·1	38·8	31·7	31·4	30·6	30·6	30·0	30·1
Fuel and lighting‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 1·86	$ 2·27	$ 2·74	$ 3·04	$ 3·30	$ 3·98	$ 3·46	$ 3·63	$ 3·46	$ 3·34	$ 3·47	$ 3·41
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·77	$ 4·22	$ 3·96	$ 4·16	$ 4·56	$ 4·90	$ 5·69	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 6·92	$ 6·88	$ 6·86	$ 6·86
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·76	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 14·01	$ 14·21	$ 17·16	$ 20·00	$ 20·99	$ 25·01	$ 23·87	$ 20·96	$ 21·42	$ 21·00	$ 21·00	$ 21·87	$ 21·77

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	7·69	8·48	10·57	12·61	13·60	16·24	13·75	10·83	11·12	10·58	11·12	11·68	11·72
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	6·69	7·45	8·94	11·07	11·18	14·17	12·21	9·80	9·73	9·61	9·82	10·67	10·97
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	7·72	8·44	10·38	12·61	12·94	15·80	13·40	10·78	11·01	10·88	10·98	12·00	12·08
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·23	7·40	8·14	10·56	12·62	12·57	15·26	12·78	10·19	10·57	10·17	10·14	11·25	11·16
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	7·70	8·32	10·89	12·72	12·86	16·03	12·99	10·39	10·71	10·55	10·47	11·59	11·53
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	7·97	8·51	10·08	12·07	13·34	15·90	13·18	10·41	10·27	10·03	10·43	10·51	10·52
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	8·31	8·46	10·37	12·63	13·68	15·67	13·32	10·58	10·62	10·13	11·09	10·92	10·92
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	8·45	8·40	10·90	12·98	13·29	15·78	13·16	10·17	10·41	10·15	11·04	10·85	10·84
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	8·97	8·72	10·90	12·95	14·13	16·95	14·21	11·47	11·50	11·38	11·95	12·11	12·03

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The trend of wholesale prices and of the cost of living in the various countries has continued downward with few exceptions.

Great Britain

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base July, 1914=100, fell 4 points or 2.3 per cent to 168 at the beginning of April as compared with the figure at the beginning of March. Foods fell 3.6 per cent to 159, and clothing fell from 225 to 210-225. Rent, fuel and light, and sundries showed no change at 148, 185 and 180 respectively.

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77=100, was 127.9 for February, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the previous month's level. Both foodstuffs and materials declined, the heaviest fall, one of 1.5 per cent, being shown by materials, owing to a decline of 4.9 per cent in textiles where fibres, raw cotton and raw wool fell. Animal foods rose 1.5 per cent. The only exceptions to the decline in vegetable foods were flour and potatoes, which remained unchanged.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 148.8 in February, a further decline. The February averages were lower than January for seven of the eight groups, the exception being the group foods other than cereals, meat and fish. Foods showed a price reduction of 2.3 per cent, cereals being down by 3.8 per cent and meat and fish by 5.2 per cent. Industrial materials fell 1.3 per cent, the greatest movements being a fall of 2.4 per cent in textiles other than cotton and a fall of 2.7 per cent in miscellaneous articles.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05=100, was 185.8 at the end of March, a decline of 1.2 per cent from the February level, and the lowest figure recorded since 1916. With the exception of the miscellaneous group, all groups rose.

Austria

Wholesale Prices.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base first half of 1914=1, was 17,554 in January, 1926, and 17,212 in February, a total decline in the two months of 4.7 per cent. Foods declined 4.3 per cent to 15,760 and industrial materials declined 4.7 per cent to 20,465.

Cost of Living.—The base of the Federal Statistical Office's new index number is "previous month=100." The calculations in schillings for the groups are published, and the index number for each group. Foods were 98 in February as compared with January, and housing 102. Other groups were 100 and the collected index was 99. In March the index was 99 as compared with February, foods being 98, clothing 99, drink and tobacco 101, housing 103, and heat and light and sundries, 100. The index is also published on the base July, 1914=1. In January, the index for all groups was 15,004; February, 14,889; March, 14,680.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour was 560 for January, a decline of 5 points as compared with the December level. There were advances in fuels, petrol, chemicals, fertilizer, resin products, and paper products, and declines in tar, clay products, fats, textiles, hides and leather, and raw rubber.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base 1921=100, for a working-class family of the lowest category, was practically unchanged in February from the January level, standing at 140.80. The only noticeable change was a rise of 1.6 per cent in heat and light. This was true also of the cost of living for a middle-class family, where the total cost was 140.19 in February and the rise in heat and light was 1.4 per cent.

Finland

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, July, 1914=100, declined 2.5 per cent in January to 1149.0. Foods and light and fuel declined, while taxes rose slightly. Other groups showed no change.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July, 1914=1, rose 2 points in February to 649. Foods rose slightly, animal foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa rising while vegetable foods declined slightly. Industrial materials were unchanged, as minerals and metals rose and textiles declined.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913	7.34	99	102					(b) 135	
1914—Jan.	7.73	105							
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		(b) 137	100
1915—Jan.	7.97	107	118	113					
July	7.74	104	132	125				(b) 163	
1916—Jan.	8.28	112	145	135					
July	8.46	114	161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	138	187	165					
July	11.62	157	204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	167	206	188					
July	13.00	175	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1536	
1920—Jan.	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b) 2252	
1921—Jan.	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b) 2413	1303
1922—Jan.	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409		1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—Jan.	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405		941
July	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
1924—Jan.	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	3686	909
1925—Jan.	10.77	145	(m) 178	(m) 180	16446	13762	555	4224	899
April	10.56	142	170	175	(p) 15830	(p) 13432	537	4241	901
July	10.49	141	167	173			537	4119	916
Oct.	10.89	147	172	176			564	3776	875
1926—Jan.	11.63	157	171	175	17182	15004	560	3916	854
Feb.	11.50	155	168	173	16901	14889	559		
Mar.	11.46	154	165	172	16482	14680			

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100 (gold prices), was 118.4 in February, a decline of 1.3 per cent from the January level. Farm products declined 1.8 per cent and industrial materials declined 0.7 per cent. Goods produced declined 1.3 per cent and goods imported declined 1.6 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100 (gold prices), was 138.8 in February, a decline of 0.7 per cent for the month. Food declined 1.0 per cent, clothing 1.1 per cent, and sundries declined 0.2 per cent. Rents advanced 0.4 per cent and heat and light advanced 0.1 per cent.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 646.24, a decline of 2.1 per cent from the level of the previous month. There were declines shown by all groups except textiles, which rose 6.2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of cost of living, Milan, on the base July, 1920=100, was 145.68 in January, an increase of one point over the previous month. Foods and sundries showed slight increases; heat and light declined, and clothing and rent showed no change.

Poland

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Central Statistical Office, on the base January, 1914 = 100, stood at 154.8 in December and 142.1 in January, thus showing a decline of 8.2 per cent. Wheat and vegetable products declined 16.1 per cent, hides and leather declined 15.5 per cent, and raw materials and finished textiles declined 10.7 per cent. All other groups showed smaller declines.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910= 1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	(o)127	(o)110	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	126	116	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	136·6	124·0	176	.....	609·1	129·32
.....	.....	1099·3	1178·2	4392	390	144·2	136·7	175	79·9	606·2	132·45
210	219	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3	172	83·9	604·7	135·76
.....	.....	1128·6	1206·0	4654	421	150·5	143·5	168	81·9	644·9	144·49
177	194	1062·0	1149·0	5164	.....	143·3	139·8	167	(a)79·1	.....	145·68
.....	.....	1075·6	1156·9	5320	.....	141·8	138·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cost of Living.—The official index number of cost of living of a family of four at Warsaw, on the base 1914 = 100, was 170.0 in January as compared with 173.0 in December. Foods declined 5.9 per cent, and fuel and light declined 1.4 per cent. Sundries rose 3.7 per cent, and lodging and rates rose 9.1 per cent, or from 66.1 to 72.1. The element of the budget headed "clothing materials and shoes" has been revised, the revision having been published back to the beginning of 1925. The revised figures are about 20 per cent lower and have lowered the cost of living index number a few points.

Spain

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chief Statistician for January was 186, a decline of one point from the December level. Foods fell two points and materials fell one point.

Retail Prices.—The index number of the Chief Statistician of retail prices at Madrid, 1914 = 100, was 188 in January as against 183 in December. Animal foods and vegetable foods rose while fuel and miscellaneous articles showed no change.

Sweden

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Department of Commerce declined one point in February to 152, on the base respective months in 1913 = 100. There were declines in the groups vegetable foodstuffs, feed and forage, fuel and lubricating oils, lumber, and hides and leather. All other groups showed no change.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 155 in January showing no change from the December level. Foods showed no change on the whole, but there

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914—Jan.								
July	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.					(c) 113			(a) 107
July				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—Jan.					221	192		(a) 197
July	279			(a) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—Jan.	279				339	267		(a) 252
July	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan.	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan.	334	251	141		283	271	235	243
July	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	211	214
1922—Jan.	257	736	469	179	190	216	189	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	160	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	166	168
1924—Jan.	230	(l) 165·1	(l) 120·5	178	163	176	173	170
July	248	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	170	168
1925—Jan.	277	175·4	144·6	188	170	178	172	171
April	276	174·5	146·2	189	170	177	169	169
July	260	173·9	145·6	190	169	176	169	167
Oct.	228	173·7	152·0	189	166	175	168	163
1926—Jan.	216	191·1	170·0	188	162	174	165	
Feb.					160		163	
Mar.								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) Index discontinued. New Index number in 1926.

were declines in cereals and pulses, no change in sugar, and a rise in other foods. Non-foods also showed no change on the whole. There were declines in oil-seeds, and manufactured cotton, advances in other textiles, hides, metals, and miscellaneous articles, and no change in raw cotton.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 154 in February, a decline of one point from the January level. Foods and clothing each declined one point, and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1913 = 100, was 155.0 for February, a decline of one point. With the exception of fuels and lighting, which rose 1.7 per cent, all the groups showed slight declines. Anthracite coal was not included in the index owing to insufficiency of data. Fuels other than anthracite and bituminous coal rose 4 per cent.

Dun's index number (showing the coast *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) was $190.478 on April 1, which was 1.1 per

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909–13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(*f*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)		
1,000				(*h*) 991	93			100
1,163			1,106	(*h*) 1,037	100	100		101·8
(*b*) 1,148			1,099		104			102·1
	100	100	1,164	1,070	102		100	102·9
(*b*) 1,228			1,240	1,177	103	(*a*) 103·0		101·7
			1,522	1,200	100		100·5	105·1
(*b*) 1,275			1,504	1,236	107	(*a*) 105·1		109·9
			1,516	1,276	111		108·7	119·6
(*b*) 1,418			1,453	1,359	128	(*a*) 118·3		129·3
			1,470	1,357	146		131·3	144·6
(*b*) 1,437			1,505	1,426	160	(*a*) 142·4		155·1
			1,523	1,491	167		(*a*) 152·2	167·5
(*a*) 1,559			1,627	1,553	185	(*a*) 174·4		171·5
	187	186	1,714	1,539	190		172·2	192·0
(*b*) 2,049		183	1,862	1,688	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	202·6
	188	190	2,260	1,791	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	179·6
(*c*) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	160·8
(*c*) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	157·3
1,391	169	178	1,651	1,574	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	156·2
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	157·1
1,348	151	156	1,692	1,483	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	159·1
1,330	148	153	1,914	1,520	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	160·1
1,372	154	158	1,802	1,600	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	157·8
1,339	151	156	1,728	1,587	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	161·5
1,381	152	157	(*a*) 1,718	1,574	154·3		167	161·1
1,419	153	158	(*a*) 1,755	1,598	150·8		165	163·4
1,382	152	157	(*a*) 1,803	1,612	159·9		169	165·1
1,360	148	153	(*a*) 1,812	1,656	161·6		170	167·0
1,334	151	155	(*a*) 1,802	1,652	164·3		170	166·6
	150	154			161·5			

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (*e*) Beginning of month. (*f*) Base is average for six capital towns. (*g*) 15th prices hereafter, 1914=100. (*m*) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (*n*) No figures published.

cent below the March 1 level, and the lowest point touched since September, 1924. Six of the seven groups were down, the exception being the miscellaneous group. Comparing with the record for a year ago, advances appear in dairy and garden, "other food," metals, and miscellaneous, but these are more than offset by declines in breadstuffs, meats and clothing.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $13.1055 on April 1, a decline of 2.2 per cent from March 1. Textiles and provisions bore the brunt of the decline, but the chemical, hide and leather, metal and coal and coke groups declined also, while miscellaneous products, fruits, breadstuffs, live stock, naval stores and oils rose, and building materials showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts was 166.6 in February as against 167.0 in January. The food section increased one and three-eighths per cent. Clothing declined 1.5 per cent; a decline of 7.7 per cent in fuel and light was caused by the resumption of anthracite mining after settlement of the strike. The groups shelter and sundries showed no change.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada					Great Britain					Austria
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		U. S. Fed. Res. Board	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	70	150	44	45	60	65-70	42
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1913	1st half 1914 =1
		(h)				(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110·5	75	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103·3	72	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113·3	78	.....	.....	.....
1913	100	.....	102·77	107·81	100	100	122·3	85	100	100	.....
1914—Jan.	.....	.....	103·96	99·05	.....	.....	119·0	83·5	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	105·86	97·18	.....	.....	116·6	82·4	.....	.....	.....
1915—Jan.	.....	.....	109·90	101·29	.....	.....	136·5	96·4	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	115·41	114·77	.....	.....	149·1	106·4	.....	.....	.....
1916—Jan.	.....	.....	123·75	128·07	.....	.....	174·5	123·6	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	131·52	141·26	.....	.....	191·1	130·5	.....	.....	.....
1917—Jan.	.....	.....	162·40	166·07	.....	.....	225·1	159·3	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	187·26	210·52	.....	.....	254·4	176·9	.....	.....	.....
1918—Jan.	.....	.....	199·13	202·98	.....	.....	262·9	186·2	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	207·16	221·14	.....	.....	278·5	193·1	.....	.....	.....
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54	196	.....	265·9	190·7	.....	227	.....
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08	207	.....	293·2	206·4	.....	242	.....
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	239	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4	305	.....
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	274	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8	326	.....
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	199	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9	244	.....
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	163	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5	196	.....
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	144	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6	170	.....
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	154	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8	171	.....
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	148	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	165	16,986
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	166·57	151	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	168	17,893
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	146	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	178	18,748
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	147	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	174	19,133
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	160·85	169·37	156	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	178	21,181
April	156·5	174·7	154·79	163·64	148	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	171	20,058
July	158·4	175·7	154·68	162·09	148	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	163	19,685
Oct.	156·6	178·0	155·45	164·21	145	154·8	196·7	130·2	155·1	157	18,305
Dec.	163·5	185·2	163·97	161·24	154	153·2	193·2	130·4	152·8	155	18,063
1926—Jan.	163·8	181·3	163·57	162·95	.....	151·3	190·4	129·3	149·4	.....	17,554
Feb.	162·2	182·0	164·19	174·45	.....	148·8	188·1	127·9	.....	.....	17,212
Mar.	160·1	179·5	162·93	158·98	.....	.....	185·8	.....	.....	.....	17,088

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland		France		Germany
Ministry Ind. and Labour	Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Federal Statistical Office
130	—	126	33	Imports	Exports	45	70	38
April, 1914	1913	July, 1914	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913
			(g)			(h)		(j)
								88
								87
								91
	100			100	100		100	100
	(b)121							
		100				100		(b)106
			134					
	(b)185							(b)142
			149					
								(b)153
	(c)268		206					
								(b)179
	(c)667		284					
								(b)217
	(c)830		292					262
								339
	1739		340				447	1256
	1947		383				520	1366
	2392		341	1475	1626		414	1439
(d) 347	1721		253	1311	1285		334	1428
366	2172	1675	178	1083	1364	320	306	3665
360	2489	1464	180	1124	1215	332	328	10059
434	2657	1003	181	940	1294	395	346	278476
504	2408	968	207	939	1157	415	391	7478700
580	2711	990	210	899	1157	505	445	117·3 (l)
566	2737	953	220	941	1102	491	440	115·0
559	3275	1045	234	1123	1105	525	456	138·2
538	3244	1020	220	1166	1117	523	460	131·0
559	3041	1009	206	1116	1117	569	490	134·8
575	2823	989	163	1080	1111	584	482	123·7
565	2913	977	160	1052	1111	646	518	121·5
560	2901	966	157			647		120·0
		950	151			649		118·4

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Netherlands	Italy		Norway	Poland	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Central Bureau Statistics	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Gotebergs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	48	100	125	93	58	74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July, 31 1914	1910=1000
		(j)					(c)				
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000
1913	100	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	1125
1914—Jan.	.....	102	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)109	93	.....	.....	.....	(b)101	.....	.....	100	.....	(b) 1090
1915—Jan.	.....	105	.....	(c)115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)146	131	.....	.....	.....	(b)119	(b)145	.....	.....	(b)120	(b) 1204
1916—Jan.	.....	184	.....	(c)159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)226	193	.....	.....	.....	(b)141	(b)185	.....	.....	(b)124	(b) 1379
1917—Jan.	.....	230	.....	(c)233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)276	304	.....	.....	.....	(b)166	(b)244	.....	.....	(b)168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan.	.....	363	.....	(c)341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)373	429	.....	.....	.....	(b)207	(b)339	.....	.....	(b)207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan.	.....	326	.....	339	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	(b)304	362	.....	(c)314	.....	(b)204	320	.....	.....	(b)225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan.	.....	507	.....	333	.....	.....	319	347	326	318	.....
July	292	604	.....	409	.....	(b)221	364	374	.....	283	(b) 2512
1921—Jan.	.....	642	.....	344	.....	219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	182	520	466·06	300	.....	186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan.	163	577	549·94	260	592	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July	164	558	524·54	232	1,016	174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan.	157	575	523·52	220	5,447	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	145	566	538·65	235	30,699	170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan.	156	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
July	151	567	544·88	271	(e)102·3	182	148	157	173	132	1404
1925—Jan.	160	657	612·06	279	119·5	191	164	169	171	157	1463
April	151	658	616·39	267	119·4	190	160	163	166	154	1460
July	155	707	667·83	254	119·6	188	160	161	161	151	1424
Oct.	154	716	671·57	221	127·7	187	148	154	159	153	1398
Dec.	155	719	660·68	218	154·8	187	149	156	157	140	.....
1926—Jan.	153	708	646·24	214	142·1	186	150	153	156	134	.....
Feb.	.....	704	.....	211	.....	.....	148	152	155	.....	.....
Mar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	United States					
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun	Gibson	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—	404	104	106	200	22 foods	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*		*(k)*			*(j)*	*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*		*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	44·2	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	47·3	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	984	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	59·3	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	100	1088	.....	1051	100	100	9·2076	118·576	58·1	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1085	.....	*(a)*1045	98	.....	8·8857	124·528	58·2	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	.....	*(a)*1185	.....	*(a)*1073	97	.....	8·6566	119·708	58·9	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1387	.....	*(a)*1221	98	.....	9·1431	124·168	64·7	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	.....	*(a)*1822	.....	*(a)*1304	100	.....	9·8698	124·958	64·4	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1502	.....	*(a)*1323	113	.....	10·9163	137·666	65·6	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	.....	*(a)*1506	.....	*(a)*1403	123	.....	11·5294	145·142	71·9	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1525	.....	*(a)*1450	153	.....	13·7277	169·562	87·4	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	.....	*(a)*1715	.....	*(a)*1593	188	.....	16·0680	211·950	116·4	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1877	.....	1677	184	.....	17·9436	222·175	118·9	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)*259·0	.....	*(a)*1954	.....	1808	196	.....	19·1624	232·575	123·3	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....	1959	.....	1888	199	201	18·5348	230·146	119·7	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)* 222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	.....	2008	.....	1788	212	216	18·8964	233·707	127·9	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	.....	2311	2359	1999	233	248	20·3638	247·390	130·4	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	.....	2671	2700	2262	241	254	19·3528	260·414	141·9	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	176	2233	2255	2233	170	168	12·6631	198·600	81·9	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	178	1813	1903	2065	141	145	10·7284	159·833	71·6	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	191	1673	1771	1918	138	142	11·3725	164·444	64·3	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	192	1789	1833	1828	155	165	12·1069	173·743	72·9	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	176	1855	1847	1763	156	166	13·6665	192·944	75·6	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	182	2052	2039	1814	151	159	13·0895	188·711	72·5	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	205	1984	1948	1807	151	163	13·2710	189·930	74·2	177·175
179	184	151·5	258·4	191	1855	1852	1859	147·0	156	12·2257	185·485	77·5	183·207
171	173	159·9	282·7	208	1863	1861	1835	160·0	168	13·9347	202·565	92·5	211·051
169	165	159·3	266·9	191	1807	1853	1802	156·2	163	13·6854	194·537	88·5	212·940
160	158	162·8	262·4	195	1846	1866	1803	159·9	165	13·8526	195·899	91·8	214·404
160	158	159·0	265·1	194	1860	.....	1813	157·6	164	14·1520	194·827	86·5	211·541
163	155	158·1	256·2	.....	1830	.....	1812	156·2	164	14·4054	198·456	91·4	220·546
163	155	164·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1811	156·0	.....	14·0116	197·281	.....	221·893
.....	.....	163·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155·0	.....	13·7229	195·054	.....	218·514
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·3985	192·678	.....	217·767

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(k)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Picketing used to "Persuade" Employees held unlawful

A miner of Drumheller, Alberta, was tried before a jury in January, 1926, under the "watching and besetting" provision of the Criminal Code, section 501 (f) and was found guilty and fined $25. Appeal from the conviction was taken in the Alberta Supreme Court, which held that the picketing of the approach to a place of work by numerous pickets, constantly maintained day and night, for the purpose of persuading men either already at work or being brought in to work during a strike not to work under the conditions offered, constituted a violation of section 501. The appeal was dismissed and the conviction affirmed, one judge however dissenting. Since the members of the court were not unanimous in support of the conviction the court directed that separate judgments be given for the purpose of enabling and facilitating an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. Chief Justice Harvey outlined the circumstances of the case as follows:—

"The Alberta Coal Company operates a coal mine near Drumheller in this province. In June of last year it made a new wage contract with the officials of the U.M.W.A. of which order its miners were members. There was dissatisfaction among some of the miners over the new wage scale and steps were taken to organize a new union and many of the men went out on strike, but instead of the contest being, as is usual, between the operators and the miners, it was primarily between the miners themselves in relation to the two organizations but with the consequence common to most controversies of such character, that much if not most of the injury would fall on parties not immediately, at least, parties to the dispute. For two or three days pickets of miners of the new organization were stationed in various places of vantage to watch the approach to the mine for the purpose, as one of them states 'to persuade these miners, who were working at the mine and men who were brought in to work at the mine, not to go to work at the reduced scale of wages which was below the wages they had been earning previously.' This purpose, if effected would of course completely close down the mine and, apparently with the object of making it completely effective, the pickets were kept at night as well as by day though the mine was apparently not actively operating by night though, as one can readily understand, to avoid pickets, men might be brought in at night for day work if there were no pickets at that time."

The defence counsel admitted that this picketing constituted a "watching and besetting," and that its object was to bring about the cessation of mining operations. They maintained, however, that as no violence was used or intended, and as only information and peaceful persuasion were to be employed as weapons, such picketing did not constitute an offence within the meaning of section 501. However, after citing several British precedents the Chief Justice reached the conclusion that the picketing as carried out in this case constituted a menace and practical compulsion by moral force, even if no physical force was contemplated, "as to which one might have doubts," and that it "was not such a picketing as would be warranted, and therefore would be wrongful." Three other judges concurred in this judgment.

Mr. Justice Clark, in a dissenting judgment, stated: "I agree that the defendant should be held responsible as one of the watching and besetting parties engaged in what is commonly called picketing, and that he with the others charged did, with a view to compel another person to abstain from doing something which he had a lawful right to do or to do something from which he had a lawful right to abstain, beset or watch the place where such other person works or carries on business within the meaning of section 501 (f), but my difficulty is in saying that such picketing is wrongful and without lawful authority, or in other words that peaceful picketing is wrongful. If it is not wrongful then, in my opinion, the conviction cannot be supported upon the evidence. There is no evidence that during the night when the conduct the defendant is complained of there was any interference with either the Mining Company or its workmen, or any violence, intimidation or threats."

—(Alberta—Rex versus Reners.)

Workmen's Compensation Board may Decide Questions of Law and Fact

A travelling salesman employed by a firm whose offices were in the Pacific Building, Vancouver, sustained personal injuries while descending in a passenger elevator in the building. He brought action for damages against the owners of the building, who contended that the injured man should have applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The employee, however, submitted that his employment was not with-

in the scope of the act, and that therefore he was not debarred from suing a third party at common law. The Workmen's Compensation Board, on being applied to, declared that the claimant was a workman in an industry within the scope of the act, that the accident occurred in the course of his employment. The act declares in substance that if a workman has a right to compensation under the act he could sue a third party at common law if that third party is also an employer. The Board therefore held that the injured man's right to bring an action against the owners of the building was taken away by the act. The case came before the Supreme Court of the Province, where Mr. Justice Morrison found that the Board had not exclusive jurisdiction to decide whether the claimant came within the act or not, and that the action was not barred in consequence of the Board's decision. The Court of Appeal unanimously reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison, and ordered that the action be stayed. They considered that the Board had exclusive jurisdiction to determine finally on all the questions of law and fact involved, and to make the decision complained of. The claimant then appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who dismissed the appeal with costs.

—(Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Peter versus Yorkshire Estate Company, Limited, and another.)

An employee of a railway company met his death as the result of being severely scalded by the parting of a steam pipe in February 1925. His daughter, a married woman, brought an action against the company for damages on behalf of herself and her sisters, also married and over 21 years of age. The Company having applied to the Workmen's Compensation Board for a ruling on the question whether or not the accident to the deceased was within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Board declared that it was occasioned by accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, and that therefore the right of action which the plaintiff might otherwise have had was taken away. Section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba is as follows:—

"The right to compensation provided by this Part shall be in lieu of all rights and rights of action, statutory or otherwise, to which a workman or his dependants are or may be entitled against the employer for or by reason of any accident which happens to him arising out of and in the course of his employment, and no action in any court of law against the employer in respect thereof shall thereafter lie."

The Company then moved in the Court of King's Bench for an order staying the action. The Court granted the order, stating that "the legislature has seen fit to create a tribunal to adjudicate upon all claims by employees (or their dependents) against employers, arising out of accidental injuries. It has provided that the decision of the Board shall be final, and that when an action has been brought by a workman or dependent, and the Board has decided that the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by the act, the action shall be forever stayed. Having regard to the provisions of the act relating to dependents, I am unable to say, if it were open to me to decide, that the Board was wrong in the decision it arrived at. But under the act the decision of the Board is final and conclusive. The action therefore must be forever stayed."

(Manitoba - Foster versus Canadian Pacific Railway).

Servant may not Solicit Custom of Master's Clients for his own Business

Two men who had been employed by an ice company for several years delivering ice, decided that at the approaching termination of their engagement they would commence business in partnership on their own account. They informed their employers' customers to whom they were delivering ice of their intention to do so. When they opened business they had secured in this way the custom of many of the clients of their former employers. The company brought action in the county court, seeking damages and an injunction restraining the defendants from supplying ice to their former customers. The court conceded both claims, assessing damages as in the sum of $500. On appeal, the Appeal Court held that the company was entitled to damages but not to the injunction, giving the appellants the costs of the appeal and the respondents the cost of the action. The majority judgment laid stress on the fact that the defendants had not made a list of the plaintiff's customers, but carried the names and addresses in their memories. In similar cases, it is pointed out, "judges have stopped short of granting an injunction against a servant using knowledge which the memory alone retained, that knowledge not being of a confidential nature." A dissenting opinion was given by one of the judges, who would have allowed the appeal, holding with Chief Justice Lord Kenyon in a similar case "the conduct of the defendant may perhaps be accounted not handsome, but I cannot say it is contrary to law."*—(British Columbia—Delivery Company Limited versus Peers and Campbell).*

Watchman on Ship in Dock is not a Seaman

A man who was employed as watchman and caretaker on board a ship while in dock at Vancouver, and who was on board also as part owner on behalf of his associate owners, claimed for a lien for wages as a rigger and also as a watchman. A motion was brought in the Exchequer Court of Canada in Admiralty by the associate owners to set aside a writ and warrant of arrest to answer the plaintiff's claim. The section of the Canada Shipping Act relating to the mode of recovering wages applies to seamen or apprentices, the term "seamen" being defined as including "every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship, except masters, pilots and apprentices." The act also provides at section 191 that "no suit or proceedings for the recovery of wages under the sum of $200 shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman etc." The court found that the plaintiff's claim failed because it was below $200 and was therefore excluded from the jurisdiction of the court. It was held further that the services of a watchman were not maritime services. The motion to set aside the writ and warrant was therefore allowed with costs.—*(British Columbia Admiralty district—Jorgensen versus Chasina).*

Limit of Contractor's Claims for Work Performed

A contractor took action to recover from a railway company on an alleged special contract for work, or in the alternative, on the amount to which he was entitled for the work actually performed (*quantum meruit*). He alleged that there had been a special contract for the ballasting of a portion of the company's railway at a minimum of cost, plus 10 per cent, and claimed that $7,895 was due to him under this contract, together with a further sum by way of damages for stoppage of the work and for the non-supply of an engine of an agreed motive power. A like amount was mentioned in the alternative claim. The trial judge allowed the existence of a special contract fixing unit prices for the ballasting work and providing for a further allowance of 10 per cent in the event that the aggregate payment due to the contractor should prove to be less than the cost of the work. The company appealed against this decision, contending that there had been no special contract. The Supreme Court upheld the defendant's contention, holding that a formal contract, if such had been intended by the parties, would have contained the special provision usual in such contracts. The company's engineer had no authority to bind the company to such an arrangement. The court held however that the contractor was entitled, on the basis of "quantum meruit," to the value of the work he had performed, in so far as the charges were shown to be reasonable and justifiable.

The judgment cited the following opinion on the points raised in this case: "Where there is no agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid for services or work and labour, the person performing them is entitled to recover what they are reasonably worth * * * The measure of damages is not what benefits, immediate or remote, have been derived from services rendered, but what is the value of such services. * * * One furnishing labour for another, no price being agreed upon, is entitled to a profit, and is not limited in his recovery to the amount which he paid the workmen. The fact that one performed services negligently and unskilfully will not prevent his recovering what his services were reasonably worth."

—British Columbia—Jamieson Construction Company, Limited, versus Lacombe and North Western Railway.)

In an action under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act the Superior Court at Montreal recently awarded $246.25 to a minor who was operating a sausage-making machine, as compensation for the loss of the first joint of the index finger of the right hand.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of April as reported by employers in industry (except in agriculture and fishing) showed little change as compared with the preceding month. The situation however was more favourable than at the same date in any of the preceding five years, in four of which a downward trend was indicated on April 1. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,730 firms, who employed 749,223 persons (as compared with 749,350 in their last reports), produced an index number of employment of 91.4 as compared with 91.5 on March 1, and with 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.6 and 84.1 on April 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. In these index numbers the base 100 represents the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1900. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of placements made during the month of March indicated substantial increases when compared with the placements in the previous month or the same month last year. At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 7.3 as compared with percentages of 8.1 at the beginning of March and 8.5 at the beginning of April, 1925. The percentages for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,547 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 152,234 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.36 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.46 for March; $10.56 for April 1925; $10.16 for April 1924; $10.64 for April 1923; $10.26 for April 1922; $12.68 for April 1921; $15.99 for April 1920; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April 1918; and $7.51 for April 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 advanced slightly, being 160.6 for April as compared with 160.1 for March; 156.5 for April 1925; 151.1 for April 1924; 156.9 for April 1923. 153.7 for April 1922; 179.5 for April 1921; 251.0 for April 1920; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 198.1 for April 1919; and 195.0 for April 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in April was greater than in March, but less than in April last year. Thirteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 796 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 13,908 working days. Corresponding figures for March were as follows: 14 disputes, 898 workpeople, and 12,697 working days; and for April 1925, 13 disputes, 12,149 employees, and 297,949 working days (due chiefly to a dispute in the Nova Scotia coal mining industry).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The Department of Labour has received recently three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. These applications are enumerated on page 435 of this issue.

48-hour week and male minimum wages in Alberta.

The new Factories Act of Alberta, outlined elsewhere in this issue in a review of the legislation enacted at the recent session, contains a section extending to male employees the principle of minimum wages for women. Where under the Minimum Wage Act a minimum rate is fixed for women, the wages of male employees in the same category may not be at a lower rate. Another feature of the new act is the provision for a commission to inquire into the subject of the 48-hour week in industry, with a view to further legislation at the next session. Manufacturers in the province opposed the provision contained in the original bill for establishing a 48-hour week in the act this year.

The March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a note in reference to the proposal made by the Edmonton Public School Teachers' Alliance for the appointment of a

permanent arbitration board to deal with disputes between teachers and their trustees. Such a Board of Reference has now been provided under an amendment to the Alberta School Act.

Limits of workmen's compensation

The chief inspector of Saskatchewan, in the annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries, reviewed in another page of this issue, calls attention to the irremediable losses caused by accidents both to industry and to the employees. "The results of accidents," he says, "are measured as a rule from a monetary point of view, leaving out of consideration a number of conditions that arise as a consequence of the happening. A cash value cannot be placed on the misery ensuing from the loss of eyesight or any of the limbs. Neither can the loss and misery of a family whose principal member has been killed or the value of an experienced workman to the trade in which he was employed, be expressed. The loss which this wastage of labour represents is an entire loss to the community of their services, reducing the output of those that are permanently injured or temporarily incapacitated, and by reducing their earning power their families suffer privation with a general change for the worse instead of an improvement, which everyone has a right to expect as a reward for his labour."

Objections to demerit rating in compensation

The February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a note on the proposed introduction of merit rating in connection with assessments levied upon employers in British Columbia for the purposes of Workmen's Compensation, and on the operation of the same system under the Ontario Act. In Alberta "demerit rating" has been in effect since July 1, 1924, under Regulation No. 11, which provides that if the Board's expenditures on account of any employer exceed 105 per cent of the assessment received from him, the next assessment is to be increased above the base rate by 1 per cent for each 1 per cent of such excess, with a maximum increase of 30 per cent of the base rate. In the first six months that "Regulation 11" was in force thirteen coal operators received the maximum demerit rating of 30 per cent, making their rate 3.90 per cent of the payroll instead of the usual 3 per cent. A representative of these "demerited" operators appeared before the Alberta Coal Commission at the recent inquiry to object to the demerit system as being a departure from the general principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was intended to spread the burden of accidents over the whole industry. While the Act permits the Board to levy extra assessments on employers who have failed to take due safety precautions, it was claimed that the Regulation made no distinction between accidents due to neglect and those due to bad luck, and that it was therefore doubtful whether the Regulation conformed to the Act. The Commissioners recommend that the principle of compensation just mentioned should be paramount, and condemn "demerit rate" as conflicting therewith. "Based as it is on mere luck in the occurrence of accidents, or in the age or number of dependents of the injured workman, the commission recommends that the demerit system be done away with."

Flat rates desired for workmen's compensation

The employees at the steel and car shops at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, held a meeting last February at which they expressed a preference for the flat rate system of payment of compensation for industrial accidents, $12 or $12.50 being suggested as a maximum weekly rate of compensation for an accident involving a cessation of work. Under the acts of Nova Scotia and of other Canadian provinces, the amount of compensation is calculated as a percentage of the injured employee's average earnings over a stated period. The Alberta Coal Commission, in the report reviewed on another page of this issue, make a similar recommendation. The commissioners found in the course of their inquiry into the coal industry that the difficulty felt by workmen in understanding the calculation of average earnings, and the general discontent with the amount of benefits, had led to a desire for a flat rate of compensation, notwithstanding the fact that the percentage basis was first adopted at the request of the employees. The original Alberta act of 1908 provided for the flat rate method of compensation. It was amended later by the substitution of the method of percentage of average earnings. Subsequently the employees found that the change in method did not work out as they expected. The flat rate has been retained in regard to payments of dependants, and as the commissioners suggest "it would be more logical to have both disability and dependency on the same basis, either as a percentage of wages or the flat rate." The coal operators in Alberta were found to be generally in favour of a reversion to the earlier method, and the commissioners strongly recommended that the percentage basis of compensation be abandoned in favour of a flat rate.

Guarantee of full time earnings

Industrial Management (New York), contains in its issue for March an article describing an unemployment insurance arrangement which has been conducted during the past five years in two associate paper mills in Holyoke, Massachusetts, the Crocker-McElwain Company and the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Company. As the writer Dr. Herman Feldman points out, unemployment compensation is in its experimental stage, various progressive firms acting as pioneers. Some of the existing plans have been outlined from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE (May, 1922; October, 1923; April, 1925, etc.). These plans may be classified in several ways. One desirable line of separation would be according to whether the firm voluntarily adopted the plan or was forced to accept it as part of an agreement with a labour union. Among the firms which have voluntarily adopted plans are the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Framingham, Massachusetts; the Dutchess Bleachery, a textile firm of Wappingers Falls, New York; the Procter and Gamble Company, with main soap factories in Cincinnati, Ohio, and branches throughout the country, and the Delaware and Hudson Company, a railway. The Crocker-McElwain Company would also be included in this group. Among the plans secured through the pressure of trade unions are the "Cleveland plan," in the women's garment trade in Cleveland; "The Chicago plan" in force among 35,000 men's clothing workers in Chicago; the arrangement in the women's garment industry in New York City and similar plans in other branches or centres of the needle trades.

Under the plan of the Crocker-McElwain Company, employees are hired at base rates which are equal to, and in many cases are greater than the going rates for similar work in the locality. To skilled workers a service differential of 2 cents an hour above the base rate is added for each of the first four years of continuous satisfactory service. These entitled to this two cents differential in the production department include machine tenders, back tenders, beater engineers, first beater helpers, washermen, calendar runners, layboy runners, shippers, counters, trimmers, dewinder runners and head plater men. In the maintenance department, those included are engineers, firemen, oilers, millwrights, machinists, steam fitters, carpenters, patternmakers, blacksmiths, electricians, painters and masons. Unskilled workers receive half of that given to skilled workers, or 1 cent an hour each year above the base rates. It will be seen, therefore, that on the completion of the fourth year skilled workers receive 8 cents an hour differential and unskilled workers 4 cents an hour differential above the base rates. No further service differentials are given to either group after the first four years. Instead, the workers can apply for, and if deserving, may receive a signed agreement guaranteeing full time employment.

When an employee has been included under the plan of the Crocker-McElwain Company, the hazard of unemployment has been entirely removed as far as he is concerned. From that time on he never loses a single hour's pay on account of restricted operation.

The calendar year is divided, for accounting purposes, into 13 periods of four weeks each. Thus, a man earning $40 a week is guaranteed $160 in earnings for every 4 weeks period. If there is short time within that period and the firm can furnish no work for him other than his regular duties, he is excused until needed, but will nevertheless receive a minimum of $160 for the period. In case the total of wages earned during the period for work performed is smaller than the guaranteed amount of $160, an adjustment is made to cover the excused time by the payment of the difference at the close of the period. Extra earnings for overtime during a given period are applied against any short time occurring during that same period. Thus, if in any period a worker earns $50 for each of the first two weeks, then has short time during the third and fourth, earning only $30 in each, no compensation would be due him because his total earnings during that period had amounted to $160 or four times his weekly guaranty. However, overtime within any four-week period is not balanced against short time in another period.

New railroad labour law in United States

The Railroad Labour bill to which reference was made in a note in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was passed by the United States Senate on May 11. This law abolishes the former Railroad Labour Board, and establishes new machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes. The bill was practically unaltered in its passage through Congress and will become law when the President affixes his signature.

The bill, which was agreed upon last year by most of the railway executives and heads of the four brotherhoods, and which the President endorsed in principle in his message to Congress, provides:

1. That the railroads and employees shall establish adjustment boards to arrange disputes.

2. That the President shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a board of mediation of five persons, none of whom has a pecuniary interest on either side, to intervene when the adjustment boards fail.

3. That boards of arbitration shall be created when both parties consent to arbitration.

4. That when the above methods fail the Board of Mediation shall notify the President, who may appoint an emergency board to investigate and report to him within thirty days. For thirty days after the report has been made there shall be no change in conditions of the dispute except by agreement of the two parties concerned.

National insurance in Great Britain

The Department has received the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the existing system of National Health Insurance in Great Britain. This commission was appointed in 1924, when the Labour Government was in power, its chairman being Lord Lawrence of Kingsgate. Sir Andrew Duncan, who recently acted as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia, was one of the members of the British commission. The report of the majority expresses the opinion that national health insurance has established its position as a permanent feature of the British social system and should be continued on its present compulsory and contributory basis, subject to various changes which they propose. They also recommend that, in view of the financial burden of the various social services at the present time, no extensions of benefit involving substantial additional expenditure should be contemplated now or in the immediate future, but that any immediate changes in the scheme should be limited to such as are possible within its present financial resources. For the same reason they recommend that there should be no increase at the present time in the rates of contribution or in the scale of Exchequer grants. The majority recommend the substitution for the existing insurance committees of the appropriate local authorities, with power to co-opt special members. They also propose extensions of benefit in the following order of priority as funds become available: (*a*) extension of scope of medical benefit; (*b*) provision of allowances to dependants; (*c*) improved provision for pregnancy and childbirth; (*d*) provision of dental treatment as a normal benefit.

Among the other recommendations of the majority report, one of the most important is "that it is desirable to make permanent provision which will protect an insured person from incurring any loss or penalty by reason of arrears due to genuine certified unemployment."

Sir Andrew Duncan and another commissioner append a reservation to the majority report on which they draw attention to the lack of co-ordination in the social services of the country, and to the fact that the employer's contribution to the Health Insurance Fund is on a flat rate basis, roughly proportioned to his wages bill, but bearing no necessary relation to his profits. The minority report among other recommendations suggests that local authorities should take the place of approved societies as the bodies through whom sickness or disablement benefits should be administered, and that national health insurance should not be limited in its development by the present financial resources of the scheme.

Joint committee for civic employees at Vancouver

The Vancouver City Council decided during April to appoint a special joint subcommittee composed of two members of the Council and two members of the Civic Employees' Federation, for the purpose of dealing with the grievances and claims of the employees. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Conciliation board, a similarly constituted body, which had investigated questions affecting the conditions of civic employment. Other recommendations adopted by the City Council were, that employees laid off because of lack of work be given preference when additional men are employed; that the city maintain firemen's telephones; that salaries of fire alarm operators be raised to the standard of fire captains' rates; that all city inspectors and mechanics of skilled trades and linemen of the electrical department be paid the standard rate of wages for such trades; and that City Hall janitors work forty-four hours a week at present rates. The City Council fixed the minimum wage of "outside" employees of the city at $4.50 a day, instead of $4.25, as formerly. Members of the "old men's gang" are to receive $3.25 instead of $3 per day. A recommendation that the city should pay one-half of the group insurance premiums of the "inside" employees was referred back to the Conciliation board.

Cost of living of working women in Quebec

The Minimum Wage Board of Quebec considered during April the information as to the cost of living which had been received in response to the invitations issued during the past winter to working women in the pro-

vince (LABOUR GAZETTE January, 1926, page 3). According to press reports thirty-one cost of living budgets were submitted to the Board by various labour organizations and individual employees. These replies were considered at a "round table" conference, held at Montreal on April 28. Mr. Gustav Franq, chairman of the Commission, presided, and there were present, the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. Louis Guyon; Mr. J. T. Foster, of the Trades and Labour Council; the other members of the Commission, and a number of others, including representatives of the Westmount Women's Club, Montreal Women's Club, Catholic Women's League, Y.W.C.A., Business and Professional Women's Club, Quebec Dietetic Association, l'Association Feminine d'Affaires, and representatives of local trades bodies.

In the 31 budgets submitted for consideration, the amount for room and board does not vary greatly, $6 a week being the lowest, and $10 the highest given in only one budget; around $7 and $8 a week are most often mentioned. Requirements for clothing show a wider variation; one budget going as low as $95.16 a year, and another as high as $374. For the total, four budgets place the minimum amount at between $12 and $13 a week; five between $13 and $14; eight between $14 and $15; eight between $15 and $16; two between $17 and $18; one between $18 and $19; one between $19 and $20; and two were under $12 a week.

Increased productive efficiency per employee

The National Industrial Conference Board, Incorporated, in a recent survey of industrial and economic conditions during 1925, remarks that "perhaps the feature of the past year most significant for the future industrial prosperity of the United States is the continuation of progress in the attainment of productive efficiency the increasing output of material goods per worker employed in making them. This development is an indication of increasing material well-being for the nation and appears to forecast a larger quantity of goods for enjoyment and more leisure for enjoying them. . . . The utilization of power, increasing more rapidly than the employment of labour, suggests that the worker's manual labour is being more and more relieved by use of power-driven machinery. The increase in hourly wages prior to 1924, affords contributive evidence of the greater reward to labour in return for the reduced amount of effort. The year 1925 shows a continuation of the progress, with the exception that the general average of wages has remained substantially unchanged, the increases in some industries being offset by decreases in others. Production of electric power during eleven months of 1925 averaged 11 per cent higher than production during the corresponding period in 1924, 16 per cent higher than 1923, and about 38 per cent higher than 1922."

The Board notes as an essential characteristic of American industrial management the numerous experiments now being carried on with employees' pensions and employee stock ownership plans.

The Board was organized in May, 1916, to provide a bureau of scientific research, a clearing house of information, a forum for discussion and the means whereby co-operative action may be taken on matters that vitally affect the industrial development of the country and all engaged in industry. It is constituted of persons designated by and from National and State industrial associations for the purpose of making or assisting in economic investigations, promoting friendly industrial relations, and promoting American industry.

Compensation rates and accident prevention

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains an article showing the provisional rates of assessment of each class of industry in Ontario for 1926 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, with the figures for the previous year for the purpose of comparison. Similar information in reference to the Province of New Brunswick was given in the January issue. These rates are based on the accident experience of each group, indicating the extent of the risks inherent in the various occupational groups.

Accident prevention campaigns have reduced accidents in some industries, with the result that the rates of assessment have been reduced correspondingly. An example of this tendency will be found on comparing the rates for the logging operations in the pulp and paper industry, $1.75, with the general logging rate of $3. Mr. A. R. White, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Ontario remarks in this connection that the pulp and paper industries are controlled by intelligent business men who promote safety organization as an integral part of their industrial equipment. Mr. Byron O. Pickard, of the California Bureau of Mines, pointed out recently that where schedule rating is used in the coal mining industry the largest individual credit is given for a safety organization, education and inspection service, as statistics based on the law of averages in that industry show that a large percentage

of the accidents can be prevented through systematic effort. The same result should be seen in other industries in proportion to occupational risks of each group and to the success attained by the management in holding accidents down. Bulletin 301 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics estimates that, for example in the State of Pennsylvania, the compensation benefits amount to not more than 20 per cent of the economic loss of occupational accidents, to say nothing of diseases. Applying this estimate to the rates of assessment for workmen's compensation Mr. Pickard suggests that the assessment rates should be multiplied by five in order to reach a figure that would be a true rate for the total economic loss per $100 of payroll caused by industrial accidents:

"Can any employer," he asks, "afford not to do all possible to prevent accidents to his employees when he is contributing to the world's economic loss to an extent equivalent in value to five or more times the amount he is paying out annually in premiums for accident insurance? By the same reasoning, can an employee afford not to co-operate to the fullest extent by doing his big part in accident elimination when the workers as a whole receive only about one-third of the actual wage loss? The worker has it in his power to save himself and family a large share of his wages through working safely."

Employment conditions improving in Canada

President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, speaking on May Day at Montreal, said: "May Day conditions in the Canadian labour world, generally speaking, show an improvement this year over those prevailing at similar times during the past few years. The Canadian labour world appears to be emerging out of the depths of unemployment. This does not mean, however, that conditions are by any means entirely satisfactory, as there is still considerable unemployment. For one thing, though, there are no serious industrial disputes pending; and there appears to be greater agreement between organizations and their employees. The disturbance in the automobile industry may perhaps accentuate unemployment in the metal trades. Employment on Canadian railways shows improvement, and conditions in the mining industry are better in the east this year than they were last year. Prospects for improvement in building lines are fairly good in Western Canada, and all round there are indications that labour conditions are on the upgrade."

Economic crises and unemployment

The report of a Joint Committee of the League of Nations on Economic Crises was submitted by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations to the Council of the League, and was approved by the Council on March 15. The resolutions adopted by the Joint Committee are as follows:—

1. "In order to enable the business world, and especially those responsible for the guidance of economic and credit policy, to base their action on full and correct indices permitting fluctuations of economic activity to be measured and diagnosed, and, further, to ensure that any public or private action that may be taken towards diminishing the violence of such fluctuations should be based on adequate knowledge, it is highly desirable that the Government should collect and publish at intervals as short and regular as possible, adequate statistical data to serve as the basis of such indices.

II. Among the data most essential for this purpose, but which are at present defective in many countries, are statistics of industrial output, not only those which result from a periodic census of production, but also current figures with regard to the principal industries which should be collected monthly to serve for the compilation of a continuous series of indices of production, for use in conjunction with the results of enquiries made at longer intervals.

III. The Joint Committee therefore request the Council to address a strong representation to the various States calling their attention to the great importance attached, especially for the above reasons, to the collection of statistics of production.

IV. At the same time, the Committee reaffirm their opinion, already expressed in the report of May, 1924, that it is of the greatest importance to supplement statistics of production by more complete data as to stocks. They would be glad if their views on this point could be communicated to the special Preparatory Committee on statistical methods which is now engaged in studying this question.

V. The Joint Committee consider that a Committee of Experts could with advantage be convened to advise as to the scientific and technical aspects of the compilation of indices and economic barometers, and the elucidation of the economic criteria resulting from their methodical study.

Family allowance considered in British coal dispute

The Royal Commission on British Coal Industry, in their report which was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, among many other proposals for improving relations within the industry recommended the introduction of a family allowwance system. Family wages were actually introduced last year in the coal fields of South Wales (LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1925, page 864), and the system has made considerable progress on the continent of Europe, especially in France and Belgium.

The British Coal Commission proposes that the minimum wage should be based on the needs of a married couple without children, on the ground that the single man, though he has fewer direct responsibilities, has to pay for service, and is usually engaged in saving with the idea of marriage. Discussing family endowment in connection with this proposal the *New Statesman* (London) points out that, in theory, the logical case for such a system is strong as it corresponds to the principle of distribution of income in accordance with real human needs, but at the same time there are very strong objections to it in the form in which it is proposed for Great Britain and has actually been adopted in other countries. It suggests that the proposed additional family income should be separated entirely from the payment of wages, and that it should be a separate and distinct allowance made by the State on the ground of public expediency. The objections to making family allowances a part of wages are, first, that employers would be deterred from giving work to men with families; and, second, that their powers of disciplinary control over their employees would be unduly strengthened. For these reasons the *New Statesman* believes that family endowment would not be workable, except for certain groups of public employees, unless organized and financed directly by the State.

Family allowances in Germany

The family allowance system was widely introduced in Germany during the years immediately following the war, by means of collective agreements. At first such agreements often did no more than provide for higher wages for married workers; but later a distinction was drawn between the basic wage and the allowances. Generally the system adopted was that of additions in respect of wife and children to be made to the hourly wage, or, in certain occupations, to the shift, daily, weekly or monthly wage.

The system of family allowances was most widely applied in Germany during the period of distress caused by the depreciation of the currency, especially in 1922 and 1923. Its adoption was, however, unequal as between the different industries. It became of predominant importance for manual workers in the mining, metal, chemical, paper manufacturing, stone, earthenware and glass, and printing industries, and also in the public services. It covered most non-manual workers in private industry, and was in general application in the agreements and salary scales of officials in the public services. The system was also introduced to a considerable extent, without becoming of predominant importance, in the case of manual workers in the textile, food and drink and tobacco industries, as also in commerce and transport. In other industries, including the leather, oils and fats, wood-working, building, clothing, dyeing and cleaning, sale of drinks and artistic trades or industries, the system was little in application for manual workers. Under the more stable economic conditions of 1924 and 1925, examination of collective agreements now in force will show that for manual workers the family allowance system has declined considerably in importance. Nor has its earlier importance been maintained in the case of non-manual workers in private industry. Only in the case of non-manual workers in the public service has the system held its ground. The allowances now being paid in industries where the system is still of some importance vary according to industry and district. On an average, allowances for manual workers in private industry are at the rate of 1 pfennig an hour in respect of the wife and each dependent child. Non-manual workers in private industry generally receive a family bonus of 10 per cent on the monthly salary, although in some cases an allowance of 10 marks per month is paid for the wife and for each child. Allowances for manual workers and officials in the public services are about double those paid in private industry.

Notes on family allowances in various countries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1924; June, 1924; May, 1924, etc.

Unemployment insurance in Great Britain

The current issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review* contains an article giving the results of a study of the experience of Great Britain with unemployment insurance. The writer, Dr. Leo Wolman, was the director of the investigations which resulted in the establishment of unemployment insurance in the industries represented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1923). Dr. Wolman corrects some erroneous impressions that have gained currency regarding British unemployment insurance, one of the "great adventures in social legislation." The system has been in effect for over thirteen years and the figures of income and expenditures over the whole period are large. From the beginning to the close of 1925 the total cost of unemployment insurance has been roughly £250,000,000, of which amount £233,000,000 has been

paid in benefits, most of the rest going to administrative expenses. Contrary to prevailing belief, the whole burden of these expenditures has not fallen on the English taxpayer. In fact the contribution of the government to the unemployment fund has averaged over the thirteen years of its existence 25 per cent of the total income of the fund, while the remaining 75 per cent was contributed by employers and employed. In Canadian currency, without correcting for changed in pound parity, the total contributions to the fund from July 15, 1912, to December 31, 1925, amounted to roughly $1,200,000,000; of this the employers contributed something more than $450,000,000, the employees about $430,000,000 and the State about $305,000,000. During the current year, aggregate expenditures of the fund for both benefits and administration is running at the rate of about 50 million pounds.

The history of the fund falls into three periods; (1) from July 1912, to the Armistice, when the numbers insured varied from two to three and one-half millions, and the fund accumulated a balance of £15,000,000; (2) from November 11, 1918, to November, 1919, during which the government to meet the problems of demobilization organized a system of "Out of Work Donations," or unemployment benefits paid to demobilized ex-service men and civilians. During this period the regular system of unemployment insurance was virtually suspended and the surplus of the fund grew to nearly £22,000,000; (3) from the period of the Out of Work Donations to the present time. During this five-year period £229,000,000 were paid in benefit out of the total of £232,000,000 paid during 13 years. So great were the claims on the fund that it became necessary to resort to borrowing from the government. To meet the unemployment crisis the government had to choose between unlimited Poor Relief and an extention of unemployment insurance. "The first," Dr. Wolman says, "would have meant reckless and uncontrolled spending of vast sums by local and central public authorities; while the insurance scheme has assured an orderly and systematic payment of benefits from funds largely contributed to by its beneficiaries." The writer has no fault to find with unemployment insurance administration. It has done its work with a "high degree of efficiency," the present rates of administration expenses to revenue being below 10 per cent. "Almost without exception charges of administrative laxity and inefficiency have been found to be either gross exaggerations or wholly without foundation."

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare has issued recently Publication No. 17: "The Juvenile Court in Canada: origin, underlying principles, governing legislation, and practice," by Helen Gregory MacGill, judge of the Juvenile Court, Vancouver. Its purpose is to promote a better understanding of such courts, and to convince those who are inclined to depreciate them that juvenile courts are in reality a remarkable outgrowth of the Chancery Courts of England. The publication is an authoritative source of information for all who are interested in child welfare and more especially in the problem of delinquent children.

The Board of Education of Hamilton, Ontario, inserts in school construction contracts a clause stipulating that local labour is to be employed. The *Hamilton Herald* points out that this policy is preferable to that followed in some other cities where the right to tender is confined to firms within the province, and suggests that it should be generally followed by industrial organizations in placing their contracts for construction work.

President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, following a meeting of the international board in April sent out a letter to all district presidents stating that all members of the organization who join the Communist party or any of its branches are liable to suspension of their membership in the union.

The United States Public Health Service (Treasury Department) has published Bulletin No. 157: "Health Hazards of Brass Foundries," giving the results of field investigations of the health hazards of the brass foundry industry, and of laboratory studies relating to the pathology of brass foundrymen's ague.

The members of the Federal Letter Carriers and the Postal Employees Association at Montreal, including 225 letter carriers and 725 other postal employees, have joined the Catholic and National Union, according to an announcement on May 1 by an official of the latter organization.

A "Magistracy of Labour" was established in Italy at the end of April for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden both in public services and in connection with private enterprises.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of April was as follows:—

Conditions generally throughout the country, in so far as industry was concerned, showed considerable improvement, due to the finer weather and stimulated outdoor activity. This condition was practically uniform in all of the several provinces and was largely what is customary at this time of year.

From the Province of Nova Scotia the fishing industry was reported as brisk with good returns. Work provided in the logging industry was fair, although river driving was being held up in some places as streams were not yet open. Construction prospects, particularly in Halifax, were bright, although no large work had been started as yet. The manufacturing industry, which was active, showed a decided tendency toward increases in staff. The coal mining industry was gaining in momentum, owing to the increased business made possible by water shipments.

The fishing industry was busy in New Brunswick, with large catches reported. Construction was rapidly increasing in volume. The logging industry however, was quiet, except for river driving. Conditions generally showed a fair improvement.

Increased demands for farm workers were reported from the Province of Quebec. In the same Province prospects for logging were bright, due to the fact that river driving was about to commence. From Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers manufacturing was reported as normally active with some minor improvements. Building and construction were increasing in volume, and employment offices reported making several placements of construction workers. Backward weather had held up railroad construction, but toward the end of April this industry had begun to open up.

In Ontario orders for farm workers were plentiful and were in excess of applicants at many points. Full time and increasing staffs seemed to be the order of the day with manufacturing plants. These increases, following similar previous increases, though not spectacular, were fairly substantial and seemed general throughout the manufacturing districts of the Province. The iron and steel and textile industries were particularly mentioned. The usual spring revival of building was reported. River driving in the logging industry was just starting in earnest. Metal mining continued normal.

After heavy demands for farm workers, with correspondingly heavy placements, the demands for such workers fell off in Manitoba. Construction was not very busy, though prospects were fair. It was reported from this Province that the demands for female domestic workers were brisk as usual.

The earlier heavy demands for farm workers in Saskatchewan were decreasing, though slight shortages were reported from some districts. Railroad construction was opening up, but other construction was quiet. There were fair demands for general labour for short jobs, but plenty of applicants were available. The supply of domestic workers was not sufficient to care for the demands.

Like Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Alberta reported that the heaviest demands for spring farm workers had begun to subside. In this Province the construction industry was active —construction including railroad, highway and building. The coal mining industry, as well as manufacturing, was quiet. Edmonton reported a brisk demand for logging and mill workers.

In British Columbia, while nothing substantial had yet materialized, there were indications of improvement in the logging industry. Coal mining was dull. Construction of various kinds was fairly active. Employment conditions generally showed some improvement, and prospects for an increased volume of it were not wanting.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

According to reports on employment furnished by 5,730 leading firms in Canada, there was practically no general change as compared with the preceding month, but the situation was better than on April 1 in any of the last five years, in four of which a downward trend was indicated on that date.

Firms in Quebec and British Columbia recorded increased activity, but elsewhere there were declines. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing and transportation employed a larger number of workers, while logging, mining and railway construction registered curtailment, partly seasonal in character. In Quebec, further improvement was indicated; iron and steel and other manufactures, mining, transportation and building construction were decidedly more active, but logging was seasonally slacker and there were decreases in railway construction gangs. In Ontario, pronounced seasonal losses in logging camps offset increases in employment in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories, and in construction. In the Prairie Provinces, curtailment in logging operations

was the chief factor in the reduction, which was smaller than on April 1 of any year since the record was begun in 1920. Manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, were decidedly busier. In British Columbia, manufacturing, especially of lumber products, transportation and construction reported heightened activity; the general increase exceeded that of April 1 in any previous year of the record.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the other border cities and Vancouver reported improvement, while in Winnipeg there was a slight decrease in personnel. In Montreal, manufacturing, construction and transportation were busier. In Quebec, there were further gains, chiefly in manufacturing. In Toronto, continued increases were shown, construction, manufacturing, trade and services reporting the greatest expansion. In Ottawa, general but moderate additions to staffs were indicated by the co-operating firms. In Hamilton, iron and steel plants afforded increased employment and there was a minor increase in construction. In Windsor and the other border cities, automobile works were busier, while little general change was shown

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	214,820,449	159,717,520	119,813,201	180,496,480	132,594,340
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	100,854,640	70,908,980	59,104,651	84,608,344	61,429,913
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	112,263,910	87,512,147	59,909,377	94,815,802	70,126,125
Customs duty collected	$	.....	16,023,297	10,843,327	9,642,980	13,181,045	9,456,132
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,309,312,348	2,132,219,922	2,229,135,033	2,005,027,113	1,915,041,809
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,347,800,000	1,242,000,000	1,278,773,239	1,195,146,690	1,109,627,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	163,952,235	163,617,467	150,761,459	157,888,900	157,932,369
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,337,573,158	1,332,784,116	1,263,964,473	1,266,231,798	1,260,879,805
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	900,379,266	852,716,608	909,360,244	917,645,337	908,362,432
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		128·9	129·9	134·2	104·4	104·9	105·8
Preferred stocks		98·2	100·3	100·3	95·8	96·7	97·5
Bonds		106·9	106·9	106·6	105·3	105·5	105·2
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		160·6	160·1	162·2	156·5	161·6	164·8
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·64	21·77	21·87	20·82	21·00	21·19
†Business failures, number		152	159	186	144	199	186
†Business failures, liabilities	$	3,115,990	2,268,379	2,623,771	2,049,617	3,203,088	2,590,065
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		91·4	91·5	90·7	89·3	87·0	86·1
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*7·3	*8·1	*8·1	*8·5	*9·5	*10·2
Immigration		.....	.....	.....	10,984	6,575	2,210
Building permits	$	18,988,755	10,538,423	7,104,343	15,042,519	8,457,791	5,879,858
‡Contracts awarded	$	37,292,000	19,779,000	13,478,000	24,887,000	13,393,000	11,048,000
Mineral Production in—							
Pig iron	tons	67,607	53,251	49,746	60,065	63,932	29,506
Steel ingots and castings	tons	79,936	58,765	53,157	88,355	107,605	37,221
Ferro alloys	tons	2,487	3,463	2,343	2,262	1,962	1,780
Coal	tons	.....	1,065,561	1,068,184	554,835	786,389	1,156,349
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	.....	1,023,704	1,699,246	807,570	1,348,580	618,043
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	224,200,410	175,644,703	195,733,812	181,981,049	147,371,026
Railways—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	222,242	220,914	222,979	195,063	210,224	215,463
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	16,360,399	17,988,865	14,757,323	14,660,850	15,318,931	13,824,606
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	14,206,631	14,067,163	14,350,850	13,732,953
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	14,261,818	12,613,008	12,608,788	12,931,546	11,786,710
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	11,437,641	10,707,977	11,160,188	10,814,334	10,632,009
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,378,617,673	2,076,102,803	2,404,001,389	2,138,116,869
Newsprint	tons	.....	154,093	138,072	128,911	126,267	115,624
Automobiles, passenger		.....	.....	15,895	15,515	13,014	10,779
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	135·7	111·5	110·7	115·6
Industrial production		.....	.....	144·1	115·1	115·9	117·6
Manufacturing		.....	.....	142·8	118·9	117·4	118·7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending May 1, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturers and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

in other industries. In Winnipeg, small gains in manufacturing were offset by similar declines in trade and construction, the result being a very small decrease in employment. In Vancouver, lumber mills showed decided improvement and other branches of manufactures also reported heightened activity, as did transportation, construction and telephones.

Within the manufacturing industries, the largest increases were again in iron and steel; lumber, textile and building material plants also added considerably to their staffs, while the only pronounced reductions were in rubber works and were mainly due to a partial close-down in one factory. Logging camps reported extensive seasonal losses. Mining as a whole was also slacker. On the other hand, communication, transportation, construction and services reported improvement, that in construction being especially noteworthy. There was a slight decline in trade, which was partly owing to the unseasonable weather that prevailed generally on April 1.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Better conditions prevailed among trade union members at the end of March than at the close of the preceding month, and in comparison with the reports for March, 1925, employment was also on a higher level. Returns were tabulated from 1,547 labour organizations at the end of March, having a combined membership of 152,234 persons, 11,069, or 7.3 per cent of whom were idle, as compared with percentages of 8.1 in February and 8.5 in March of last year. The improvement was rather general and may be attributed to recovery from the seasonal depression which has existed during the past few months. Slight declines in employment were reported in New Brunswick and Ontario, while in the remaining provinces there was greater activity, chiefly in British Columbia. In comparison with the corresponding month last year more work was afforded unions in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but in the other provinces the situation was less favourable. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries at the end of March, as reflected by 413 unions with an aggregate membership of 39,636 persons, remained on the same level as in the preceding month, the percentage of idleness in both cases standing at 5.2. Within the manufacturing industries fluctuations occurred, the expansion in the textile and printing trades and among bakers, wood workers, metal polishers and glass workers being offset by reductions in the remaining groups, principally by cigar makers, papermakers, leather and fur workers. In comparison with March, 1925, the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole improved considerably. Coal miners in Nova Scotia continued to show much unemployment, owing to a shutdown for repairs, though the percentage out of work was lower than in February. Alberta miners were more active, but in British Columbia there was a small adverse change. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported a slightly better situation than in February. Owing to seasonal development in the building and construction trades, employment was brisker during March than in the previous month, the improvement being nearly 6 per cent. The situation for carpenters and joiners was decidedly more favourable, and plumbers and steamfitters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, steam shovel and dredgemen and electrical workers also reported gains. In the remaining trades employment was at a lower level. As compared with March last year all tradesmen with the exception of bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers and granite cutters were afforded more employment. Returns from 628 unions of transportation workers with a membership of 56,982 persons, showed an unemployment percentage of 4.5 as compared with 5.0 per cent in February and with 5.4 per cent in March last year. Steam railway employees whose returns constitute 83 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were more active than in February. Employment for navigation workers increased considerably, but street and electric railway employees, however, were not quite so active. Retail shop clerks were busier than in the preceding month. Hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported a better situation, but less activity was indicated by theatre and stage employees and barbers. Fishermen and lumber workers and loggers were more fully engaged.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives a summary of unemployment as reported by trade unions during the quarter ending March 31st, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of March, 1926, the references to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 26,036, while the placements effected totalled 24,521. Of the latter the placements in regular employment were 12,692 of men and 3,716 of women, a total of 16,408 and the placements in casual work were 8,113. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 37,664 of which 26,983 were of men and 10,681 were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 17,764 vacancies for men and 10,038 for women, a total of 27,802. An increase was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with those of the corresponding period last year, the records for February, 1926, showing 19,823 vacancies offered, 29,414 applications made and 18,157 placements effected, while in March, 1925, there were recorded 24,510 vacancies, 38,028 applications for work and 22,130 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1926, and also for the quarterly period January to March, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the movement of trade and industry in April and in previous months are given in the table on page 430.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that March production of coke pig iron in Canada amounted to 53,251 long tons. This was 7 per cent over the 49,746 tons of February, but 6 per cent under the January tonnage and 17 per cent less than the total reported for March a year ago. Foundry and malleable grades showed a loss in March at 18,800 tons as against 19,733 tons in the preceding month; this loss was more than offset by the basic iron output advancing to 34,451 tons from 30,013 tons.

For the three months ending March, the cumulative production of all grades was 159,641 tons or about 31 per cent over the 121,740 tons reported for the first quarter of last year. This year's production was composed of 109,213 tons of basic iron, 42,243 tons of foundry iron and 8,185 tons of malleable iron; about 63 per cent of the total was made for the further use of the producers and the balance was intended for sale.

Blast furnace charges for March included 96,306 long tons of iron ore, 60,234 short tons of coke and 30,629 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig-iron produced this represented a furnace charge of 4,051 pounds of iron ore, 2,262 pounds of coke and 1,150 pounds of limestone.

During the month one additional furnace was blown in at Sault Ste. Marie, resulting in 6 furnaces being in blast on March 31st. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons or about 47 per cent of the total Dominion capacity and were located as follows: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont., and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,463 tons showed an increase of almost 50 per cent over the 2,343 tons produced in the previous month. The March output consisted mostly of the grade having about 15 per cent silicon content. For the first quarter of this year the total output of ferro-alloys was 8,030 tons as compared with 5,433 tons during the first three months of last year.

In March the Canadian production of steel ingots and castings rose to 58,765 long tons, an advance of 10 per cent over the 53,157 tons of February but about one-half the output of 107,605 tons reported for the same month last year. As compared with February, the March gain in output was largely accounted for by the increased production of basic open hearth steel ingots; this grade at 54,841 tons was 9 per cent over the 50,207 tons reported for the previous month. Direct steel castings at 3,924 tons showed a gain of 33 per cent cent above the total of 2,950 tons reported in February.

For the three months ending March, the cumulative production amounted to 180,458 tons or about 9,500 tons over the output of 171,952 tons made in the first quarter of last year. This quarter's output was composed of 171,269 tons of steel ingots made for the further use of the producers and 9,189 tons of steel castings, 94 per cent of which was intended for sale.

Pig-iron prices showed no change in March as compared with February, No. 1 Foundry at Toronto still being quoted at $26.85 and No. 2, at $26.35 per ton. At Montreal both grades were $29.25. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products (1913 prices=100) declined from 146.8 to 145.7 mainly because of lower prices for scrap.

Full statistics of coal production during March are not yet available.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during February was 13 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 14 per cent less than the average for February in the past five years. The figures were 1,068,184 tons in February as against 1,225,988 tons in January and an average of 1,305,376 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

New Brunswick was the only coal-producing province of the Dominion which showed a gain in output in February over the preceding month, and Saskatchewan was the only coal-producing province which showed an increase over the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Exports of Canadian coal for the month of February were 46 per cent lower than in January. The quantities were: February, 35,517 tons; January, 65,047 tons; there was thus a decrease of 29,530 tons. Exports from the eastern provinces totalled only 4,362 tons; those from the western provinces amounted to 31,155 tons. Comparison of February exports with the preceding five-year average showed a decrease of 65 per cent. Total exports for the first two months of the calendar year amounted to 100,564 tons or 58 per cent less than the five-year average.

Computed from the figures on output, imports and exports the quantity of coal made available for cousumption was 13 per cent below the figures for the previous month. During February, the total was 1,858,170 tons, as against 2,129,416 tons made available during the month of January; in comparison with the five-year average for the month, the February available tonnage was lower by 22 per cent. The total coal made available for consumption during the twelve months ending February 28, 1926, was 28,462,490 tons as compared with 29,266,824 tons a year ago.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during February numbered 25,653, of whom 19,413 worked underground and 6,240 on surface, as compared with a total of 28,682 in January of whom 22,075 worked underground and 6,607 on surface. Production per man was 41.6 tons in February as against 42.6 tons per man in January. During February, the production per man-day was 2.5 tons, the same as in January. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

External Trade.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in March, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $100,854,640, as compared with $84,608,344 in March, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $112,263,910 in March, 1926, as compared with $87,512,147 in February, 1926, and $94,815,802 in March, 1925. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,701,899 in March, 1926, and $1,072,334 in March, 1925.

The chief imports in March, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $22,971,101, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $20,485,280.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $38,016,882, and wood, wood products and paper, $27,917,033. In the twelve months ending March, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $540,110,515; wood, wood products and paper at $279,066,579, and animals and animal products at $192,473,577.

Building permits

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities in Canada during the month of March, 1926, indicated an increase of 48.3 per cent, as compared with the preceding month, and of 22.3 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The total value for March, 1926, was $10,538,423; for February, $7,104,343, and for March, 1925, $8,613,732.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in April at $37,291,600, as compared with $19,779,300 in March, and $24,886,900 in April, 1925. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during April, 1926, $14,743,900 was for residential building; $18,049,400 for business building; $11,661,000 for industrial building, and $17,246,400 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts awarded during April, 1926, were divided as follows: residential building, $11,759,200, or 31.5 per cent; industrial building, $9,909,000, or 26.6 per cent; business building, $9,562,400, or 25.6 per cent, and public works and utilities, $6,061,000, or 16.3 per cent. The apportionment by provinces was: Quebec, $16,649,400, or 44.7 per cent; Ontario, $13,790,400, or 37 per cent; British Columbia, $3,433,300, or 9.0 per cent; Prairie Provinces, $2,439,000, or 6.5 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces, $979,500, or 2.6 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April was greater than during March, 1926, but less than during April, 1925. There were in existence during the month 13 disputes,

involving 796 employees and resulting in a time loss of 13,908 working days, as compared with 14 disputes in March, involving 898 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 12,697 working days. In April, 1925, there were recorded 13 disputes, involving 12,149 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 297,949 working days. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during April, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were eight strikes and lockouts affecting 516 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices.

Retail food costs showed little change in the average, being, however, slightly lower than in March due mainly to a seasonal decline in the price of eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.36 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.46 for March; $10.56 for April, 1925; $10.16 for April, 1924; $10.64 for April, 1923; $10.26 for April, 1922; $12.68 for April, 1921; $15.99 for April, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April, 1918; and $7.51 for April, 1914. Besides the seasonal decline in the price of eggs less important declines occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, milk, cheese and flour. Slight advances occurred in the prices of butter, rice, evaporated apples, potatoes and tea. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.64 for April, as compared with $21.77 for March, $20.82 for April, 1925; $20.58 for April, 1924; $21.21 for April, 1923; $20.66 for April, 1922; $23.31 for April, 1921; $25.34 for April, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20 for April, 1918; and $14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel was again slightly lower due to a slight decline in the price of coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 160.6 for April, as compared with 160.1 for March; 156.5 for April, 1925; 151.1 for April, 1924; 156.9 for April, 1923; 153.7 for April, 1922; 179.5 for April, 1921; 251.0 for April, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 198.1 for April, 1919; and 195.0 for April, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials only one of the eight main groups advanced, while six were lower and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially higher due to increased prices for grains, flour and milled products, and potatoes. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group both declined substantially, the former due to lower prices for fresh meats, butter, cheese, eggs and fish, which more than offset higher prices for live stock and smoked meats, and the latter due mainly to declines in the prices of cotton, cotton fabrics, silk, wool, jute and hessian. The other groups which declined slightly were: the Iron and its Products group, due to lower levels for pig-iron and wire nails; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, lead, silver, tin and spelter; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, mainly because of a decline in the price of cement; and the Wood and Wood Products group. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

"Land Settlement in Canada" is the subject of a comprehensive article by Mr. H. P. Desjardins in the current number of the *International Review of Agricultural Economics*. The writer points out that Canada, which is recognized as constituting the world's last great reserve of arable land should adopt the most economic methods of cultivation and exercise prudence in disposing of the remaining public lands. The different methods of land allocation adopted by the Federal Government are described in detail, by provinces, under three categories: (1) Homestead, with or without pre-emption; (2) grants of lands to railway companies by way of subsidy; and (3) sales, public or private, made directly to the settlers or by contract with settlement companies to be disposed of by them.

The following motion was made in the House of Commons on April 19 by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg north centre):—

"That, in the opinion of this House, measures should be taken to regain for the use of the people the coal mines and water-powers which are now being exploited in the interest of private corporations rather than for the needs of the people."

The motion was subsequently withdrawn at the suggestion of the Minister of the Interior who pointed out that it would be difficult for Parliament to take any action on the subject without appearing to encroach on provincial prerogatives.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THREE applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, have been received recently in the Department, as follows:—

(1) from certain employees at the Rail Plant of the Canadian National Railways, members of the Fort Rouge Unit of the One Big Union.

(2) from certain employees of the Canadian National Electric Railways, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. After this application came to hand further direct negotiations were commenced which resulted in an adjustment of the dispute.

(3) from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees Unit, One Big Union.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during April was 13, as compared with 14 in March. The time loss for the month was less than during April, 1925, being 13,908 working days, as compared with 297,949 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees involved in April, 1925, were chiefly due to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
April, 1926	13	796	13,908
March, 1926	14	898	12,697
April, 1925	13	12,149	297,949

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Nine disputes, involving 315 workpeople, were carried over from March, and four disputes commenced during April. Three of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to April, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during April, terminated during the month. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts as follows: boot factory employees, Toronto; hat and cap makers at Montreal; men's clothing workers at Montreal; pressmen and bookbinders at Montreal; stage hands at Vancouver; musicians at Vancouver; moulders at Vancouver and New Westminster, and painters at Vancouver.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Owen Sound, January 19, 1925, and upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925. During the month information reached the Department that the strike of women's clothing workers at Montreal, which commenced December 9, 1925, had been called off March 6, as the strikers had all been replaced by other workers.

Of the strikes and lockouts commencing during April, one was for increased wages, another was for increased wages and other changes, and of the remaining two, one was for the dismissal of the superintendent, and the other was a strike against the dismissal of workmen. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, three terminated in favour of the employers; one was in favour of the employees, and in the fifth case the employees were substantially successful.

During April a dispute was reported at Fraser Arm, B.C., when several employees refused to work Saturday afternoon, which would

be in excess of 48 hours per week. The employer had received permission, as required, to do so that week, from the Chairman of the Board of Adjustment administering the Hours of Work Act, the Board having issued an order restricting hours of work in that industry to 48 per week. The men who refused to work were dismissed and replaced.

In the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, a strike was reported involving 80 rubber factory employees at Montreal owing to a reduction in wages, piece rates. The dispute arose out of a tentative arrangement for payment for a new method of work, under which there was a bonus and a guaranteed minimum wage of 46 cents per hour, nine hours per day. After two weeks the employees demanded a straight piece rate of 15 cents and when it was refused, went on strike. After negotiations they returned to work at a piece rate of 12 cents. The duration of the strike was from February 26 to March 2.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, QUE.—Fifty-nine employees went on strike on February 4, against a reduction in wages, piece rate, stated by the employer to be from two to twenty per cent, and by the employees to average 30 per cent. By April 14, the company had replaced the strikers by other workers and the strike was called off.

FUR WORKERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—This dispute, lasting over a year, commenced on April 1, 1925, when about 75 fur workers ceased work and were joined by several hundred other fur workers on May 27. The trouble arose out of the failure of the union and the association of employers to renew an agreement which expired at the end of 1924, and in which the employees had wished to include provisions for better wages and working conditions, with preference in employment for union members. The employers were willing to renew the old agreement but declined to agree to the changes proposed. Later some of the employers required their employees to sign individual agreements, or contracts, for the balance of the year. Some who refused were dismissed and the union then called a strike in all shops not under an agreement. The employers gradually replaced the workers to a great extent. These shops were picketed and some of the picketers were arrested on charges of intimidation and assault. Thirteen of these were sentenced to a fine of $10 and costs or 30 days in jail, in March, 1926. Early in April, as the new season commenced, negotiations were opened and a settlement was reached on the basis of the previous agreement being renewed for three years with some modifications of certain sections to be arranged later. Work was resumed April 21.

MILLINERY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Fifty-nine millinery workers in the employ of five establishments ceased work February 12, when a proposal for a signed agreement was refused by the employers. Soon after the dispute occurred one employer signed the agreement, but the other four employers refused to sign. Later negotiations were carried on and a settlement was arrived at April 17, when the workers' demand was granted.

MOULDERS, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Information was received in the Department during April that the nine moulders who had been on strike at Hamilton, Ont., since January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages, had secured work elsewhere and employment conditions were no longer affected, but the union had not declared the strike to be over.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—A cessation of work occurred at Glace Bay, N.S., on April 12, when 36 miners, out of about 300, refused to work because two miners had been dismissed for refusing to perform work they held did not fall within their duties. The union ordered the men back to work so that the strike lasted only one shift. The mine, however, was not opened for some days as there was no outlet for the coal, until a steamer arrived.

MOULDERS, VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER.—A strike of 207 moulders occurred at Vancouver and New Westminster on April 1, for an increase in wages. Prior to the cessation of work the employees had been receiving $5.70 per day and about March 15, a demand was made for $7 per day. A few days later this demand was reduced to $6.50 per day. About March 20, the employers advanced the wages from $5.70 to $5.85 per day and again on the 31st of March made a further increase making the rate $6 per day. The men refused to accept these terms and ceased work. The Fair Wages officer of the Department of Labour interviewed both parties. The strikers desired to meet in joint conference with the employers. The employers stated that each employer would be willing to meet a committee of his own employees. This was not agreed to by the union and at the end of the month the strike remained unsettled.

MACHINISTS, RENFREW, ONT.—Eighteen machinists ceased work at Renfrew, Ont., on April 14 for one day, demanding the removal of the superintendent owing to a ruling as to piece work. After negotiations with the managing director work was resumed on April 15, without any change in conditions.

PAINTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On April 12, 220 painters at Vancouver stopped work for an increase in wages, to $7.50 per day, a 5-day week and closed shop. The prevailing rate had been $6.50 per day for an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week. Some of the employers agreed to pay $7 per day and to negotiate further as to the 5-day week and closed shop. About twenty-five per cent of the painters returned to work under these conditions, but the others remained on strike and at the end of the month no further settlement had been reported.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS DURING MARCH, 1926

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lock-outs commencing prior to April, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	40	1,000	Commenced January 13, against changes in wages and working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Boot factory employees, Montreal, Que.	59	590	Commenced February 4, against reduction in wages. Strikers' places filled April 14.
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes):			
Fur workers, Montreal, Que...	120	2,040	Commenced April 1, 1925, failure to renew agreement and proposed substitution of individual agreements. Settled by negotiations and work resumed April 21, 1926.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Millinery workers, Toronto, Ont.	47	84	Commenced February 12, to secure a signed agreement. Settled by negotiations and work resumed April 17.
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	10	250	Commenced March 4, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory employees, Montreal, Que.	9	225	Commenced March 19, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing pressmen and bookbinders, Montreal, Que.	17	425	Alleged lockout commenced March 9, of members of certain unions. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont...	....	....	Commenced January 19, 1925, against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
SERVICE—			
Recreational:			
Stage hands, Vancouver, B.C..	7	175	Commenced January 9, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Musicians, Vancouver, B.C....	6	150	Commenced January 11, in sympathy with strike of stage hands and alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lock-outs commencing during April, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S...	36	36	Commenced April 12, against discharge of employees. Strikers discharged and work resumed April 19.
MANUFACTURING—			
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	207	5,175	Commenced April 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
Machinists, Renfrew, Ont.....	18	18	Commenced April 14, for dismissal of superintendent. Settled by negotiations. Work resumed April 15.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Painters, Vancouver, B.C.....	220	3,740	Commenced April 12, for increased wages, 5-day week and closed shop. Unterminated.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

FIVE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods.

Case No. 267—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A bridge and building foreman, New Glasgow division, was transferred to St. John division, where the work in which he was engaged was suspended, and he was given work as carpenter under another foreman. The employees contended that under the terms of the wage agreement he should have been allowed to exercise his seniority rights, and that being the senior employee he should have had the position of foreman at St. John. The Railways alleged that he was not competent for this work, but as they admitted that he was senior to the acting foreman the Board sustained the employees' claim.

Case No. 268—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

A pump repairer was dismissed for irregularities in connection with his expense account, and was reinstated later, with his old seniority, but only in the capacity of pumpman, such employees having no expense accounts. When a position for a pump repairer became vacant in another subdivision the man applied for it, but a junior employee was appointed. The employees contended that the seniority rule should have governed the appointment, there being no question of the qualifications of the senior applicant. It developed at the hearing that both parties understood that the re-engagement of the dismissed employee was to be as a pumpman only. The Board therefore denied the employees' claim.

Case No. 269—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

An operator claimed seniority rights in connection with a certain position for which he had applied but to which a junior had been appointed. The Commission stated that when he applied for the position he had not answered certain questions satisfactorily. It was admitted however that, on the order of the chief commission he had been given a trial at the work and appeared to give satisfaction. The Board sustained the employees' claim, allowing him an amount equal to the difference between the wages he had earned and the wages he would have received in the position applied for. They held that while merit, fitness and ability should be considered, the operator under the circumstances was entitled to the position when it was bulletined.

Case No. 270—Canadian National Railways (central region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A brakeman was dismissed on account of alleged unsatisfactory service and giving wrong information at an investigation of a case of pilfering from freight cars. He was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the pilfering, but was acquitted by the Court. The employees contended that in view of his acquittal the man should be reinstated in his position. The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 271—Canadian National Railways (central region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A brakeman was arrested on December 28, 1925, under a criminal charge and after a preliminary hearing on January 5 was committed for trial, which was held on March 12, 1926, when he was acquitted. After the preliminary hearing he reported for duty but was held out of service pending further consideration. After the trial he was not notified to report for duty. On March 18 he reported for duty, but was not reinstated until March 29. The employees contended that he should be paid for all the time lost by him up to March 27, when he received notice to report for duty. The Board decided that the reinstatement should have been decided by March 19, and that the brakeman should be paid for the time he lost from and including March 20 until placed. The claim for payment for time previous to March 20 was denied.

According to press despatches the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia will begin to operate early in June when a minimum rate will be enforced in the lumber industry. It is stated that the new law is having a marked effect in curtailing the number of orientals employed in this industry.

ALBERTA COAL COMMISSION

THE Alberta Coal Commission appointed by the Provincial Government in December, 1924, to investigate and report upon the mining industry in its various aspects, presented their report in February, and it was issued later in printed form.

The appointment of the Commission was noted in the Labour Gazette for March, 1925, the subjects proposed for investigation being enumerated. The commissioners were Mr. M. E. Evans, of Edmonton, chairman; Mr. R. G. Drinnan, a mining engineer of Edmonton, representing the operators, and Mr. Frank Wheatley, a practical miner, of Blairmore, and President of the Alberta Federation of Labour, representing the miners. The original order in council appointing the commission was amended so as to place the inquiry exclusively in the chairman's hands in so far as it was concerned with the subjects of the capitalization, and profits and losses of the industry, the information received on these matters from the operators being treated as confidential.

The report is a volume of about 400 pages giving the results of an exhaustive study of mining conditions in the Province, and concluding with a number of important recommendations. The chairman, in a brief "foreword," lays stress on the fact that the commissioners, representing elements in the industry that are often opposed, were able to agree on so many points, "That general feature of the report," he considers, "is more significant than any particular thing contained in it, more full of hope that the men of good will on both sides may combine to ensure that peace within the industry which is incomparably its greatest need."

Coal Resources and Ownership

The commissioners estimate the coal resources of the province as being roughly thirty-one and a half billion tons of bituminous, eleven and a half billion tons of sub-bituminous and fourteen and a half billion tons of lignite coal, or enough to continue the highest annual output yet reached for thousands of years. The control rights at the present time, including leases as well as ownership in fee simple, are held as follows: 60 per cent for the Dominion Government, 14 per cent by the mine operators, 5 per cent by land companies, and 21 per cent by others.

Mining Development and Operation

The report analyses the production of coal in 1923, the last normal year, according to the relative importance of the several mines, the result showing that over 95 per cent of total production in the province in that year was contributed by 69 mines, which were less than one-fifth of the total number of mines operating in the province. The daily capacity of Alberta mines at the present time is about 50,000 tons, of which 24,000 is bituminous. Allowing for seasonal operation in the lower grades this would mean an annual capacity of 10,000,000 tons, or about half as much again as the biggest output yet reached. Moreover the present capacity of the mines could be rapidly increased.

Operating Conditions and Practice

Examination of the natural and operating conditions in the mines leads the commission to the conclusion that there is great scope for further improvement in the industry in Alberta, by the increased use of labour-saving devices especially adapted to local conditions, and by increased efficiency in the management. The roof, floor and gas conditions of each division are described briefly. Bad ventilation is noted in some lignite districts. Among labour-saving devices particular attention is given to mechanical loaders. The increasing use of such loaders is one of the features of mining practice in the United States and elsewhere. The recent United States Coal Commission goes so far as to conclude that, in the next decade, there will be a further reduction of 25 per cent in the man-power required to produce a ton of bituminous coal, through better mining, more extended use of machinery and particularly by replacing hand loading. The commission found that the use of such machines had been carefully considered in the Drumheller field and the conclusion come to that they were not suitable. Not only were the seams too low and the roof for the most part too poor; but it was thought by the operators that the use of such a loader would tend to increase the breakage of the coal. In the parts of the province where the seams might be suitable for some adaptation of the mechanical loader, the intermittent operation is a factor. There are loading machines of the conveyer belt type in successful operation in some mines in the province and the commission thinks the use of such machines should be extended.

Timber supplies are discussed at length, it being found that the disturbing factor in all estimates as to the available supply is the danger of destruction by fire. Tables are given

of the production per employee per shift in the various classes of mines, with similar figures for certain districts in the United States. The commission criticises the method sometimes employed for showing the number of tons produced per employee, the percentage being based on the average number of employees on the payroll without regard to the number of shifts worked. The commissioners base their calculations on the production per shift of mines producing over 2,000 tons per annum. On this basis the production per employee, per shift in tons, in the year 1923, was as follows:

Bituminous mines..	3.03 per cent
Sub-butminous mines..	3.07 per cent
Lignite mines..	3.04 per cent
All mines..	3.07 per cent

The United States figures show that the daily production of a miner varies with the size of the mine from 2.70 tons in smaller mines, to 4.73 in larger mines, the average for all mines being 4.19 in 1921.

The commissioners lay stress on the subject of short time operation, the report tabulating the results of an inquiry as to the number of days operated at the several mines during the four years 1921-24, with the following results:—

The average number of days worked in each of these years at two-fifths of the capacity of the mines, or over, was 145, while the average of complete idleness was 138 days in the year. Similar figures are given for the principal coal producing countries of the world, but strict comparisons are not found to be possible. The causes of lessened output are examined under the following heads: lack of orders (want of market being one of the main causes, though unequally felt); lack of railway cars (a minor cause); lack of labour (negligible); climatic conditions (causing about 10 per cent loss); accidents to employees (serious in some mines); mine disability (causing 1 to 4 per cent loss); absenteeism (10 per cent in larger mines); labour disputes (ranging from about 20 per cent to 89 per cent in strike years); labour turnover (negligible); and other causes.

The impression left on the commission through the hearings and otherwise is that the various operators in the province are alive to the advantages of using labour-saving devices and would be only too willing to employ them if they had the means, or if in their opinion they had the conditions that would make their application successful.

The attitude of the mine workmen on this question varied, but the prevailing opinion appeared to be that as many labour-saving devices as possible should be used to help to cut down the hours of labour. The report states however that "it is undoubtedly true that, in the past at least, the opposition of labour has been a handicap to the introduction of new machines. Where the use of them is not opposed, there is often a struggle as to the appropriate rate of pay for the machine runners."

Capitalization and Profits and Losses

This chapter gives an account of the position of the Alberta coal industry on its financial side. The aggregate result of the four years' operations of all mines was, as nearly as possible, an even break. This remarkably balanced result was, however, made up of nearly half the number of mines making a profit in the four years of two and a half million dollars, and over half the mines losing nearly as much. On a tonnage basis, but taking the results of individual mines for the whole four years period, nearly sixty per cent of the output was produced at a profit, averaging about twenty-six cents a ton, and a little more than forty per cent of the tonnage was produced at a loss, averaging about 32 cents a ton. All mines in the grand aggregate made profits in 1921 and 1923 of about a million and a half dollars and losses in 1922 and 1924 of a like amount.

The commissioners are unable to draw definite conclusions from the disparity of the results of the operations of the various mines. "It is always easy to be wise after the event," they say: "Obviously, a much more satisfactory showing could have been made if it had been possible, in some way, to dispense with the operations that, for the four years, were carried on at a loss, adding that much to the tonnage of the profitable operations and thereby enabling them to make a still more favourable showing. But, even if the machinery had existed for doing this, there would have been the difficulty of selecting in advance which were going to prove the profitable operations. Even in retrospect, it must remain an unanswered question as to whether the disparity in financial results, as between companies, was due entirely to natural conditions or may be ascribed in part, to differences in management and salesmanship."

Marketing

In regard to the markets for Alberta coal the commissioners state that taking the totals for 1923, the latest year approaching the maximum production, and using round figures, Alberta coal went, forty-five per cent to railroads; twenty per cent to Alberta; eighteen per cent to Saskatchewan; eight per cent to

Manitoba; four per cent to colliery boilers; and the remaining five per cent to all other markets. The railroad market is by far the most important single market and the outlook in it is encouraging. The home market in Alberta is disturbed by the operation of the multitude of small mines and suffers from the competition of natural gas. Improvement will come chiefly with increase of population and industries. Saskatchewan already takes almost as much coal as Alberta itself and should afford a stable and growing market. Sales in British Columbia have so far been less than one-tenth of the home consumption or the shipments to Saskatchewan. In general, sales of Alberta coal to the United States have declined rapidly since 1920 and prospects are not very bright for recovery. The market in Manitoba is pre-eminently the market that should be captured, in its entirety, for Alberta coal, save only for such competition as lower mining and transportation costs may enable the Saskatchewan lignites to offer, in that part of the market for which such coals are used.

It was not proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners what price relation the various Alberta coals can maintain in a normal Ontario market or that the proposed seven-dollar freight rate is the correct one. They suggest that, as a first step the railways, the mines and the governments should combine to effect large scale summer shipments to Ontario at such prices as will induce the consumer to take delivery at that time. Depending on the season and the railways' programme, the time for such shipments would be somewhere from April 1 to August 15. The amount which could thus be transported in the railways' slack time has been variously estimated at 350,000 to 500,000 tons. Thus the market, they believe, can be developed and proved without additional capital expenditure by railways or mines, and without increasing the peak numbers of the working force, with the concomitant of unemployment later on. It would, also, be highly desirable for the next and all subsequent stages of the Ontario market to maintain such a relation between prices and freight rates as will preserve the balance between shipments in the summer and those in the autumn and winter. With even more force than in the Manitoba market, operators are urged to make a combined campaign in Ontario, giving particular care to the selection of coals and their preparation. The governments that are giving their assistance to this movement will have a right to supervise it.

The commissioners reserve full discussion of transportation in view of an approaching hearing before the Railway Commission.

Marketing methods are discussed under various heads. Particular attention is given to the subject of co-operative marketing, and the conclusion is reached that, while not a remedy for all the ills, co-operative marketing should result in considerable economies as well as in increased efficiency. As to the number of pools, in the lignite fields alone, there would probably have to be at least three; northern, central and southern. The most urgent needs are for co-operative methods in the Manitoba and Ontario markets, before attempting to control the business nearer home. In any case, the pools should undertake the retailing of coal, if at all, with very great caution.

The various competitors of Alberta coal are discussed under such heads as United States and Saskatchewan mines, coke, oil, hydro-electric power and natural gas.

The methods and use of by-products are discussed, the subjects treated being power stations at coal mines, pulverized coal, carbonization, and by-products and briquetting. Low temperature carbonization, about which much has been published is found to be still in the experimental stage. Huge sums have been spent on it; and the conclusion is that Alberta can very well wait until the low temperature process has been commercially proved elsewhere.

Mine Workmen and Labour Relations

This chapter deals with subjects of direct concern to the employees. The total number of coal mine employees on the payrolls on December 31, 1924 was 12,061 (9,055 inside and 3,006 outside). The opinion is given that there are too many men endeavouring to follow mining as a means of living. The present lower wage scale may correct this condition, it is thought. Miners of British origin (including Canadians) predominate throughout, but a large proportion are of foreign birth.

The various organizations of operators and of workmen are described and the constitutions of the two chief bodies—the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America—are summarized, article by article. In a section on Wages, Working Conditions and Agreements, a full list is given of the various agreements between the two organizations just mentioned and also the wage changes from 1909 to 1925, with a brief account of the negotiations accompanying these changes.

As an example, the rates of pay for miners on day work have been as follows: 1909, $3; 1911, $3.30; August 1916, $3.55; November, 1916, $3.84; April, 1917, $4.08; August, 1917, $4.28; December, 1917, $4.42; April, 1918, $4.62; August, 1918, $4.87; December, 1918, $5; December, 1919, $5.70; April, 1920, $6.35; October, 1920, $7.50; October, 1924, $6.56; April, 1925, $5.40. There follows a complete memorandum of all the agreements now in force at the chief mines in the province, analyzed under the various provisions of those agreements, with the full scale of the present wages.

The commissioners find that many of the agreements fail in clearness of expression, the ambiguity being in some apparently intentional. The advantages cannot be overestimated of having agreements so definitely and clearly expressed that no dispute can possibly arise as to their meaning in any particular. Owing to the present agreements having for the most part been made by individual mines and not by associations, there is considerable lack of uniformity in the wage scales and working conditions; and this situation is thought by some to portend a troublesome readjustment some time in the future. The information as to non-union wages and working conditions is very incomplete and suggestions are made for supplementing it.

The Alberta wage scale at the time the information was compiled was a little higher than British Columbia, much higher than Nova Scotia and Tennessee and Kentucky, but much lower than Montana, Wyoming, Washington and the mid-continental field in the United States, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and West Pennsylvania. Compared with the scale in other trades in the province, mining wages, for the last five years, have shown the most rapid decrease; and now seem to be more on a parity with other occupations, except in respect of unclassified mine labour, which is still paid considerably more than general common labour.

The commissioners next discuss various subjects which often lead to disagreements between miners and operators. They recommend that such difficulties shall not be allowed to accumulate, but should be disposed of as they arise.

"What the commission wishes to emphasize above all is the supreme importance to that peace within the industry, which is its prime need, of so managing the day to day relationship as to reduce to a minimum the friction and discontent over these conditions. Too often they are disregarded and disputes concerning them allowed to accumulate. It is just this accumulation of comparatively petty grievances that adds the bitterness to the periodic struggle over the making of a new agreement. If everything else could be disposed of currently and nothing left to be determined in the new agreement but the rate of wages, there would be far more chance of a dispassionate and prompt settlement of that major item."

After discussion of the subject of irregular or seasonal employment, which is the workman's side of the problem of short-time operation, the commissioners state that while the situation is undoubtedly difficult, it is by no means hopeless. "The problem must be attacked in two main ways; first, to remove the cause by seeking new markets, such as the summer market in Ontario and Manitoba; by stopping further over-development; by co-operative methods to regularize delivery; in fact by applying all the means for the stabilization of the industry, which have suggested themselves in the course of this inquiry. The second line of attack should consist in organizing migrations of the working force back and forth between the bituminous mines and the lignite mines and harvest fields; and also between the lignite mines and the farms and other summer employment."

An important section of this chapter relates to Earnings and Cost of Living. The report states that the official union cost of living budget of a little over $1,800 a year has not, in practice, been equalled by the average earnings for the four years examined.

Many sources of information were examined for the purpose of securing a correct statement of earnings during the years 1921-1924. The average earnings of all employees in the bituminous mines in 1924 is set at $849.93 and in the lignite mines at $735. Half the employees appeared on the payrolls for periods ranging from five to twelve months.

The report contains a brief history of strikes in the province, and the damage to the industry resulting from past disputes is found to have been very great. "The coal industry as a whole, it is stated, for the four years 1921 to 1924, would, but for the strikes, have realized a fair profit; and the average earnings of workmen would have come much nearer reaching the budget which they have laid down as the minimum."

The machinery for adjusting the minor matters which cause these strikes is well designed; and all that remains is to use it. Anything more elaborate, following such models as the Adjustment Board of the railways, is out of the question in the mines, they consider, unless and until both operators and men form

province-wide and well disciplined organizations. Even that Adjustment Board does not attempt to deal with wages; but it does handle promptly and effectively all minor matters.

Legislation and Governmental Problems

The conclusions reached in this section are summarized in the list of recommendations given below. The commissioners criticize the conflict of regulations under the Workmen's Compensation and Mines Acts and recommend a single control. A partial analysis is made to show the predominance of shorter term disabilities and the consequent importance of the statutory waiting period before compensation begins. The difficulty is recognized of arriving at "average weekly earnings," 62½ per cent of which is the compensation in cases of permanent or temporary total disability; but it seemed to the commissioners to be very questionable whether the method of computing earnings adopted by the Board is the one best calculated to give effect to the intention of the Act. This question is discussed in the report at considerable length (under Section 56 of the Act) and one solution suggested is a return to the flat rate basis of compensation. The demerit ratings, which have been imposed recently by Resolution No. 11, are thought to be vexatious out of all proportion to the revenue obtained. These demerit ratings are not based on inspections and have no ascertainable relation to the safety precautions taken. It seems, therefore, doubtful whether this particular regulation conforms to the Act.

Sundry Problems

The remedies that have been suggested for the problems of the industry are found to suggest state control in three stages: first, to prevent new openings and let the situation work itself out; secondly, not only this but to close down some of the present mines. thirdly, to nationalize the industry. For reasons that are given at length, none of these schemes seems to be feasible nor could the commission device any modifications of them that it was willing to put forward at this time.

The commission refrains from making a definite pronouncement on the subject of nationalization, concluding that the government should first exercise the powers of control which it at present possesses, with the modification of those powers and the stricter enforcement of them suggested in this report, before contemplating any fundamental change in the whole system.

Recommendations

The various recommendations contained in the report are summarized as follows:—

(1) *A mines' department of the province of Alberta;* the deputy minister to be a thoroughly competent and experienced mining engineer of high standing; the mines' department to exercise all the executive functions of the government in connection with the coal industry and to co-ordinate and control all its activities relating thereto, such as the mines' branch, all work on coal of the research council, the trade commissioner, the labour commissioner, as well as administering the coal resources and controlling the mining development if and when these come into the possession of the province.

(2) *A Coal Industry Advisory Council* composed of the deputy minister of mines as chairman, two operators, two mine workmen, a coal dealer and one other representing the general public, to advise the government on all matters concerning the industry.

(3) *As gradual remedies for over-development.*—Enforcing the terms of present leases and withholding new leases until warranted; this policy should be worked out in conjunction with other owners of mineral rights; seeking new markets and improving the present marketing methods; and strict enforcement of all the powers for regulating the opening and running of mines.

(4) *To avoid further complications.*—The immediate suspension of all general coal mining regulations of the Dominion Government pending the final decision as to the transfer of coal mining rights to the province and thereafter pending the determination by the province of its policy; meantime each application for a lease to be dealt with by the government on its merits. New leases to run for a term or be open for revision at a time that will conform with the expiry of existing leases so as to permit of amendment throughout; the present right of unconditional reinstatement of a defaulting leaseholder to be amended to make the renewal lease subject to changes in regulations.

(5) *As to seasonal unemployment:* co-operation by dealers and consumers to spread demands more evenly throughout the year; summer storage by dealers and consumers; regulation by consultation between the parties, if necessary under government auspices,

of the program of deliveries of coal for railway use; organization through the labour department of the government of a seasonal migration of the surplus working force between the bituminous and lignite mines and vice versa and between the bituminous mines and the harvest fields.

(6) *As to labour relations within the industry:* clearness of expression in agreements; simplification of wage scales and the making of rates commensurate with the skill and experience as well as the energy required; an earnest determination on both sides to use existing machinery for adjusting minor disputes, such disputes to be disposed of promptly instead of being allowed to accumulate to add bitterness to the main struggle over the renewal of wage agreements; in general the utmost simplification of the decision to be made at the time of negotiating the new agreements; the fullest possible publicity of the facts during the discussion of agreements; notice of any change desired by either party in existing agreements to be given at least 60 days prior to their termination; if a new agreement has not been made 30 days before the termination of the old agreement the appointment of a conciliation board under the industrial disputes investigation act of Canada (or a provincial substitute for that act) to be compulsory; a compulsory ballot by the rank and file of the mine workmen's unions on the finding of any such conciliation board; if the foregoing fail to obviate serious labour disturbances the appointment of an independent commission continuously investigating and publishing the facts which affect the labour relations of the industry.

(7) *As to the operation of mines:* enforcement on all mines irrespective of size of proper methods of mining; more thorough inspection of mines and more rigid enforcement of the mines act and regulations disregarding for the future the plea of pioneering conditions; provision for compulsory inspection of mines by committees of the men. the phrase "Not Mining Engineers" to be deleted from the section referring to the composition of workmen's inspection committees; improvements in standards of mining practice and increased use of labour-saving devices such as mechanical loaders. A study of the supply of mine timber; increased recognition of the importance of good service to the men at the face in the way of supply of mine cars, timber, ventilation, etc.; certificates of competency for certain classes of mine workmen; the removal of any legislative and other impediments that may stand in the way of properly conducted amalgamations of mining interests.

(8) *As to marketing in general:* co-operative methods or "pools," in the first instance for the Manitoba and Ontario markets; incidentally restricting the number of dealers and eliminating dealers' difficulties. Recognition by operators and workmen of the supreme importance of regularity of supply for the railway market for the Manitoba market and generally; legal sizes for coal for the domestic trade; accurate information regarding coals as prepared for market and as they reach the consumer; expert samplers and proper sampling equipment for this purpose; reductions in freight rates; provision of bunkering facilities at Prince Rupert as soon as sufficient shipping is established at that port and a case made out for Alberta coal being able to compete successfully; preparation of a comprehensive scheme for power stations at coal mines well in advance of the need arising as it may in the not distant future; but as to low temperature carbonization to leave it to others to prove the commercial feasibility of this process.

(9) *As to the Ontario market:* large scale summer shipments of coal at special mine prices and special freight rates to induce off season purchases thereby balancing up mine and railway operation, the future development in this market to be kept similarly balanced by the same methods; a dominion government subsidy, carrying with it the right to supervision by the federal government.

(10) *As to the market in Manitoba and Saskatchewan:* the securing of accurate figures of the annual consumption of coal in each of these provinces, to the end that the coals of Saskatchewan and Alberta may capture the entire prairie market, campaigns by governments, boards of trade, and other public bodies as well as by the coal industry; increased duties on coal; reductions in freight rates, and special summer freight rates.

(11) *As to non-payment of wages:* provisions for ascertaining the situation more promptly and to hold the mine as well as the operator responsible, with precautions against recurrences by requiring guarantee deposits.

(12) *As to the comfort and health of mine workmen:* abandonment of the plea of pioneering; the improvement in living conditions cannot be postponed until the industry becomes more stable but on the contrary will help to make it so; better standards for housing accommodation, water supply, and

sanitation in mining camps; much higher standards set and enforced in health matters generally; same standards to be enforced on older mining communities under the procedure of the Town Planning Act with any necessary amendments; special study by experts to work out all the details of these living and housing standards; provision in closed camps available to the workmen under certain building restrictions; opportunity for full investigation by committees of the workmen in cases of complaint regarding the cost of living in closed camps; improvement in the wash-house accommodation provided and in care of wash-houses; man trips where possible.

(13) *As to miscellaneous operating conditions:* Acceptance by mine workmen of semi-monthly instead of fortnightly pay or, in the alternative, government returns to be based on thirteen reporting periods in each year, each period consisting of two fortnightly pay periods; right of workmen's representatives to examine books recording the times of raising and lowering of men; notices of the time and place of holding coroners' inquests; government inspection of mine scales every three months and in the presence of representatives of the workmen; use of electric headlights where safety lamps are required; blanket rates to be replaced by separate rates for mining and for the various kinds of deadwork; special permits for old workmen in connection with minimum wage clauses.

(14) *As to the Workmen's Compensation Act (accident fund) and the Workmen's Compensation Board:* Repeal of the power to make safety regulations for mines, substituting therefor the right to make recommendations for such regulations to be imposed by order in council as under the Mines Act; flat rate basis of compensation instead of the present percentages of earnings; trial of the plan of having the Workmen's Compensation Board appoint its own salaried accident doctors, abolition of demerit ratings at least on the present basis; reports of accidents to be made only to the Compensation Board and by it made available to the Mines Branch.

(15) *As to official publications and reports:* Modification of the claim for the percentage of the world's resources of coal situated in Alberta so as to correspond with later knowledge, making that percentage at most three per cent, and not fourteen per cent as formerly; discontinuance of the descriptive term "domestic coal" as a substitute for lignite coal; compilation and publication of non-union rates for certain standard classes of workmen, as well as the union rates that have been published heretofore.

Forty-Four-Hour Week in New South Wales

A 44-hour week was established in New South Wales for all industries, except coal mining and shipping (vessels trading beyond the limits of a port), by an Act (to be cited as the "Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925") assented to on December 16, 1925. In addition to regulating hours, this Act further regulates arbitration awards and industrial agreements, and amends the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912.

Section 6 (1) of the new Act prescribes:—

> The ordinary working hours in all industries other than coal mining and shipping with respect to vessels trading beyond the limits of a port, to which the Principal Act* applies, shall be as prescribed in or under this section, and the following directions shall be observed by the court and the boards in making awards, and by the parties in making agreements—
>
> (a) In all industries subject to the provisions of this section, the number of ordinary working hours of an employee shall not exceed—
>
> (1) 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours; or
>
> (2) 44 hours per week; or
>
> (3) 88 hours in 14 consecutive days; or
>
> (4) 132 hours in 21 consecutive days; or
>
> (5) 176 hours in 28 consecutive days . . .

All workers in New South Wales are covered by industrial agreements or awards of the industrial courts or boards, so that, in practice, the 44-hour week will be regulated by such agreements or awards, which may provide for overtime.

A 48-hour week was legally fixed in New South Wales by a law passed in April, 1916. The Eight-Hours (Amendment) Act, 1920, made possible the application of a 44-hour week in individual industries. A further Eight-Hours (Amendment) Act of 1922 repealed the 1920 Act, and the 48-hour week was again made the legal working week in industry. The Forty-four Hours Week Act, 1925, repeals this last Act, as well as the Act of April, 1916.

*The Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912, which applies to trade and industry generally.

The Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry has established a department for industrial diseases in a large hospital at Berlin. A similar clinic has been in operation at Milan, Italy, since 1912.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA, MANITOBA AND ONTARIO

Alberta

THE sixth session of the fifth legislature of the Province of Alberta opened on February 11, and the main legislative programme was completed on April 8, when the Royal Assent was given to some important labour legislation. The House adjourned on April 8 in order to await action by the Dominion Parliament in the matter of the agreement between the Dominion and Provincial governments providing for the return to the province of its natural resources.

The opening speech from the Throne referred to the improved economic conditions prevailing in Alberta, the total value of all agricultural products last year having exceeded that of any other year in the history of the province. There was still however a certain amount of temporary unemployment during the winter, necessitating special efforts by the government to alleviate distress and provide work.

Factories Act

Perhaps the most important labour measure of the session was the new "Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in Factories, Shops and Office Buildings." As originally introduced the bill proposed to establish a working week of 48 hours in the establishments coming under the Factories Act, but as a concession to employers throughout the province who expressed their disapproval of the legal "8-hour day," it was decided to establish, by order in council, a commission of two persons to investigate the subject of a 48-hour working week with regard to any or all of the industries carried on in a factory, shop or office; this commission to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to report at the next session of the legislature. In the meantime it is provided that "the hours of labour for any person employed in a factory, shop, office or office building shall not exceed nine in the day and fifty-four in the week. Provided, however, that the inspector may in individual cases permit employment for a longer period for reason of occupation, trade, accident or other necessity." The preceding provisions, however, do not apply to employment in repair shops, creameries, cheese factories, grain elevators or sawmills unless such factories are situated within a city or town having a population exceeding 5,000.

Another important amendment introduced the principle of male minimum wages providing that wherever a minimum wage has been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male workers shall be employed in such class of employment at a less wage; provided that such wage shall not apply to apprentices who have been duly indentured and who are receiving proper instruction from the persons to whom they are apprenticed. All employers shall pay wages to such male workers at not less than the said minimum wage, and if any employer fails to do so he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than $500 and not less than $25 and shall also upon conviction be ordered to pay to the worker concerned the difference between the wages actually received by him and the said minimum wage.

Some other provisions of the new act are given below:—

The definition of the term "factory" remains the same as under the old act, but hotels, formerly excluded, are included under the term "shop." The provisions of the act, as formerly, apply to shops, offices, etc., in cities and towns having a population over 5,000 persons, and to all factories in the province.

The registers kept by employers of the names and employments of their employees, to include particulars of their working hours and their actual earnings, the penalty for each contravention of this section being from $10 to $30.

The new act requires that the Commissioner of Labour, appointed under the Bureau of Labour Act, is to approve the plan of any proposed factory.

The factory inspectors are the inspectors of the Bureau of Labour, who like the former factory inspectors, are appointed by Order in Council. The duties of the inspectors remain as under the former act. For obstructing inspectors in the exercise of their duties minimum penalties are provided, in addition to the existing maximum penalties. A minimum penalty of $10 is also fixed for non-compliance on the part of the employers with the requirements as to the fixing of notices in factories, shops, etc., setting forth the respective requirements of the act.

The section of the act relating to "employment" is amended, as stated above, by the addition of a section making the women's minimum rate, under the Minimum Wage

Act, the minimum rate also for male workers in the same class of employment. This new section takes the place of the former section, added to the act in 1917, fixing $1.50 per shift as the general minimum for all employees, and $1 per shift for apprentices.

The section requiring employers to provide a seat for each female employee, for use when she is not at work, is enlarged by requiring the provision of seats to be used by those who can work equally well sitting or standing.

The provisions contained in the former act as to the proper guarding of elevators and hoists are rescinded. Such regulations will henceforth be issued in the form of orders in council.

Notification of accidents must in future be sent by the employer to the Bureau of Labour, instead of to the Chief Inspector.

Labour Disputes Act

In the Act to provide for the Settlement of Labour Disputes which took effect on April 8, provision was made to meet the situation arising out of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring invalid those sections of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which deal with matters coming properly within provincial jurisdiction. The Dominion Parliament in 1925 enacted legislation making the application of these sections conditional upon the enactment of enabling acts by the several provinces concerned, and such legislation has been already enacted in other provinces, for example, in British Columbia, Saskatchewan (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926), and Manitoba. The legislature of Alberta however preferred to retain full authority within the province in regard to the settlement of disputes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the province.

The Labour Disputes Act follows the main lines of the Dominion Act, the principal difference being that the machinery established for adjusting disputes is provincial instead of federal. The act is to be administered by the Provincial Minister of Public Works. It provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties described. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees and the parties are unable to agree, either of the parties may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a board to which the dispute may be referred. Whenever an application is made for the appointment of a board the Minister shall within fifteen days establish such board if satisfied that the provisions of this act apply. The decision of the Minister as to the granting or refusal of a board shall be final. Every board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister; one on recommendation of the employers, and one on the recommendation of the employees respectively who are parties to the dispute and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen, and if they cannot agree within five days the Minister shall appoint a fit person to be such third member. The third member shall be the chairman.

The Act makes full provision for the procedure for reference of disputes to the board, for inspection of premises, the subject of references, for sittings of the board, for amicable settlement of disputes where possible, for the procedure to be followed in case a settlement cannot be arrived at, for the summoning and hearing of witnesses, for report and recommendation of the board to the Minister and the publication of same. The members of a board will receive such remuneration for their services as may be from time to time fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, with expenses. The Registrar will receive all applications for Boards and keep records of all proceedings under the act. The procedure for the enforcement of penalties is that prescribed by Part 15 of The Criminal Code relating to summary convictions.

Either party to a dispute may agree in writing to be bound by the recommendations of the board in the same manner as parties are bound by an award at arbitration and either agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party and if the other party agree to be bound, then the recommendation shall be made as a rule of the court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner to an order of the court of record.

Where in any industry any strike or lock-out has occurred or seems to the Minister to be imminent, he may on the application of any municipality interested or of the mayor, reeve, or other head officer or acting head officer thereof or of his own motion, without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike or lock-out constitute a board under this act, or may in such case recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the appointment of some person or persons under the provisions of The Public Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute, strike or lockout or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is given power to make regulations as to any matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable for the effectual working of the provisions of the act.

All charges and expenses incurred by the government in connection with the administration of the act are to be defrayed out of special appropriations by the legislature."

Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowance Act was amended so as to make eligible for an allowance the wife of a husband who is unable to support his family by reason of total disability which may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year, resulting from sickness or accident. The allowance is to be conditional upon the husband's residence in the province at the time when the sickness or accident occurred. The amending act will become effective on proclamation.

Boilers' Act

The Boilers' Act, which was amended in 1922 in the section defining the boilers to which it applies, was further amended in the same section, the act now applying to every boiler having a capacity of one horse power for each ten square feet of the superficial heating surface of the boiler. The former minimum capacity was 12 square feet for boilers externally fired, and 9 square feet for those internally fired.

Pensions of Public Servants

The Superannuation Act was amended so as to make it applicable to members of the Workmen's Compensation Board and persons employed by the Board. For this purpose a contribution will be made from the Accident Fund established under the Workmen's Compensation Act in lieu of the government contribution otherwise required under the terms of the Superannuation Act.

Arbitration for School Teachers

Provision was made, under an amendment to the School Act, for the establishment of a permanent Board of Reference for the settlement of disagreements arising between school trustees and teachers. The act formerly provided for the appointment by the minister of separate boards to deal with each dispute. The amending act provides as follows:—

"The provisions of the act with reference to a board of conciliation has been struck out and the following substituted therefor.

(1) There shall be constituted a board to be known as the Board of Reference, to serve as a board of conciliation or as a board of arbitration, as the case may be; and the said board shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one member to represent the school trustees of the province, one to represent the school teachers of the province, and a third member who shall be neither trustee nor teacher and who shall act as chairman of the board.

(2) When any dispute or disagreement arises between a school board and its teacher or teachers, either party to the dispute or disagreement may make application to the Minister to refer such dispute to the Board of Reference.

(3) All such applications to the Minister shall be accompanied by a full and complete statement of the nature of the complaint or dispute, verified by a statutory declaration on the part of the party or parties making the said application.

(4) Upon receipt of such application the Minister shall refer the dispute or disagreement in question to the Board of Reference, which shall institute such investigations as may seem to be warranted and necessary and shall deliver a report of its findings to the Minister, who shall transmit a copy of same to the several parties to the dispute or disagreement.

(5) The Board of Reference shall have power also to act as a board of arbitration, upon the request of both parties to any dispute between any board of trustees and its teacher or teachers and when so acting the Board of Reference may, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of any person as a witness at such arbitration, serve such person with a notice requiring him to attend thereon, which notice shall be served in the same way and have the same effect as a notice requiring the attendance of a witness and the production by him of documents at the hearing or trial of an action, but no such person shall be compelled under any such notice to produce any document on the trial of an action, and the award of the Board in such cases shall be binding upon both parties and have the same force and effect as an award made under the Arbitration Act.

(6) The Board of Reference shall have power also to deal with such other matters as may be referred to it from time to time, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(7) The members of the Board of Reference shall receive such remuneration as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, from time to time, determine."

School Grants for Poorer Districts

The School Grants Act was amended so as to make additional grants to rural school districts whose total assessed valuation is less than $75,000 per teacher. These grants are according to a graduated scale ranging from $2.80 per day where an assessment is less than $10,000 per teacher to 20 cents per day where it is over $70,000 per teacher.

Old Age Pensions

The following resolution, adopted unanimously on April 7, was noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTES—

"Whereas the Acting Minister of Labour on March 18, 1926, moved in the House of Commons that the House go into Committee to consider a plan to provide a system of Old Age Pension, based on the reports of the special Parliamentary Committee of 1924, which report contemplated joint action by the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures.

"Therefore, be it resolved that this House endorses an Old Age Pension scheme, but believes that a conference should be called by the Federal authorities with the Provincial Government immediately, in order to complete financial arrangement satisfactory to each party before the passing of the proposed Act."

Manitoba

The Seventeenth Legislature of Manitoba held its fifth session from January 25 to April 23, 1926. It was announced that during the preceding year progress had been made in the development of industries using the natural resources of the province, and that a large new industry had been opened, making use of pulpwood as its raw material, which was expected to provide employment for a great number of workers, especially in winter. Reference was made also to the precent creation of an Industrial Development Board for the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925, pp. 443 and 461). The legislature further developed the same policy by extending similar aid to agriculture by undertaking a survey of the vacant lands in the surveyed areas and the encouragement of settlement on lands that are capable of being farmed economically.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

An Act was passed respecting the investigation of industrial disputes within the province, its purpose being the same as that of the Alberta act mentioned in the preceding section, namely, to supplement the Federal Act of 1925, which made provision for the passing of special legislation by the several provinces making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of the Dominion applicable to industrial disputes that would be otherwise within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province. The Manitoba act is in the same form as the acts already passed in British Columbia and Saskatchewan (LABOUR GAZETTE, January and February, 1926).

Mechanics' Liens

The title of the "Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act" was amended by the omission of the words "and wage earners." The Act was amended to permit action to enforce a lien to be taken within two years instead of within ninety days, as formerly, but anyone interested can compel a lienholder to commence action by notice mailed to him after 30 days following the registration of the lien.

Statute Labour

Under amendments to the Assessment Act statute labour, where not commuted, was fixed at two days for an assessment of property from $200 to $500, and one day for each additional $900. Statute labour is to be based on the aggregate value of all lands owned or rented by the same person in the same section.

Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Act was amended to make the allowances to mothers in respect of bereaved and dependent children in Manitoba applicable also to a child over 14 incapable of self support, to the child of a father who at his death was a British subject by birth or naturalization, as well as to any other child within the statutory age who was born in Canada.

Municipal child welfare committees were authorized; where a child born of unmarried parents requires attention and no prosecution has been taken against the father to bring the case into court the Director of Child Welfare or a Children's Society may bring the mother before a magistrate or judge of a Juvenile Court who may require of her the same services respecting the child the Act would authorize if the case were before him on a prosecution of the father; all adoption agreements made before September 1, 1921 (three years before the Child Welfare Act came into force) are validated; all others may be validated by a County Court Judge; a feeble minded child in custody may be further detained after coming of age if the circumstances so warrant; a new section penalizes disclosure of information respecting children to whom the Act applies; special inquiry is authorized of certain institutions having custody of children.

Agriculture

The maximum grant which may be made to an agricultural society was increased to $3,500.

The Dairy Act was amended to bring milk and cream distributing plants under Departmental regulations, to permit assessing costs of milk and cream testing and grading upon owners of the creamery, cheese factory, etc., to make certificates of analysis available as evidence and to require that milk and cream received by creameries, cheese factories, etc., shall be paid for on the basis of butter fat content.

The Produce Dealers Act was amended to include in the licensing provisions, all purchasers of produce (agricultural and farm products and cordwood, grain excepted) who buy to resell same in a place other than a retail store. This Act is to come into force by proclamation in the near future.

By the Seed Grain Act, 1926, rural municipalities may borrow up to $50,000 to spend in distribution of seed grain (which includes potatoes) and the Minister of Agriculture may spend up to $25,000 for the same purposes in unorganized territory.

By the Wheat Board Money Trust Act $128,800 received by the province out of the surplus of the Dominion Wheat Board is vested in trustees for the advancement of co-operation amongst agricultural producers in Manitoba.

War Relief Act

The War Relief Act of 1918 was amended to limit the protection to pensioners and dependents from November 1, 1926. After December 31, 1927, this protection is only to apply to the homestead. Actions on the land contracts of war veterans are restricted.

Motor Vehicles

The Motor Vehicle Act was amended to give the government authority to regulate motorbusses not using streets of cities; a special license to operate is required (no fee) and the operation must be subject to certain statutory provisions looking to public safety and also to regulations restricting or prohibiting the use of the highways.

Liability of Companies for Wages

The Companies' Act was amended to provide that persons holding shares in trust may be directors without personal liability for employee's wages.

Income Tax Exemption

The Income Tax Act is amended to provide a $2,000 exemption for all married persons and persons with a dependent parent or grandparent, daughter, sister, son or brother under 21 or incapable of self support who resides with the taxpayer. A deduction of $500 is allowed for a child under 18 or a parent grandparent, sister or brother and a son or daughter over 18 incapable of self support who is dependent on the taxpayer and respecting whom $2,000 exemption is not allowable.

Bills Not Passed

A bill to extend the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act to boys as well as to girls under the age of 18 years was dropped as impracticable on the ground that many of the boys who would come under the bill are apprentices working under special conditions.

Another bill which proposed to establish a weekly 30-hour rest period for industrial employees was not proceeded with.

Ontario

The third session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the province of Ontario opened on February 10 and concluded on April 8, 1926. The only enactment of immediate interest to labour was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act adding the disease known as silicosis of the lungs, which is incidental to the mining industry, to the list of diseases that are compensable when they result from employment.

The opening speech from the Throne stated that the efforts of the Department of Labour of the province to improve the conditions of employment in industrial establishments were meeting with encouraging co-operation, and noted the advance made in the prevention of accidents in factories and the continued improvement in general working conditions. Valuable work, it was pointed out, is also being accomplished by the Department of Health, with the aid of a number of national organizations to secure better health conditions. This department has established a Health Branch and is conducting a School Medical Service.

A number of measures were adopted for the benefit of agriculture, including acts for the improvement of the dairy industry, the protection of sheep, the destruction of the cornborer, etc. Steps were taken also to increase the resources of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. In the field of education facilities were provided for training pupils in the remote sections of the province by means of correspondence courses and itinerant schools along the railway lines in the Northern province.

Workmen's Compensation

"Silicosis" was added to the list of industrial diseases enumerated in Schedule 3 of the Act, the "process" to which this disease is incidental being given as mining. The amendment provides that "A person is deemed to have, or have had, silicosis (i) In the anteprimary stage, when it is found by the board that the earliest detectable specific physical signs of silicosis are or have been present, whether or not capacity for work is or has been impaired by such silicosis; (ii) In the primary stage, when it is found by the board that definite and specific physical signs of silicosis are or have been present, and that capacity for work is or has been impaired by that disease, though not seriously and permanently; (iii) In the secondary stage, when it is found by the board that definite and specific physical signs of silicosis are or have been present, and that capacity for work is or has been seriously and permanently im-

paired by that disease or when it is found by the board that tuberculosis with silicosis is or has been present."

It is provided further that "nothing in this Act shall entitle a workman or his dependents to compensation, medical aid, or payment of burial expenses for disability or death from silicosis unless the workman has been actually exposed to silica dust in his employment in Ontario for periods amounting in all to at least five years preceding his disablement."

A government bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act by making provision for deaths that are due only in part to employment, was withdrawn on representations of labour organizations for the reasons given below. The proposed amendment was to make a provision that "where death does not wholly result from an injury, but, in the opinion of the board, partially results therefrom, or is contributed to or hastened thereby, the board may make a payment or award a pension to the dependents commensurable with the extent to which, in the opinion of the board, such injury causes, contributes to or hastens such death."

The Honourable W. F. Nickle, attorney general, who introduced the bill, explained its withdrawal as follows:—"The basic principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act is that as far as possible it removes the claims of the workmen from controversy or litigious discussion, and those interested in labour, while they realize that at the present time there are many phases where possibly full justice cannot be done under the act, and the conditions of these cases might be ameliorated by passing the legislation I have introduced, fear it might open the door to controversy, and, relying on that faith they have always had in the act and the sincerity of those administering it, they ask that the bill be not pressed, but left until after the recess or prorogation until those interested in labour might have opportunity to give consideration to it."

Vocational Education

The Vocational Education Act of 1921 was amended in regard to the constitution of the advisory industrial committees under the act. This act requires that such committees shall include representatives of the Board of Public School Trustees and of the Board of Separate School Trustees. The amendment makes provision to ensure full representation on the advisory committees. An amendment to the Public School Act provided for the continuance of the salary of teachers absent from their duties under quarantine.

Married Women's Property

The Married Women's Property Act was consolidated and amended, among the amendments being a provision that a married woman shall have the same remedies against all persons, including her husband, and the same security of her own property, as though she were a single woman owning property, but no wife or husband shall be entitled to sue the other for a tort. Appeal to the Appellate Division is provided from any court order concerning property in dispute between husband and wife.

Ottawa Police Benefit Fund

The Ottawa Police Benefit Fund Association was given authority to undertake any class of insurance for which a fraternal society may be licensed under the provisions of the Ontario Insurance Act, to re-adjust its rates and to amend its constitution accordingly.

Industrial Disputes Bill Withdrawn

A bill respecting the investigation of industrial disputes within the Province was introduced early in the session, but was withdrawn on the second reading. This act, if passed, would have made the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the province.

Soldiers' Settlement in Canada

A return giving figures in connection with the administration of the Soldier Settlement Act of 1918 was tabled in the House of Commons on April 22. The return showed that soldier settlers still on the land were in arrears to the Government $1,596,442 on March 31, 1926. Of the original soldier settlers, 11,329 were in arrears. Holdings had been abandoned by 6,659 settlers. Of those 2,246 farms were resold at a total price of $7,881,898, which is about $270,000 more than the original price to the soldiers.

The 4,413 farms remaining unsold at the end of last year have a total amount of $13,485,307 outstanding against them; the Government last year rented 2,827 of these at a total rental of $291,787, which represents three per cent of the Soldier Settlement Board's original investment in these farms. Some of the abandoned soldier farms were disposed of to British families brought out under the Government's land settlement scheme. The 240 farms sold in this way brought a total of $964,341. The original price for the same farms to the soldier settlers was $1,029,886.,

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE Bureau of Labour and Industries of the province of Saskatchewan has published its fifth annual report, summarizing the various activities of the Bureau during the twelve months period ended April 30, 1925. The functions of this Bureau, which were described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925 (page 356), include the collection of full information in regard to industrial and labour activities, the maintaining of employment offices, the promoting of new industries in the province and securing of suitable workers to engage in them, and the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers' Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, and the Minimum Wage Act. The present report, containing an account of these manifold activities, gives a concise view of economic conditions in the province during the period reviewed. Of special interest on the labour side is the section of the report describing the work of the inspection division of the Bureau, including factory inspection, elevator inspection, building inspection, accident prevention work, and the activities of the Minimum Wage Board. The activities of the local employment offices have been described already in the reports of the Employment Service of Canada, published from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The report mentions some of the difficulties that are met in estimating the actual economic condition of the working population. "Some slight fluctuations occurred in the cost of living during the year, the drop in prices of commodities making it possible to say that there had been a slight decrease. This decrease could not be considered permanent or upon all lines. It has been found almost impossible to compile statistics of living costs in relation to the earnings of a worker, without the ability to obtain the amount of actual earnings. The real earnings and the amount computed on the rate for a full week's pay are frequently far apart. Some workers are regularly employed from week to week during the working portion of the year, but this cannot be taken as a standard. The greater number lose some time during the year from enforced idleness, sickness or choice. The loss of even one week's pay would make a considerable difference."

While the housing problem is not so acute in Saskatchewan as in some of the provinces, yet there is found to be a dearth of comfortable homes within the means of the lower paid workers. "A substantial increase of such homes," it is suggested, "would undoubtedly tend to prevent any labour unrest and possibly be a factor in inducing industries to come to the province."

Inspection Division

No Workmen's Compensation Board exists in Saskatchewan, but the Inspection Division discharges to the same extent the functions of a Board, making investigations into claims for compensation by employees of the provincial government in occupations covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The recommendations made in such cases by the Inspectorate with regard to the amount of compensation were invariably granted by the government, with the result that the recipients were satisfied that they had received as much consideration as if the results had been obtained by litigation.

Some 401 inspections of elevators in use in various establishments in the province were made during the year in addition to 46 inspections of grain elevators, and 189 recommendations were made with the view to increasing the safety of the persons using the elevators.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 1925, 298 inspections were made of industrial establishments of the province coming under the provisions of the Factories Act. Some forty-eight recommendations were made as the result of the inspections for the safeguarding of the employees from injury by accident.

In connection with the work of building inspection the chief inspector says: "In order to reduce the cost of compensation for injury by accident arising out of the employment, these happenings must be prevented so far as possible by careful supervision of the work while in progress. The use of unsuitable appliances, scaffolds and the material so mixed and misplaced that mishaps are almost inevitable, are most frequently the cause of accidents. The deduction to be drawn from the statement of accidents in building construction during the fiscal year 1924-25 demonstrate the importance of education in this direction."

During the year 1924 periodic inspections were made of all the larger mines operating in the province in addition to inspections of the smaller mines, a number of which have no railway facilities, and supply local demand only. Investigations were also made respecting fires in the mine workings and of accidents of a sufficiently serious nature to warrant inquiry. A number of recommendations were made for better safety of the miners in the

mines. These recommendations were invariably carried out in a satisfactory manner by the operators in charge of the mines.

Causes of Accidents

The chief inspector notes with satisfaction that no fatal accidents in the coal mines of the province were recorded during the year 1924. This indicates the careful supervision exercised by the management with regard to the safety of the employees, notwithstanding that the employees were of various nationalities, many of whom had but little experience in mining. The non-fatal accidents, of which there were twenty-three, and for the happening of which it is stated, the workmen themselves in the majority of cases were mainly responsible, were due to carelessness in observing the common rules of safety and in part to ignorance of conditions. "In this respect the foreign-speaking workman was no greater offender than the English-speaking employee. Many of them take a risk in order to avoid a little extra labour. Mine props left unplaced, cars driven recklessly and explosives handled without due care to avoid possible accident, ignoring the most elementary rules of safety, the result of long experience in mine working, lack of comprehension of the dangers of mine working and the precautions necessary to make the working places safe, appear to have been the cause of most of the accident."

On the subject of accident prevention the chief inspector says: "The attitude of indifference to safety rules, which characterises a great number of workers who give but casual attention to those details upon which safety depends, is frequently the foundation of a number of the industrial accidents which happen. Safety devices are not popular with either employer or employee, and at times are regarded as a hindrance to production. This objection may be true in some cases, but frequently the objection arises through prejudice and a dislike to innovations. The unprotected line shaft, unguarded belting, open flywheel, protruding set screw, projecting keys and meshing cog wheels with their indrawing action, and inadequately guarded machine saws are some of the dangers and serious consequences for which familiarity has bred contempt. Mechanical devices are not alone sufficient to prevent accidents. It is necessary also to secure the co-operation of the worker in the effort to prevent accidents. It is claimed on good authority that safety devices at the best can prevent only from 25 to 50 per cent of industrial accidents, and that education is the only method in the effort to prevent the remainder. Searching inquiry into the circumstances and conditions surrounding each mishap should be made. The importance of complete reports of accidents showing causes, nature and severity, is not so well recognized as it should be. The necessity of securing complete data for the purpose of recommending safety measures for the prevention of similar happenings in the future is, however, gaining recognition, but more is yet to be done before they reach their full value for the purpose of safety engineering."

Saskatchewan was fortunate in having only one industrial dispute in 1924. The report recommends the settlement of disputes by arbitration rather than compulsion. "Under existing conditions there is no way of compelling an employer to run a concern in a manner he does not desire nor is the worker desirous of relinquishing his right to cease work either individually or in conjunction with his fellows, if the conditions of his employment are unsatisfactory. Arbitration is no doubt the most practical way of settling trade disputes, but it is difficult to convince the worker that the arbitrators will not become partisan, and will hold the balance even. Arbitrators can, however, be found whose good faith cannot be questioned. It is possible that the arbitration of disputes will in future be more favoured without any compelling influence to bring it about."

Minimum Wages

The report states that the effects of the orders of the Minimum Wage Board have been most beneficial to the female employees, although wages last year, owing to employment conditions, tended to fall to the level of the minimum fixed by these orders. "Two different problems," it is pointed out, "have to be considered in fixing a minimum wage. One is the 'cost of living' calculated upon some assumed or ascertained standard obtained by inquiry from any available sources of information. The other is the ability of the industry to pay the wage to be fixed. Cost of living as a principle of wage fixing must depend primarily upon a minimum standard of comfort, assumed, ascertained by investigation, or fixed more or less arbitrarily, based on the normal requirements of the average person in a civilized community. Provision must be made for variations above a rigid standard. The minimum rate should not become the maximum or the normal wage for the grade of worker to whom it applies."

The success of minimum wage policy is attributed in part to the fact that the workers themselves have some share in determining the minimum rates.

Tables are given showing the numbers of female employees, by districts, in establishments coming under the regulations of the Board. Some of the totals are shown below:—

Shops and Stores.—Number of firms, 186; number of employees, 833 (612 experienced, 221 inexperienced); employees on piece-work or part time, 75; employees on wages per week of $15 and over, 483. (The minimum rate for experienced employees in this group is $14 a week).

Laundries and Factories.—Number of firms, 122; number of employees, 789 (634 experienced, 155 unexperienced); employees on piece-work or part time, 18; employees on wages per week of $15 and over, 229. (The minimum rate for experienced employees in this group is $13 a week).

All establishments except hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.—Number of firms, 248; number of employees, 1,360 (1,051 experienced, 309 inexperienced); workers on piece-work or part time, 84; employees on wages per week of $15 and over, 792.

Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.—Number of firms, 141; number of employees, 521 (511 experienced, 10 inexperienced). The minimum wages in this group are based on a minimum weekly wage of $13, with a deduction of $5.25 allowed for full week's board of 21 meals, or $14, with a deduction of $2.50 for a full week's lodging of seven days.

Industries in the Province

Statistics of leading industries in Saskatchewan in 1922 are given in the following table:—

—	Capital Investment	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
	$		$	$
Flour and grist mills	3,744,079	623	852,364	12,090,891
Butter and cheese	2,663,665	422	583,493	4,553,541
Printing and publishing	2,139,412	663	1,097,211	2,869,521
Electric Light and Power	8,022,915	417	607,769	2,596,769
Bread and other bakery products	1,091,767	324	357,047	1,517,151
Woodworking, sash and door factories	1,083,403	222	280,717	915,572
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	344,228	285	275,520	658,368
Aerated and mineral waters	618,434	72	93,284	441,525
Saw, lath and shingle mills	266,451	123	74,544	308,153
Printing, bookbinding	206,659	79	122,088	264,448
Total 10 leading industries	20,181,013	3,230	4,344,037	26,215,939
Grand total all industries	30,268,144	4,126	5,562,145	38,672,828

RATES OF ASSESSMENT OF INDUSTRIES FOR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO IN 1925 AND 1926

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has recently issued a table of rates of assessment of each class of industry for the current year. The provisional rates in some of these industries for 1926, together with the adjusted rates for 1925 are given below, showing some advances and also a few reductions in the new rates. (The rates of assessment under the Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, page 20). In a prefatory note the Board explains the method followed in the fixing of rates as follows:—

For assessment and compensation purposes under the Act the industries covered are divided into 24 classes. Each class stands upon its own footing and carries its own burden, except that a very small general fund, known as the Disaster Reserve, is set aside to assist in meeting any extraordinary call that may arise in any class. With the exception of this Disaster Reserve the moneys collected are just what are considered necessary to take care of the accidents that have actually happened. Separate accounts are kept of all assessments received and all compensation and medical aid awarded for each of these classes. Each of the 24 classes of industry is thus in effect a mutual insurance association of the employers in that class. The rates for each class are fixed and the assessments made much in the same way as a municipality levies its taxes. They are governed by the requirements. The rates fixed for the year are intended to cover the burden for that year. At the beginning of the year each employer is required to furnish the Board with an estimate of his probable payroll for the year and he is assessed provisionally upon that estimate. At the end of the year the actual amount of payroll is ascertained and the assessment is adjusted accordingly, the rate provisionally fixed being also altered where the accident experience shows this to be necessary.

The rates are fixed in accordance with the accident experience. The amount of compensation and medical aid and the amount of assessments in the class for the preceding year are ascertained, an estimate being made of the amount still remaining to be paid for accidents which, by reason of continuing disability or for lack of reports, have not been finally disposed of before the end of the year, and allowance being also made for the difference between the estimates of payroll given by employers at the beginning of the year and the actual figures as ascertained and shown in their payroll statements at the end of the year. In this way the total expenditure and the total income of the class for the year are arrived at as nearly as possible, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the rate charged determined.

If it is seen that the rate charged has produced just sufficient money, or if the surplus or deficit is small, the rate will be maintained. If there is any considerable difference, it will be increased or decreased accordingly. It is to be remembered always that any surplus to the credit of a class remains in the class funds, and this is also taken into consideration when fixing the rates.

All industries in the same class do not necessarily nor usually bear the same rate. The classes are subdivided into groups, and even within the group the rates are different where this is shown to be justified. The experience is kept for the group as well as for the class. In fixing the rates, however, regard must always be had to the fact that each class is an insurance group and that all lines of industry in the class must share to some extent the good or ill fortune of the class as a whole. The rating for each separate line of industry cannot be made to depend upon the experience in that particular line alone. This is especially the case where the total amount of the payrolls in any line of industry is small. To charge that line of industry with its own cost might place a very excessive burden upon its employers for one year while perhaps relieving them almost wholly from assessment another year. This would destroy the underlying principle of collective liability or mutual insurance which is the basis of the system.

Individual distinction between employers even in the same line of industry is made according to their accident experience by a system of merit rating. Where the accident cost exceeds or falls short of the amount of assessment by a stated percentage a merit rating charge or a merit rating refund, within specified limits, is made accordingly. The last application of merit rating was for a three-year period 1921 to 1923 inclusive.

In the accompanying table of rates the adjusted 1925 rates and the provisional 1926 rates are given in parallel columns. The rates for 1926 as now provisionally fixed will at the end of the year be adjusted in accordance with the accident experience for the year.

TABLES OF RATES FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES PER $100 OF PAY-ROLL

Class	Industry	1925 Adjusted	1926 Provisional
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Logging, woods operations, river driving, rafting, booming or loading, as a business or in an industry in this class, n.o.s..	3 25	3 00
	Saw mills, shingle mills, lath mills, or rossing plants, as a business or in an industry in this class, n.o.s.	3 25	2 75
	Cooperage stock, spokes, or veneer manufacturing, n.o.s.	3 25	2 75
	Excelsior, manufacturing	3 25	2 25
	Operations otherwise wholly in one of the above groups where the usual annual payroll does not exceed $5,000, operations otherwise partly in each of the above groups where the usual annual payroll does not exceed $10,000; if the total annual payroll in the class exceeds $10,000, that part of operations otherwise wholly in one of the above groups where the usual annual payroll does not exceed $5,000	5 00	5 00
2	Pulp mills	1 75	1 75
	Pulp and paper mills	1 60	1 60
	Paper mills, not manufacturing wood pulp	1 40	1 40
	Logging, woods operations, or river driving, in, or on the lands of, an industry in this class	1 75	1 75
3	Furniture, manufacturing	0 50	0 60
	Fixtures, manufacturing	0 75	0 90
	Canoes, skiffs, or small boats, manufacturing	0 50	0 60
4	Planing or moulding mills or sash and door factories	1 60	1 60
	Hardwood flooring, manufacturing	1 40	1 40
	Boxes or packing cases, n.o.s., manufacturing	2 00	2 00
	Turned or shaped wooden articles, wares, or toys, manufacturing	1 80	1 80
	Baskets, largely of wood, manufacturing, including veneer mfg	2 00	2 00
	Veneer goods, manufacturing	1 75	1 75
5	Silver mining	3 00	3 00
	Treatment of ores, with heat, in a gold mining industry	1 50	1 50
	Treatment of ores, without heat, in a gold mining industry	0 75	0 75
	Gold mining	3 00	3 00
	Treatment of ores, with heat, in a gold mining industry	1 50	1 50
	Treatment of ores, without heat, in a gold mining industry	0 75	0 75
	Nickel or nickel-copper mining	4 00	4 00
	Treatment of ores, with heat, in a nickel or nickel-copper mining industry	2 00	2 00
	Treatment of ores, without heat, in a nickel or nickel-copper mining industry	0 90	0 90
	Mining, n.o.s.	4 00	4 00
	Treatment of ores or minerals with heat in an industry in this group	2 00	2 00
	Treatment of ores or minerals, without heat, in an industry in this group	0 90	0 90
	Diamond drilling, as a business	1 00	1 00
	Boring or sinking artesian wells, as a business	2 00	2 00
	Shaft sinking	4 50	4 50
	Iron smelting as a business	1 50	1 50
	Treatment of ores or minerals, with heat, n.o.s., as a business	1 50	1 50
	Treatment of ores or minerals without heat, n.o.s., as a business	0 50	0 50
	Refining of nickel, as a business	2 00	2 00
	Gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, cordite, or other high explosives, manufacturing, or shell testing involving discharge or explosion	1 00	5 00
	Fireworks or torpedoes, manufacturing	0 75	4 00
6	Sand, shale, clay, or gravel pits or sand sucking	3 50	4 00
	Quarries, as a business; stone crushing	5 00	5 00
	Cement manufacturing, including quarry	2 50	3 00
	Cement manufacturing, no quarry	2 50	3 00
	Brick, tile, terra cotta, fireproofing, sewer pipe, or roof tile, mfg	1 40	1 50
	Glass, glass products, or glassware, manufacturing, with heat	1 00	1 00
	Lime burning	1 00	1 00
	Milling of lime, limestone, or other stone, as a business or in an industry of this class	1 00	1 00
	Fuel (coal briquetting and coal)	2 00	2 00

TABLES OF RATES FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES PER $100 OF PAY-ROLL
Concluded.

Class	Industry	1925 Adjusted	1926 Provisional
		$ cts.	$ cts.
7	Rolling mills or steel works, with blast furnace	1 00	1 50
	Rolling mills or steel works, without blast furnace	1 00	1 50
	Heavy forgings, including ship anchors, manufacturing	1 00	1 50
8	Foundries, n.o.s.	1 70	1 70
	Foundries, steel	1 80	1 80
	Foundries, brass	1 00	1 00
	Lead works	1 00	1 00
	Foundries, malleable iron	1 40	1 40
9	Structural steel, iron or metal, fabrication of	1 50	1 50
	Ship building or repairing, including boiler making	2 25	2 25
	Locomotives, manufacturing, including boiler making	2 25	2 25
	Engines, n.o.s., manufacturing	1 20	1 20
	Boiler making, as a business	2 25	2 25
10	Light machinery, manufacturing n.o.s.	0 70	0 70
	Machine shops	0 70	0 70
	Blacksmith shops	0 70	0 70
	Metal wares, instruments, utensils, toys, or articles, manufacturing	0 70	0 70
	Light forgings, manufacturing	0 90	0 90
	Sheet metal or tin wares or articles, manufacturing	0 50	0 60
	Wires, or cables, manufacturing	1 00	1 00
	Bolts, nuts, nails, or screws, manufacturing	0 70	0 70
11	Agricultural implements, manufacturing	0 60	0 60
	Automobiles, manufacturing and assembling	0 50	0 50
	Aerial testing or flying or demonstrating, in an industry in this group	10 00	10 00
	Wagons, carriages, sleighs, or vehicles, manufacturing	1 10	1 10
12	Boiler or tank manufacturing, in an industry of this group	1 50	1 60
	Ice business, natural ice, cutting and storing, as a business, or in this industry	2 50	2 50
	Chemicals, n.o.s., manufacturing	1 50	1 50
13	Milling or manufacturing of cereals	0 90	1 00
14	Packing houses or abattoirs	0 80	0 80
15	Dairy products, manufacturing	1 00	1 00
	Canning or preparation of fruit, condensed milk, vegetables, fish or foodstuffs	0 80	0 80
	Sugar refineries	1 00	1 00
16	Tanneries	1 25	1 25
17	Group—Weaving manufactories: textiles, fabrics, cloth, blankets, canvas, bags, felt, hair cloth, or hair goods, manufacturing	0 60	0 75
	Knitting or spinning manufactories: yarn, thread, or hosiery manufacturing	0 40	0 40
18	Clothing, whitewear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats other than felt, caps, furs, robes, or neckties, manufacturing	0 10	0 10
19	Group—Printing and publishing including incidental job work	0 25	0 30
20	Teaming or cartage, n.o.s.	1 60	1 60
21	Group—Road or street making or repairing or culvert or small bridge construction	2 00	2 00
	Bridge construction, n.o.s.	2 75	3 00
	Sewer construction or tunnelling	3 50	4 00
	Waterworks systems, construction of	3 50	4 00
	Excavation work, n.o.s., where the depth is more than six feet and the width is less than half the depth	3 50	4 00
	Fireman or policeman (by application)	2 00	2 00
22	Electric power or transmission lines, construction of	1 75	1 75
	Group—Telephone or telegraph lines and works, operation or operation and construction of	0 60	0 60
23	Structural steel, erection of	5 00	5 00
	Chimneys or stacks (high metal) water tanks (elevated), standpipes, or water towers, installation, erection or repair of	6 00	6 00
	Railway construction, exclusive of bridge construction	4 00	5 00
	Railway operation	4 75	4 75
	Dredging, subaqueous construction, or pile driving	4 00	5 00
	Wharves, operation of or work upon	2 40	2 40
	Navigation (by application)	2 40	2 40
	Loading or unloading of cars	1 60	1 60
24	Brickwork or stone masonry, n.o.s.	1 20	1 50
	Plastering	1 00	1 20
	Carpentry, n.o.s.	1 50	1 50
	Painting, n.o.s.	1 00	1 20
	Sheet metal work, metal roofing, siding, ceiling, or the like	1 20	1 50
	Group-Excavation work, for or connected with buildings, n.o.c.	1 20	1 50
	Window cleaning	4 00	4 00
	General construction, where the business of the employer includes several of the operations included in this class	1 20	1 50

Unemployment in Great Britain

Unemployment and its relief have from the first taken a prominent place in the debates of the British House of Commons during the present session of Parliament. The discussions are characterized by demands for radical and far-reaching action, and by impatience with half-measures and palliatives. Few members, however, have proposed such radical measures, although the Labour Party's amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne (defeated by 299 votes to 112) stated that "trade prosperity, with the assurance of a reasonable standard of living for all, urgently demands the fundamental reorganization of industry on the lines of public ownership and democratic control of the essential services." In defence of the Government's policy it is claimed that there is no single and practicable way of curing the present depression, and that the Government is doing all that is safely possible to help industry and relieve unemployment.

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN 1924-25

THE report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for the fiscal year 1924-25 lately received, tells of progress made in the rehabilitation of former soldiers in civilian life.

Employment.—The work which was formerly carried on by the employment service of the Department of Civil Re-Establishment has now been transferred to the Department of Labour and is handled by the Employment Service of Canada, with the sole exception of the province of Quebec where this work is still supervised by the former department. The report states that "the expectation that such amalgamation would be to the advantage of disabled former service men appears to have been fully borne out," although unfortunately the general employment situation as regards these men was not so good during 1924 as in the previous year. The number of disabled men who applied to the Employment Service of Canada during the period under review was 23,047, of whom 11,937 had been placed in positions at the close of the year. The report also refers to the work carried on by the Rehabilitation Committees at Toronto and Edmonton (Labour Gazette, August, 1924).

Vocational Training.—During the period 1924-5, 173 former members of the forces were accepted for training and 88 of these were still on the strength at close of the year. (An account of this branch of the work in Canada was given in the Labour Gazette for October, 1924). At the commencement of the vocational training work arrangements were made for the opening of special schools for the utilization of existing provincial and private institutions, and for the placement of men in industry, where an intensive apprenticeship to the new trade could be carried out. As an adjunct, a special employment and "follow-up" service was established. Large numbers of disabled men availed themselves of these facilities, the peak of the load being reached in March, 1920, when upwards of 26,000 were undergoing training.

Sheltered Employment.—The sheltered employment workshops operated by the department are known as Vetcraft shops, the name Vetcraft having been registered shortly after inauguration of the shops. The men engaged in the shops are classified as unemployable in the general labour market and the purpose of the shops may be defined as "To give employment under conditions where hours of work are more or less determined by the physical condition of the worker and where the opportunity and environment are of such a character as to fit in with a man's disability and mentality." Vetcraft shops are playing an important part in assisting men unable to accept ordinary employment to become to a large extent self-supporting. It is true that the shops are conducted at a loss, but if these men were not so employed the loss to the community at large through the issue of relief would be greater and further, suitable employment helps to make them better citizens.

The Vetcraft Shops in Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London and Saint John, N.B., are operated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and in Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria by Workshop Committees of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The agreement with the Red Cross provides that the Department shall pay 85 per cent of all capital expenditures and 75 per cent of the operating loss up to a maximum of $30 per man per month. The shops assist to a very great extent in enabling a disabled man to realize, after proper care and tuition, that his services are of some use, and he is encouraged to feel his responsibilities, the ultimate endeavour being to fit him for some form of regular employment. Up to the end of this year 1,074 men have been struck off the strength, of whom 57 per cent have been employed outside.

In Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg particularly, the manufacture of wooden articles is carried on to a large scale. These consist largely of substantial wooden toys, juvenile furniture and plain articles of woodenware. The other shops carry on this work to a lesser degree and in addition do a large amount of special order and repair work. The Department undertakes the manufacture of all the Vetcraft poppies and wreaths which are distributed on Armistice Day each year. The work is distributed among the workshops according to the provincial requirements and the annual production is approximately 1,250,000 small poppies, 150,000 large poppies and 2,000 wreaths.

The number of men on the strength as at March 31, 1925, was 337.

Compensation.—The Dominion Government, for a fixed period, assumes the liability that would otherwise rest upon employers on account of industrial accidents to returned

soldiers in their employment who have a war disability reckoned as being 20 per cent of their full earning power or over (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1924). The report states that the work under this provision continues to grow. The appropriation granted for the last fiscal year was insufficient to meet the claims which arose during that year by about $20,000 which had therefore to be carried over to the year under review. The expenditure this year is expected to reach $75,000. A Governor General's Warrant has been secured to cover the amount in excess of the appropriation granted by Parliament. Authority in respect of this provision, which is proving of great benefit in the placement of disabled men in industry, has now been extended by Order in Council to March 31, 1927.

Unemployment Relief.—The expenditure on unemployment relief during the fiscal year 1923-24 was $315,624. Notwithstanding the most careful investigation into all conditions and the need of those making application, the amount expended during the year 1924-25 was $412,324. This latter figure was slightly in excess of the amount of the relief orders issued during the year as it included certain payments left over from the previous fiscal year. The total of the relief orders issued was $406,327 and the number of individual applications for the same was 40,704. This includes many who had relief on several occasions.

Work of Department.—There are two main sections of the department's activities, the medical and the administrative. Under the former is the entire medical service of the department, including that performed in outside institutions as well as in departmental hospitals. Under the latter are the Accounting Division, which includes the payment of pensions, Canadian and Imperial; Purchasing and Stores; the collection of premiums and the payment of claims under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act; Vocational loans; relief; the operation of the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch, etc.

EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE

THE first of series of annual reports showing the number of employees of the Dominion Government and the amount of their salaries has been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the period covered by this publication being the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925. The establishment of a record of Dominion Government employees and salaries, strictly comparable throughout, both from month to month and as among the several Departments, is a work of considerable difficulty, in view of the widely differing conditions that prevail in different sections of so large a scheme of general employment. The report distinguishes between permanent and temporary employees, and also between those employed at Departmental Headquarters and elsewhere, both classes being further subdivided to show full-time, seasonal, and part-time employees, as well as those whose remuneration is in the form of fee. Throughout the tables in general, there are frequent increases or decreases shown in numbers of employees and expenditures on salaries. Such conditions are most frequently caused by seasonal employment, but in some few instances "part time" and "fees of office" employees are only reported at quarterly, or perhaps longer periods.

The report suggests that fuller information in regard to the civil service might be possible if each Department were to maintain an "establishment book" from which periodical compilations could be drawn for the entire service on uniform lines.

The total number of employees in January, 1925, was 38,645 (25,524 permanent and 13,422 temporary), and the total salaries for that month, with bonuses, amounted to $4,639,930.73. The total expenditure or salaries or wage of permanent, temporary and non-enumerated classes for the fiscal year was $74,221,243.97.

Employees at headquarters declined during the year from 10,635 to 10,091, a drop of 544, due in the main to a decline from 2,842 to 2,332 in the number of full-time temporary employees.

Permanent employees of all classes employed elsewhere than at departmental headquarters increased from 18,732 in April 1924, to 19,046 in March 1925; this increase was, however, more than offset by a reduction of temporary employees of all classes from 10,701 in April 1924 to 9,809 in March 1925. The increase in the former and the decrease in the latter class is partly attributable to "blanketing in." When both classes are taken together, however, the grand total employed elsewhere than at departmental headquarters was reduced during the year from 29,433 in April 1924 to 28,855 in March 1925.

In seasonal temporary employees other than at headquarters there are increases in expenditure each quarter owing to quarterly payments being made to such employees in the Department of Mines. The Department of Marine and Railways and Canals show increases for these employees during the navigation season and corresponding decreases when it closes.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA, 1923-24

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued recently its third annual résumé and analysis of provincial government finance.

Part 1 gives an account of the ordinary receipts of the several governments. The combined provinces received for their fiscal years ended in 1923, the sum of $14,164,575, as Dominion subsidy, and in 1924 they received $14,494,591, an increase of $7,438,202 and $7,768,218 over 1906 respectively and of $330,016 for 1924 over 1923.

The provincial governments spend considerable money in maintaining demonstration farms, exhibits and dairy factories, in enrolment of pure-bred stock, etc., for the assistance of the farming population. The revenue derived from the sale of products amounted to $407,624 in 1924, and $471,706 in 1923.

Crown lands, except in the three Prairie Provinces, are controlled by the provincial governments, the revenues derived from sales or leases totalling $739,953 in 1924 and $800,153 in 1923.

Considerable revenue is derived from Mines and Mining, particularly in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia. These revenues are largely obtained from licenses, mining concessions, royalties and taxes. The revenues from this source totalled $2,378,335 in 1924, and $2,440,704 in 1923. Of the total for 1924, $747,597 was received in Nova Scotia, $40,639 in New Brunswick, $202,751 in Quebec, and $593,162 in Ontario.

The total receipts from forests, timber and woods totalled $12,568,530 in 1924, an increase of $2,892,747 from 1923. The 1924 total was made up of $1,121,913 in New Brunswick; $3,786,292 in Quebec; $4,229,384 in Ontario; and $3,430,940 in British Columbia.

Game and Fisheries brought in a revenue of $1,686,195 in 1924, derived from licenses, permits, leases and rentals.

The sum of $1,563,768 was derived by the combined provinces from fees paid by students in the various educational institutions directly maintained by the provincial governments.

Receipts from court fines and legal fees in 1924, totalled $6,968,257.

From charities, hospitals, and houses of correction the receipts amounted to $3,341,853 in 1924, this sum including receipts from paying patients sent to provincial hospitals for insane, and for tubercular patients, and from the sale of products of reformatory farms or workshops.

Receipts from the operation of public utilities such as power systems, telephones, highways, bridges, etc., totalled $12,942,127.

Part II gives details of the ordinary expenditure of the several provinces during the two years reviewed.

Civil government and legislation accounted for $8,415,915 in 1924, a slight increase from 1923. "Civil Government" includes all salaries, contingencies and expenses of the various administrative offices of departments, which are commonly known as "inside service." Salaries and expenses of outside service are embodied in schedules which deal with the service performed rather than the department. For example—the Public Highways branch entails considerable expense for the administration of the branch which is included under Civil Government charge. There is also a very heavy expenditure in the matter of surveys and road construction, entailing salaries and expenses of large staffs of surveyors and other employees whose work usually ends on the completion of the particular highway construction on which they are engaged. "Legislation" includes expenses of elections, referendum charges, salaries and expenses of the Ministers of the Crown, salaries, indemnity and mileage of members of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly, also cost of printing, binding and stationery of the legislatures. The salaries and expenses of the various legislative libraries are also included.

The total combined expenditure on agriculture in 1924 was $3,844,709, an increase of $350,715 over 1923.

Crown lands involved an expenditure of $821,590 in 1924.

Expenditures in connection with mining rights amounted to $393,380 in 1924, a slight increase over 1923.

The cost of fire ranging, surveying, etc., in connection with forests, timber and woods was $2,945,063 in 1924, a large increase over 1923, due largely to expenditure in connection with forest fires in Quebec and British Columbia.

Legal administration involved an outlay of $7,304,243 in 1924.

The combined expenditures on health and sanitation amounted to $952,506 in 1924, including sewage and water investigations and inspections, tuberculosis and other public health exhibits and campaigns, costs of outbreaks of communicable diseases, expenditures on laboratories, resident physicians, local officers of health and other miscellaneous grants and expenditures.

The construction, maintenance and repairs of public buildings in 1924 cost $3,707,750, and other public works in the same year cost $4,035,305.

With regard to education, while the Dominion Government may from time to time render assistance in some special way, as in technical education, the responsibility of education control is distinctly a provincial matter. An effort has been made in the last 20 or 25 years to elevate the educational status of the people and in consequence increasing expenditures from year to year have been made by all provincial governments, with the result, that to-day of the combined total ordinary expenditure of all provinces, that on education is the second largest, following close upon the first, which is for interest charges on public debt.

The total expenditures on education amounted to $25,716,519 in 1923, and $25,427,469 in 1924. A study of the table shows the following to have been the outstanding features of expenditure during the years 1923 and 1924 respectively: Public and Separate Schools, $10,538,685 in 1923 and $10,687,108 in 1924; Universities, $4,727,561 and $3,961,981; Inspection of schools, $1,092,273 and $1,057,243; Agricultural colleges, $933,387 and $966,383, and Superannuation fund, $824,481 and $840,017.

Under the heading of vocational education mention is made of a large number of institutions for the teaching of agriculture. Coal mining is taught in Nova Scotia and other mining in Ontario and forestry instruction in Quebec; while general industrial and technical classes are provided in all provinces.

The provinces expended $9,734,092 in 1924 on hospitals for the care of the feeble-minded, and $1,584,997 on correctional institutions. The sum of $1,038,702 was spent on the care of delinquents, refugees, the maintenance of orphanages, homes for the aged, incurables and benevolent institutions of one kind or another.

Pensions, gratuities and relief involved a combined expenditure of $4,234,536 in 1924, the bulk of this amount being in connection with the operation of Mothers' pensions or allowances acts in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while in the province of New Brunswick in 1924 is shown for the first time a small expenditure in connection with a commission dealing with mothers' pensions.

The Dominion Government assumes control of immigration into the country, maintaining a large department to supervise its policies. The various provincial governments, however, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, expend money to encourage the settlement of their unoccupied lands, the total expenditure in 1924 being $1,021,359.

The total ordinary receipts of all the provinces for 1924 were $127,896,047, and the combined expenditures amounted to $135,159,185.

British Inquiry into American Industry

Colonel F. Vernon Willey, president, and Mr. Guy Locock, assistant director of the Federated British Industries, recently made a report to that organization on conditions in the United States, after an extensive tour of inquiry. They find that there is a nation-wide striving for efficiency and improved methods of utilizing plant and keeping it up to date, and a more rapid increase in the efficiency of production than in the number of wage earners employed. The latter condition is attributable in part, in their opinion, to the spread of general and technical education and in part to the high wages and high output of workers, and use of labour-saving devices.

"American industry," the report says, "is faced to-day with increased capital values and the necessity of earning a return on them," but "the producer has been unable to raise his prices because if he did so he could not sell his products. The American employer believes in high wages, and he pays them, but he also believes in high output and he sees that he gets it. The growth of employee ownership as an evidence of co-operation between capital and labour goes far to explain the amazing increase in the efficiency of American production."

Industrial organization in the United States was another matter for surprise to the visitors, the report pointing out "that there is far more readiness in America than in Great Britain for the different firms in one industry to co-operate for their mutual good, and even to go so far as to pool a great deal of their technical and business experience, which, it is declared" has proved to be of the greatest value to American industry. "What particularly strikes one is that the leaders of industry, finance and commerce are much more ready to take active part in the work of these associations even at great personal sacrifice."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Rules for Explosives in British Columbia Metal Mines

NEW regulations under the Metalliferous Mines Regulations Act of British Columbia were published during April. They enumerate the conditions under which magazines for explosives may be maintained on mining properties, specifying the type of structure to be erected, etc.

No explosives in excess of a supply for 24 hours are allowed underground in a working mine, and every such store must be approved in writing by the Inspector of Mines. Naked lights and smoking are forbidden round explosives. Daily inspections by the superintendent of explosives in or about a mine are required.

"Any employee who commits a careless act with an explosive or where explosives are stored, or who, having discovered it, omits or neglects to report immediately such act to an officer in charge of the mine, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the officer in charge of the mine shall immediately report such offence to the Inspector or to the constable of the county or district in which the mine is situate."

Rules are given for the thawing of explosives. The regulations forbid drilling in a hole that has been charged or blasted.

"When a blaster fires a round of holes he shall, where possible, count the number of shots exploding. If there is any report missing, he shall report the same to the mine foreman or shiftboss. If a missed hole has not been fired at the end of a shift, that fact, together with the location of the hole, shall be reported by the mine foreman or shiftboss to the mine foreman or shiftboss in charge of the next relay of workmen before work is commenced by them. In case of a miss-fire shot, or suspected miss-fire shot, no person shall be allowed to return to the place where blasting is being done until the expiry of thirty minutes from the time of lighting the fuse. Except in chute blasting, no fuse shorter than three feet shall be used in any blasting operation.

"A charge which has missed fire shall not be withdrawn but shall be blasted, and no drilling shall be done within a distance of three feet of a missed-fire shot or a cut-off hole containing explosive until it has been blasted. Every missed-fire shot shall be marked by the insertion of a wooden plug inserted into the outer end of the hole. The shiftboss shall be responsible for directing the angle of the hole and depth to which it shall be drilled.

"No person other than the holder of a blasting certificate shall remove or attempt to remove the wooden plug with which a missed-fire hole or socket of a hole has been plugged.

"In so far as possible, no blaster shall be alone when spitting fuse, and in no case shall he spit fuse without having a second light, placed conveniently close. No more than twelve holes shall be spit in any round of shots."

Electric current must be used for firing in sinking shafts and winzes, but exemptions may be granted by the inspector of mines in connection with small operations.

Every blaster must give fair warning before blasting, and be satisfied that all persons have left their working places, except their assistants, and must guard all entrances to the place of blasting. When blasting by erectricity he must disconnect the cables before re-admitting the workmen.

Other rules provide safeguards in the hoisting of explosives; specify that drill holes must be of sufficient size for the free insertion of the charge; that the charge is not to be inserted in heated material; and that explosives are to be plainly marked with the manufacturer's name. An Explosives Storage Book must be kept for recording all facts in connection with underground stores, rules being given as to the issue of supplies from magazine, etc. Detonators must be kept entirely separate from other explosives.

A blasting certificate is necessary for every person conducting blasting operations in or about a mine, but a prospector having charge of not more than twelve workmen may without having a blasting certificate obtain a special permit to carry on blasting operations for the purpose of quarrying, trench-cutting and general surface prospecting. A blaster may be assisted in preparing and firing charges by reliable persons who are not the holders of blasting certificates, provided they are under his direct supervision. Persons entering a working place at the beginning of a shift or after blasting must first obtain instructions from the mine foreman, shift boss or blaster. The regulations contain full particulars as to the issuing of blasting certificates.

Montreal Harbour Commission Hospital

The Montreal Harbour Commission have opened a hospital for the benefit of their employees and of seamen visiting the port. Furnished with the most modern surgical and

dental equipment, and with experts in constant attendance, the new hospital will serve all persons connected with or working at the harbour, and all accidents on the wharves will, in future, be cleared through it. It is fitted with modern operating theatre equipment, sufficient to allow of the handling of minor and emergency cases on the premises. Dr. W. G. Hepburn, who is in charge, states that he intends to bring every ship's master, purser and surgeon visiting the port, to see the plant during the course of the summer. Ship's surgeons will be able to send cases there, and attend and assist at their treatment. Men from ships due for minor operations will be dealt with in the new hospital and then returned to their ships, instead of being sent, as heretofore, to the civic hospital. Accident cases will be at once either sent to the Harbour Commission Hospital, or treated by Dr. Hepburn, prior to removal to city hospitals. Cases of a more serious nature will not at this stage be treated in the new premises, but it is hoped that much will be accomplished by early expert treatment.

Ontario Pulp and Paper Companies to hold Safety Convention

The pulp and paper companies of Ontario are organizing an accident prevention convention, to be held probably at Fort William in August. Mr. A. R. White, chief sanitary inspector of Ontario, whose department has now the added duty of promoting safety work in the province, referred recently to the leading position taken by this industry in regard to accident prevention:

"Our initial work," he said, is done with the pulp and paper industries, which together form Canada's biggest industry. Here we have to deal with men who are keen business men, solvent and eager to adopt economic principles, and intelligent enough to see in what direction their interests lie. We deal with the camps that are established on their limits, and it is to be noted that their contribution to the workmen's compensation funds amount to only $1.75 per $100 of their pay-rolls, while in the case of the lumber companies the contribution runs much higher. Each industry contributes in proportion to the liability against the fund which it creates. Our object is to establish such conditions in all camps that they will all come under the lower assessments."

Mr. White states that infection of wounds is the cause of a large proportion of the industrial losses caused by accidents: "six million dollars is paid into the workmen's compensation fund by industry, and one million, or one-sixth of this amount is paid out for disabilities caused by infected wounds. Personally, I would say that really $2,500,000 is more like the real sum paid for this class of disability, since more than half the accidents are reported as cuts before the infection sets in, and infection is discovered only when the victim is in the doctor's hands.

"This money is a direct tax on industry, and if this tax can be lowered, the industry affected will benefit. The natural aim of an employing company is to reduce accidents, and still more to reduce the time during which an injured man is a charge on the company. If a man cuts his hand or foot with an axe, he may think it is minor injury and go on working. The foreman does not want to have a man laid off, so the wound is wrapped with a rag, some salve is applied and he continues at work. In three or four days the wound is not healing and he reports this and possibly is laid up for weeks before the infected wound is cured. The company is responsible for him from the time he is hurt till he recovers or dies. If, on the other hand, he receives proper first-aid treatment at the time, the chances are that he recovers within a day or two and the company is relieved of payment of compensation and has its employee on the job immediately."

Accident Prevention Movement in Pulp and Paper Industry

Mr. C. Nelson Gain, chairman of the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, in his report read at the recent annual meeting of the Association, referred to accident prevention work as follows:—

"I would not want to complete this report without drawing the attention of the Association to the importance of this work in our industry. In Ontario, this work has had a great deal of attention, and it is at the present time making rapid progress. It is a question whether the time has not arrived for the Association to include Accident Prevention work among its other activities. There are several ways in which it might be done. Among those suggested are the appointment of a committee in one of the sections or the formation of an Accident Prevention Section to function as a branch of the Association. While such a move would undoubtedly be of practical as well as financial benefit, it would yield even greater returns in the promotion of the health and well-being of the operatives employed in the industry. Your consideration is invited to this subject."

Accident Prevention in Mines

Mr. Thomas F. Sutherland, chief inspector of mines of Ontario, who recently visited South Africa to study safety measures in the mines in the Rand (LABOUR GAZETTE, January

1926), attributes the good accident record of South Africa as compared with Ontario, to the following causes:—

1. The different nature of the ore bodies. The blanket is regular, not very thick and at low levels is relatively flat. There is therefore not the same danger of "gravity" accidents as in our wider and more steeply inclined slopes.

2. More government inspection. The inspectors insist on a closer observance of the mining act. Prosecutions are more numerous. This is not as important a factor as the other three.

3. Educational work done by the Chamber of Mines. This includes publication of Safety Magazine, Safety Bulletins, safety competitions. Prizes for safety ideas, moving pictures, etc.

4. The licensing of all men who have the safety of others under their care. This includes hoistmen, gangers, blasters, shift bosses, underground superintendents, and managers.

Industrial Accident Conference in United States

The Honourable James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, proposes to call a 3-day industrial accident conference at Washington, D.C., next July.

The call will be issued to the governors of the States, requesting that the States be represented by the industrial accident expert of that State. The call will also be issued to the principal insurance carriers and industrial associations, as well as to the larger self-insurers.

It is hoped that the conference will develop the best methods of accident prevention, of reporting accidents, and of establishing a clearing house for definite statistical data which can be made usable by all in the work of accident prevention.

In his letter of invitation to the State Governors Secretary Davis writes as follows:—

"There is no adequate system of industrial accident reporting in the United States, but a conservative estimate indicates that the fatal industrial accidents probably exceed 23,000 per year and that non-fatal injuries total 2,500,000 per year. The number of days' labour lost is estimated to be 227,169,970 per annum, and the wage loss exceeds a billion dollars. I am advised by experts that fully 85 per cent of these accidents are preventable. In fact, many establishments and some industries, by close application of safety methods to the "danger spots" in their industrial plants, have been able to reduce their accidents by a percentage almost as great as this. The co-operation of all of the States and all other accident reporting organizations will be sought to the end that attention may be called not in general terms but by specific plans for the more general adoption of safety methods which have been so successful in a few instances."

Safe Practice in Woodworking

The Department has received a special bulletin (No. 139) published by the New York State Department of Labour, describing the results of an analysis of accidents in 300 woodworking factories, and making suggestions as to safe practice and suitable machine guards. The woodworking machine in most general use is the circular saw which is found in many factories that have no regular woodworking department, and this accounts for a part of the large number of accidents which occur on this machine. There is only one machine in industry on which more accidents occur than the circular saw and that is the power punch press. The recommendations as to general safety practice that offered as the result of the analysis, are as follows:—

Starting and Stopping Devices.—Starting and stopping devices should be provided and properly maintained on all machines. They should be so located that the operator can reach them when standing in operating position.

On stopping devices provision should be made for securing them in a fixed position. This is especially needed when the machine is belt driven, for while the belt is on the loose pulley it sometimes "rides up" on the tight pulley thereby accidentally starting the machine.

It is unsafe to have starting devices so located that the machine can be started by accidentally leaning against them, or if a foot treadle is used for starting machines an iron stirrup should be fastened to the floor over the treadle leaving only sufficient room for the operator's foot between the treadle and stirrup, so that the operator will not accidentally step on it or that it will not be struck by a falling object, thereby starting the machine.

Workmen should always stop machines before leaving them. Many serious accidents have occurred to workmen coming in contact with machines that they thought were stopped.

It is unsafe practice to reach over a running saw for a piece of stock or to use the fingers for brushing away pieces near the saw while it is in motion.

Not only is it necessary to protect workmen against contact with cutters, saws, gears, or other dangerous parts but there is an additional hazard of flying chips and sawdust. On some machines a suitable exhaust hood is sufficient to accomplish the desired result. Others may have a barrier of such size and shape as to provide ample protection.

Use of Safeguards.—Employers will find it to their advantage to provide safeguards

wherever possible for all dangerous places and for all machines whose operation unguarded is dangerous. Such devices will not always prevent accidents but they will prevent many, especially the most serious ones, and they will often diminish the injury in the case of accidents which they cannot wholly avert. In making things safer, they also conduce to better work.

To get the best results from safety devices, their use in their entirety should be insisted upon whenever the work permits and their immediate replacement should be required after completion of work for which they cannot be used. A sign to this effect should be placed in plain view of the operator of each machine equipped with a safety device.

Safe Footing Around Machines.—At all dangerous hand-fed machines such as saws, jointers, shapers, etc., secure footing should be provided in the form of rubber mats, inserts of nonslipping iron plates or the floor can be painted and while the paint is wet sprinkled with sand. There has recently come into use a leather flooring which is made of waste strips of leather. They are made in blocks and can readily be used where there is a double flooring in the factory by removing the top flooring and inserting these leather blocks.

If rubber mats are used, they should be inspected regularly to see that their usefulness is not impaired by their tearing, wearing smooth or the openings becoming filled with sawdust.

It is essential that all cutters and knives should be securely fastened. This is especially so in the case of shapers, moulders and stickers.

To Prevent Accidents Through Inspection and Sound of Machine.—In the case of bandsaws the fractured blade will manifest itself by jumping forward at the stock with a chop, chop sound as it clicks over the guide disc and into the cut. At the shaper, vibration and sound are certain signs of badly balanced and loose cutters, poor bearings and end play in the spindle.

The same is true of the planer, and as is also the case with the shaper, poorly set knives and poor bearings will show themselves in variations in depth and spacing of knife marks on the finished product.

The high speed at which woodworking machinery is operated causes excessive vibration. For this reason all woodworking machinery should be well secured in place on a substantial floor. Machines should never be so located that it is necessary for operators to stand near an aisleway, or that two operators are likely to interfere with each other. Each operator should have a well defined work place where interference is unlikely. Aisleways should be maintained of sufficient width to permit the passing of trucks and workmen without crowding.

Employment and Disease

Professor E. R. Hayhurst, M.D., of Ohio State University, contributes to *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* an article on occupational diseases reported to the Ohio State Department of Health for the five-year period ending June 30, 1925. He states that "an increase in the number and range of occupational diseases is rapidly taking place." This statement means that industrial employment is now recognized as being a chief cause of a large number of general diseases not hitherto classed as industrial diseases. The writer refers to a recent study of the incidence of illness among the policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. "The average loss of working time was eight days per annum for gainfully employed men. Inasmuch as a great deal of illness goes unrecorded, the actual loss was probably much heavier. Furthermore, men who are engaged in industry and whose daily wages are vital to their families will often continue to work under conditions of personal health which would very properly impel clerical and professional employees to stop work and seek the advice of a medical man. Among industrial workers the death rate from accidental causes is about two and one-half times that for the non-industrial group. Tuberculosis is more important than accidents, and is responsible for a loss of between eighteen months and two years in the longevity of workers. Industrial employment is probably the most important single factor in the tuberculosis death rate. Pneumonia is twice as high among industrial as among non-industrial workers and is therefore considered an added industrial hazard. Further research is necessary, however, to show the relation between the development of pneumonia and industry. In a similar manner other conditions such as cerebral hemorrhage, Bright's disease, and organic heart disease show strikingly the effects of industrial exposure. The death rates are two and three times as high as in the non-industrial groups during the active working years of life."

Prevention of Sickness in Industry

The *Nation's Health*, Chicago, in its issue of April 15, says: "The fact that thousands of man-years are lost each year from disabilities that are largely preventable is just beginning to be appreciated by a few of the more progressive employers of labour. To the great majority medical work in industry still

is limited to the fulfilment of workmen's compensation law requirements, and in many cases such medical service as is supplied is furnished by the insurance company carrying the compensation risk. The primary interest of such companies is the early recovery of the worker following accident. The vastly greater economic loss from illness is totally disregarded. Physicians of experience in industrial work state that at least 50 per cent of the illness from which workers suffer is preventable, and the attack on this problem only waits upon the active interest of the management.

"As illness and ill-health of industrial workers are reflected largely in disturbed home and community conditions, industry should feel obligated to contribute its just share to prevention of illness.

"The agitation for additional legislation that will bring many more disease conditions under the operation of the workmen's compensation law can be rendered unnecessary if adequate medical service is provided in the factory whereby incipient disabilities can be discovered and preventive measures applied."

Industrial Risks of Young Employees

The Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has published the results of a study of industrial accidents to employed minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey. These three States give their young workers a considerable degree of special protection. Each has a minimum age limit for the employment of children, prohibits their employment under specified ages in certain dangerous occupations, and does educational work looking toward the prevention of accidents through continuation schools which young workers are required to attend. Moreover their minors benefit equally with their adult workers from the protection afforded through laws regulating the safety and sanitation of work places, and from the stimulus which workmen's compensation legislation, in these States as in many others, has given to efforts to reduce the risk of industrial injury.

In the three States, within twelve months, 7,478 industrial injuries occurred to employed minors under 21 years of age, 38 resulting fatally, 920 in partial disability for life, and the remaining in disability lasting for more than a week (for more than 10 days in case of injuries occurring in two of the States). Machinery—the most frequent cause of injury—was responsible for over one-third (36.2 per cent) of the injuries. In Massachusetts and Wisconsin (the two States where comparable statistics were available), it caused twice as high a percentage of the accidents to minors as of the accidents to workers 21 years of age and over, notwithstanding the fact that the employments forbidden to young boys and girls are chiefly the operation of dangerous machines.

The conclusion is reached that industrial risks for minors as well as for adults can be reduced by requiring more adequately guarded machinery and safer work places, but the findings of this study indicate that for young workers special dangers exist. One is indicated by the high proportion of injuries in which infection developed. If this proportion is to be decreased the natural carelessness of youth must be overcome. Although this would not reduce the number of injuries, it would prevent many of them from disabling the young worker. Another danger is seen in the high proportion of the injuries to minors due to machinery. The analysis which this report presents of accidents to minors in three States shows not only the large number of machine injuries but their severity. It shows also the great need of further protection for boys and girls 16 and 17 years age whose employment—particularly in the operation of dangerous machines—is far less safeguarded than is the employment of younger workers.

New British Factory Act Promised by Government

The Home Secretary announced in the British House of Commons in April that the government intended to introduce new factory legislation during the present session, and to make it one of the principal measures of the next session. The promise was made during the discussion of a Factories bill which had been introduced by Miss Wilkinson, a member of the Labour Party. The latter bill was not proceeded with being considered to be too wide in its scope for a private member's bill. Miss Wilkinson pointed out that there had been no general Factories Act since 1901. During the past 25 years there had been an extraordinary increase in accidents in factories and workshops. The number in 1924 was 159,723, involving actual absence from work, showing an increase on 1923 of no fewer than 44,000. Of fatal accidents there were 956 in 1924, showing an increase of 89 over 1923. The Chief Inspector of Factories had pointed out that all accidents were not recorded. The Industrial Fatigue Board, in their report for 1925, said the loss of time due to sickness, most of its preventable, lost the country ten times more than strikes and labour disputes. To prevent this waste of human assets and human capital was the object of the bill.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Delegation of Railway Brotherhoods to the Dominion Government

THE following memorandum of proposed legislation was submitted to the Dominion Government on April 7 by a delegation on behalf of the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The delegation was composed of members of the legislative committees of the various Brotherhoods, including Messrs. L. C. Pelletier, of the Railway Conductors; Byron Baker, of the Locomotive Engineers; W. L. Best, of the Firemen and Enginemen; and T. J. Coughlin of the Railroad Trainmen. There were also present Messrs. W. T. Turnbull, vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, J. J. O'Grady, general chairman and W. Jewkes, secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Committee, and J. G. Jeraldi, general chairman of the Grand Trunk Committee of the same organization.

The Government was represented by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King; the Minister of Labour, the Honourable J. C. Elliott, the Minister of Justice, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, and the Minister of Immigration, the Honourable Charles Stewart.

Careful consideration of the proposals submitted by the delegation was promised.

Text of Memorandum

1. *Canadian National Railways Act, chapter 13, 1919.*

Amend section 14 of this act by eliminating that portion of the section which excludes "maintenance" from the application of the Railway Act. The purpose of this proposal is to bring the maintenance of the railway under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the same manner and to the same extent which operation and equipment is subject to that jurisdiction.

2. *Immigration Act.*

(*a*) Amend by repealing section 41 as enacted by chapter 26 of the Statutes of 1919 (First session).*

This request has previously been submitted, and we appreciate the action of the government in passing the necessary legislation at previous sessions, but exceedingly regret and strongly resent the action of the senate in vetoing the bills passed by the House of Commons.

(*b*) Further restriction and supervision of Asiatic immigration.

3. *Criminal Code.*

Amend by repealing sections 97a and 97b, as enacted by Chapter 46, 1919, (first session.)†

This legislation, enacted concurrently with section 41 of chapter 26, 1919, is, we believe, unjustifiable and unnecessary. We appreciate, however, the government's action on this subject at previous sessions, pursuant to the requests of labour, but we again deplore the Senate's action in vetoing the bills passed by the House of Commons.

4. *British North America Act.*

We respectfully urge an amendment to the British North America Act that will restrict the powers of the Senate to veto a bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice.

5. *Protection at Highway Crossings of Railways at Rail Level.*

This request has been presented to the government on several previous occasions, namely, that, with a view to greater protection and safety to the public and the operating employees in respect of highway crossings of railways at rail level, the work of eliminating such crossings under the provisions of section 262, of the Railway Act, chapter 68, 1919 ("The Railway Grade Crossing Fund"), be undertaken as early as practicable. This proposal, if carried out, will undoubtedly reduce the appalling number of accidents at highway crossings, and the work undertaken would thus provide employment for large number of citizens out of work and materially relieve the present unemployment situation. While we appreciate the value of improving highways, generally, we respectfully submit that if the Federal and Provincial governments continue this policy of reconstruction a sufficient amount of money should be appropriated annually for the diversion of highways under or over the railway.

* Section 41 authorized the minister to deport persons advocating violence, etc., even although they should be British-born subjects.

† These subsections define as an unlawful association any organization advocating economic changes by the use of force, etc., and include such advocacy in the definition of criminal conspiracy.

6. *Measures to prevent duplication of taxation on income.*

We respectfully request that effective measures be taken, as early as practicable, to prevent the duplication of federal and provincial taxation on incomes, thus relieving some of the inequitable burden now placed upon the tax-payer.

7. *Old Age Pensions.*

We appreciate the progress report made by the Special Committee appointed to deal with this subject last session, and respectfully urge the enactment of legislation at the present session. It is our understanding, of course, that such legislation will not in any way interfere with existing or future pension on provident fund schemes covering railway employees.

8. *The Income Tax Act, 1917.*

Amend paragraph (*a*) of subsection (1) of section 4 of the act, as amended by chapter 25, 1922, by substituting the words *twenty-five* hundred for "two thousand," and the words *fifteen hundred* for "one thousand." The paragraph would then read:—

"(*a*) four per centum upon all income exceeding *twenty-five* hundred dollars but not exceeding six thousand dollars in the case of a married person, or any other person who has dependent upon him any of the following persons:—

(i) A parent or grandparent;

(ii) A daughter or sister;

(iii) A son or brother under twenty-one years of age or incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity;

and four per centum upon all income exceeding *fifteen hundred* dollars but not exceeding six thousand dollars in the case of all other persons;

And in all cases eight per centum upon all income exceeding six thousand dollars;

And in addition thereto the following surtax", etc.

National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada

The eighteenth biennial convention of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada met at Montreal on February 15, Grand President Eugene Hamelin in the chair. Fifteen delegates were present, representing a membership of 1,068, a gain of 172 since the last convention held in Ottawa in 1924.

The president in his address reviewed the activities of the Association during the past two years. He outlined, in detail, the manner in which the instructions received from the previous convention had been carried out in regard to legislation. The legislative program had been presented to and approved by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body appointed a delegation, of which the president of the association was a member, to wait on the Federal Government and present their demands.

Among the demands made was one protesting against the continued payments of subsidies to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, operating between the Maritime Provinces of Canada and the West Indies, and urging the Government to equip the Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamers with the required passenger accommodation, freight and refrigerator equipment to carry perishable goods and fruit between these points, or build new ships suitable for the trade, so as to enable them to comply with the terms of the Canada-West Indies treaty of 1920.

The president informed the delegates that his attention had been called to the fact that the Association was not an incorporated body, and further he had been asked by one council on what authority they acted or could act. This matter had been taken under consideration by the Executive and it was decided to have the Association incorporated. The president suggested that two organizers be appointed, one for the West Coast and the other to have charge of the territory from the head of the Great Lakes east.

The most important and also the most contentious item on the agenda was the application for incorporation under the Company Act. The discussion on the memoranda of agreement occupied practically three days. One of the outstanding features of the proposed bill is that subordinate councils will enjoy local autonomy and have complete control over their own finances and assets, except in so far as they are liable for per capita tax to the Grand Council. The basis of representation was also changed so as to allow subordinate councils a delegate or vote for each fifty members or major fraction thereof, but the expenses of only one delegate to be paid by the Grand Council. The expenses of additional delegates would have to be paid by the subordinate councils. It was also provided that the first delegate may cast the full vote to which his council is entitled. The proposal to raise the minimum initiation fee was re-

jected and will remain at $10 as heretofore, but subordinate councils may increase this fee to whatever sum suits their purpose. The annual dues were also left as at present, to be arranged by each subordinate council, local conditions to govern, and to be payable monthly, always in advance. The executive of the Grand Council was increased by the addition of a second vice-president. The Dominion was divided into four districts, viz. (1) Atlantic, (2) St. Lawrence, (3) Great Lakes and (4) Pacific, with an executive officer to be chosen from each district. The executive of subordinate councils was also increased by the addition of a third vice-president. It was decided to give an additional delegate to whatever council the Grand President was a member of, so that that council might be represented on the floor of the convention. The Executive of the Grand Council was given the right to engage the services of a chartered accountant at any time they thought it was necessary. The proposal made by a western delegate for "associate membership," young men who are preparing to become engineers but who had not secured their certificate of competency, was defeated by a considerable majority.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Information having come through the press that the Government is calling for tenders for two lines of steamships to carry on the West Indies service under the new arrangement, this Grand Council in session assembled supports the tender of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, or in any case a line of Canadian ships. And further in the event of additional ships being required to be built for this service, such ships shall be built in Canadian Shipyards and manned by a Canadian personnel, and further resolved, that this resolution be circulated by the National Secretary for the purpose of educating our people to protect their own interests.

The officers elected for the next two years are as follows:

Grand President, Eugene Hamelin, Montreal, Que.; Grand Vice-President, H. J. Hutchinson, Vancouver, B.C.; Grand Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. MacDonald, Halifax, N.S.; Grand Conductor, Thomas O'Reilly, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Grand Doorkeeper, Eugene Baucher, Sorel, Que.; Grand Auditors, D. G. Holmes, Victoria, B.C., and Henri Lamoureux, Montreal, Que.

Trade Unions and Migration

As this issue goes to press a "world migration conference" is being held at London under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The draft agenda of the congress shows that there is a definite feeling that uncontrolled migration has had many bad consequences and that an international organization is required to draw up regulations and exercise supervision for the protection both of the worker migrants and the workers in the countries to which they go. It is held that the various problems cannot be solved without trade union help. The claim will be made that the trade unions must have a voice in the control of recruiting and in the determination of the general principles guiding the migration policy of their respective countries. One suggestion is that the governments and the national trade union centres of the various countries should co-operate to establish a national migration office. In addition there should be an international migration office, also with adequate trade union representation, to draw up international regulations.

A regulation has been framed which would commit the International Federation of Trade Unions to the drafting of "definite proposals for the setting up of an international body which will be capable of organizing the control of the development, production, and distribution of foodstuffs and of raw materials of industry and power and their transport in accordance with economic principles and in furtherance of the spirit of international brotherhood."

Coming Conventions

Canadian Bodies—

Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters in June.

Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, at Guelph, Ont., on July 13.

International Organizations—

Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., on June 7.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America at Louisville, Ky., on June 14.

Pattern Makers' League of North America, at Cleveland, Ohio, in June.

National Woolsorters' Association of the United States, at Lawrence, Mass., June 25-26.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, at Philadelphia, Pa., July 5.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, at Atlantic City, N.J., in July.

International Association of Marble, Stone, and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers, at Detroit, Mich., July 12-17.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Des Moines, Ia., July 12-19.

International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, at Chicago, Ill., July 19.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, at Los Angeles, Cal., July 19-24.

Stove Mounters' International Union, at Newark, N.Y., July 20.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the Labour Gazette relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

Sudbury Mining School

The Sudbury Mining and Technical School recently issued a prospectus of 32 pages giving full details of the four-year course in mining. Its mining graduates are admitted to Queen's University without further examination to complete any course of Applied Science and Engineering. Two teachers have been employed in the Mining Department since 1917. The following extracts are taken from the latest prospectus.

General.—The work of this department is intended particularly to take care of the needs of technical education in Northern Ontario. Its aim is to provide a sound secondary education, with a technical outlook on the practical sciences of engineering. While the tendency is to stress somewhat those branches of science relating to mining and its allied industries, as is right and fitting in a mining area, much of the work, e.g., in mathematics, physics and in chemistry, is of the foundational nature common to all branches of engineering science. For this reason the work of the Mining Department offers a preparation for the other branches of practical science, such as electrical, mechanical, civil and chemical almost equally as good as it does for the more strictly related branches of mining, metallurgy and geology.

Organization.—The course of study covers a period of four years. The work of the first two years is confined largely to the study of academic subjects that afford the basis of a broad general education. In the third and fourth years, the work is largely of a scientific and technical nature. The study of English, both for its practical and great cultural value, is continued throughout the entire course. The academic subjects are handled by several qualified teachers of high school assistant and specialist standing. The technical work is in charge of two graduates in practical science, both of whom have had practical experience in their respective fields.

The course is well organized and this department has already to its credit a record of achievement. In the past this work has attracted to it some of the best ability among the students entering high school. A high standard of scholarship is insisted on throughout the course.

Objective.—The work of the Mining Department has a twofold objective,—

1. To give to students intending to enter college and take up engineering courses, a fuller and more practical preparation for this work than is offered by the ordinary matriculation course. Since 1917 the School of Mining and Applied Science at Queen's University has recognized and accepted our course in lieu of the ordinary science matriculation, and this arrangement continues to function with entire satisfaction to both parties. We have also good reasons to expect that in the near future similar recognition of our work will be given by the Engineering Faculties of Toronto and McGill Universities.

2. The second and much more important phase of the work of the Mining Department is to meet the needs of the much larger number of boys who do not go to college. The mining course functions here by offering such specialized technical training as will interest the boys in the broad field of industry generally, and more particularly in the chief industry of the district. At the same time it fits them, in a useful and intelligent way, to participate in it.

Without any doubt the next generation is destined to see an enormous development in Northern Ontario, in which development the boy now entering high school will be called on to play a man's part, and in which he will find his life work. Much of this work will be the work of the pioneer, and in this development the engineering sciences will be called on to play a major part. The most important part of the educational equipment of such a boy is a practical training in those sciences—practical chemistry, applied electricity, the elementary principles of general engineering, drafting, surveying, mineralogy, geology, metallurgy and mining. Such a training will be useful to the boy in afterlife, re-

gardless of the sphere in which he may eventually find his life work. Such a training, too, has a cultural value fully equalling, and a practical value far exceeding, the time-honoured training afforded by the ordinary academic course of study.

Considering only the mining and metallurgical industry, not merely of our own district, but of the North generally, this offers many positions and jobs that require a certain amount of technical knowledge and skill. To fill these positions efficiently the ordinary workman has not the necessary technical training nor the interest nor the urge to get it. Such positions offer to the boy with technical training the necessary points of contact with industry—the begining or stepping-stone into industrial life. Since they will have an intelligent interest in, and the proper outlook on, their work, such young men offer the finest material from which to train on the job, men fitted for positions of higher responsibility. Given such a start, the boy's future is then in his own hands.

The new Mining and Technical School with its modern equipment, which is not excelled anywhere, offers exceptional opportunities for carrying out the work of the Mining Department in a practical way. In addition to lecture rooms the department is provided with modern and completely equipped chemical, physical, mining and metallurgical laboratories, together with drafting and blue-printing rooms. The students, in addition, have the advantage of training in the well-equipped woodworking department in connection with the school.

Peaceful picketing in New Jersey

The State of New Jersey, at the session of the legislature just adjourned, enacted the following statute:

"No restraining order or writ of injunction shall be granted or issued out of any court of this State in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labour, or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommending, advising or persuading others so to do; or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation being upon any public street or highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or abstain from working, or to employ or to cease to employ any party to a labour dispute, or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommend, advise or persuade others so to do, provided said persons remain separated one from the other at intervals of ten paces or more.

"All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Work—A Factor in the Education of Minors

Robert O. Small, director of Vocational Education for the State of Massachusetts, in a recent address before the Vocational Education Society at Boston, made a survey of educational methods in the various civilizations of the past, drawing the following conclusions:—

1. Play work of school (whether in a manual training department or an industrial school) cannot take the place of real work.

2. Industry, business, the needs of the world, exact recognition of certain work standards up to which hour youth should learn to measure at an earlier age than most of us seem willing to admit.

3. They should work for pay or for the equivalent; the "pay envelope" may be made to teach surely and quickly sound lessons of character and citizenship.

4. The idea that by setting a child to suitable labour you thereby necessarily deprive him of an education is wrong. For some this may be the open door to an education. Up against reality they see things differently. Work does not dull—it sharpens the faculties. In many cases it is the spur needed; it saves the wasting of time in idleness.

New regulations were issued in April under the Moving Pictures Act of British Columbia (Revised Statutes, 1924, chapter 178), superseding the regulations dated July 7, 1922. They include rules governing the construction and methods of conducting moving picture theatres; the censoring of films; film exchange and theatre licenses; and the licensing of projectionists. The cost of a projectionist's license is $10. These licenses are in three classes according to the degree of knowledge required. Apprentice projectionists may apply to the censor for a license, provided the application of each applicant is accompanied by the written consent of the licensed projectionist under whom he is to serve, with a fee of $5.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference

TWO sessions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) are being held this year in Geneva, Switzerland, one (the Eighth) opening on May 26, and the other (the Ninth) opening on June 7. The Ninth Conference will be devoted entirely to the consideration of matters affecting seamen. The agenda of these two sessions are as follows:—

(1) Simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

(2) International codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement.

(3) General principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The International Labour Office has issued a report on each of these subjects, giving the replies of the various governments to questionnaires submitted by the Office, and a general survey of the question in the light of these replies, together with the conclusions arrived at and the text of proposed Draft Conventions and Recommendations concerning the three items on the agenda.

A survey of the proposed simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship showed that no government was opposed to the suggestion that the Conference should examine the possibilities of simplifying the existing methods of inspection. Eleven governments in their replies to the questionnaire favoured the adoption of a Draft Convention. Two other governments intimated that they would not oppose the adoption of a Draft Convention if the other countries desired it. Six governments, including those of Great Britain and Canada, expressed a preference for a Recommendation. The majority of the governments agreed that as a general rule an inspector should be appointed by the government of the country whose flag the vessel flies. In the light of the replies to the questionnaire, the International Labour Office has drawn up the text of a proposed Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, and a recommendation concerning interpreters and women supervisors on emigrant vessels.

After careful consideration of the replies of the Governments, the International Labour Office has considered it best to abandon the idea of a codification of the rules governing the engagement of seamen, and to submit to the Conference three proposed Draft Conventions concerning respectively seamen's articles of agreement, the repatriation of seamen, and criminal and disciplinary penalties.

As respects the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen, the inquiry made by the Office showed that a majority of the countries from whom replies were received were in favour of the various functions suggested, though clearly the variety of customs and institutions make it difficult to frame a Recommendation in detail. The Draft Recommendation which has been prepared by the International Labour Office for the consideration of the Conference is therefore drawn up in very general terms. It provides for enforcement of the laws and regulations dealing with the conditions of work and the protection of seamen while so employed (hours of work and rest periods, night work, conditions of admission to employment at sea and as trimmers or stockers, hygienic condition of the crew's quarters, prevention of accidents, hygienic condition and general safety of the vessel, engagement, discharge and repatriation of seamen, obligations with regard to sick, injured, or deceased seamen, unemployment indemnity in the case of loss or foundering of the ship).

Canadian Delegates

The following are the Canadian representatives who have been appointed to represent the Government, the employers and the workers of Canada at the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference, opening in Geneva, Switzerland, on May 26 and June 7, 1926, respectively:—

Government Delegates: Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.

Advisers to Government Delegates: Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M.D., Minister of Health & Labour, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. Thomas Poulin, of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, Que.

Employers' Delegate: Mr. Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary, Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, Que.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate: Mr. R. W. Gould, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Montreal, Que.

Workers' Delegate: Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate at Eighth Session: Mr. Bertram Merson, President, Toronto Division 113, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employees of America, and Vice-President, Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate at the Ninth Session: Mr. Eugene Hamelin, Grand President, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Seamen's Conventions Ratified by Canada

Reference was made in the October, 1925, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pp. 966-970) to the proposed ratification by Canada of four Conventions of the International Labour Conference affecting seamen. All of these Conventions are designed to improve the employment conditions of seamen and their provisions are briefly as follows:—

1. *Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*—It is provided in this Convention that in the case of the loss or foundering of vessels engaged in maritime navigation, the seamen who were employed thereon shall continue to receive payment from their employers of their regular rate of wages during any period of unemployment which may result from the shipwreck, not exceeding two months.

2. *Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*— This Convention prohibits the employment of boys under the age of 14 years on vessels engaged in maritime navigation.

3. *Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*—This Convention prohibits the employment of young persons under the age of 18 as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation.

4. *Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.*—This Convention requires the production of a medical certificate of fitness in the case of all young persons under 18 years of age before employment on vessels engaged in maritime navigation. The continued employment of such persons at sea is also subject to repetition of the examination at intervals of not more than one year. The Convention does not apply to vessels on which only members of one family are employed. In urgent cases the engagement of young persons under 18 years of age may be permitted on condition that the medical examination shall be undergone at the first port of call.

Amendments were made to the Canada shipping Act by legislation in 1924, on motion of the Minister of Labour, in order to bring the Canadian law governing shipping matters into conformity with the requirements of these Conventions. A proclamation was also issued in October last bringing the amendments to the Canada Shipping Act into effect from January 1, 1926.

The ratification by Canada of these Conventions was registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on March 31, 1926.

Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship

A meeting of the Permanent Emigration Committee of the International Labour Office was held in Paris on March 22-23, for a preliminary discussion of technical aspects of the question of inspection of emigrants on board ship. Apart from the three permanent members of the Committee, the meeting was attended by a number of experts. The latter pronounced unanimously against the presence of several inspectors on board the same emigrant ship, considering that a single inspector would be preferable. They were also, generally speaking, of opinion that this inspector should be chosen by the state under whose flag the ship sails, and that he should secure the enforcement of the legislation of such state. Various solutions were also suggested for special cases; for example, in event of the state in question failing to appoint the inspector, or in the event of there being special agreements between the emigration country and the navigation company concerned. The experts agreed that the inspector should be entitled to submit complaints to the master of the ship but without in any way infringing on the latter's prerogatives, and also to report to the government of the state appointing him. The report would be communicated to the governments of the other countries concerned and to the master of the vessel. During the discussion a recommendation in favour of the consideration of an international agreement fixing standardized minimum conditions to be demanded as regards all vessels, in respect of the treatment of all emigrants, was supported by the majority of the experts and approved without opposition.

Replies to Questionnaire.—Some months ago a questionnaire was issued by the International Labour Office dealing with the simplification of inspection of emigrants on board ship, as stated in the previous note. The

answers of twenty-two governments which have replied to the questionnaire have since been issued in the form of a booklet, together with a Draft Convention and Recommendation based thereon which were prepared by the International Labour Office.

The object of the Conference in discussing this question would be, in the words of the questionnaire, "to lay down rules by which it might be possible to simplify the administrative formalities connected with the inspection of emigrants proceeding overseas, so as to avoid the duplication and the disputes regarding competence which have hitherto resulted from the fact that inspection has been carried out by officials belonging to various different States."

The fact that twenty-two governments, including the governments both of all the principal maritime States Members and of the chief countries of emigration, had by March 8, 1926, sent replies to the questionnaire, and that none of these replies questioned either the competence of the International Labour Organization to deal with the question or the desirability of bringing it before the Conference is encouraging evidence of the general approval which, notwithstanding the doubts mentioned above, the Governing Body's choice of a subject for the Eighth Session of the Conference has encountered. The twenty-two governments whose replies were received in time for inclusion in the above mentioned booklet are those of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

The present report is divided into three chapters, the first reproducing the replies of the various governments to the questionnaire, the second containing a general survey of the question in the light of these replies, and the third containing the text of the Draft Convention and Recommendation which have been drawn up in the International Labour Office for the consideration of the Conference.

Ratifications of Conventions

Three ratifications of Conventions of the International Labour Conference were notified by Great Britain to the League of Nations during the month of March. These three Conventions relate to employment on board ship and are respectively as follows:—

Draft Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.

Draft Convention Concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea.

Draft Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.

The total number of ratifications of conventions of the International Labour Conference registered with the League of Nations is now 186. Ratifications in sight will, however, soon bring this total up to more than 200, or double the number of two years ago.

South Africa and Conference Decisions

In a letter dated January 14, 1926, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa forwarded to the International Labour Office a memorandum setting out the policy of the Union Government with regard to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the first three Sessions of the International Labour Conference.

The letter draws special attention to the difficulty in ratifying many of the Conventions which arises out of the mixed nature of the population in the Union of South Africa, comprising as it does Europeans, coloured people, Asiatics and natives. "While," says the letter, "the Union Government might, and in many cases would, be prepared to extend to the European section of the population the principles incorporated in certain of the Conventions, such Conventions have to be ratified in their entirety and without any reservations, so that, in the absence of any special exemptions for the Union of South Africa similar to those extended to India and Japan in the 1919 Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, ratification by the Union Government in most cases is not feasible."

Hours of Labour of Seamen

The Seamen's Section of the International Transport Workers' Federation, at a meeting held in Amsterdam on March 30, 1926, proposed, in agreement with the International Association of Mercantile Marine Officers, that a request should be made to the International Labour Conference to include in the agenda of its 1927 session a draft convention relative to hours of work of seamen.

Reference to Permanent Court of International Justice

The Council of the League of Nations, at the request of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, has consented to a reference being made to the Permanent

Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion based on the question raised in the following resolution which was adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in January last:—

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office having before it a request of the Employers' Group for the submission to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the question of the jurisdiction of the International Labour Organization in regard to the personal work of the employer, decides, although the majority considers that the International Labour Organization is competent in the matter to which the request refers, and declaring that the present decision shall not constitute a precedent, to transmit the request to the Council of the League of Nations in application of Article 14 of the Treaty of Peace, and to state the question to be referred to the Court as follows:

"Is it within the competence of the International Labour Organization to draw up and to propose labour legislation which in order to protect certain classes of workers also regulates incidentally the same work when performed by the employer himself."

International Economic Conference

Representation has been given to the International Labour Organization on the Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference, which is to be held in accordance with a decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Technical organizations of the League itself will also be represented. Two members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office have been invited to sit on the Committee as follows: Mr. Francois Hodac (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Leon Jouhaux (France). Three representatives of the working classes were also chosen, after consultation with the workers' group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, as follows: Mr. Jan Oudegeest (Holland), Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions; Mr. Eggert (Germany), Member of the Executive Committee of the German Federation of Trade Unions; and Mr. Pugh, Member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress. The Council of the League of Nations also designated Mr. Pauwels, General Secretary of the Belgian Federation of Christian Trade Unions, to take part in the work of the Committee as an additional workers' representative.

"Occupation and Health"

Reference has been made previously (LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1926, p. 35) to an encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare, which is being issued by the International Labour Office, entitled "Occupation and Health." A further instalment of this work has been issued containing eight brochures covering the following industries and processes, studied from the point of view of labour and industry: poisonous woods; calcium cyanide; superphosphate industry; ankylostomiasis or hookworm disease; rubber or india-rubber industry; asbestos; felt hat industry; methyl bromide.

"International Labour Review"

The April number of the *International Labour Review* contains, in addition to the usual summaries of official reports, statistics, bibliography, etc., the following special articles: "The American Labour Movement and Scientific Management," by Paul Devinat; "The Compilation of Wage Statistics," by Umberto Ricci; and "The New British Pensions Act: II." Among the "Reports and Enquiries" summarized in this issue are: Industrial Inspection in Germany in 1923 and 1924; Industrial Diseases; Analysis of Factory Inspection Reports, 1920-1922, III.

Ontario Workers International Association

President R. M. McIvor was re-elected president of the Workers' Educational Association of the University of Toronto at the annual meeting of the association in April. Other officers were: first vice-president, Principal W. L. Grant, Upper Canada College; second vice-president, James Cunningham, and Secretary-treasurer, Alfred McGowan. Mr. McGowan is a member of Local 91, International Typographical Union, and has been successful in creating a wide interest in the organization among trade unionists. A number of changes were made in the constitution of the association to give wider representation upon its executive council. It was decided also to establish an advisory council composed of prominent men and women. It was reported that the day classes in the university had been successful, and derived support chiefly from postal clerks and printers.

A note on the work of this organization was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925.

While the number of accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of April was 4,449 as compared with 4,342 during April a year ago, the total benefits awarded were slightly lower, the figures for April this year being $475,199.70 as compared with $481,442.21 during April of 1925. The benefits awarded this month are greater than last month, the figures for March being $461,792.14, but the accidents reported have decreased from 5,215 in March to 4,449 in April.

DISPUTE IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN RESULTING IN A GENERAL STRIKE

A GENERAL strike in Great Britain on May 3 in sympathy with a strike or lockout of coal miners on May 1, followed the failure to secure a settlement of a dispute in July, 1924, when a similar strike was threatened, the dispute being referred to a Royal Commission, the Government giving subsidy to the coal mining industry in the meantime. The report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Mining Industry in Great Britain, appointed as a result of a proposed wage reduction in the summer of 1925, was summarized in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1926, p. 393. The Commission had recommended that the subsidy granted by the Government for the nine months ending April 30, 1926, should be discontinued and that it would be necessary for the continuance of the industry that wages should be reduced or longer hours worked. The Commission also recommended certain improvements in the operation of the mines.

The Report of the Commission was published March 10 and the Premier requested the parties concerned to give it careful attention before taking any action. On March 24 the Premier announced that the Government had decided to accept the report and to enact such legislation as was required to carry it out, provided the operators and the coal miners would also agree to carry it out. In meeting the representatives of both parties the Premier stated that it was considered probable that some temporary financial assistance from the Government would be necessary to maintain suitable conditions in some of the districts. The miners and the operators met in conference on April 8 and the operators offered to negotiate a national agreement covering only principles and providing for the division of the surplus between the profits and the wages, to be followed by district negotiations on the minimum rates in each district. The miners called a conference of the districts on April 9 and resolutions were passed against accepting any wage reductions, against longer hours and against any district agreements. Negotiations between the two parties were resumed on April 13 but without result and the operators proposed to enter into district negotiations. On April 15 the operators announced they had decided to post notices that week-end ending existing contracts with their employees on April 30 but stated that they were not terminating negotiations and were drafting a national wage agreement for submission to the miners' representatives.

At this time a cessation of work appeared to be imminent. The maintenance men in the mines who are organized in the National Federation of Colliery Engineers, Boilermen and Mechanics, decided they would continue to work caring for the mines after a cessation of work provided no changes in wages or working conditions were made, and they were not required to perform or assist in the work of any other classes of employees. The Minister of Labour then interviewed representatives of the operators and the Premier met the representatives of the Trade Union Congress.

Negotiations were re-opened toward the end of April, members of the Government meeting both parties and stating that the Mines Department was drafting a plan for financial assistance to the industries in the form of a temporary loan the interest on which would be paid, one-third each by the Government, the operators and the miners. On April 30 the operators presented their final terms to the Government and the miners, namely: an eight-hour working day until the year 1929 when further terms should be determined by Commission; that the minimum rate of pay should be twenty per cent above the "basic" rate instead of thirty-three and one-third per cent. The miners refused these terms and negotiations broke down, the work ceasing shortly after midnight of April 30. On May 1 the Council of the Trades Union Congress decided to declare a general strike calling out at midnight, Sunday, May 2, railway employees, dockers and other transportation workers, and certain other classes including the printing and engineering trades. The Government then announced that this constituted a challenge to the authority of the Government and that the Government would not be a party to any further negotiations until the general strike was called off.

The number of miners involved in the cessation, termed by them a lockout, was reported as 1,120,000. On Monday, May 3, it was reported that about 2,500,000 other workers were involved in the general strike and a number of other industries were shut down for lack of coal or transportation facilities. Employees in these were reported to be entitled to payment from the unemployment insurance fund. The Government had arranged for volunteers to operate railway trains, busses, motor trucks,

etc., to some extent and to provide for the distribution of food and the necessaries of life. At the end of the first week in May other workers including butchers, flour millers, etc., came out and it was estimated that this brought the number involved up to 5,000,000 employees.

At noon on May 12 the representatives of the Trades Union Congress called upon the Premier and stated that the general strike was called off. It was arranged that the miners were to meet in conference to consider a basis of settlement, drawn up by Sir Herbert Samuel, the Chairman of the Commission on the Coal Mining Industry, after consultation with the chairman of the Trade Union Congress and several of the chief coal mine operators. The terms of this proposal as reported in press cables were that: the coal subsidy was to be renewed for such reasonable period of time as might be required; the creation of a National Wage Board including representatives of the miners, mine owners and neutrals, with an independent chairman, to revise the miners wages; no revision of the previous wages to be made, without sufficient assurances that re-organization of the coal industry as proposed by the Royal Commission was to be executed; a committee to be named by the Government with representation for the miners to prepare legislation and execute measures necessary to effect the reconstruction of the coal industry. It was also suggested that the revised wage scales should be on simpler lines than formerly and that they should not adversely affect the wages of the lowest paid men; that measures should be adopted to provide against the recruitment of of workers over eighteen years of age if unemployed miners were available and that workers displaced by the closing of uneconomic collieries should be transferred with Government assistance as recommended by the Royal Commission.

British Coal Industry in First Quarter of 1926

A statistical summary of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the British coal mining industry for the quarter ended December 31, 1925, prepared by the Mines Department, shows that at undertakings which produced 62,662,455 tons of saleable coal, or about 98 per cent of the total quantity raised in this quarter, 57,194,540 tons were disposable commercially.

The net cost, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £49,882,278, equivalent to 17s. 5.32d. per ton. Of this sum £8,667,117 was met by subvention, leaving net costs of £41,215,161, or 4s. 4.95d. per ton, to be borne by the owners. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £45,672,037, equivalent to 15s. 11.65d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £4,456,876, or 1s. 6.70d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there was a credit balance, after crediting subvention, in all districts, except Kent, where there was a debit balance of 1.09d. per ton. The credit balance ranged from 8.24d. in Durham to 2s. 8.75d. in Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,041,997, and the number of man-shifts worked was 68,444,385. The average output per man-shift worked was 18.31 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 11.74 cwt., in the Bristol coalfield to 20.42 cwt., in Yorkshire and the East Midlands. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 5.14d.

Unemployment in Germany

The latest returns show a total of over 2,000,000 unemployed in receipt of relief in Germany. Unemployment relief legislation has been amended in two particulars which will involve a considerable increase of expenditure for the State. One of these changes concerns the scale of unemployment relief, and the other the question of relief for the partially unemployed. The cost of unemployment relief to the Reich, the States and the municipalities is calculated at 141 million marks per month for recent months, of which some 40 million marks fall upon the Reich. The inclusion of partially unemployed persons, and the raising of the rate of relief will, in all probability increase this sum to 50 million marks per month. For 1926, the present budget provides in its unemployment chapter for a total sum of 100 million marks, of which 40 million marks is for unemployment relief, and 60 million marks for "productive relief"; but in view of the present crisis, and of the further charges which have been imposed on the Reich, this sum will certainly be considerably increased during the third reading of the budget.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR BRITISH FARM WORKERS

THE British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued a report of proceedings for the year ending September 30, 1925, under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. This act provided for the establishment of local agricultural wages committees and of an Agricultural Wages Board, all these bodies being composed of representatives of the employees (nominated by the National Union of Agricultural Workers and the Workers Union). The Board includes five impartial members, including the chairman, appointed by the minister of Agriculture, the parties concerned being represented by eight members each. The committees include two impartial members appointed by the minister and a chairman appointed by the committee. The number of representative members on each committee is not specified, but taking the Agricultural Wages Committees together there are 48 chairman, 98 impartial members, 323 representatives of employers and 323 representatives of workers, making a total of 792 in all.

The Agricultural Wages Board, and the local committees, were established in October, 1924. The duties of the Agricultural Wages Committees in connection with the issue of proposals and orders under the act fall into three main classes, viz. (1) the fixing of minimum rates of wages for all workers in agriculture, including the fixation of overtime rates; (2) the definition of the employment which is to be treated as overtime employment; and (3) the definition of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as part payment of minimum rates of wages in lieu of payment in cash. The first duty of the committees is to fix minimum rates of wages for all workers employed in agriculture, but as it is essential that full publicity should be given to the proposals, several preliminary stages have to be gone through before an Order is finally made. When a committee has decided upon the rates of wages at least 14 days' notice has to be given of the proposals, and any objections to the proposals which may be lodged within that period must be considered by the committee before the rates of wages are finally fixed. The necessary notice is given by inserting an advertisement in several local newspapers quoting the main provisions of the proposals and by displaying copies of the proposals in full in all Post Offices and Employment Exchanges in the area of the committee. Copies of the proposals are also obtainable in all cases from the secretary of the committee. After the above procedure has been carried out the committee forward to the Agricultural Wages Board copies of the original resolutions, a certificate that due notice of the rates has been given in the local papers and a certified copy of the final resolution, and the Board then proceeds to make an Order giving effect to the committee's decisions.

The duty of fixing the date at which rates shall come into operation rests with the Wages Board to determine when making the Order giving effect to the committee's decision.

Minimum rates have been fixed in all cases, but 26 of the committees have fixed flat rates for all classes of adult male workers on farms, while in 21 areas special rates in addition to the general minimum rates have been fixed for workers employed in tending animals.

The general minimum weekly rate for adult workers during the summer of 1925 varied according to district from 29 shillings to 37 shillings and six pence. Male workers under 21 years of age receive from nine pence to 28 shillings a week, according to their age. The rates for women range from three pence to six pence per hour, and for young girls, according to age from 2 pence to five pence per hour.

Whilst the Agricultural Wages Committees have no power to fix hours of work there is naturally a tendency for the number of hours specified in the Orders as the basis of the weekly minimum wage to become the standard in the case of ordinary agricultural workers. The majority of the committees have made a distinction between summer and winter hours, winter usually being defined as November-February inclusive and summer the remainder of the year. In over half of the areas a week of 48 hours has been specified as the basis for the weekly wage in winter, whilst a further 10 committees have specified 50 hours, the remaining committees ranging up to 54 hours.

The act provides that committees shall, so far as possible secure a weekly half holiday for agricultural workers, and in 42 districts overtime rates are applied to all employment in excess of a specified number of hours.

The committees have all fixed overtime rates for male workers. Apart from special class workers for whom special rates have been fixed, all committees except eight have defined overtime employment as (*a*) all time in excess of the weekly hours on which the minimum rate is based; (*b*) Employment in excess of a specified number of hours on the weekly short day, and (*c*) all employment on a Sunday.

Power is given to committees under the act to fix minimum rates of wages for piecework if they consider it desirable, but up to the present none of the committees has considered it necessary to fix such rates.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of April showed practically no general change as compared with the preceding month, but the situation was more favourable than on April 1 in any of the last five years, in four of which a downward trend was indicated on that date. The 5,730 firms making returns for the date under review employed 749,223 persons, or 127 less than in their last report; the index stood at 91.4, as compared with 91.5 on March 1, and with 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.6 and 84.1 on April 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing showed improvement and transportation and construction registered greater expansion than is usual at the time of year. On the other hand, logging camps reported the heavy losses always registered in the spring, and trade, largely owing to the unfavourable weather, was dull.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in Quebec and British Columbia recorded increased activity, but elsewhere there were declines.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing and transportation employed a larger number of workers, but logging, mining and railway construction registered curtailment, partly seasonal in character; in the last named the losses were due to the release of men temporarily taken on to clear the tracks after the heavy snowfalls at the beginning of March. Statements were received from 491 firms having 62,184 employees, compared with 65,152 on March 1. Gains were noted on April 1, 1925, when the index number was rather lower.

Quebec.—Further improvement was indicated in Quebec, according to 1,241 employers whose staffs aggregated 209,810 persons, as against 205,995 in their last report. Iron and steel and other manufactures, mining, transportation and building construction were decidedly more active, while logging was seasonally slacker and there were decreases in railway construction gangs, which had been enlarged in the preceding month to cope with the snowfalls. Very much smaller gains were registered on April 1, 1925; the index then stood at 89.8, while on the date under review it was 95.7.

Ontario.—Pronounced seasonal reductions in logging camps offset increases in employment in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories) and in construction. The payrolls of the 2,655 co-operating employers totalled 312,297 workers, compared with 316,086 on March 1. Although the decline also recorded at the beginning of April last year was smaller, employment then was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed a smaller falling off than on April 1 in any year since the record was begun in 1920; 329 persons were let out from the working forces of the 726 reporting firms, who employed 92,892 workers on the date under review. Curtailment in logging operations largely accounted for the reduction. Manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, were decidedly busier. The situation was more favourable than on April 1, 1925.

British Columbia.—Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, transportation and construction reported heightened activity, the general gain being greater than on April 1 in any previous year of the record. The index number, at 108.3, was higher than on that date of any year since 1920. Statistics were received from 617 employers who had 72,040 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 68,896 on March 1.

Table I gives index numbers of employment by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

An analysis of the returns by leading industrial cities shows that firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver reported greater activity, while in Winnipeg there was a slight reduction in personnel.

Montreal.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded decidedly more employment, and construction and transportation were also busier. The working forces of the 683 reporting employers aggregated 105,667 persons, which was 4,132 more than their March staffs. This increase was nearly twice as large as that noted on April 1, 1925, when the index was lower.

Quebec.—Further gains (chiefly in manufacturing) were recorded in Quebec, where the firms making returns enlarged their payrolls by 199 persons to 7,988 at the beginning of April. Employment on the same date last year was in somewhat greater volume.

Toronto.—Continued improvement was shown in Toronto, according to statistics from 775 employers having 94,282 workers, as compared with 93,316 in the preceding month. Construction, manufacturing, trade and services reported heightened activity. The index was slightly higher than on April 1, 1925, when larger increases were registered.

Ottawa.—General but moderate additions were indicated by the 123 co-operating firms, whose staffs totalled 9,067, or 150 more than on March 1. Small losses were recorded at the beginning of April a year ago.

Hamilton.—Iron and steel plants afforded increased employment and there were minor gains in construction. Statements were received from 197 employers with 27,340 workers, as against 26,870 in the preceding month. The situation was very much better than on April 1 last year, when an insignificant gain was noted.

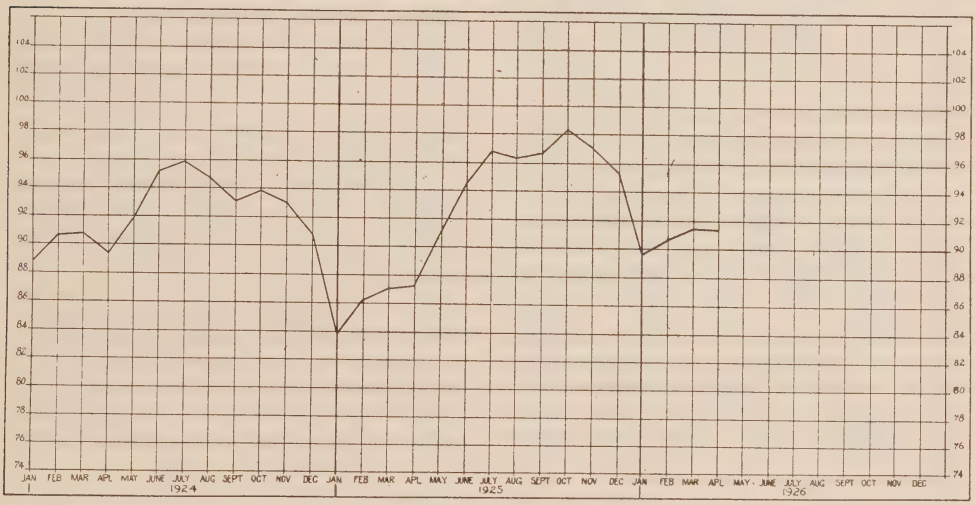
Windsor and Other Border Cities.—Automobile works in Windsor were busier, while little general change was shown in other industries. The working forces of the 79 establishments making returns aggregated 11,186 employees on April 1, as compared with 10,803 at the beginning of March.

Winnipeg.—Small increases in manufactures were offset by similar declines in trade and construction. The result was a decrease of 28 persons in the staffs of the 271 firms furnishing information, who had 24,943 workers. Employment was in greater volume than on April 1, 1925.

Vancouver.—Lumber mills showed decided improvement and other branches of manufactures also recorded gains, as did transportation, construction and telephone. A combined payroll of 24,434 persons was reported by the 225 employers whose returns were received and who had 23,298 workers in the preceding month. Practically no change was noted at the beginning of April a year ago, when the index was some 10 points lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in the manufacturing industries continued to increase; the largest gains were in iron and steel, lumber, textile and building material plants, while the only pronounced reductions were in rubber works and were mainly due to a partial close-down in one factory. A combined working force of 437,938 persons was employed by the 3,708 reporting manufacturers, who had 429,912 operatives in the preceding month. The index number was higher than on April 1 of any of the last five years. Improvement was also shown on that date in 1925 and 1924.

Animal Products—Edible.—Employment in these industries showed the increase usually indicated on the first of April, but the gain this year was rather larger than in previous springs, and the index number was higher than on April 1 in any year since 1921. Fish canning and curing establishments in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia afforded a greater volume of employment, while dairies and meat packing establishments were rather slacker. The 154 firms in the edible animal product group whose returns were tabulated reported 13,182 workers, as compared with 12,936 at the beginning of March.

Leather Products.—Moderate improvement in boot, shoe and glove factories was offset by a reduction in leather tanneries. The result was a decrease of eight persons in the staffs of the 193 establishments reporting, which had 17,158 employees on April 1. The index number was some three points higher than on the same date in 1925, when the situation was also practically unchanged.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal increases rather exceeded those noted on April 1 of the last four years were indicated in the lumber group. Rough and dressed lumber mills registered most of the gain, but container and furniture factories were also somewhat busier. Statements were received from 692 manufacturers having 42,602 persons on payroll, or 1,913 more than at the beginning of March. Firms in Ontario, British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces recorded additions to staffs, while elsewhere further though slight curtailment was shown. Employment continued to be more active than on the corresponding date in 1925.

Plant Products—Edible.—Flour and other cereal mills, starch and glucose and fruit and vegetable canning plants reported a larger number of employees, but there were decreases in chocolate, confectionery, biscuit, coffee and spice factories. The working forces of the 301 co-operating manufacturers included 24,987 hands, as compared with 24,945 in the preceding month. Gains were made in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while there were contractions in Ontario and British Columbia. More pronounced expansion was reported on April 1, 1925; the index number then was practically the same as on that date of this year.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The trend of employment in pulp and paper mills was upwards, but printing and publishing shops were rather slacker. There was a net increase of 276 persons in the staffs of the 447 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 52,526 employees at the beginning of April. Additions to payrolls were made in Quebec, while the largest declines were in the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in greater volume than on April 1 last year, when improvement was also reported.

Rubber Products.—Chiefly owing to a temporary shut-down in a large factory in Quebec, there was a decline in employment in the rubber group on April 1; there were also however, slight reductions in Ontario. Returns were compiled from 30 firms having 12,384 persons in their employ, as against 13,176 at the beginning of March. Heightened activity was noted on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index number on April 1, 1926, was higher than on April 1 in any other year of the record.

Textile Products.—Further and larger additions to staffs were registered in textile factories; garment, personal furnishing, cotton, woollen, knitting and carpet factories reported improvement. Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces showed the greatest gains. The working force of the 507 establishments covered comprised 72,353 persons, or 1,150 more than at the beginning of March. Slightly greater expansion was noted on April 1, 1925, but the situation then was not quite so favourable.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Further additions to staffs were noted in the chemical industries, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario; 110 firms throughout the Dominion enlarged their payrolls by 118 workers, to 6,471 on the date under review. Improvement was also noted at the beginning of April, 1925.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal activity on a large scale was reported in building material factories, 110 of which increased their staffs from 7,923 workers on March 1 to 8,780 at the beginning of April. Brick plants reported the bulk of the gain, in which all provinces shared. The expansion noted on April 1 a year ago was somewhat smaller and the index number then was several points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Employment in iron and steel factories continued to expand, according to statistics from 632 manufacturers having 124,748 employees; this was 3,262 more than in their last report. Rolling mills, railway car, automobile, steel shipbuilding, heating appliances, general plant machinery and agricultural implement works afforded more employment. The most pronounced gains were in Quebec and Ontario, but all provinces shared in the upward movement. The situation was a good deal better than at the begin-

ning of April a year ago, when considerable improvement was also indicated.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Statements compiled from 105 employers in these industries showed that they had 13,836 workers, as against 13,532 in the preceding month. Smelters and refineries registered most of this increase, which was confined to Ontario and British Columbia. Increased activity was also reported on the corresponding date in 1925; the index number then was nearly 14 points lower than on April 1, 1926.

Logging

The number of persons on the payrolls of the 220 firms making returns declined from 30,593 on March 1 to 17,352 at the beginning of April. With the exception of British Columbia, all provinces shared in this contraction, which was, however, most extensive in Ontario. The decrease was slightly smaller than that reported on April 1 a year ago, when employment was greater.

Mining

Coal.—Continued losses were noted in coal mines in the Maritime Provinces, while in the Western coal fields little general change was shown. A combined payroll of 23,569 persons was employed by the 88 operators making returns, who had 24,036 workers in the preceding month. A much smaller reduction was registered on the corresponding date in 1925 and the index number then was higher.

Non-metallic Minerals (other than Coal).—The commencement of seasonal activity in asbestos mines, quarries and other divisions of this group caused an increase of 411 persons in the staffs of the 66 co-operating firms; they had 5,534 employees. Expansion on much the same scale took place on April 1 last year, but the situation then was less favourable.

Communication

Telephones afforded slightly more employment, while telegraphs showed no general change. The staffs of the 181 employers reporting aggregated 23,063 persons, as compared with 22,931 on March 1. Although larger gains were indicated at the beginning of April, 1925, the index number then was below its level at the date under review.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—Another slight increase in personnel was recorded in this division, in which 115 companies enlarged their payrolls by approximately 100 persons to 18,530 on April 1. The improvement took place in Ontario and British Columbia. A downward tendency was in evidence on the corresponding date of a year ago, when employment was somewhat less active.

Steam Railways.—There was a further but smaller decrease on steam railways, according to statistics from 102 employers, whose forces stood at 72,602 persons, as against 72,901 at the beginning of March. There was a more pronounced falling off in employment on April 1, 1925, on which date the index number was below its level at the time of writing.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—The commencement of seasonal activity in water transportation and around the harbours accounted for an increase of 1,307 persons in the staffs of the 46 firms from whom reports were received and who had 11,338 employees at the beginning of April. The gains which were widely distributed exceeded those noted on April 1 last year; the index number then was lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable expansion generally was reported in construction work on April 1, the largest increases being in Quebec. Statements were received from 307 contractors, having 24,568 employees, or 4,475 more than on March 1. The index stood at 130.6, as compared with 99.7 on April 1, 1925, when less marked improvement was noted.

Highway.—There was a gain of 277 men in the working forces of the 83 firms reporting, who had 3,161 employees. Increases in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia more than offset reductions in Quebec. Curtailment was registered at the beginning of April of a year ago.

Railway.—Following the expansion that, owing to the heavy snowfalls in the eastern areas, was indicated on March 1, employment on railroad construction and maintenance declined largely. Thirty-one contractors and divisional superintendents reduced their forces from 31,243 in the preceding month to 30,285 on April 1. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec registered a decided falling off, but in Ontario and the four Western Provinces substantial improvement was noted. Employment on April 1, 1925, showed a contraction; it was then in much smaller volume.

Services

Activity in this division increased, according to 173 firms who had 13,914 employees as compared with 13,635 in their last report. The bulk of the gain, which was greatest in Ontario, was in laundries. Expansion was also shown on the corresponding date last year, but the situation then was rather less favourable.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employe es reported in all districts and industries on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
April 1	84·1	87·2	80·4	83·5	88·7	88·1	80·7
1922							
April 1	80·6	80·6	77·5	81·1	82·1	85·9	78·0
1923							
April 1	87·6	90·5	85·5	88·4	83·5	92·8	85·6
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at April 1, 1926	100·0	8·3	28·0	41·7	12·4	9·6	58·5

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
April 1	83·3	.....	86·7	90·6	88·4	.....	85·7	86·9
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
Relative weight of employment by cities as at April 1, 1926	14·1	1·1	12·6	1·2	3·6	1·5	3·3	3·3

Trade

Slight reductions were made in both retail and wholesale trade, partly owing to the unfavourable weather that prevailed at the beginning of April. The 559 firms making returns reported 56,606 workers, as against 56,685 on March 1. Minor fluctuations in all provinces produced this result. Although employment in trade had increased on April 1, 1925, it was generally slacker than on the date under review, when the index stood at 96.2 as compared with 93.6, 91.0, 90.2, 88.6 and 92.0 on April 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries as on March 1 and April 1, 1926, and as at April 1 of the last four years. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry bears to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on April 1, 1926.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industry	Relative weight	April 1, 1926	Mar. 1, 1926	April 1, 1925	April 1, 1924	April 1, 1923	April 1, 1922
Manufacturing	58·5	89·3	87·7	84·3	86·5	85·6	78·0
Animal products-edible	1·8	85·4	84·1	81·9	81·0	76·3	78·1
Fur and products	0·1	81·6	80·4	75·4	80·2	82·1	86·7
Leather and products	2·3	78·9	79·0	75·9	80·8	82·5	81·5
Lumber and products	5·7	87·7	83·7	83·3	83·8	88·3	76·2
Rough and dressed lumber	3·4	93·6	87·7	88·7	88·6	92·4	77·0
Lumber products	2·3	79·6	78·7	76·4	77·9	83·1	75·3
Musical Instruments	0·4	66·7	66·1	58·5	61·7	70·7	64·5
Plant products—edible	3·3	90·4	90·7	90·1	87·8	85·5	85·3
Pulp and paper products	7·0	103·3	102·7	98·0	98·8	97·4	90·1
Pulp and paper	3·5	111·1	108·8	101·9	102·1	99·2	87·4
Paper products	0·8	91·1	90·7	88·6	90·8	89·5	85·6
Printing and publishing	2·7	98·3	99·6	96·5	97·8	97·8	94·9
Rubber products	1·6	86·8	92·3	81·8	75·1	83·2	72·6
Textile products	9·7	94·0	92·5	90·2	86·9	91·1	90·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	107·4	106·5	103·9	96·8	102·3	99·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	101·7	99·6	92·0	90·1	92·4	89·0
Garments and personal furnishings	3·0	75·6	74·0	74·8	75·4	80·4	83·4
Others	1·2	101·4	102·3	99·4	93·5	94·5	90·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	96·7	90·8	89·1	90·8	87·5	87·3
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	105·9	119·3	105·7	111·4	93·1	71·6
Chemicals and allied products	0·9	84·5	82·7	82·1	86·5	88·7	84·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	88·5	79·7	75·0	86·2	84·5	81·3
Electric current	1·5	118·0	117·8	123·5	116·9	109·9	110·8
Electrical apparatus	1·2	115·7	116·5	112·5	110·8	101·2	75·2
Iron and steel products	16·6	81·1	78·9	74·6	82·0	77·2	64·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	60·3	56·8	61·9	71·8	75·8	49·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	74·4	72·4	67·6	74·0	70·7	60·8
Agricultural implements	1·1	78·9	77·1	57·6	60·4	64·6	54·2
Land vehicles	7·9	98·0	95·7	91·6	101·1	85·9	79·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	31·2	30·1	32·9	34·2	29·0	21·9
Heating appliances	0·6	85·6	82·1	81·6	84·8	93·9	81·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	93·3	91·1	71·2	93·6	86·4	67·0
Foundry and machine shop products	0·8	88·7	85·4	79·3	81·3	87·1	65·8
Others	2·2	76·6	76·2	70·0	74·0	78·1	63·4
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	93·8	92·0	79·9	84·6	84·1	64·8
Mineral products	1·2	100·6	100·9	98·9	96·8	92·9	87·3
Miscellaneous	0·5	85·6	84·0	84·6	88·9	91·0	87·8
Logging	2·3	43·9	77·0	47·5	54·2	57·8	27·2
Mining	5·3	88·4	88·9	94·2	99·5	97·0	88·9
Coal	3·2	75·6	77·4	80·3	88·8	94·8	92·6
Metallic ores	1·4	137·4	137·0	152·7	145·2	110·8	89·3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·7	91·3	86·1	79·4	87·0	88·0	68·4
Communication	3·1	110·7	110·2	107·6	106·0	98·0	98·2
Telegraphs	0·6	103·8	103·8	99·1	99·7	96·0	90·9
Telephones	2·5	112·5	111·8	109·9	107·6	98·5	100·1
Transportation	13·7	101·2	100·0	98·5	103·7	100·2	96·8
Street railways and cartage	2·5	109·6	109·3	107·8	109·0	108·0	109·4
Steam railways	9·7	93·7	94·1	91·6	96·8	94·7	90·8
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	164·6	144·6	154·0	169·5	142·0	138·5
Construction and maintenance	7·7	113·7	107·0	96·8	91·4	85·2	81·4
Building	3·3	130·6	108·3	99·7	85·4	67·8	60·2
Highway	0·4	410·5	390·9	748·7	521·9	652·9	436·4
Railway	4·0	96·3	99·3	80·2	85·1	90·6	82·3
Services	1·9	112·8	111·3	107·7	107·9	94·9	94·6
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	111·7	113·0	110·2	111·1	91·7	93·9
Professional	0·2	117·1	116·9	111·8	108·7	98·7	90·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	113·1	106·9	102·9	103·8	98·0	96·3
Trade	7·5	96·2	96·6	93·6	91·0	90·2	88·6
Retail	4·9	97·4	97·7	92·9	89·3	88·5	86·7
Wholesale	2·6	93·8	94·5	94·8	94·0	93·3	91·9
All Industries	100·0	91·4	91·5	87·2	89·3	87·6	80·6

NOTE.—The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1926, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.



Percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions—Quarterly 1916-17-18-19-20-21. Monthly 1922-23-24-25-26.

The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending March 31, 1926, and is based on returns of the locals reporting at the end of each month during the quarter. At the close of January the percentage of idleness stood at 8.1 per cent, or .2 per cent higher than in December. The situation remained unchanged in February, but during March improvement was reported, 7.3 per cent of the members being idle. Conditions were better throughout the quarter under review than in the corresponding period of last year, and at the end of the quarter there was an increase of 1.2 per cent.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916 to 1921 inclusive, and by months from 1922 to date. During January the curve continued in the upward course of the last two months of 1925. In February the same level was maintained as in the previous month, but in March the projection was slightly downward.

During January, Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick were the only provinces to register improvement over December. In British Columbia the situation was unchanged, and the declines in the remaining provinces slightly more than offset the gains. Nova Scotia reported the most substantial reduction, due to lessened activity in the coal mining regions. Workers in the manufacturing industries were considerably better employed, the textile and garment trades contributing largely to the increase. In the building trades nearly 6 per cent more idleness was recorded. Employment in the transportation industries also declined. Lumber workers reported no inactivity as compared with 80 per cent in December. Fishermen were decidedly slack.

The percentage of unemployment in February remained the same as that reported in January, though changes occurred throughout the various provinces and industries. New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions were more fully engaged than in January, but in the other provinces there were counteracting reductions. Fishermen were much better employed than in January, but lumber workers and miners were considerably slacker. Employment in the manufactur-

ing industries was in greater volume, papermakers, tobacco, wood, garment, glass and iron and steel workers showing more activity, while printing tradesmen, textile and leather workers and bakers reported greater unemployment. The transportation industries improved slightly, and the building and construction trades registered no change.

During March employment in all provinces, except New Brunswick and Ontario, increased in comparison with February, and the reductions in these two provinces were slight. Fishermen, coal miners and lumber workers reported improvement. The situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole remained on the same level as in February, though within the group there were fluctuations. The building and construction trades indicated a considerably better situation, and employment in the transportation industries was also in greater volume.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for each month from January, 1922, and Table III on page 490 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from January, 1922.

During January of this year unions in the manufacturing industries registered over 6 per cent more employment than in the corresponding month of last year. The garment trades were much busier, and in the textile and iron and steel trades also, the gains were pronounced. Employment for unions in the building and construction trades was slightly better, and in the transportation industries the change was merely nominal. Fishermen reported more slackness as did coal miners, but the change among the latter was less pronounced.

The percentages of unemployment in the manufacturing and transportation industries were smaller during February than in the same month of last year. In the former group employment for iron and steel workers increased to quite an extent, and greater activity was also reported by printing tradesmen, woodworkers, papermakers, garment workers and hat and cap makers. Building and construction workers on the other hand were slightly slacker. Employment for retail clerks also declined. Coal miners reported a much larger percentage of idle members. The situation for lumber workers and loggers improved greatly, and more work was also afforded fishermen.

Increased activity was reported in the manufacturing industries during March, when compared with March of last year. Garment and glass workers registered very substantial gains, and employment for wood workers, printing tradesmen and iron and steel workers was also in greater volume. Miners continued to be slack. Lumber workers were much busier, and fishermen also reported greater activity. The situation in the building trades and among transportation workers was more favourable.

The accompanying tabulation, Table II, shows the percentage of unemployment for the months of January, February and March for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of March. For this month reports were received from 1,547 locals, with a combined membership of 152,234 persons, of whom 11,069, or a percentage of 7.3, were unemployed.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and P.E. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan 1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	**13·9**
Feb. 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	**10·6**
March 1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	**9·6**
April 1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	**10·4**
May 1922	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	**8·7**
June 1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	**5·3**
July 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	**4·1**
Aug. 1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	**3·6**
Sept 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	**2·8**
Oct. 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	**3·9**
Nov. 1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	**6·2**
Dec. 1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	**6·4**
Jan. 1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	**7·8**
Feb. 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	**6·4**
March 1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	**6·8**
April 1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	**4·6**
May 1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	**4·5**
June 1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	**3·4**
July 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	**2·9**
Aug. 1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	**2·2**
Sept. 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	**2·0**
Oct. 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	**4·8**
Nov. 1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	**6·2**
Dec. 1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	**7·2**
Jan. 1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	**7·5**
Feb. 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	**7·8**
March 1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	**6·7**
April 1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	**5·1**
May 1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	**7·3**
June 1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	**5·8**
July 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	**5·4**
Aug. 1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	**6·5**
Sept. 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	**5·9**
Oct. 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	**6·8**
Nov. 1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	**9·7**
Dec. 1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	**11·6**
Jan. 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	**10·2**
Feb. 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	**9·5**
March 1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	**8·5**
April 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	**8·7**
May 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	**7·0**
June 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	**6·1**
July 1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	**5·2**
Aug. 1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	**4·4**
Sept. 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	0·8	2·6	5·2	**5·7**
Oct. 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	**5·1**
Nov. 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	**5·7**
Dec. 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	**7·9**
Jan. 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	**8·1**
Feb. 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	**8·1**
Mar. 1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	**7·3**

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1926

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing	**1**	**54**	**0**	**0**												
Lumber Workers and Loggers													**1**	**3700**	**1300**	**35·1**
Mining	**16**	**5546**	**1522**	**274**												
Coal Miners	15	5246	1272													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	300	250													
Manufacturing Industries	**10**	**282**	**4**	**1·4**	**19**	**1536**	**47**	**3·1**	**69**	**13470**	**1023**	**7·6**	**183**	**15275**	**738**	**4·8**
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)					**1**	**5**	**5**	**100·**	**3**	**384**	**215**	**56·0**	**8**	**373**	**53**	**19·4**
Soft drink workers													2	156	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers					1	5	5		2	329	200		5	166	41	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees									1	55	15		1	51	12	
Pulp and paper products	**2**	**110**	**3**	**2·7**	**2**	**107**	**2**	**1·9**	**17**	**1905**	**165**	**8·7**	**46**	**4621**	**140**	**3·0**
(a) Pulp and paper mill workers									**9**	**631**	**15**	**2·4**	**14**	**1702**	**21**	**1·2**
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing	**2**	**110**	**3**	**2·7**	**2**	**107**	**2**	**1·9**	8	1274	150	11·8	32	2919	119	4·1
Compositors	2	110	3		1	76	2		3	645	43		15	1751	82	
Pressmen and assistants					1	31	0		3	394	77		6	400	15	
Bookbinders									2	235	30		2	121	10	
Stereotypers and electrotypers													2	124	0	
Engravers and lithographers													5	447	12	
Others													2	76	0	
Wood products (except paper)					**1**	**28**	**18**	**64·3**	**4**	**405**	**4**	**1·0**	**6**	**249**	**10**	**4·0**
Fibres, textiles and textile products					**1**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**5147**	**482**	**9·4**	**19**	**2613**	**43**	**1·6**
(a) Textile and carpet workers					**1**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**372**	**91**	**24·5**	**4**	**132**	**0**	**0**
(b) Garment workers									**3**	**4537**	**350**	**7·7**	**14**	**2372**	**40**	**1·7**
Tailors													6	160	0	
Garment workers									3	4537	350		8	2212	40	
(c) Hat, cap and glove workers									**3**	**238**	**41**	**17·2**	**1**	**109**	**3**	**2·8**
Animal products (except textile fibres)									**4**	**566**	**15**	**2·7**	**4**	**606**	**150**	**24·8**
Butchers, meat and fish packers									1	49	2					
Leather workers									3	517	13		3	256	80	
Fur workers													1	350	70	
Iron and its products	**8**	**172**	**1**	**·6**	**13**	**136**	**12**	**·9**	**29**	**4176**	**53**	**1·3**	**94**	**6592**	**333**	**5·1**
Blacksmiths	1	10	0		2	113	0		**4**	425	2		5	235	41	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	10	0		2	176	0		4	83	3		11	505	17	
Machinists	2	54	0		3	508	5		5	204	12		21	1915	189	
Moulders	1	23	1		3	87	7		1	30	0		13	612	42	
Patternmakers													2	11	0	
Railway carmen	3	75	0		2	459	0		14	3374	36		38	3078	27	
Sheet metal workers					1	23	0		1	60	0		4	236	17	
Non-ferrous metals					**1**	**10**	**10**	**100·**	**1**	**149**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**32**	**6**	**18·8**
Metal polishers,					1	10	10		1	149	0		1	32	6	
Jewelry workers																
Mill and smeltermen																
Clay, glass and stone products													**2**	**80**	**3**	**3·8**
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)																
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)									**3**	**738**	**89**	**12·1**	**3**	**109**	**0**	**0**

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**750**	**10**	**1·3**	**3**	**804**	**10**	**25·8**	**4·4**	**1·3**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**3000**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**6700**	**1300**	**0**	**26·4**	**19·4**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**2380**	**110**	**4·6**	**4**	**1393**	**12**	**·9**	**31**	**9319**	**1644**	**13·8**	**21·8**	**17·6**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2380	110	.....	4	1393	12	.....	30	9019	1394	17·3	19·5	15·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	250	7·2	91·7	83·3
19	**1812**	**31**	**1·7**	**26**	**1791**	**14**	**·8**	**34**	**1742**	**20**	**1·1**	**53**	**3728**	**196**	**5·3**	**413**	**39636**	**2073**	**7·9**	**5·2**	**5·2**
.....	....	....	....	**1**	**1054**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**309**	**5**	**1·6**	**4**	**199**	**6**	**3·0**	**23**	**2324**	**284**	**8·1**	**10·2**	**12·2**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	270	1	.....	3	131	0	.....	9	557	1	·5	0	·2
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	504	249	34·8	25·1	49·4
.....	....	....	....	1	1054	0	.....	1	35	1	.....	1	68	6	.....	5	1263	34	1·8	5·5	2·7
6	**518**	**13**	**2·5**	**10**	**266**	**2**	**·8**	**7**	**259**	**1**	**·4**	**12**	**690**	**36**	**5·2**	**102**	**8476**	**362**	**4·0**	**4·1**	**4·3**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**23**	**2333**	**36**	**2·2**	**·1**	**1·5**
6	**518**	**13**	**2·5**	**10**	**266**	**2**	**·8**	**7**	**259**	**1**	**·4**	**12**	**690**	**36**	**5·2**	**79**	**6143**	**326**	**4·8**	**5·9**	**5·3**
3	380	10	....	5	165	2	.....	3	137	1	.....	6	447	16	.....	38	3711	159	4·7	5·0	4·3
2	107	3	....	2	51	0	.....	1	53	0	.....	2	132	9	.....	17	1168	104	6·9	7·6	8·9
.....	....	....	....	2	35	0	.....	2	64	0	.....	2	73	9	.....	10	528	49	·9	22·7	9·3
.....	....	....	....	1	15	0	.....	1	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	144	0	0	0	0
1	31	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	2	.....	8	·516	14	3·7	2·6	2·7
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	76	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**1613**	**95**	**5·9**	**17**	**2295**	**127**	**15·4**	**8·3**	**5·5**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**250**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**166**	**6**	**3·6**	**32**	**8196**	**531**	**9·4**	**7·2**	**6·5**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**524**	**91**	**15·8**	**20·8**	**17·4**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**250**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**166**	**6**	**3·6**	**21**	**7325**	**396**	**8·7**	**6·5**	**5·4**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	.....	2	166	6	.....	9	331	6	8·3	2·0	1·8
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	245	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6994	390	8·9	6·8	5·6
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**347**	**44**	**8·9**	**·3**	**12·7**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**1207**	**165**	**13·0**	**6·9**	**13·7**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	2	....	13·7	4·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	0	.....	7	808	93	3·3	6·7	11·5
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350	70	40·	....	20·
12	**1270**	**18**	**1·4**	**15**	**471**	**12**	**2·5**	**18**	**919**	**14**	**1·5**	**26**	**963**	**53**	**5·5**	**215**	**15929**	**496**	**7·9**	**3·0**	**3·1**
1	18	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	1	.....	2	17	0	.....	16	841	44	5·7	4·8	5·2
.....	....	....	....	3	67	0	.....	1	49	3	.....	1	85	5	.....	23	975	28	5·4	5·0	2·9
3	374	0	....	3	124	9	.....	4	373	8	.....	7	249	13	.....	48	3801	236	5·6	5·2	6·2
2	92	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	126	1	.....	22	970	59	25·6	3·9	6·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	1	.....	3	38	1	9·6	6·4	2·6
6	786	10	....	8	274	1	.....	11	458	2	.....	10	361	21	.....	92	8865	97	7·8	1·5	1·1
.....	....	....	....	1	6	2	.....	1	16	0	.....	3	98	12	.....	11	439	31	4·7	7·8	7·1
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**62**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**253**	**16**	**9·2**	**8·4**	**6·3**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	191	16	12·5	11·2	8·4
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	0	.....	1	31	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	0	.....	1	31	0	0	0	0
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**85**	**3**	**58·1**	**37·2**	**3·5**
1	**24**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**847**	**89**	**0**	**13·7**	**10·5**

TABLE II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1926

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	**8**	**269**	**75**	**27·9**	**4**	**112**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**5767**	**820**	**14·2**	**88**	**6364**	**1718**	**27·0**
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	219	83	
Bridge and structural iron workers									1	141	0					
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	2	74	24		1	18	0		4	1102	85		29	1803	788	
Carpenters and joiners	2	128	30		1	21	0		14	2029	204		30	2945	568	
Electrical workers					1	25	0		5	1025	24		5	146	16	
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	16						3	409	248		7	202	110	
Painters, decorators and paperhangers	2	26	4						4	902	253		5	109	23	
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	23	1		1	48	0		4	139	0		8	704	139	
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers									1	20	6					
Hod-carriers and building labourers													3	236	51	
Transportation	**42**	**2320**	**119**	**5·1**	**40**	**2700**	**82**	**3·0**	**101**	**12333**	**522**	**4·2**	**217**	**21199**	**603**	**2·8**
(a) Shipping and stevedoring	**2**	**124**	**23**	**18·5**					**4**	**732**	**33**	**4·5**	**2**	**49**	**3**	**6·1**
(b) Steam railway operation	**39**	**2035**	**96**	**4·7**	**40**	**2700**	**82**	**3·0**	**95**	**9052**	**381**	**4·2**	**205**	**17261**	**590**	**3·4**
Conductors	2	91	0		2	160	0		10	557	0		21	1042	16	
Locomotive engineers	6	223	10		4	344	0		12	840	1		33	2388	19	
Locomotive firemen	7	377	18		4	176	12		12	726	59		26	2114	101	
Trainmen	4	399	58		6	755	0		12	2371	165		29	5356	308	
Railway employees, n.e.s.	13	456	6		14	658	9		26	2906	51		50	3279	27	
Express employees	1	12	0		1	46	3		1	14	0		6	168	0	
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	6	477	4		9	561	58		22	1638	105		40	2914	119	
(c) Local transportation	**1**	**161**	**0**	**0**					**2**	**2549**	**108**	**4·2**	**10**	**3889**	**10**	**·3**
Street and electric railway employees	1	161	0						2	2549	108		10	3889	10	
Communication	**9**	**430**	**5**	**1·2**	**7**	**154**	**2**	**1·3**	**10**	**1648**	**25**	**1·5**	**10**	**3041**	**28**	**·9**
(a) Telegraph operation	**9**	**430**	**5**	**1·2**	**7**	**154**	**2**	**1·3**	**10**	**1648**	**25**	**1·5**	**10**	**3041**	**28**	**·9**
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	337	4		7	154	2		8	1501	18		8	2865	28	
Telegraphers (local)	2	93	1						2	147	7		2	176	0	
(b) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									**4**	**391**	**2**	**·5**	**1**	**49**	**0**	**0**
Services	**7**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**315**	**1**	**·3**	**27**	**4004**	**64**	**1·6**	**99**	**4486**	**168**	**3·7**
(a) Governmental	**7**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**283**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**3357**	**14**	**·4**	**51**	**3053**	**107**	**3·5**
Federal employees	7	171	0		5	188	0		5	1063	0		35	1042	0	
Civic employees					3	95	0		9	2294	14		16	2011	107	
(b) Miscellaneous					**1**	**32**	**1**	**3·1**	**13**	**647**	**50**	**7·7**	**48**	**1433**	**61**	**4·3**
Hotel and restaurant empl.									2	124	16		1	11	0	
Theatre and stage empl.					1	32	1		3	55	18		11	306	20	
Barbers									4	287	6		15	388	3	
Stationary engineers and firemen									2	121	10		18	591	38	
Others									2	60	0		3	137	0	
All Occupations	**93**	**9072**	**1725**	**19·0**	**79**	**4817**	**132**	**2·7**	**247**	**37613**	**2456**	**6·5**	**599**	**54114**	**4555**	**8·4**

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
5	**98**	**52**	**53·1**	**8**	**176**	**69**	**39·2**	**16**	**533**	**98**	**18·4**	**13**	**931**	**146**	**15·7**	**178**	**14250**	**2978**	**26·6**	**26·6**	**20·9**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	219	83	58·3	47·8	37·9
1	34	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	11	.....	1	77	61	.....	4	268	76	22·7	23·2	28·4
3	54	43	.....	4	85	64	.....	5	107	47	.....	2	118	16	.....	50	3361	1067	32·8	31·2	31·7
1	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	150	29	.....	2	281	25	.....	54	5564	801	24·3	28·7	14·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	0	.....	3	185	6	.....	2	132	0	.....	18	1569	46	3·2	5·8	2·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	42	15	.....	13	671	389	45·6	51·4	58·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	209	20	.....	12	1246	300	35·7	26·0	24·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	5	.....	2	68	5	.....	2	32	3	.....	20	1049	153	14·4	18·3	14·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	27	6	14·3	19·6	22·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	6	.....	4	276	57	42·3	13·5	20·7
54	**5309**	**527**	**9·9**	**60**	**3608**	**372**	**10·3**	**57**	**4770**	**272**	**5·7**	**57**	**4743**	**78**	**1·6**	**628**	**56982**	**2575**	**5·3**	**5·0**	**4·5**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	905	59	7·6	12·9	6·5
53	**5267**	**527**	**10·0**	**57**	**3459**	**368**	**10·6**	**55**	**4406**	**272**	**6·2**	**54**	**3122**	**74**	**2·4**	**598**	**47302**	**2390**	**5·6**	**5·7**	**5·1**
5	390	0	....	7	307	4	.....	6	409	3	.....	6	323	11	.....	59	3279	34	1·4	1·0	1·0
5	309	0	....	9	430	9	.....	6	411	5	.....	8	381	0	.....	83	5326	44	·5	·5	·8
8	491	119	....	10	311	80	.....	9	558	49	.....	6	223	11	.....	82	4976	449	8·9	9·1	9·0
7	1071	252	....	8	901	193	.....	7	1010	95	.....	8	774	52	.....	81	12637	1123	7·8	8·8	8·9
14	1148	18	....	10	531	12	.....	11	729	67	.....	12	621	0	.....	150	10328	190	3·0	2·8	1·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64	5	.....	2	114	11	.....	2	31	0	.....	15	449	19	4·7	5·8	4·2
14	1858	138	....	11	915	65	.....	14	1175	42	.....	12	769	0	.....	128	10307	531	7·2	7·2	5·2
1	**42**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**149**	**4**	**2·7**	**2**	**364**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1621**	**4**	**·2**	**22**	**8775**	**126**	**3·8**	**·3**	**1·4**
1	42	0	....	3	149	4	.....	2	364	0	.....	3	1621	4	.....	22	8775	126	3·8	·3	1·4
8	**1140**	**16**	**1·4**	**7**	**478**	**8**	**1·7**	**7**	**825**	**12**	**1·5**	**8**	**1032**	**15**	**1·5**	**66**	**8748**	**111**	**1·9**	**1·3**	**1·3**
7	**1049**	**16**	**1·5**	**7**	**478**	**8**	**1·7**	**7**	**825**	**12**	**1·5**	**8**	**1032**	**15**	**1·5**	**65**	**8657**	**111**	**1·9**	**1·3**	**1·3**
7	1049	16	....	7	478	8	.....	7	825	12	.....	7	895	12	.....	58	8104	100	·7	1·3	1·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	137	3	.....	7	553	11	16·5	1·5	2·0
1	**91**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**91**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**590**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**1030**	**2**	**·4**	**3·9**	**·2**
9	**660**	**6**	**·9**	**18**	**725**	**1**	**·1**	**24**	**1364**	**20**	**1·5**	**27**	**3040**	**116**	**·4**	**220**	**14765**	**376**	**3·1**	**3·4**	**2·5**
7	**616**	**4**	**·6**	**12**	**607**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**648**	**1**	**·2**	**15**	**1477**	**0**	**0**	**125**	**10212**	**126**	**1·1**	**1·3**	**1·2**
5	521	0	....	9	527	0	.....	2	112	0	.....	7	985	0	.....	75	4609	0	0	0	0
2	95	4	....	3	80	0	.....	9	536	1	.....	8	492	0	.....	50	5603	126	2·3	2·5	2·2
2	**44**	**2**	**4·8**	**6**	**118**	**1**	**·8**	**13**	**716**	**19**	**2·7**	**12**	**1563**	**116**	**7·4**	**95**	**4553**	**250**	**7·6**	**8·0**	**5·5**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	225	6	.....	2	357	30	.....	6	717	52	10·4	12·3	7·3
1	32	2	....	2	32	0	.....	4	86	8	.....	1	22	9	.....	23	565	58	8·9	9·1	10·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	49	1	.....	4	185	1	.....	4	237	6	.....	29	1146	17	2·2	1·4	1·5
1	12	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	142	4	.....	4	892	71	.....	27	1758	123	10·1	11·4	7·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37	0	.....	2	78	0	.....	1	55	0	.....	10	367	0	0	·3	0
95	**9019**	**632**	**7·0**	**119**	**6778**	**464**	**6·8**	**149**	**11614**	**532**	**4·6**	**166**	**19207**	**573**	**3·0**	**1547**	**152234**	**11069**	**8·1**	**8·1**	**7·3**

TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January 1922	73·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	5·2	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	32·8	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	·2	·2	....	0	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
February 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
March 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	....	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
May 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
June 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	....	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·4	3·0	2·2	3·7	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	0	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	0	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	93·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	2·5	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	11·6	7·2	5·2	2·1	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	3·2	·1	10·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	·0	·0	·0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	·0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	1	31·0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	·0	0	0	2·2	5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	49·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	25·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	23·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3

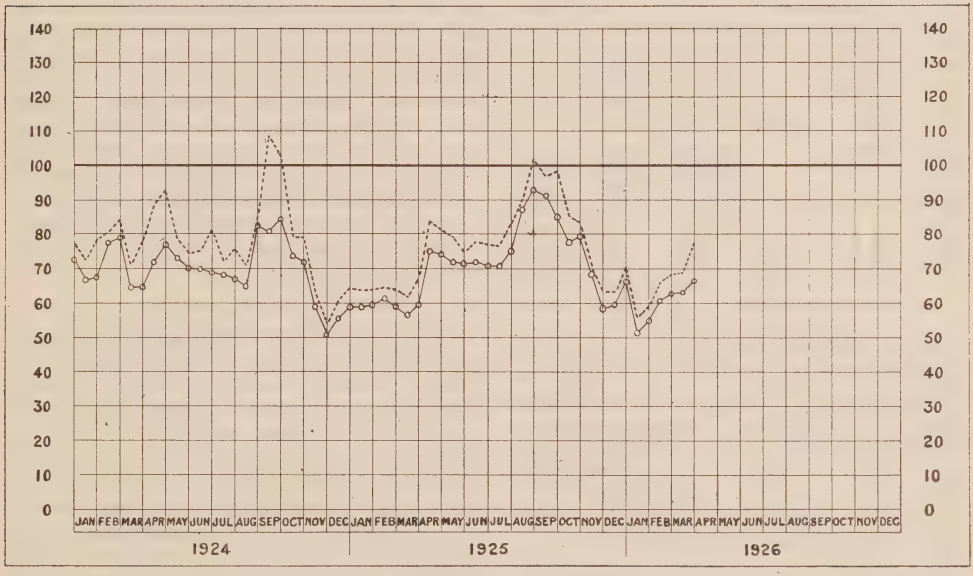
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR MARCH, 1926

SUBSTANTIAL increases were noticeable in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1926, when the figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with those for the corresponding period of last year. The percentage of gain in the former instance was over six per cent, while in the latter comparison it was much larger, showing an increase of 20 per cent, these gains in the average daily placements being largely due to an increased demand for farm labour in the Prairie Provinces.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported during the first half of March, 1926, was 1,295, as compared with 1,203 during the preceding period and with 1,413 daily in the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the second half of March, in contrast with the ratio of 61.6 and 66.8 during the same period of 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 63.0 and 66.8, as compared with 56.4 and with 59.6 during the corresponding month last year.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. The curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose steadily during the month and at the close of the period, the levels shown by both were considerably higher than those registered at the close of the corresponding period of 1925. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 69.1 and 77.6 during the first and

month registered 1,488 daily, in contrast with 1,506 during the latter half of March a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 895 vacancies during the first half and 1,156 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 870 and 1,006 vacancies during the month of March, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of February this year averaged 826 daily. The Service effected an average of 816 placements during the first half of March, of which 526 were in regular employment and 290 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared

with a total average placement during the preceding period of 756 daily and with 798 daily during the first half of March, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 995 daily (684 regular and 311 casual) as compared with an average of 898 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of March, 1926, the offices of the Service referred 26,036 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,521 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 16,408, of which 12,692 were of men and 3,716 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 8,113. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 17,764 for men and 10,038 for women, a total of 27,802, while the applications for work totalled 37,664, of which 26,983 were from men and 10,681 from women.

The following table gives the placements to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (3 months)	40,435	21,252	61,687

Nova Scotia

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during the month of March declined over 8 per cent from February, but were nearly 28 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. Placements during March were nearly 11 per cent lower than in the preceding month, but nearly 20 per cent higher than during March, 1925. The most noteworthy gains over last year were recorded in services, although all groups except farming, where practically no change was recorded, showed improvement under this comparison. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing industries 72; logging 66; services 286; and trade 108. Regular employment was secured for 164 men and 92 women during the month.

New Brunswick

There was a decline of nearly 24 per cent in the number of orders received by New Brunswick offices during March when compared with the preceding month but a gain of almost 22 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 25 per cent less than during February, but nearly 21 per cent higher than in March, 1925. Gains over March last year were recorded in services, transportation and manufacturing, offset in part by reductions in logging and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were construction and maintenance 64 and services 511, of which 421 were in personal and household services. Placements in regular employment numbered 98 of men and 82 of women.

Quebec

Orders listed at the employment offices in Quebec during the month under review were over 39 per cent higher than during February, and nearly 81 per cent in excess of March, 1925. Placements during March were nearly 34 per cent above February and over 48 per cent higher than in March last year. All industrial divisions, except logging and services participated in the gains over the corresponding month last year, those in the manufacturing industries and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industries included manufacturing 154; logging 72; construction and maintenance 527; services 519 and trade 82. During the month 816 men and 483 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Ontario offices were notified of nearly 16 per cent more vacancies during March than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 11 per cent in excess of February, but over 7 per cent less than during March, 1925. The declines from last year all occurred in the highway division of construction and maintenance and more than offset the gains which were recorded in all other industrial groups. In farming, orders were about 10 per cent higher, but placements nearly 14 per cent less. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 1,327; logging 1,229; farming 779; transportation 223; construction and maintenance 1,783; services 3,309, of which 2,239 were of household workers and trade 344. During March 4,433 men and 1,139 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba were over 56 per cent greater during

March than in the preceding month, but about 2 per cent less than in March last year. Placements were nearly 46 per cent higher than in February and over 4 per cent above March, 1925. Increased farm and bush placements were mainly responsible for the gains in placements over March last year. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 101; logging 334; farm 1,058; services 1,538 and trade 167. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 1,457 men and 644 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a substantial increase in the number of orders received at Saskatchewan offices during March when compared with the preceding month, a gain of nearly 149 per cent being recorded. Vacancies were also nearly 41 per cent higher than in March last year. The number of placements effected during March was nearly 124 per cent higher than in February and almost 33 per cent more than during March, 1925. Increased demand for farm workers was mainly responsible for the gains over the corresponding month last year. Farm placements numbered 1,958 and placements in the services group 838. Regular employment was secured for 1,970 men and 563 women during the month.

ALBERTA

During March Alberta offices received over 85 per cent more orders than in February and nearly 41 per cent more than during March last year. The percentage of gain in placements was one per cent less in both comparisons than that recorded in vacancies. Increased farm orders were mainly responsible for the gains over March last year, although increases were also recorded in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance and services. These gains were offset in part by reductions in bush orders and placements. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing 255; logging 108; farming 1,508; construction and maintenance 293 and services 751. During the month of March regular employment was secured for 2,096 men and 446 women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at British Columbia offices during March were over 59 per cent better than in February and nearly 13 per cent in excess of March last year. Placements increased nearly 64 per cent over February and were more than 13 per cent above March, 1925. Improvement was general, all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance participating in the gains recorded. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 452; logging 420; farming 360; transportation 209; construction and maintenance 647 and services 1,068. During the month under review 1,658 men and 267 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During March, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 16,408 placements in regular employment, of which 10,282 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,568 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 995 going to points within the same province as the depatching office and 573 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Quebec issued 13 certificates, all interprovincial, and of these the Quebec City office granted 8 to bushmen travelling to North Bay. From Montreal, 3 moulders were sent to Kingston, one cook to Timmins and one farm worker to Saskatoon. In Ontario 358 certificates were granted, 248 provincial and 110 interprovincial. Provincially, the transfers included 172 bushmen and 59 railway and construction labourers going to Northern Ontario points. In addition, Ottawa transferred one cook to Sudbury, Fort William, one civil engineer to a point within its own zone, North Bay, 5 carpenters to Guelph, and 2 painters to Timmins, and Sudbury, 4 labourers to Timmins and 3 miners and one edgerman within its own zone. Of those travelling to employment in another province Toronto sent one electrical worker to the Quebec zone and the remainder were shipped by Sudbury, Port Arthur, North Bay and Cobalt to Hull. These included 42 bushmen, 14 railway and construction workers, 51 station workers and 2 surface men. The certificates issued in Manitoba totalled 614, the Winnipeg offices effecting all the transfers, 347 of which were provincial and 267 interprovincial. To Brandon were despatched 284 farm labourers, 28 farm

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**675**	**77**	**708**	**675**	**256**	**350**	**732**	**212**
Halifax	354	42	368	324	85	239	412	25
New Glasgow	194	25	189	220	139	26	129	129
Sydney	127	10	151	131	32	85	191	58
New Brunswick	**717**	**22**	**951**	**703**	**180**	**523**	**438**	**219**
Chatham	99	1	126	99	6	93	63	18
Moncton	281	21	320	267	53	214	93	97
St. John	337	0	505	337	121	216	282	104
Quebec	**1,932**	**461**	**3,952**	**1,795**	**1,299**	**121**	**1,552**	**916**
Hull	525	251	479	264	188	76	88	84
Montreal	880	96	2,469	903	721	19	1,175	543
Quebec	178	14	572	217	145	18	179	74
Sherbrooke	144	39	183	122	104	8	40	166
Three Rivers	205	61	249	289	141	0	70	49
Ontario	**10,733**	**1,739**	**14,327**	**9,716**	**5,572**	**3,573**	**8,173**	**5,740**
Belleville	154	2	165	147	108	39	61	60
Brantford	216	21	245	208	152	44	185	517
Chatham	218	9	249	217	93	124	61	105
Cobalt	107	5	139	111	102	6	28	90
Fort William	454	28	580	496	469	27	226	231
Guelph	134	31	213	123	58	47	116	73
Hamilton	886	35	1,186	851	267	574	1,516	360
Kingston	350	42	325	338	90	247	113	88
Kitchener	153	19	399	174	111	37	189	80
London	841	389	473	526	387	79	242	361
Niagara Falls	232	27	190	224	124	93	161	71
North Bay	120	18	269	238	201	37	39	134
Oshawa	139	22	298	98	71	27	153	70
Ottawa	849	229	797	810	438	271	487	294
Pembroke	169	23	185	148	82	66	42	93
Peterborough	139	37	161	153	70	47	107	104
Port Arthur	753	48	581	557	514	43	28	443
St. Catharines	240	21	427	212	146	66	450	172
St. Thomas	187	33	178	169	78	91	85	86
Sarnia	125	5	175	117	99	18	138	87
S. S Marie	147	22	385	134	98	24	151	67
Sudbury	170	3	557	233	220	10	255	136
Timmins	280	20	295	204	193	10	57	124
Toronto	3,038	605	5,218	2,629	1,044	1,304	3,161	1,586
Windsor	632	45	637	599	357	242	122	308
Manitoba	**3,204**	**216**	**4,514**	**3,449**	**2,101**	**1,184**	**1,216**	**1,467**
Brandon	433	78	360	275	264	7	65	215
Dauphin	111	22	169	95	62	33	83	59
Winnipeg	2,660	116	3,985	3,079	1,775	1,144	1,068	1,193
Saskatchewan	**3,971**	**814**	**3,257**	**3,131**	**2,533**	**490**	**672**	**1,838**
Estevan	132	17	84	81	78	3	4	106
Moose Jaw	1,048	259	824	861	617	136	282	416
North Battleford	126	51	76	76	75	1	2	48
Prince Albert	239	95	165	140	121	19	41	83
Regina	1,184	168	1,102	1,003	808	195	243	545
Saskatoon	658	66	576	543	464	79	48	395
Swift Current	234	57	179	177	162	15	19	126
Weyburn	185	49	129	123	96	27	29	75
Yorkton	165	52	122	127	112	15	4	44
Alberta	**3,268**	**262**	**3,702**	**3,087**	**2,542**	**487**	**779**	**1,797**
Calgary	1,282	94	1,572	1,200	1,057	143	282	627
Drumheller	190	6	300	135	106	29	62	62
Edmonton	1,190	121	1,280	1,199	932	206	347	864
Lethbridge	383	34	353	336	249	90	50	145
Medicine Hat	223	7	197	217	198	19	38	99
British Columbia	**3,302**	**159**	**6,253**	**3,480**	**1,925**	**1,385**	**3,143**	**1,659**
Cranbrook	178	8	329	165	159	6	111	124
Kamloops	104	39	293	101	74	9	176	26
Nanaimo	36	2	217	27	19	8	243	6
Nelson	119	5	119	123	111	5	27	84
New Westminster	170	1	265	177	100	77	93	128
Penticton	70	4	97	63	26	34	49	26
Prince George	63	7	65	65	61	0	4	56
Prince Rupert	51	1	110	50	31	19	73	39
Revelstoke	30	4	129	29	28	1	46	13
Vancouver	1,834	75	3,914	2,025	971	947	1,626	847
Vernon	27	4	23	26	24	1	26	67
Victoria	620	9	692	629	321	278	669	243
All Offices	**27,802**	**3,750**	**37,664**	**26,036**	**16,408**	**8,113**	**16,705**	**13,862***
Men	17,764	1,518	26,983	17,074	12,692	4,004	14,081	10,817
Women	10,038	2,232	10,681	8,962	3,716	4,109	2,624	3,045

*14 Placements effected by offices since closed.

domestics, 4 cooks and 6 hotel and household workers, to Dauphin, one saw mill labourer and to the Winnipeg zone 22 farm labourers, one farm housekeeper and one cook. The interprovincial movement included 107 farm hands, going to various points in Saskatchewan, 2 farm generals, 3 housekeepers, one cook, one waitress and one painter to Regina, one kiln setter and 4 farm domestics to Saskatoon, 2 farm generals to Estevan, one general to Swift Current, one farm housekeeper to Moose Jaw, 2 farm labourers, 132 bush workers, five cooks and 3 waitresses to the Port Arthur zone, and one farm labourer to Edmonton. Saskatchewan offices issued 169 certificates all provincial, 139 of which were for farm labourers and 16 household workers. Moose Jaw despatched 2 rock pickers to points within its own zone; Prince Albert sent one carpenter to Regina and 9 saw mill labourers to points within its own zone. Regina transferred one mechanic to Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon one labourer to North Battleford. The offices in Alberta granted 229 certificates, 176 to workers travelling to employment within the province and 53 to other provinces. Of the latter, Saskatoon received 47 farm labourers and 2 housekeepers and North Battleford one farm labourer, all from Edmonton. Swift Current received one cook and Saskatoon two farm labourers from Calgary. The provincial movement included 15 mill hands, 60 farm labourers, 2 blacksmiths, one plasterer, 2 engineers, one plumber, 12 bushmen, 3 labourers, 4 cooks, one janitor, 2 teamsters, 2 clerks, one electrician, 2 electric welders, one porter, one housekeeper and one chambermaid going from Edmonton to points within its own zone and 3 farm labourers travelling to Lethbridge, 10 farm hands and one labourer to Calgary and one farm labourer to Drumheller also from Edmonton. From Calgary 26 farm hands and one housekeeper and one porter were transferred to Drumheller, 2 farm labourers to Lethbridge, one bushman and 5 farm labourers to Edmonton and 12 farm labourers, one farm housekeeper and one ranch rider within the Calgary zone. In British Columbia 185 special rate certificates were issued, 55 to points within the province and 130 to other provinces. Vancouver transferred one engineer and one electrician to Cranbrook, one farm worker, one miner and three labourers to Kamloops, one cook to Revelstoke, 4 farm labourers, 3 flunkeys, 2 sawyers, and one dogger to Penticton, one miner, 3 sawyers and 3 engineers to Prince George, one engineer to Nelson and 2 cooks, 2 labourers and one engineer within the Vancouver zone. Nelson sent 2 miners to Cranbrook and 2 bushworkers and one labourer within its own zone. Prince Rupert despatched one miner, Penticton 2 farm labourers and Prince George 11 bushmen, one cook, one lumber piler, one edgerman and one tail sawyer to their respective zones. In addition one railway foreman was transferred from Prince George to Kamloops. Except for 2 cooks travelling from Vancouver to Calgary and Drumheller respectively all the interprovincial transfers were for farm hands including 35 to Alberta, 91 to Saskatchewan and 2 to Manitoba.

Of the 1,568 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate 762 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 781 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 6 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1926

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1926, was somewhat less than that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1925 as there was a decrease of 4 per cent in the vacancies offered and of 6 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. This reduction in both instances was due to lessened activity in highway construction, and was partially offset by substantial gains in both vacancies and placements in all the other industrial divisions. All provinces, except Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia showed increases in both vacancies and placements. Although Manitoba showed a decrease in positions offered, placements registered were higher, while Ontario and British Columbia were the only provinces where losses were shown in both cases. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period January to March, 1926.

From the chart on page 491 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications has been generally upwards since the first of the quarter, and

though a lower level was registered during January, 1926, than in the same month of last year, yet the upward trend was so steadily maintained throughout the three months of the current year that at the close of the quarter, the ratios of both vacancies and placements to applications were higher than those shown at the close of March, 1925.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**234**	**95**	**128**	**130**	**73**	**52**	**415**	**348**	**17**	**3,642**	**2,400**	**1,039**
Animal products edible	11	.....	11	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	54	36	16
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	77	48	27
Lumber and its products	64	59	.....	69	56	8	59	55	.....	410	247	108
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	15	6	9
Pulp and paper products	9	.....	9	14	4	10	35	22	7	306	167	123
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	56	55	.....	74	69	2
Textile products	6	.....	5	3	.....	3	129	107	.....	304	161	71
Plant products edible	41	8	33	11	2	9	29	18	10	298	149	139
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	1	1	.....	143	108	54
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	136	92	29
Electric current	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24	13	11
Electrical apparatus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	115	56	60
Iron and steel products	57	6	49	11	2	9	20	20	.....	1,229	925	264
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	84	58	24
Mineral products	44	20	21	4	4	.....	45	45	.....	235	178	57
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	16	10	.....	134	87	41
Logging	**266**	**228**	.....	**182**	**173**	**5**	**675**	**587**	.....	**5,409**	**4,498**	**22**
Fishing	.....	.....	.....	**3**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming	**33**	**26**	.....	**10**	**10**	**20**	**57**	**48**	**4**	**2,172**	**1,675**	**33**
Mining	**5**	**11**	.....	**58**	**28**	**17**	**5**	.....	.....	**182**	**178**	**2**
Coal	5	11	.....	58	28	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	168	164	2
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....
Communication	**9**	**4**	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**46**	**25**	**19**
Transportation	**67**	**17**	**55**	**212**	**69**	**143**	**17**	**12**	**23**	**607**	**246**	**347**
Street railway and cartage	47	2	45	42	4	38	14	9	23	469	137	318
Railway	14	14	5	137	33	104	3	3	.....	77	48	29
Shipping and stevedoring	6	1	5	33	32	1	.....	.....	.....	61	61	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**191**	**70**	**105**	**396**	**117**	**279**	**1,599**	**1,035**	**108**	**6,027**	**4,457**	**1,737**
Railway	135	55	73	197	94	103	501	101	100	638	635	214
Highway	9	1	8	130	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	3,834	2,438	1,291
Building and other	47	14	24	69	23	46	1,098	934	8	1,555	1,384	232
Services	**907**	**251**	**524**	**1,423**	**262**	**1,141**	**1,764**	**1,360**	**42**	**10,808**	**2,870**	**5,491**
Governmental	37	1	37	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	304	107	196
Hotel and restaurant	69	26	31	45	33	11	178	141	1	703	394	181
Professional	138	33	97	167	21	146	63	52	.....	703	275	326
Recreational	15	.....	13	26	.....	26	6	3	2	256	90	135
Personal	123	3	122	451	15	438	101	59	22	1,222	150	1,057
Household	525	188	224	720	189	508	1,415	1,104	17	7,546	1,838	3,596
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	74	16	.....
Trade	**261**	**19**	**241**	**52**	**12**	**40**	**174**	**147**	**2**	**920**	**307**	**583**
Retail	159	9	149	50	12	38	166	142	2	778	258	491
Wholesale	102	10	92	2	.....	2	8	5	.....	142	49	92
Finance	**32**	**4**	**28**	**39**	**4**	**13**	**11**	**7**	.....	**211**	**51**	**134**
All Industries	**2,005**	**725**	**1,084**	**2,505**	**748**	**1,713**	**4,717**	**3,544**	**196**	**30,024**	**16,707**	**9,407**
Men	1,290	478	747	1,591	525	1,045	2,968	2,183	179	20,463	13,752	5,315
Women	715	247	337	914	223	668	1,749	1,361	17	9,561	2,955	4,092

During the period January to March, 1926, there was a ratio of 66.3 vacancies and 59.9 placements for each one hundred applications for employment, as compared with 64.1 vacancies and 59.1 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applications registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,357, of

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1926

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
255	**89**	**170**	**146**	**50**	**77**	**448**	**323**	**117**	**1,115**	**595**	**478**	**6,385**	**3,973**	**2,078**
7	2	3	6	3	3	8	5	1	81	14	67	173	63	101
1	.....	4	4	.....	4	10	1	9	2	2	.....	21	3	21
9	.....	9	12	1	10	17	7	10	31	18	13	149	77	69
16	15	3	56	28	9	164	147	16	572	406	133	1,410	1,013	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10	9
41	10	30	1	1	.....	3	2	1	33	21	11	442	227	191
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	2	3	15	5	10	156	132	20
34	10	24	3	1	2	6	6	.....	38	13	25	523	298	130
36	9	28	25	4	23	38	32	6	47	10	36	525	232	284
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	2
39	9	30	2	2	.....	3	.....	2	17	3	13	210	124	103
3	9	2	.....	.....	.....	20	19	1	30	9	21	199	133	53
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	.....	11	9	2	41	25	16
4	.....	4	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	12	11	1	140	69	72
43	21	18	24	9	14	90	34	55	206	65	137	1,680	1,082	546
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	2	2	.....	94	65	26
1	2	.....	4	.....	4	73	61	8	10	6	4	416	316	94
21	2	15	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	6	1	3	184	103	64
502	**1,358**	.....	**528**	**375**	**3**	**1,080**	**1,080**	.....	**1,106**	**1,069**	**7**	**9,748**	**9,368**	**37**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**14**	**3**	**11**	**18**	**4**	**14**
1,720	**1,763**	**16**	**3,430**	**2,748**	**11**	**2,185**	**2,189**	**4**	**433**	**508**	**18**	**10,040**	**8,967**	**106**
1	**5**	.....	**3**	**3**	.....	**71**	**54**	**3**	**133**	**148**	.....	**458**	**427**	**22**
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	54	49	3	6	7	.....	125	97	20
1	5	.....	1	1	.....	14	2	.....	121	135	.....	310	307	2
....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	23	23	.....
.....	.....	.....	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	.....	**6**	**2**	**4**	**65**	**34**	**27**
58	**30**	**32**	**106**	**27**	**76**	**55**	**8**	**47**	**455**	**75**	**379**	**1,577**	**484**	**1,102**
43	15	32	103	27	73	53	6	47	149	18	131	920	218	707
15	15	.....	3	.....	3	2	2	.....	25	21	4	276	136	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	36	244	381	130	250
168	**131**	**39**	**179**	**43**	**135**	**609**	**478**	**129**	**1,141**	**829**	**298**	**10,310**	**7,160**	**2,830**
4	6	.....	19	20	1	205	199	6	357	352	2	2,056	1,462	499
10	10	2	60	4	56	157	108	48	148	136	10	4,348	2,697	1,545
154	115	37	100	19	78	247	171	75	636	341	286	3,906	3,001	786
4,232	**1,497**	**2,471**	**2,987**	**1,187**	**1,034**	**2,220**	**1,071**	**752**	**2,709**	**782**	**1,767**	**27,050**	**9,280**	**13,222**
10	2	4	6	5	.....	16	15	1	21	9	12	405	140	262
422	296	127	165	97	15	224	169	11	184	131	39	1,990	1,287	416
86	41	44	377	351	9	37	26	12	53	25	22	1,624	824	656
68	6	61	30	4	25	35	9	27	53	9	43	489	121	332
275	27	246	420	17	400	218	82	139	578	67	511	3,388	420	2,935
3,079	914	1,988	1,207	401	585	1,209	501	562	1,814	527	1,140	17,515	5,662	8,620
292	211	1	782	312	.....	481	269	.....	6	14	.....	1,639	826	1
397	**61**	**328**	**89**	**15**	**72**	**193**	**51**	**140**	**269**	**45**	**224**	**2,355**	**657**	**1,630**
210	31	171	63	15	47	122	38	82	206	37	169	1,754	542	1,149
187	30	157	26	.....	25	71	13	58	63	8	55	601	115	481
7	**1**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**10**	.....	**5**	**2**	**3**	**318**	**81**	**184**
7,340	**4,935**	**3,061**	**7,473**	**4,451**	**1,410**	**6,874**	**5,267**	**1,192**	**7,386**	**4,058**	**3,189**	**68,324**	**40,435**	**21,252**
3,105	3,397	624	4,872	3,238	822	4,896	4,278	609	5,370	3,378	2,007	44,555	31,229	11,348
4,235	1,538	2,437	2,601	1,213	588	1,978	989	583	2,016	680	1,182	23,769	9,206	9,904

positions offered 899 and of placements effected 812, in contrast with a daily average of 1,469 applications, 942 vacancies and 869 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1925.

During the three months, January to March, 1926, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 65,665 references to positions and had effected a total of 61,687 placements, of which 40,435 were in regular employment and 21,252 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 31,229 were of men and 9,206 of women, while casual work was found for 11,348 men and 9,904 women. A comparison with the same period of 1925 shows that 66,025 placements were then made, of which 39,143 were in regular employment and 26,882 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 74,747 men and 28,319 women, a total of 103,066, in contrast with a registration of 111,624 during the same period of 1925. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1926 of 68,324 positions, of which 44,555 were for men and 23,769 for women, as compared with 71,557 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1925.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1926

THE value of the building authorized in 60 cities during March, standing at $10,538,423, was 48.3 per cent greater than the total of $7,104,343 in the preceding month, and 22.3 per cent above the aggregate of $8,613,732 in March, 1925. The total for the month under review was larger than for March of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1922, when the projected building in the cities was estimated to cost $10,595,196. At the same time, the index number of wholesale prices of building materials was lower in March, 1926, than in any other month of those years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had authorized the construction of nearly 1,200 dwellings valued at approximately $5,300,000 and of over 1,900 other buildings estimated to cost more than $4,800,000. In February, permits were issued for some 600 dwellings and 1,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $2,570,000 and $4,200,000, respectively.

As compared with February, 1926, all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of the permits issued; in those two provinces there were losses of 22.3 per cent and 15.6 per cent, respectively. Ontario cities reported the largest absolute gain of $2,800,960, or 135.0 per cent, but the proportionate increases in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta were greater.

All provinces except Manitoba recorded higher aggregates of building permits issued than in March, 1925. The increases of $871,335 or 56.7 per cent in Quebec and $441,427, or 10.0 per cent, in Ontario were the most pronounced absolute gains, but New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered larger percentage increases.

Toronto and Winnipeg reported greater totals of proposed building than in either February, 1926, or March, 1925. In Montreal, there was a decline in the former and an increase in the latter comparison. On the other hand, Vancouver reported building at a higher estimated cost than in the preceding month, but there was a slight falling off as compared with the same month of last year. Sydney, Fredericton, St. John, Quebec, Westmount, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, the Townships of York, Welland, Windsor, Sandwich, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Victoria reported higher building permits than in either February, 1926, or March, 1925.

Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1926. The table following shows the value of the building authorized during the first quarter of each year since 1920. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials during the first three months of those years are also given. (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials
	$	
1926	22,251,454	152·3
1925	19,934,360	153·8
1924	18,000,669	167·3
1923	19,441,159	164·9
1922	18,643,948	161·1
1921	13,426,227	207·8
1920	18,866,351	208·1

It will be noted that the aggregate for March, 1926, was higher than in any other year since 1920, except 1922, when it was 0.5 per cent greater; the index number of wholesale prices of building materials was then, however, nearly 9 points higher. The total for the first quarter of this year was the largest on record for the 60 cities, being 11.6 per cent greater than in 1925, the previous high level, and 65.7 per cent higher than in 1921, when building was at its lowest ebb in these six years and when building costs had only commenced to decline from the peak of 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 60 cities in February and March, 1926, and March, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	Mar. 1926	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1925	Cities	Mar. 1926	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1925
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil	**Ontario**—			
Nova Scotia	34,245	20,225	31,720	*Toronto	2,154,620	1,133,910	1,865,651
*Halifax	23,895	18,225	25,945	York Township	586,500	223,550	524,375
New Glasgow	Nil	Nil	700	Welland	13,725	5,350	3,790
*Sydney	10,350	2,000	5,075	*Windsor	535,820	164,870	322,780
New Brunswick	110,618	125	15,045	Ford	53,500	24,800	52,720
Fredericton	14,400	Nil	7,500	Riverside	13,300	13,000	18,000
*Moncton	1,000	125	3,045	Sandwich	127,650	32,400	115,950
*St. John	95,218	Nil	4,500	Walkerville	73,000	25,000	89,000
Quebec	2,408,355	3,100,770	1,537,020	Woodstock	4,403	2,365	4,648
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	2,048,365	2,900,470	1,330,960	**Manitoba**	576,206	98,850	727,680
*Quebec	131,675	30,975	55,385	*Brandon	31,100	1,700	200
Shawinigan Falls	5,875	Nil	16,200	St. Boniface	20,906	12,000	511,780
*Sherbrooke	10,900	5,000	15,800	*Winnipeg	524,200	85,150	215,700
*Three Rivers	67,690	72,325	70,525	**Saskatchewan**	182,164	215,815	42,720
*Westmount	143,850	92,000	48,150	*Moose Jaw	39,775	3,800	14,510
Ontario	4,876,125	2,075,165	4,434,698	*Regina	60,649	204,725	23,775
Belleville	10,000	5,200	11,460	*Saskatoon	81,920	7,290	4,435
*Brantford	7,860	15,600	14,790	**Alberta**	439,860	120,483	172,045
Chatham	37,550	11,500	6,000	*Calgary	149,695	71,373	94,800
*Fort William	223,725	9,600	31,840	*Edmonton	244,865	37,450	47,540
Galt	63,910	660	1,881	Lethbridge	43,640	11,660	29,645
*Guelph	53,390	3,500	35,000	Medicine Hat	1,660	Nil	60
*Hamilton	329,750	118,950	307,200	**British Columbia**	1,910,850	1,472,910	1,652,804
*Kingston	9,420	10,955	20,276	Nanaimo	17,425	7,600	14,415
*Kitchener	54,145	22,380	139,953	*New Westminster	46,375	47,800	22,200
*London	60,215	16,255	134,920	Point Grey	765,400	458,900	561,600
Niagara Falls	228,570	124,300	57,525	Prince Rupert	7,950	25,500	11,600
Oshawa	15,285	12,250	66,250	South Vancouver	160,900	85,320	92,025
*Ottawa	77,425	24,540	141,730	*Vancouver	808,035	792,485	873,215
Owen Sound	3,500	Nil	14,500	*Victoria	104,765	55,305	77,749
*Peterboro	10,560	1,395	15,567				
*Port Arthur	13,250	48,455	7,275	Total—60 cities	10,538,423	7,104,343	8,613,772
*Stratford	11,865	1,630	62,280	*Total—35 cities	8,208,069	6,002,578	6,297,966
*St. Catharines	23,282	1,200	35,455				
*St. Thomas	18,600	1,140	229,740		1926	1925	1924
Sarnia	52,350	18,955	88,736	Cumulative total for 60 cities—first nine months	22,251,454	19,934,360	18,000,669
Sault Ste. Marie	8,955	1,455	15,406				

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest:—

Manufacturing: Pulp and Paper

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—THE FORT WILLIAM PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS.

This agreement is the same as that for Sault Ste. Marie, which follows.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND LOCAL UNIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927, and from year to year subject to thirty days' notice in writing.

Questions of jurisdiction shall conform to the regulations as fixed by the American Federation of Labour.

When hiring men the company shall give preference to union members in good standing; when laying off men, preference shall be given to employees belonging to the union, among equally efficient employees. A new man shall be instructed to join the union within fifteen days. All permanent employees shall maintain membership in good standing in the union.

Operation of paper mills shall be not more than six days per week, from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday. No work Sunday except washing screens, oiling dryer boxes, and repair work, except as set forth or mutually agreed. Work on Sunday, time and one-half. Manual labour on machines such as operating machines and putting on clothing shall be done only by union members except when helped by swipers, labourers or mechanics, when necessary.

Paper makers may be required to come on duty at 7.30 a.m. Monday to prepare machines to make paper at 8 p.m., but not to put on new wires, nor take paper over machines.

Day workers' hours, eight per day, six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half. Not less than four hours' pay to an employee called out for repair work.

Hours for tours to change, 8 a.m., 4 p.m. and midnight, except as agreed. Overtime, at other than tour work, time and one-half. On vacancies after two weeks, time and one-half. Work on holidays, time and one-half.

Wages to be as per 1926 paper makers' standard classification and wage schedule as adopted by the Montreal Conference, March 9 to 13, 1926.

No strikes or lockouts during life of agreement.

Rules governing mill employees shall become a part of the agreement.

Members putting on wires other than regular shift, six hours' time.

Matters for adjustment are to be reported to the General Superintendent in writing if required; if reply is unsatisfactory to men, question shall be referred to the general manager, or his assistant; if no agreement is reached, question shall be referred to the president of the International Brotherhood, or his representative, and on failure of these to agree within fifteen days case shall be left to arbitration, one man being selected by each party, and a third to be selected by them within fifteen days, or, if they fail to agree, by the Minister of Labour, decision to be final and binding.

If it is believed a man has been unjustly discharged or laid off, facts shall be reported to the General Superintendent; if discharge is found unjust, employee shall be reinstated.

Matters for adjustment shall be taken up by the company with officers and adjustment committee of the union, or by the general manager and the international president, and matter shall be referred to arbitration if necessary.

The mutual interest board shall continue in operation, consisting of an equal representation of management and men, to consider matters of mutual interest, exclusive of wages.

The schedule of rates of wages shows the minimum speed classification for each paper machine. Above the minimum speed, rates for boss machine tenders, machine tenders, back tenders and third hands shall increase or decrease according to the 1926 standard classification and wage schedule. In case of machines upon which rates of pay in effect at time agreement goes into force would be reduced, by application of the 1926 classification and wage schedule, decrease will not be made except through reduction in machine speeds, provided that the rate paid will be three cents more than called for by the classification.

When machines make hanging paper, news rates, in effect when machines go on hanging, plus five cents.

Schedule of rates for paper machine room: Soo, 4th hand, 63 and 65 cents; 5th hand, 60, 63 and 64 cents; Espanola, 4th hand, 53, 61 and 62 cents; 5th hand, 52, 60 and 61 cents; rewinderman, 73 cents. Sturgeon Falls, 4th hand, 62 cents; news, 52 cents; on hanging, 57 cents; 5th hand, 57 cents; news, 58 cents; on hanging, 54 cents. Hand cleaner, 71 and 73 cents; handyman, 64 cents.

Board Mill (Soo), machine tender, 90 cents; back tender, 68 cents; 3rd hand, 54 cents; 4th hand, 45 cents; 5th hand, 44 cents; beater engineer, 68 cents.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927, and from year to year thereafter, subject to not less than thirty days' notice of change prior to May 1.

Provisions for jurisdiction and membership are as in previous agreement.

Pulp mills to be on a standard week of not more than six days per week, unless necessary to provide stock. Work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, double time.

Day workers, eight hours per day, six days per week. Overtime, time and a half. Overtime for workers not covered by the schedule, regular rate for first two hours, thereafter, time and one-half. Employees called out and required to go on duty for repair work to have not less than four hours' pay. Sunday work, not less than four hours' pay.

Hours for tour workers to change at 8 a.m., 4 p.m. and midnight, except as agreed.

Tour workers, overtime other than tour work, time and one-half.

Holidays, time and one-half.

No strikes or lockouts shall occur during the life of this agreement.

An apprentice system is in effect in the mechanical trades throughout the mills, where youths may learn trades. Wages as follows: 1st year, 35 per cent of journeymen's minimum rate; 2nd year, 45 per cent; 3rd year, 65 per cent; 4th year, 85 per cent.

In event of cessation of work or a strike through failure to renew this agreement, unions shall supply competent men to do the following work: electrical work, unloading of incoming freight purchased prior to cessation of work; power house operation; operation of dam or regulation of river flows; and any other work of a similar nature; until it is agreed to recommence operations.

Common labour shall not be included in the wage schedule, rate for this class being set by the company, being for the three months commencing May 1, 1926, at 40 cents per hour; company to discuss any alteration with representatives of this class of labour.

The mutual interest board shall continue in operation.

Rates of wages—Soo Mill, per hour: slasher and wood yard, sawyer, powder man, 63 cents; wood room, assistant tour foreman, 46 cents; knife setter, 44 cents; knife grinder, 43 cents; knife barker, chipperman, splitterman, 44 cents; oiler, 43 cents. Groundwood Mill: head grinderman, 61 cents; assistant head grinderman, 47 cents; stone sharpener, 63 cents; grinderman, wood loader, 45 cents; screens and deckers, 47 cents. Groundwood wet press: pulp handler foreman, 50 cents; wet machines, 43 cents. Sulphite mill: cook, 88 cents; first helper, 61 cents; second helper, blow pits, 46 cents; limestone foreman, 45 cents; acid makers, 73 cents; sulphur burners, 50 cents. Wet press sulphite: tour foreman, 69 cents; oilers, 43 cents; stock runners, 46 cents. Rogers wet machine, back, 44 cents; weighers, 59 cents; screen tenders, 42 cents; sulphite machine men, 43 cents; oil and glue maker, 45 cents. Beater room: helper, broke beater man, 44 cents. Finishing room: head finisher, 46 cents; finisher's helper, car preparer, core makers, 42 cents; car loaders, 46 cents; weighers, 60 and 63 cents; truckers, 44 cents; head core maker, 60 cents; tier, 44 cents; cullerman, 59 cents. Boiler house: water tenders, 66 cents; fireman, 62 cents; firemen's helpers, 47 cents; ashmen, cleaner, 44 cents; head coal handler, 64 cents; oilers, 43 cents; steam engineers, 71 cents. Yard and tracks: teamster, 44 cents; train crew conductor, train crew engineer, 70 cents; train crew firemen, 52 cents; train crew, 1st brakeman, 54 cents; train crew 2nd brakeman, 52 cents; crane engineer, 81 cents; crane fireman, 44 cents; track foreman, 50 cents. Sample testers, 44 cents. Board Mill: beater helper, 42 cents; oilers, 43 cents; labourer foreman, 62 cents. Electrical: motor tender, 80 cents; repairman, armature winders, 72-82 cents. Mechanical: machinists, carpenters, blacksmith, pipe fitters, pattern makers, painters, millwrights, saw filer, roll grinder, cylinder coverer, tinsmith, 72-82 cents; helpers, 60-69 cents. Paper Machine Room: tour oilers, 61 cents; cleaners, 42 cents.

Rates are also given for these and certain other classes at Espanola and Sturgeon Falls.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, NO. 176.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1925, to December 31, 1926.

Union members are to be employed on presses except as provided for in apprentice regulations.

Hours, 8 per day; 7½ per night.

Wages, journeymen pressman, minimum wage per week, April 1, 1925, $39; December 1, 1925, $40; January 1, 1926, $40.50.

Apprentices are to be registered and to take the correspondence course of the International Union in their fourth year.

The agreement specifies the minimum number of men to be employed on each type of press.

Overtime, to 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

If competent help cannot be furnished by the union, employers may secure a man who may be employed until a union man is supplied for the position.

The head pressmen of a web pressroom shall hire and discharge all help over which he has charge.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYERS CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, NO. 345.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927.

Wages, per hour, $1.50. Hours, 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, 44 per week.

Overtime, and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Members hired to go out of town to work shall receive full board and expenses. Members working outside the city limit shall receive car fare both ways and travelling time.

No person shall help a journeyman except an apprentice or employer. Only members of the association shall act as foremen. They must have power to hire and discharge, and receive at least $1 extra per day.

On jobs done by contractors who are not local men, fifty per cent of employees must be members of the local union.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Street Railways

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION WITH AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION NO. 113, FOR SUCH OF THE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AS ARE MEMBERS THEREOF, AND WITH ITS OTHER EMPLOYEES IN THE SAME CLASS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS THEREOF.

Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1926, until March 31, 1928.

This agreement is similar to that published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1925, on page 304, in effect from March 31, 1924, to March 31, 1926. A few minor clauses have been omitted, and an item of 5 cents extra per hour for one-man bus drivers, and one of 56 cents per hour for operating trackmen added. Various clauses of the agreement are specified as applying to bus drivers in addition to conductors, motormen, etc.

Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 13, 1926, until December 31, 1926.

This agreement is similar in most respects to that in effect during the previous year, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925.

As one of the days when double time is paid, St. Jean Baptiste Day has been substituted for Victoria Day.

Hours per day, 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.—62 cents per hour; hours per night, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and midnight to 5 a.m.—72 cents per hour.

For handling the following cargoes the rate shall be 77 cents per hour for day work and 87 cents for night work: nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, full cargoes of coal, shifting bunker coal and handling frozen goods.

For the following work, 77 cents per hour for day work and 87 cents for night work: grain trimming and bagging. Running of grain in the pipes to be stopped when men go down in the hold to work; two men to stand on deck during the time if necessary.

In case of work performed in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck, the whole gang is to be paid 77 cents per hour, day, and 87 cents per hour, night. This not to apply to men working other cargo in open hold.

To men ordered out on Sunday and not commencing work, a minimum of one hour's pay at prevailing rate.

Mails and baggage to be handled on Sundays, week days at all times and holidays (except Labour Day).

at the prevailing rate, time to count from the time the men are ordered.

The following note is attached to the above clause in the new agreement: The companies agree under reservation to this clause in view of section 125, chapter 66, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, which states as follows: "125. Every one who abandons, or obstructs, or wilfully delays the passing or progress of any mail, or any car, train, locomotive engine, tender, carriage, vessel, horse or animal employed in conveying any mail on any railway, public highway, river, canal, or water communication is guilty of an indictable offence."

The remainder of the agreement is unchanged.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.—CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION NO. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1926, until December 31, 1926, and thereafter except when terminated by thirty days' notice.

The city council is to appoint a committee upon proper notice being given to receive a grievance committee from the union. No discrimination against union members. Heads of departments are not to use their positions to solicit donations from employees. Men are to receive pay for public holidays except hourly or daily employees. Wages not exceeding one month are to be paid in cases of sickness after twelve months' service, on production of certificate. Members may have leave of absence without pay to attend union conventions as delegates. Copies of resolutions of the council affecting civic employees shall be forwarded to the secretary. Senior men shall be given preference for promotion if efficient. Reasonable expenses to be allowed for out-of-town work.

Hours for outside labour, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. from October 1 to April 1, and 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April 1 to October 1, with one hour for lunch. Saturday, 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

After one year all outside men (except daily men), fourteen days holidays. No employee on leaving the service or on being discharged shall be entitled to two weeks' wages in lieu of holidays.

Overtime, time and one-half for men employed by the hour or day.

Monthly men working overtime on Saturday afternoons from April 1 to November 1 to be allowed time off for same when convenient.

Former employees who are returned soldiers will be given preference of employment if efficient, other former employees next. Returned soldiers, resident in Medicine Hat at time of enlistment, and engaged by city on discharge may count service overseas as service with the city. If alteration in hours, pay or conditions comes up during the year, council will confer with a committee of the union.

The remaining provisions of the agreement are similar to those in effect in the previous year, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1925, page 1026.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING April the Department received information regarding three contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed thereunder. In two of these contracts the general fair wages clause is inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The remaining contract contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the districts in these respects. The schedule is given below.

The following general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council appear in the three contracts above referred to:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen

employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contract containing schedule of wages and hours.—Alterations, additions and renovations to factory buildings at H.M.C. Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C., and repairs to the jetty, boat houses, landing stages, gangway and Bickford Tower, Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, John Harkness and Hy. Harkness, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 8, 1926. Amount of contract $1,275 for alterations, etc., to factory building and $1,249 for repairs to jetty, etc. A fair wages schedule is inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages, not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons	9 00 per day	8
Carpenters and joiners	7 00 "	8
Concrete workers	0 55 per hour	8
Electrical workers	7 50 per day	8
Labourers	0 45 per hour	8–9
Lathers	0 07 to 0 09 per yard	8
Lathers	8 00 to 10 00 per day (According to efficiency)	8
Marble setters	9 00 per day	8
Marble setters' helpers	5 50 "	8
Painters and Glaziers	6 50 "	8
Plasterers	9 00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters	8 00 "	8
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers	5 00 "	8
Roofers	6 50 "	8
Sheet metal workers	8 00 "	8
Structural steel workers	9 00 "	8
Teamsters one horse and cart	7 00 "	9
Teamsters two horses and wagon	9 00 to 10 00 per day	9

Contracts containing the general Fair Wages Clause.—Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Post Office at South Nelson, N.B. Name of contractors, Geo. Burchill & Sons of South Nelson, N.B. Date of contract, March 15, 1926. Amount of contract, $850.

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Post Office at Chipman, N.B. Name of contractors, the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, of New Market, Ontario. Date of contract, March 23, 1926. Amount of contract, $945.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in April, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	878 21
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	203 46
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	3,659 66
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	83 14
Mail bag fittings	7,396 57
Scales	593 50
Repairs to letter boxes, etc.	19 25

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA

IN compliance with the provisions of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba of 1916 (chapter 121 with amendments) the Bureau of Labour, which is in the Department of Public Works, has issued new fair wage schedules of rates of wages and maximum number of working hours in connection with the execution of public works, the schedules to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927. The first schedule relates to the city of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles around it, and the second to the rest of the province.

The Fair Wage Board is composed of two representatives of the employers and two for the workers with an official of the Department of Public Works. The schedules are drawn up after public hearings at which evidence is heard from parties interested, the rates being based on union or current rates in the district affected.

The changes in the rates in the following tables, as compared with the tables in last year are as follows: Bricklayers' rate per hour changed from $1.25 to $1.35; stonemasons' rate from $1.25 to $1.35; marble setters' rate from $1.20 to $1.30 and mosaic and tile setters from $1.15 to $1.25; plasterers from $1.07½ to $1.25; wood, wire and metal workers from 80 cents to $1; plumbers, $1 to $1.12½; steamfitters from $1 to $1.12½; operating engineers on construction (*a*) engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums from $1 to $1.10, (*b*) engineers in charge of double drum machines from 90 cents to $1, (*c*) engineers in charge of single-drum machines from 85 to 95 cents, (*d*) fireman from 60 to 65 cents; painters from 75 to 85 cents; asbestos workers, (*a*) from 80 to 90 cents, (*b*) first-class improvers from 70 to 75 cents, and carpenters from 85 cents to $1. The rate for teamsters in the province outside of Winnipeg is not stated.

Last year's schedule was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1925.

	Winnipeg		Manitoba	
	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
1. *Labourers:*—				
(*a*) Skilled—Comprising the following:—Unloading, piling, and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways	.50	50	.45	50
(*b*) Unskilled—Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this schedule	.42½	54	.35	54
2. *Teamsters*	.50	60	.....	.....
3. (*a*) *Bricklayers*	1.35	44	1.35	44
Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).				
(*b*) *Helpers:*—				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	.55	50	.50	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold	.50	50	.45	50
4. (*a*) *Stonemasons*	1.35	44	.....	.....
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of Manitoba, No. 1).				
(*b*) *Helpers:*—				
1. Mixing and tempering mortar	.55	50	.50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold	.50	50	.45	50
5. *Cement finishers*	.70	50	.70	50
6. (*a*) *Marble Setters*	1.30	44	1.30	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 17, 1926, by and between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, Marble Section, and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, Local No. 1, Winnipeg).				
(*b*) *Helpers*	.55	50	.50	50
7. (*a*) *Mosaic and Tile Setters*	1.25	44	1.25	44
(*b*) *Helpers*	.55	50	.50	50
8. *Terrazzo Workers:*—				
(*a*) Layers	.72½	44	.72½	44
(*b*) Helpers	.55	50	.55	50
9. *Stonecutters:*—				
(*a*) Carvers	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(*b*) Journeymen	1.00	44	1.00	44
10. (*a*) *Plasterers*	1.25	44	1.25	44
(*b*) *Helpers*	.55	50	.50	50

	Winnipeg		Manitoba	
	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week	Rate per Hour	Hours per Week
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
11. *Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers*	1.00	44	1.00	44
12. *(a) Plumbers*	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(b) Helpers	.50	50	.45	50
13. *(a) Steamfitters*	1.12½	44	1.12½	44
(b) Helpers	.50	50	.45	50
14. *Operating Engineers on Construction:—*				
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums	1.10	50	1.10	00
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines	1.00	50	1.00	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines	.95	50	.95	50
(d) Fireman	.65	50	.65	50
15. *Sheet Metal Workers*	.80	44	.80	44
16. *Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers*	.85	44	.85	44
17. *Blacksmiths*	.75	44	.75	44
18. *Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen:—*				
(a) Licensed Journeymen	.85	44	.85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit	.77½	44	.77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper	.65	44	.65	44
(d) Helper	.45	44	.45	44
19. *Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers*	.90	44	.90	44
20. *Asbestos Workers:—*				
(a) Journeymen	.90	44	.90	44
(b) First Class Improvers	.75	44	.75	44
21. *Asphalters:—*				
(a) Finishers	.65	44	.65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials	.50	50	.50	50
22. *(a) Carpenters* (Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 17, 1922, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Local No. 343).	1.00	44	1.00	44
(b) Helpers	.50	50	.45	50
23. *Outside linemen*	.89	44	.89	44

Sea School for Boys

The Gravesend Sea School near London, since it was established in 1919 has turned out 5,623 seamen. This institution takes boys without any previous experience of the sea, and in ten weeks' training teaches them knotting, splicing, heaving the lead, steering, preparing and serving mess and every other practical duty connected with employment at sea, on deck, or in the victualling department.

Three weeks of the course are spent on the training ship *Triton,* where sea conditions are reproduced and duties aboard ship are carried out by the students. The course is recognized by the Board of Trade of Great Britain as a month's service at sea, and with a year's service as an ordinary seaman at the prevailing wage, and after three years' sea service he is entitled to the rating and pay of able seaman. The school also finds places for its graduates.

The local units of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada at Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Fort William and elsewhere recently adopted resolutions recommending certain changes in the Dominion Civil Service Superannuation Act, the suggestions being that the age of voluntary retirement be reduced from 65 to 55 years, or on completion of thirty years of service, whichever is the earlier; that the ten-year forfeiture clause (under which contributions must be paid for ten years before any benefits are drawn) be amended to provide for the return of all contributions, with interest, in the event of withdrawal from the service at any time; and that on the death of a contributor who has no dependents, the whole of the contributions and interest be refunded to such person as he may designate, or in the event of no person being named his next of kin.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Great Britain

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during March, 1926, was 234, as compared with 227 in the previous month and with 241 in March, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 68 in March, 1926, as compared with 175 in the previous month; comparable figures for March, 1925, are not available.

The accidents shown by industries are as follows:—Railway service, 24; mines, 110; Quarries (over 20 feet deep) 6; places under factory act, 91; seamen, 68; total, including seamen, 302.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was somewhat lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was slightly higher. In the former the decline was mainly due to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while in the latter the upward movement was mainly due to higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.36 at the beginning of April, as compared with $11.46 for March; $10.56 for April 1925; $10.16 for April 1924; $10.64 for April 1923; $10.26 for April 1922; $12.68 for April 1921; $15.99 for April 1920; $16.92 for June 1920 (the peak); $12.57 for April 1918; and $7.51 for April 1914. Besides the seasonal decline in the prices of eggs less important declines occurred in beef, veal, mutton, pork, milk, cheese and flour. Prices of butter, rice, evaporated apples, potatoes and tea were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.64 at the beginning of April, as compared with $21.77 for March; $20.82 for April 1925; $20.58 for April 1924; $21.21 for April 1923; $20.66 for April 1922; $23.31 for April 1921; $25.34 for April 1920; $26.92 for July 1920 (the peak); $20 for April 1918; and $14.32 for April 1914. Fuel was again somewhat lower, due to a further decline in the price of anthracite coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly higher at 160.6 for April, as compared with 160.1 for March; 156.5 for April 1925; 151.1 for April 1924; 156.9 for April 1923; 153.7 for April 1922; 179.5 for April 1921; 251.0 for April 1920; 256.7 for May 1920 (the peak); 198.1 for April 1919; and 195.0 for April 1918. The index number was slightly higher, due mainly to the higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes. There were more declines than increases, but many of the former were slight. Thirty-four prices quotations were higher, sixty-nine were lower, and one hundred and thirty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material six of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher, and one was unchanged. The group which advanced was the Vegetables and their Products, mainly because of higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes. The Animals and their Products group, and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group both declined substantially, the former due to lower prices for fresh meats, butter, cheese, eggs and fish, which more than offset the advances in the prices of live stock and smoked meats, and the latter due mainly to declines in the prices of cotton, cotton fabrics, silk, wool, jute and hessian. The other groups which declined were the Iron and its Products group, due to lower levels for pig iron and wire nails; the Non-ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, lead, silver, tin and spelter; the Non-metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to a decline in the price of cement; and the Wood and Wood Products group. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced. In consumers' goods declines in fish, fresh meats, butter, cheese and eggs, were more than offset by increases in the prices of flour, potatoes, smoked meats, tea and foreign fruits. In producers' goods materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, and for the chemical using industries declined, while materials for milling and other industries, the meat packing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, higher levels for grains, potatoes, live stock, foreign fruits and tea, more than counterbalancing the lower levels for hides, fresh meats, eggs, textiles, rubber and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, increases in the prices of flour and smoked meats, being more than offset by declines in dairy produce, linseed oil, cotton fabrics, hessian, nails, and non-ferrous metal products. Domestic farm products were substantially higher, while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were somewhat lower. Articles of forest origin were practically unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of imports fell from 158.98 for March to 157.58 for April. That for exports rose from 162.93 for March to 164.81 for April. The combined index of both imports and exports rose from 160.95 for March to 161.19 for April.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined in April, being 177.8, as compared with 179.5 for March, 174.7 for April 1925; 268.4 for April 1920; and 115.1 for April 1914. The index number of twenty food stuffs was slightly higher at 200.9 for April, as compared with 199.3 for March. The index of twenty manufacturers' goods was down from 159.7 for March to 154.7 for April.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on 'Prices and Price Indexes 1913-1924," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef for the most part were somewhat lower, sirloin steak averaging 28.8 cents per pound in April, as compared with 29 cents in March; rib roast 21.8 cents in April and 21.5 cents in March; and shoulder roast 15.7 cents in April and 15.8 cents in March. Veal declined in most localities, averaging 18.7 cents per pound in April, as compared with 19.3 cents in March. Mutton also was slightly lower, averaging 29.4 cents per pound. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former averaging 29.6 cents per pound in April and 29.7 cents in March, and the latter 27.2 cents per pound in April and 27.4 cents in March. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and whitefish advanced. Salt herrings and salt cod fish also averaged slightly higher. Lard was steady.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh averaging 39.8 cents per dozen in April, 46.4 cents in March, 50.5 cents in February and 62.8 cents in January, and cooking averaging 34.8 cents in April and 38.7 cents in March. In milk lower prices were reported from Halifax, St. John, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Lethbridge. Butter showed a general advance, dairy averaging 46.3 cents per pound in April and 45.6 cents in March, and creamery averaging 51.5 cents in April, as compared with 50.7 cents in March. Cheese averaged slightly lower at 32.6 cents per pound.

A decline in the price of bread was reported from Drumheller. Soda biscuits were slightly lower, averaging 18.3 cents per pound in April, as compared with 18.4 cents in March. Flour was down from 5.4 cents per pound in March to 5.3 cents in April. Decreases occurred in most localities. Rice was slightly higher, averaging 11 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes declined from an average of 16.7 cents per tin in March to 16.4 cents in April. Canned peas and corn were also slightly lower, the former averaging 17.5 cents per tin and the latter 16.4 cents. Potatoes showed little change at an average of $2.95 per ninety pounds, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Evaporated apples rose from an average of 19.6 cents per pound in March to 19.9 cents in April. Prunes showed little change. Raisins and currents were slightly higher. Marmalade was down from an average of 73.3 cents per four-pound tin in March, to 70.4 cents in April. Corn syrup averaged slightly lower at 45.5 cents per five-pound tin, as compared with 46 cents in March. Sugar was unchanged in the average. Coffee and tea averaged slightly higher. Pepper continued to advance, averaging 54.3 cents per pound.

Anthracite coal averaged lower at $17.76 per ton in April, as compared with $18.03 in March, and $18.93 in February. Lower prices were reported from Windsor, N.S., Fredericton, Sherbrooke, St. John's, P.Q., Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Galt, Cobalt and Fort William. Bituminous coal also declined, averaging $10.31 per ton in April, as compared with $10.52 in March. Coke declined from an average of $14.62 per ton in March, to $14.10 in April. Wood was practically unchanged. Coal oil was slightly higher in the average at 30.3 cents per gallon, as compared with 30.1 cents in March. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during April, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1.56⅔ per bushel, as compared with $1.48⅓ in March. The low price for the month was $1.50¼ at the beginning, and the high $1.62⅛ about the middle. An improvement in export demand, reports of damage to Argentine crops, and a smaller exportable surplus than was expected were said to be the causes of the advanced prices. Towards the end of the month, however, prices were somewhat lower. Coarse grains, for the most part, moved in sympathy with wheat. Western oats rose from 47⅓ cents per bushel to 53 cents; Western barley from 58½ cents to 63½ cents; and flaxseed from $1.91¾ per bushel to $1.96. Flour at Toronto advanced from $8.63 per barrel to $8.81. Shorts were up from $31.25 per ton to $32.85. Lemons and oranges advanced, the former being up from $4 per box to $4-$4.50, and the latter from $5.50-$5.75 per box to $5.75-$6.75. Tea continued to advance. Pepper was down from 38 cents per pound to 35 cents. Potatoes again advanced, the price at Montreal being $3.94 per bag, as compared with $3 in March; the price at Toronto in April was $4-$4.25 per bag, as compared with $3.20 in March; at Winnipeg $1.72 per bushel, as compared with $1.34½ in March; and at New Brunswick $8.10 per barrel, as compared with $6.75 in March. The downward movement in rubber continued, Ceylon declining from 58⅓ cents per pound to 51 cents. Turpentine advanced from $1.47 per gallon to $1.53. Linseed oil declined slightly, being 97 cents per gallon, as compared with

$1.01 in March. Western cattle at Winnipeg rose from $6.66 per hundred pounds to $6.78, and choice steers at Toronto from $7.12½ per hundred pounds to $7.25. Hogs at Toronto rose from $13.77 per hundred pounds to $13.90. Sheep were up from $8 per hundred pounds to $8.20. Beef hides declined from 10-10½ cents per pound to 9½-10 cents, and calf skins from 15-16 cents per pound to 14-15 cents. Sole leather was down from 40 cents per pound to 38 cents. Veal fell from 22 cents per pound to 19 cents. Bacon advanced from 32½-33½ cents per pound to 35 cents. Butter was substantially lower, creamery at Montreal being 38 cents per

(Concluded on page 517)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Apr. 1925	Mar. 1926	Apr. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·7**	**156·9**	**151·1**	**156·5**	**160·1**	**160·6**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fru.ts, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	160·6	151·2	138·7	163·3	176·5	188·4
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	136·8	135·8	120·3	134·8	145·4	137·2
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	165·6	202·9	204·9	155·9	182·8	175·9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·6	173·5	170·6	159·0	156·8	156·9
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	145·1	169·1	165·8	154·6	145·7	145·0
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals andtheir Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	96·3	102·5	94·9	101·5	105·7	104·4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·3	186·4	185·9	175·9	170·7	177·0
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	164·5	170·3	157·9	157·2	157·5
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	149·1	132·4	119·7	146·8	163·2	172·9
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	141·3	128·6	131·5	148·2	160·1	153·0
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	162·6	173·5	170·6	159·0	156·8	156·9
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·0	160·8	159·5	151·4	151·3	149·9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·1	148·2	140·2	151·9	159·6	163·6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	157·0	164·6	154·9	158·2	157·3	154·5
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**156·0**	**154·2**	**147·1**	**151·9**	**164·6**	**164·9**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105·6	132·3	177·1	193·3	207·6	244·4	170·7	149·7	149·6	137·4	149·5	169·0	169·3
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	192·2	223·7	220·0	264·2	254·0	256·2
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	163·5	142·3	123·2	176·2	169·9	172·7
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	141·0	128·6	131·5	148·2	160·1	153·0
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	239·9	187·3	167·1	196·6	157·4	158·9
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	144·5	132·0	119·2	149·1	152·0	148·1
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	147·7	155·6	134·5	136·4	159·0	143·9
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	139·5	238·9	216·1	153·3	140·7	138·4
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	153·4	151·4	201·0	125·7	352·1	441·8
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	99·9	108·2	90·3	105·4	117·7	108·7
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	174·8	162·0	158·3	146·8	150·5	150·8
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96·0	105·8	124·8	146·9	171·6	203·1	179·2	163·8	159·9	159·3	154·9	159·1	159·3
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	165·0	165·4	158·1	152·0	151·6	152·0
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	163·4	158·2	159·6	155·9	161·5	161·7
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	222·1	229·1	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	405·5	322·1	274·7	321·6	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	161·6	156·8	158·8	154·7	160·4	160·5
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**150 9**	**151·7**	**141·3**	**153·1**	**149·0**	**150·2**
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94·4	101·1	126·3	146·0	164·6	197·1	206·5	190·6	188·8	188·3	179·6	182·1	182·2
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	209·6	223·4	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·0	188·2	187·7	179·1	182·3	182·4
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	199·5	198·4	188·9	172·0	172·0
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104·4	133·9	182·9	200·3	210·7	246·8	163·0	146·7	147·8	136·3	150·2	145·4	146·7
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	159·5	166·4	164·1	154·2	152·2	150·4
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	157·0	163·9	161·0	149·3	149·2	149·3
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	173·2	215·9	204·6	213·0	178·6	175·2
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·9	168·1	168·5	161·4	157·6	151·2
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	140·8	194·9	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	143·7	143·6	130·4	149·3	143·8	145·9
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	167·5	210·8	212·2	198·4	184·0	175·5
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	293·2	324·1	219·9	239·2	326·0	316·4
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	91·5	107·0	88·7	98·5	91·5	87·9
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	108·3	123·4	116·5	116·3	114·8	113·7
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	164·7	157·5	153·0	150·8	153·8	152·9
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	123·6	103·9	101·6	121·8	116·8	118·6
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	157·7	138·1	112·7	171·3	160·9	170·3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·2	160·4	142·9	149·9	148·5	149·9

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·8**	**23·4**	**21·8**	**15·7**	**12·3**	**18·9**	**29·4**	**29·6**	**27·2**	**41·8**	**46·1**	**61·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·7**	**25·3**	**21·8**	**16·8**	**13·5**	**15·7**	**24·1**	**28·8**	**27·3**	**40·6**	**45·1**	**60·4**
1—Sydney	33	25·3	22·9	16·9	14·8	15	22·5	30·6	28·2	40·2	43·6	59·2
2—New Glasgow	28	25	19·2	14·8	12·6	13	21·4	29·5	26·7	37·2	43·5	61·7
3—Amherst	25·2	23·3	17·3	14·8	12·5	17	25	26	24·6	41·2	42·8	60
4—Halifax	34·1	24·4	25·7	17·7	14·2	16·6	26·8	31	27·1	39·2	43·9	58·3
5—Windsor	33·3	28·3	24	20	13·5	16·7	25	26·7	28·3	41	47	61·3
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	45	49·8	61·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·2	25·8	23	16·8	14·7	14	25	29·2	26	40·3	44·6	60
New Brunswick (average)	**29·4**	**23·4**	**21·1**	**17·0**	**12·4**	**15·6**	**21·7**	**27·9**	**26·7**	**40·7**	**46·1**	**60·6**
8—Moncton	27·5	22·5	19	17·5	12	.....	.....	32·2	26	39	43·8	60·7
9—St. John	31·4	22·6	22	15·8	12·2	15·5	23·5	26·4	27	39·7	43·9	58·8
10—Fredericton	33·8	26·7	25·8	20·2	13·5	13	21·7	26·7	28·1	41	46	64
11—Bathurst	25	21·7	17·5	14·3	12	18·3	20	26·3	25·6	43·3	50·6	59
Quebec (average)	**25·1**	**22·6**	**23·4**	**15·0**	**11·4**	**14·6**	**26·1**	**26·3**	**26·1**	**38·0**	**41·5**	**58·7**
12—Quebec	23·7	23·2	20·3	15·8	11·3	16·7	26·6	24·7	25·7	38·6	42·6	57·7
13—Three Rivers	25	22·8	23·6	15	11·6	13·3	24·6	25·3	27	36	44·3	59·4
14—Sherbrooke	32·8	27	30·8	19·1	14·4	16·3	30	29	26·1	38·6	40·9	59·3
15—Sorel	22	21	21·5	12·8	9·3	12·5	24·5	24·5	24·2	40	40	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·9	18·8	18·1	12·8	7·6	14·5	24	22·8	24	37·7	40	54·3
17—St. John's	25	22	23	15·7	12·3	16·7	22·5	25·3	25·5	38·3	45	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	19	20	.....	15	13	.....	20	.....	27·6	34·7	37·5	.....
19—Montreal	30·1	25	26·9	13·8	12·5	12·2	30·4	29·9	28·3	39·9	42·6	62·7
20—Hull	27·6	23·7	22·8	15·1	11	14·4	32·2	28·8	26·4	38·2	40·8	59·2
Ontario (average)	**29·7**	**24·2**	**22·3**	**16·3**	**12·7**	**21·3**	**29·7**	**30·7**	**27·9**	**40·0**	**43·7**	**61·2**
21—Ottawa	30	24·2	23·3	16·3	11·2	17	31	30·5	27·2	40·8	44·6	61·1
22—Brockville	31·3	25	24	13·3	12·8	16·8	35	30	25·8	40·9	44·4	60
23—Kingston	27·9	21·9	22·3	15·2	11·6	14·6	27·1	30·2	26·3	38	41·8	56·7
24—Belleville	27·6	22	23·2	16·3	11·8	21·4	30	29·6	27·4	42·6	46·8	63·8
25—Peterborough	30·3	25·4	22·4	17·3	13·4	22·1	27·5	30·9	30·5	40·8	43·5	61·8
26—Oshawa	28	23·7	20·7	15·1	12·7	22·5	29	30	28·3	39	42·4	60
27—Orillia	28·9	24·4	21·2	16·9	13·7	23·1	28·5	29·3	28·3	41·2	44	60·6
28—Toronto	31·6	23·9	24·3	15·3	13·6	22·1	33·1	29·9	28·4	40·9	45	63·2
29—Niagara Falls	31	25·3	22·8	17·5	12·3	24·9	34·6	34·4	31·2	39·9	43·5	60·9
30—St. Catharines	26·9	23·9	22·1	15·4	10·9	23·6	27·7	29·8	29·6	37·9	41·6	59·4
31—Hamilton	32	24·7	26·3	17·5	14·3	22·8	25·6	32	.....	40·4	44·3	61
32—Brantford	29·6	24·4	23	16·5	13	21·9	30·6	32·4	31	38·6	42·2	60
33—Galt	28·5	24·5	21·5	16·8	13	22·3	26	31·5	30	40·7	44·1	61·9
34—Guelph	28·7	23·7	22·3	15·3	13·6	21	25	26·8	30	37·4	42·8	57·8
35—Kitchener	28·1	24·5	21·4	17·5	14	22·9	32	30·3	25	38·4	42·2	61·2
36—Woodstock	32·1	25	23·6	17·7	13·4	20·7	31	29·2	27·5	39	42·1	58·6
37—Stratford	30	25·2	20·4	17·5	14·2	22·8	26·7	29·1	24·2	39·6	44·8	62·3
38—London	31·2	24·6	23·5	16·5	11·8	20·6	29·4	31·2	27·5	38·8	42·8	60·5
39—St. Thomas	27·4	23·2	20·6	14·4	11·9	18·6	25	31·3	27	40·6	43·6	61·8
40—Chatham	29	23·5	22·4	17	12·4	24·7	32	31·2	28·4	40·8	45	63·9
41—Windsor	28·6	22·5	23·2	15·6	11·4	23·2	32	31·3	25·4	38·8	42·3	61·1
42—Sarnia	28·8	22·6	21·8	17·8	14·1	23·8	28	31·1	26·3	39·6	43·4	62·3
43—Owen Sound	28	24·5	20·7	17·2	13·2	22·8	23·8	28·9	27·5	42·6	44	60
44—North Bay	36	30	25·8	17·6	11·5	21·8	.....	33	28·2	38·3	43·2	63·3
45—Sudbury	29·6	24·6	21·6	16·4	12·6	21·4	29·3	31·2	28·1	40·7	43·5	60·7
46—Cobalt	31·3	25·1	23·4	15·8	11·8	20·3	32·5	32	27·8	42·2	45	62·5
47—Timmins	29·7	25	20·3	14·8	12·5	22·2	33·8	33	27·3	37·6	41·7	61
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·7	25·9	22·5	17·2	12·8	22·1	30·6	31·4	29·1	40·4	43·7	61·8
49—Port Arthur	28·4	21·3	19·5	15·3	13·1	17·9	33·3	30·3	28·1	39·8	46	63·1
50—Fort William	28·9	20·3	18·3	15·3	12·5	16·9	30	29·1	27·5	42·3	46·9	63·3
Manitoba (average)	**25·6**	**19·5**	**19·5**	**13·5**	**10·0**	**15·3**	**29·3**	**28·3**	**26·0**	**43·5**	**48·0**	**61·3**
51—Winnipeg	27·3	20·2	20·1	13·3	10·7	14·6	29·5	30·1	28·9	43·3	48·4	60·6
52—Brandon	23·9	18·8	18·8	13·7	9·2	15·9	29	26·5	23	43·7	47·5	62
Saskatchewan (average)	**27·3**	**21·1**	**18·8**	**13·7**	**10·8**	**16·0**	**32·1**	**27·6**	**25·3**	**45·6**	**51·2**	**63·3**
53—Regina	28	19·6	18·3	12·5	10·9	15·1	30·7	27	.....	45·7	52·9	64·7
54—Prince Albert	23·3	18·8	16	12·9	10·4	14·5	30·6	27·6	25	45·7	50	60
55—Saskatoon	25·3	20·7	18·4	13·3	9·7	15·4	32	26·8	24·7	44·3	46·5	58
56—Moose Jaw	32·7	25·3	22·3	16	12·1	18·8	35	29	26·2	46·8	55·5	70·5
Albert (average)	**25·5**	**19·2**	**17·8**	**12·9**	**9·9**	**14·8**	**31·2**	**26·1**	**25·1**	**45·7**	**50·5**	**58·0**
57—Medicine Hat	22·9	17	17·9	12·9	9·9	14·3	32·1	25	26·3	47·8	52·8	56·4
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	11·2	16·5	35	27·5	25	47·5	52·5	60
59—Edmonton	26·8	19	19·1	12·8	10·1	17·6	30·4	30·1	27·6	45·3	49·1	55·5
60—Calgary	22·6	17·2	15·4	11·2	9·6	13·8	27·6	26·1	22·6	42·2	46·7	60
61—Lethbridge	25	18	16·8	12·5	8·5	11·9	31	21·8	24	45·9	51·3	58·3
British Columbia (average)	**31·9**	**25·1**	**23·2**	**15·9**	**13·5**	**23·4**	**36·1**	**33·8**	**28·9**	**50·1**	**55·1**	**64·0**
62—Fernie	29·8	24·6	22	14	10·1	19	35	32·3	28·6	49·7	54·4	61·4
63—Nelson	32	25	25	16·5	13·1	22·5	35	35	27·7	48·1	54·3	62
64—Trail	30·8	25	21·6	18·4	13·4	20·8	37	35	29	54·4	60	63
65—New Westminster	31·4	25	21·7	15·5	13·5	25·8	35·7	33·6	31	47·8	52·8	62·8
66—Vancouver	33·6	24·9	24·9	14·7	14·2	25·4	39·4	33·1	30	50·2	54·8	67·6
67—Victoria	31·5	24·3	24·1	15·5	15·1	26·3	35	31·7	26·7	51·2	55·6	62·8
68—Nanaimo	32·8	25	22·3	18·3	16·6	29·2	38·3	32·5	25	49·2	52·6	64·4
69—Prince Rupert	33·3	26·7	24·2	14·2	11·7	18·4	33·3	37·3	33	50·5	56·3	68

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14 to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1926

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18·9	**29·2**	**20·5**	**14·4**	**59·5**	**20·9**	**19·9**	**35·8**	**24·7**	**39·8**	**34·8**	**12·1**	**46·3**	**51·5**	
13·3	**30·1**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·2**	**16·7**	**27·6**	**25·0**	**46·3**	**40·4**	**11·1**	**48·8**	**55·1**	
8	30	.....	.....	60	19·1	16·4	29·1	24·9	51·5	45·6	b12–14	52·5	54·8	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17·4	15·8	29·6	23·2	46	39	13	47·6	54·2	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·3	15	28	24·6	45·6	43·5	9	46·2	54·4	3
15	35	.....	.....	50	17·6	15·4	24·9	25·6	49·3	41·5	a11·8	46·5	55·6	4
15	30–35	.....	.....	50	18·3	17·3	30	26·4	40·3	30	10	50	56	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	20	24	25·5	45	42·5	10	49·8	55·7	6
.....	35	.....	.....	60	18·6	19·3	38·9	25	36·9	31·4	10–12	44·8	49·9	7
12·0	**35·0**	.....	.....	**55·6**	**18·2**	**18·3**	**33·0**	**24·5**	**48·0**	**42·2**	**12·1**	**50·0**	**54·5**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·8	17·7	35·1	24·5	50·5	45	10–12	49·6	52·9	8
.....	35	.....	.....	60	16·8	16·8	34·3	23·7	50	40·3	13·5	50·6	54·1	9
.....	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·7	17·8	37·6	25	50·2	50	12	53·6	54·7	10
12	.....	.....	.....	45	18·6	21	25	24·6	41·2	33·5	12	46·3	56·2	11
14·6	**29·0**	**19·4**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**20·7**	**20·7**	**30·8**	**23·8**	**43·1**	**38·9**	**11·9**	**46·3**	**59·0**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	38·2	24·5	39·9	34·9	12–14	46·8	50	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	23·8	22·5	29·4	23·7	44·5	40	14	46	51·5	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	21·7	19·5	29·3	24·1	46·9	42·5	a11·1	48·2	50·9	14
12	30	15	.....	60	25	25	22·4	23·5	39·5	38	12	.....	49·1	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	38·1	.....	9	40	48·5	16
.....	.....	20–25	10	60	20	18	37	24·5	42	40	11	50	50·4	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	15	.....	23·3	24·6	45·9	40·8	13	46·2	50	18
18	.....	.....	.....	75	20·8	20·8	32·9	22·7	47·6	39·5	13	46·8	49·9	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	19·3	18·8	33·8	23·7	43·8	35·8	11	46·5	49·3	20
19·7	**29·0**	**22·4**	**12·2**	**66·7**	**20·2**	**19·3**	**38·2**	**24·1**	**39·9**	**35·9**	**12·1**	**47·3**	**51·5**	
18	30	22–30	10	.....	21·3	21·5	38·5	23·8	44·3	39·5	11	47·3	51·2	21
20	30	20	12·5	.....	22·1	18	44	24·8	34·2	28·3	10	48	50·9	22
15	30	22	10	.....	18·6	17·8	34	22·2	38·5	35·6	10	44·4	48·6	23
.....	25	18	.....	.....	.....	21·3	34	23·6	31·1	27	a 9	45	49·8	24
25	28	.....	.....	60	18·8	20·5	33·9	25	33·3	31·5	10	48·1	51·2	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	22·5	18	36·9	24	40	37·4	13	49·3	50·7	26
20	.....	20	10	.....	20·8	19·4	35	24·7	34·5	.....	10–11·5	48·3	52·5	27
16	28–36	30	12·5	72	21·3	17·6	39·5	23·5	45·2	38·3	a13·3	45·6	52	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	22	18·6	44·3	24·2	41·4	37·5	12	46·5	52·3	29
22	35	.....	.....	.....	20·4	21·4	39·9	23·2	38·3	36·3	12	48	50·9	30
20	30	30	15	.....	17·9	16·8	44·5	23·6	43·9	38·4	13	47·2	52·6	31
20	28	20	15	.....	19·3	18·6	39·3	23·6	37·7	32·8	12	48·3	50·5	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	17·5	19·1	35·5	23·5	36·8	33·2	a11·8	50·2	52·9	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	20·7	18·3	37·7	23·7	43·5	39·7	10–11	47·7	51·5	34
.....	25	20	.....	75	20	20·3	30·1	23·4	42·6	36·7	a11·8	45·6	49	35
20	25	22	15	.....	18	21·5	37·1	23·3	35	29	11	45	48	36
25	30	25	15	.....	22·9	20·8	35·5	23·4	39·4	36	12	46·4	51·1	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20·4	19·2	42·8	24·1	39·9	33	10	49·3	51	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	20·4	18·8	41·4	24	37	36·2	12	48·7	51	39
15	30	20	12	.....	20	22·4	37·8	24·8	32·1	29·9	12	45·1	51·4	40
22	35	20	15	.....	23·8	21·7	43·4	23·7	41·9	36·6	15	51·7	52·5	41
.....	35	25	.....	.....	19·3	18·1	44·8	24·5	34·8	33	a12	46	50·9	42
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	17·5	18	37·3	23·7	34	33	11	47·5	50·2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·4	23	38	25·3	44	41·2	12	46·5	51·2	44
.....	25	25	10	75	21·4	18·2	35·8	25	43·3	41·8	15	47	53·6	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	21·3	16·1	32·9	26·1	45	43·5	15	.....	53·3	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	21·3	18·3	28·8	22	51·6	39·7	16·7	.....	53·4	47
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20·4	20·8	42·4	23·6	45·9	40·3	13	46·7	52·8	48
18	30	25	9	.....	19·4	15·4	36·4	26·6	44	40	a14·3	47·5	53·5	49
15	25	18–20	.....	.....	19·4	19·3	45·5	26·6	44·9	34·7	a12·5	46·5	53·4	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·9**	**16·8**	**35·7**	**24·9**	**34·6**	**28·3**	**11·0**	**42·8**	**49·8**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·1	16·5	40·1	25·1	38·5	31·1	12	43·1	51	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	17	31·2	24·6	30·8	25·5	10	42·5	48·5	52
24·8	**29·4**	**15·0**	.....	.....	**25·1**	**21·8**	**33·1**	**26·2**	**31·8**	**27·0**	**12·5**	**39·7**	**49·1**	
22–26	30	.....	.....	.....	25	20·8	34·7	26·6	33·7	26·8	13	40·8	49·3	53
25	25–30	12	.....	.....	25	22·7	31·7	26	34·2	27·3	12	39·6	48·9	54
25	30	15	20	.....	23·6	20·4	34·4	26	29·2	29	12	39·2	48·2	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	26·7	23·3	31·7	26·1	30	25	13	39	49·8	56
22·1	**28·3**	**15·4**	**20·0**	.....	**23·4**	**23·0**	**36·3**	**25·7**	**32·8**	**25·1**	**11·3**	**41·7**	**48·8**	
.....	30	17	25	.....	25	27·5	38·5	27·7	32·1	24·6	12	42	49·4	57
25	30–35	15–20	.....	.....	25	25	34·6	24·7	32	26·7	a 12·5	42·5	49·3	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	22·5	22·1	27·9	24·7	35·2	26·5	a11·1	43·3	49	59
25–28	30	15	20	.....	23·6	20·3	40·3	25·1	35	26·2	11	41·2	48·6	60
18	25	15	20	.....	21	20	40·3	26·3	29·6	21·7	10	39·5	47·8	61
21·8	**26·4**	**20·0**	**17·7**	.....	**23·0**	**23·0**	**40·2**	**26·2**	**37·0**	**30·2**	**14·0**	**46·9**	**52·7**	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	24	25	43·8	26·3	38·7	31	a12·5	.....	50·5	62
28	30	20	20	.....	24	24·2	39·3	26·7	35·2	27·5	a14·3	45	50	63
25	30	20	20	.....	25	25	36	27·3	37·3	29	15	42·5	50	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21	22	42	24·5	33·3	30	a11·1	48	53·3	65
16·5	22·5	.....	16	.....	20·6	20·2	40·3	25·1	35·4	34·3	a11·1	47·8	52·7	66
.....	27	.....	20	.....	23·3	21·2	34	24·4	33·5	28	a14·3	47·8	53·9	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20·8	21	41	27·3	31·2	.....	14	.....	55·6	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	25	45	28·3	51·7	31·3	20	50	55·5	69

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·6**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**5·8**	**11·0**	**12·9**	**16·4**	**17·5**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·9**	**8·1**	**18·0**	**5·9**	**6·2**	**9·8**	**14·4**	**18·9**	**18·8**	**17·5**
1—Sydney	33·7	8	18·3	6·2	6·3	10·1	14·7	18·8	18·8	18·4
2—New Glasgow	33·1	8	17	5·8	5·7	10	14·4	18	17·8	17·5
3—Amherst	32	8	18·3	5·9	6·4	10	14·6	19·4	19·6	15·8
4—Halifax	32·7	8	17·4	5·6	6·3	8·8	12·4	19	18·1	17·8
5—Windsor	32·8	8·3	18·7	6·6	6·7	10	15	20	20	19·6
6—Truro	33·0	8	18·3	5·5	6	9·8	15	18	18·2	15·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·4	7·4	19·1	5·5	5·9	10·8	15·9	17	17·2	17
New Brunswick (average)	**32·5**	**8·6**	**17·5**	**5·6**	**6·1**	**10·6**	**14·8**	**17·1**	**17·1**	**16·0**
8—Moncton	34·2	9·3	16·3	5·9	6·4	11·7	13·4	18·6	17·5	16·9
9—St. John	31·1	8·7	18·8	5·2	6	9·4	16·1	15·6	16·1	15
10—Fredericton	33	8–8·7	17	5·5	5·8	11·3	14·8	15·9	16	14·4
11—Bathurst	31·7	8	18	5·6	6	10	15	18·2	18·7	17·8
Quebec (average)	**30·6**	**6·4**	**17·8**	**5·4**	**6·2**	**9·5**	**13·7**	**15·1**	**17·7**	**15·8**
12—Quebec	31	7·5	18·1	5·3	6·4	11	13·9	15	17·5	17·3
13—Three Rievrs	32·7	6	18·8	5·5	7	9·2	15·1	17·8	19·7	15
14—Sherbrooke	27·8	8	17·4	5·1	5·4	9·3	14·3	15·2	18·3	15·1
15—Sorel	28·2	5·3	17·4	4·6	5·7	9·4	12·7	13·7	19·1	15·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·3	5·3	17·3	5·1	6·4	9·5	13·8	14·8	18·3	15·3
17—St. John's	33	5·3	18	5·6	7·1	9·7	14·2	15·1	16·3	20
18—Thetford Mines	31	6·7	17·5	5·5	6·8	8·2	12·9	16·6	17·5	15·6
19—Montreal	32·1	5·3–8	17·8	5·7	5·5	10·2	12·3	14·4	16	14·6
20—Hull	30·5	6·7	18	5·8	5·6	8·8	14	13·6	16·6	13·7
Ontario (average)	**32·8**	**7·3**	**18·0**	**5·0**	**5·5**	**11·6**	**13·4**	**15·9**	**16·4**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	33·5	7·3–8	19	6·0	6	11·2	12·2	15·8	16·5	15·4
22—Brockville	30·4	6·7	16·7	5·6	5·4	10	12·7	16·3	16·9	15·5
23—Kingston	31·3	6·7	16·1	5·4	5	10·6	12·8	13·6	13·5	13·2
24—Belleville	32·2	6·7	17·5	5·1	5	11	12·9	15·5	17·7	15·4
25—Peterborough	32·7	7·3	17·5	4·7	5·2	11·4	13·1	15·9	15·5	15
26—Oshawa	30·7	7·3	16·5	4·3	5	11·9	12·1	15·2	15·3	14·9
27—Orillia	34·8	6·7	19·4	5·0	5	11·8	12·8	16·1	16·5	15·5
28—Toronto	35·2	7·3–8	18·7	5	5·4	11·1	12·1	15	15·8	14·9
29—Niagara Falls	34·3	7·3	19·4	5·4	5·4	13·1	14·4	15·6	16·6	15·8
30—St. Catharines	29·1	7·3	18·8	4·8	5	12·3	13·1	14·5	15·3	14·7
31—Hamilton	34·3	7·3–8	18·1	4·6	5·2	10·9	12	15·2	15·8	14·4
32—Brantford	31·1	7·3	17·8	4·7	5·1	11·8	12·6	14	15·7	14·6
33—Galt	32·7	6·7	19·3	4·8	5·2	12·6	13·4	14·5	15·9	14·6
34—Guelph	33·3	7·3	18·6	4·9	5·6	12·2	12·6	15·4	14·6	15
35—Kitchener	33·3	7·3	18·2	4·5	5·2	11	12·4	15·7	15·6	15
36—Woodstock	32·8	7·3	17·2	4·5	5	10·9	14·2	15·3	15·3	14·4
37—Stratford	32·1	7·3	18·5	4·8	5·6	11·8	14·1	17	16·7	15·4
38—London	33·7	7·3–8	18·6	5·2	5·3	12·2	14·5	16·2	17	15·5
39—St. Thomas	31·6	7·3	18·8	4·9	5·1	12·3	13·9	15·7	16·8	15·1
40—Chatham	32·7	6·7	18·4	4·9	5·3	11·5	14·1	15·8	15·7	14·8
41—Windsor	33·4	8	19	5	5·3	12·3	15·3	15·3	17·3	15·7
42—Sarnia	31·1	6	18·4	4·5	5·1	10·6	14	17·1	17·8	15·4
43—Owen Sound	32·1	6·7	18·3	4·5	5·2	11·9	13·5	15·9	15·6	15·2
44—North Bay	33	7·7	15·3	5·5	6·9	12·3	14·4	16	16·3	15
45—Sudbury	33·7	8	17·2	5·3	8	12	15·2	17·8	18·1	16·4
46—Cobalt	34·8	8·7	18	5·5	7·2	11·8	15·6	18	19·8	17·6
47—Timmins	33·8	8·3	15·3	5·2	5·5	9·7	13·5	16·5	16·4	15·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·7	8	19·3	5·2	6·2	12·9	13·8	16·1	16	15·8
49—Port Arthur	33·1	7·3	18·6	5·3	5·2	10·2	12·1	17·5	17·2	17·2
50—Fort William	35·4	7·3	17·7	5·2	5·3	12·5	12·9	18·2	17·8	16·1
Manitoba (average)	**31·8**	**6·7**	**17·9**	**5·2**	**5·7**	**12·3**	**12·3**	**18·4**	**18·0**	**18·0**
51—Winnipeg	31·9	7	18·5	5·1	5·7	12·9	12·9	18·5	18·3	18·6
52—Brandon	31·7	6·4	17·2	5·3	5·7	11·6	11·6	18·2	17·7	17·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·9**	**8·0**	**18·1**	**5·4**	**5·7**	**10·8**	**12·8**	**18·2**	**19·7**	**18·5**
53—Regina	31·1	8	16·5	5·3	5·5	12·1	11·7	18·5	20	19·2
54—Prince Albert	34·5	8	19	5·8	5·6	8·4	12·9	18·6	19·2	18·3
55—Saskatoon	32·3	8	17	5·3	5·5	11·2	14·4	18	19·5	18·8
56—Moose Jaw	33·5	8	19·8	5·2	6·2	11·4	12·1	17·7	20·1	17·6
Alberta (average)	**33·6**	**7·8**	**18·2**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**11·6**	**10·5**	**15·6**	**19·0**	**18·3**
57—Medicine Hat	34	7·4	18·6	5·1	6·2	12·2	11·6	16·5	19·3	18·8
58—Drumheller	40	7·4	19	5·5	5·9	12·5	11·2	15	19	19
59—Edmonton	29·4	8	19·5	4·5	4·7	10·1	8·9	14·5	17	16·7
60—Calgary	34	8	16·9	5·5	5·3	12	10·3	15·6	19·5	18·4
61—Lethbridge	30·8	8·3	17	5·1	5·4	11·3	10·4	16·3	20·2	18·8
British Columbia (average)	**33·9**	**8·8**	**20·7**	**5·5**	**6·4**	**10·7**	**9·8**	**16·9**	**19·1**	**18·0**
62—Fernie	34·4	7·4	16	5·2	5·9	12·4	11·6	17	19·2	20
63—Nelson	31·1	10	19·3	5·5	5·8	12	11·9	15·9	21·2	20·6
64—Trail	30	9·3	18·6	5·4	5·2	10·5	9·2	16	18·7	18·7
65—New Westminster	35·6	8·0	24·1	5·4	6·2	9·2	9·	15·8	18·4	15·3
66—Vancouver	33·7	8·0	22·1	5·5	6·1	9·9	9·6	16·7	17·8	16·2
67—Victoria	35·1	8·8	20·9	5·3	6·7	8·9	8·6	16·3	18·5	15·5
68—Nanaimo	34·4	8·9	22·3	5·6	7	10·6	9·5	17·5	18·6	18
69—Prince Rupert	36·7	10	22·5	6·0	7·9	12·3	9	20	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·9	**4·9**	**2·949**	**55·2**	**24·3**	**19·9**	**15·7**	**18·1**	**18·9**	**·873**	**29·2**	**·704**	**45·5**	
8·0	**5·1**	**2·878**	**52·5**	**24·6**	**19·4**	**16·1**	**19·0**	**19·7**	**·979**	**31·2**	**·799**	**47·9**	
8·1	5·1	3·06	57	30·5	21·5	18·3	20	20 6	1·048	31	·95	.....	1
7·6	5·2	2·727	47·6	25	18·7	15·9	19·6	19·6	·957	30·9	·69	50	2
7·8	5·2	2·627	48·3	30	20	15·3	17·6	18·5	·90	30·8	.....	45	3
7·7	4·9	2·864	55·1	21·7	17·3	14·2	17·9	18·9	·866	27·8	·673	.....	4
8·7	5	3·15	57	18·8	20	17	20	20·7	1·05	35	·90	.....	5
7·8	5·2	2·84	49·7	21·3	18·6	15·8	18·7	19·8	1·05	31·7	·78	48·8	6
7·7	5·2	2·388	42·1	18·3	17·5	15·4	17·6	18·5	·913	31·6	·70	53·8	7
8·1	**5·1**	**3·277**	**66·7**	**27·5**	**20·1**	**17·5**	**17·8**	**19·2**	**·821**	**31·0**	**·738**	**46·8**	
8·6	5·2	3·369	64·4	25	21·3	16·1	18·6	19·7	·733	31·3	·65	50	8
8·6	4·6	3·363	75	32·5	19·3	17·5	16·3	18·4	·79	29·8	·683	44	9
7·5	5·3	3·375	67·5	25	19·6	18·8	18·6	18·7	·837	29·6	·794	43·2	10
7·6	5·1	3·00	66	.....	20	17·7	17·5	20	·925	33·3	·825	50	11
7·7	**5·8**	**3·334**	**61·3**	**30·6**	**18·2**	**16·1**	**19·2**	**20·3**	**·932**	**28·4**	**·741**	**44·9**	
9·5	6·8	3·282	60	31·3	18·4	18·2	19·8	20·6	·915	29·8	·928	45·7	12
7·7	6·8	3·535	64·5	29·3	19·7	16	20	19·6	·975	29	·867	45	13
7·4	5·3	3·986	68·8	33·8	19·6	17·2	18·8	20·8	·98	30·2	·702	46·7	14
7·7	6·3	2·96	58·1	17·8	15	17·4	.....	20	·95	26·3	·65	40·5	15
7·4	6·3	3·22	60	.....	17·3	16·5	17·7	20	.....	28·3	·60	43·8	16
8	5	2·803	48·3	42·5	20	13·8	23·3	25	·85	30	·70	50	17
6·8	5·7	3·289	63·6	.....	18·7	15·9	19	17·3	1·035	31	·85	44·5	18
7·6	5·4	3·787	68·3	31·2	18·5	15·1	17·7	19·1	·953	26·1	·676	44·7	19
7·6	5	3·141	60	28·6	16·7	14·7	17·2	20·4	·799	25	·70	42·9	20
8·1	**5·1**	**3·318**	**60·9**	**22·5**	**18·9**	**15·7**	**17·7**	**18·2**	**·859**	**28·0**	**·679**	**42·2**	
8·4	5·7	3·18	61·1	30·8	17·6	16·1	18·1	20·6	·881	30·8	·644	45·5	21
7·4	5·5	3·75	68	16·3	18	14·8	17·6	19·7	·89	32·5	·698	42·5	22
7·4	5	3·58	64·6	24·4	18·1	15·7	16·8	17·2	·87	27·2	·606	43	23
8·7	5·3	3·54	65·8	13·3	.....	15·2	17·1	16·5	·858	27·5	·672	41·7	24
8·4	5·1	3·23	60	18·7	19	13·8	17·1	17·4	·843	27·3	·673	38	25
7·3	4	3·28	60	18·8	15	15	17·5	18·3	·848	25·5	·685	41·8	26
7·4	5	3·02	55	26·3	20	14·4	17·7	17·7	·879	25	·677	39·9	27
8·1	5·3	3·78	68·2	23·4	16	14·7	17	17·1	·81	25·5	·634	39·3	28
9·6	4·8	3·828	70·3	19·6	.....	16·9	19·1	18·9	1·01	29·4	·842	45	29
8·9	4·7	3·94	67·5	15	.....	15·5	16·6	16·8	·848	23·5	·695	41·7	30
8·8	4·6	3·57	65·4	15·8	23	15	17·5	16	·838	24·8	·663	42	31
7·2	4·6	3·11	59·5	15	.....	16·5	15·3	16·1	·792	25	·583	39·9	32
8·2	4·5	3·25	57·2	21·7	.....	16·4	16·5	17·6	·863	24·4	·642	40·6	33
8·6	5·1	3·01	58·8	18·8	15	14·7	15	16·2	·792	25	·63	39·6	34
9·2	4·5	3·01	53·9	17·5	.....	14·3	16·6	16	·708	25·8	·70	37·5	35
7·9	4·7	2·50	46·7	18·3	.....	15	16·5	18·7	·883	30	·75	38·7	36
8·2	5·8	3·036	55·6	18·9	.....	17·4	18·3	16·6	·923	29·2	·663	42·2	37
7·1	5	3·22	61·7	24·1	.....	15	17·5	17·2	·80	28·3	·665	44·2	38
7·4	4·9	3·188	59·8	20·1	.....	15·6	17·7	16·5	·877	28·5	·712	40·8	39
6·6	4	3·575	64	23·8	20	15·9	16·7	16·2	·923	28·1	·685	40·2	40
7·9	4·3	3·88	68·8	29·4	.....	17·7	18·2	17·4	·837	27·8	·665	40·5	41
7·3	5	3·59	63·8	24	.....	16·4	17·6	18·4	·961	30·4	·707	38·6	42
7·1	4·2	2·93	52·8	16·3	15	15·4	16·6	16·5	·764	29·3	·68	41·6	43
8	5·2	3·58	64·5	31·7	19·3	15·1	18·8	18·6	·90	31·3	·658	43·8	44
8·6	6·7	3·47	66·3	40	21	17·7	19·9	21	·886	30·8	·767	47·1	45
9·3	7	3·31	68·3	.....	21·3	18·1	20·7	21·3	·957	30	·758	51·4	46
8·9	6·3	3·68	67·5	.....	18·8	14·2	20·5	20	·88	26·7	·697	45·7	47
8·4	5·6	3·295	58·5	26·5	20	15·6	17·6	21·5	·863	27·2	·675	43·8	48
7·5	4·7	2·69	46·9	29·5	20·8	16·8	18·8	22·1	·808	32·5	·625	45	49
7·7	4·7	2·51	45·7	32·4	22·5	16·9	18·8	22	·788	31·1	·604	43·3	50
8·0	**4·7**	**2·000**	**38·0**	.....	**20·4**	**15·4**	**18·5**	**19·7**	**·790**	**28·6**	**·657**	**44·4**	
7·9	4·7	2·46	45	.....	19·1	15·7	18·8	20·6	·789	29·7	·603	44·8	51
8·1	4·7	1·54	31	.....	21·6	15·1	18·1	18·8	·79	27·5	·71	44	52
7·9	**5·2**	**1·825**	**36·9**	.....	**20·9**	**15·8**	**18·0**	**21·2**	**·848**	**31·2**	**·708**	**50·7**	
8·4	5·5	2·40	47·5	.....	20	15·8	18·2	21·9	·834	29·9	·692	49·2	53
6·8	6·2	1·22	22·5	.....	23·4	15	18·1	21·7	·867	32·6	·698	50·8	54
7·9	4·6	1·47	30·8	.....	22·5	15·5	18·1	21·3	·817	30·2	·729	53	55
8·6	4·3	2·21	46·7	.....	17·5	16·8	17·7	20	·873	32·1	·714	49·7	56
7·7	**4·3**	**1·902**	**37·2**	.....	**22·2**	**15·0**	**18·3**	**20·0**	**·837**	**29·3**	**·689**	**50·1**	
8	4·6	1·93	39·4	.....	24·6	15·7	18·8	22·1	·856	30	·727	52·1	57
8·1	5	2·12	40	.....	22·5	16·7	19	20	·90	30	·725	52·5	58
6·9	4	1·43	25·6	.....	21·2	13·5	18	19·7	·765	28	·604	45·5	59
8	4·1	2·21	45·4	.....	20·2	14·2	17·9	18·7	·824	27·8	·665	49·8	60
7·7	3·8	1·82	35·6	.....	22·3	15·1	17·8	19·3	·842	30·8	·725	50·8	61
7·8	**3·5**	**2·551**	**48·5**	.....	**22·4**	**14·5**	**18·1**	**17·3**	**·864**	**31·2**	**·705**	**51·3**	
9·8	3·4	2·16	46·7	.....	21·7	16·5	19·2	19·6	·90	33·3	·80	51·2	62
8·2	4	2·58	50	.....	20	15·3	18·4	18·5	·906	33·1	·70	55	63
7·6	4·2	2·39	47·5	.....	22·5	15·5	15·6	16·6	·90	34	·72	49	64
6·7	3·4	2·13	46·7	.....	24·3	14·7	18	15·6	·883	30	·728	45·8	65
7·5	3·2	2·48	47·3	.....	22·3	13·6	17·9	16·2	·782	29·2	·646	50·4	66
6·8	2·9	2·69	52·5	.....	21·9	14·3	18·3	16·6	·801	28·5	·637	47·8	67
8·3	3·2	2·65	48·8	.....	21·7	14·2	17·5	17·5	·838	33·8	·681	53·7	68
7·3	3·8	3·325	.....	.....	25	12	20	17·5	·90	27·5	·725	57·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cent	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·4**	**72·0**	**27·4**	**15·5**	**3·6**	**54·3**	**60·8**	**12·4**	**7·5**	**17·760**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·8**	**66·7**	**71·7**	**29·8**	**12·4**	**3·7**	**59·7**	**44·5**	**13·4**	**8·0**	**18·917**
1—Sydney	8·6	8·1	67·5	71	32·5	14·1	3·3	58·3	51·3	13·4	7·9	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8·2	68·8	72·8	30·5	12·4	3·6	57	37·6	13·8	8·1	.....
3—Amherst	8·1	7·6	68·3	71·8	26·6	10·6	4·1	58	41	13·7	7·4	d 17·00
4—Halifax	7·8	7·2	62·3	69·4	29·3	14	3·4	65	55	13·4	7·4	e17·50–20·00
5—Windsor	8·8	8·2	65	73·3	30	12	4·2	.....	.....	13	8·3	d20·00–22·00
6—Truro	8·6	7·7	68·3	71·7	30	11	3·6	60	37·5	13	8·6	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·6	7	66·7	69·2	27·6	15·1	3·8	52·5	43·4	13·5	7·1	.....
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·1**	**7·5**	**66·5**	**71·8**	**27·7**	**12·7**	**3·8**	**61·1**	**42·7**	**12·6**	**7·4**	**18·250**
8—Moncton	8·4	7·6	70	74·7	29·1	12·6	3·9	56·3	45·5	13·9	8	g18·00
9—St. John	7·9	7·1	64·3	65·4	26·3	12	3·9	65	39·7	12·4	7·5	18·00
10—Fredericton	8·3	8	64·3	73·6	25·5	12·2	3·5	63·1	43·6	11·4	7	e17·00–19·00
11—Bathurst	7·9	7·4	67·5	73·4	30	14	3·8	60	42	12·6	7·2	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·5**	**7·0**	**60·1**	**69·3**	**26·5**	**14·2**	**3·7**	**49·1**	**70·1**	**11·6**	**7·2**	**17·570**
12—Quebec	7·4	7	60·5	72·3	25·5	18	3·8	48·6	73·3	11·7	7·6	17·50
13—Three Rivers	8	7·4	60·6	70·5	26·9	15·6	4·1	49·5	76	12	7·4	17·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	6·8	60·8	70·8	27·5	15	3·2	50	66·7	10·5	7·1	e17·50–18·75
15—Sorel	7·5	6·9	54·3	55·8	27	11·4	4·4	41·7	66·7	11	7·1	16·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·4	6·8	58·5	70	26	11·9	3·5	45	80	10	7·2	d16·00–18·00
17—St. John's	7·8	7	61·3	72·5	26·7	15·3	3·9	60	65	15	7·3	e16·00–19·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·8	7·2	65	73·4	25·6	12·8	3·8	48·5	63·8	12·2	7·7	f19·50–20·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·7	60·2	69·9	25·7	14·5	3·2	50·8	72·3	11·1	6·8	e16·00–17·50
20—Hull	7·3	6·9	59·4	68·2	27·5	13·5	3·3	48·1	66·7	10·8	6·7	e17·00–20·00
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**62·0**	**72·5**	**26·5**	**13·6**	**3·5**	**55·0**	**60·5**	**11·5**	**7·3**	**17·039**
21—Ottawa	7·3	7	62·6	70·2	26·3	12·6	3·4	59·8	56·9	11·4	7·3	e17·00–19·50
22—Brockville	7·5	7·4	59·2	72·5	27·5	13·5	3·6	58·3	58·3	11·9	7·2	15·50–16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	7	58·3	68·3	25·7	12·4	3·8	55	51·9	10	7·1	16·00
24—Belleville	7·6	7·3	65	69·7	26	14	3·3	58·3	68·3	11·3	7·1	16·50
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·2	62·8	66·6	25·7	14·3	3	54·1	55·6	10·4	6·7	16·00
26—Oshawa	8·4	8·1	63·8	71·5	25	11·9	3·3	55	60	11·6	6·8	16·00
27—Orillia	7·8	7·6	65·6	73·8	25	14·2	3·6	55	55	11·6	8·1	16·50
28—Toronto	7·3	7·2	63·3	72	24·6	12·4	3·2	57·5	49·8	10·2	6·7	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	8·2	7·9	66·1	77·3	27·3	14·1	3·5	57·5	63	11·1	7·2	g17·00–17·25
30—St. Catharines	8	7·8	61·4	75·1	24·1	11·9	3·5	51·3	65	11·4	6·7	g15·50
31—Hamilton	7·2	7	61·8	71·6	25·1	12·2	3·5	52·2	60·8	10·6	6·6	15·50
32—Brantford	7·9	7·4	61·9	70·4	25	12·4	3·3	52·5	61·7	11·1	6·9	16·00
33—Galt	7·4	7·2	61·3	70·3	25	13·9	3·4	55·7	58·6	10·5	6·8	16·00
34—Guelph	7·6	7·4	59·4	73·6	25	13·8	3·7	57·5	54	11·4	6·6	16·00
35—Kitchener	7·7	7·6	50·1	67·4	25·7	12·6	3·9	56·3	62·9	10·7	6·5	16·00–16·50
36—Woodstock	7·3	7·2	66·6	73·7	25	12·5	3·2	56·7	66·6	10·8	6·8	16·00
37—Stratford	7·9	7·6	60	72·7	25·2	13	2·7	57·2	53·1	11·3	7·2	17·00
38—London	7·9	7·5	66·2	75·5	25·7	13·9	4·2	57·3	53	11·7	7·4	16·50
39—St. Thomas	7·8	7·6	66·1	74·5	25·8	14·1	3·5	63·3	62·9	12·4	7·3	17·00
40—Chatham	7·3	7·3	57	69·6	26·4	12·7	3·6	59·4	65·8	11·5	7	16·00
41—Windsor	7·7	7·5	61·4	72·8	26	13·6	3·2	52·5	58	10·8	7·6	g17·50–1800
42—Sarnia	7·5	7·4	64·3	73·6	26·7	13	3·5	58·6	71	10·9	7·5	17·00
43—Owen Sound	7·8	7·3	67·1	75	25·6	11·8	3·3	53·8	54	11·8	8·3	16·50–17·00
44—North Bay	8·1	7·8	67·5	75·3	30	15·1	3·9	60	70	10	7·5	.....
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·3	66·7	72·9	29·2	15·8	3·6	55	75	13·7	7·9	17·50
46—Cobalt	9·2	8·3	61·7	74·5	30·7	16·7	4·4	45	60	14·2	8·6	19·00
47—Timmins	8·4	8·1	58	71·3	30	15·5	4·1	42·5	55	15	7·7	27·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·2	8	58·6	74·6	29·4	15	3·3	52·2	62·5	13	7·1	15·50–16·00
49—Port Arthur	8	7·6	54·2	73	27·5	14·2	3·1	48·3	65	10·8	7·9	19·00
50—Fort William	8	7·7	62·6	74·9	29·4	15	3·5	51·7	60	12·9	7·7	19·00
Manitoba (Average)	**8·2**	**8·0**	**58·7**	**70·7**	**28·3**	**13·7**	**3·4**	**51·9**	**57·0**	**13·2**	**7·6**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8	7·8	57·3	71·3	27·9	12·3	3·4	48·2	55	12·6	7·6	19·00
52—Brandon	8·3	8·1	60	70	28·6	15	3·3	55·6	59	13·8	7·6	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·1**	**7·7**	**59·8**	**75·3**	**29·4**	**21·1**	**3·8**	**53·3**	**72·5**	**14·6**	**7·7**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·2	7·8	63	73·6	28·4	a20·7	3·5	50·5	65	14·6	7·3	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·1	7·7	55·8	76·7	31	a21·7	3·9	63·3	80	15	8·6	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·8	7·5	59·4	75·3	28·5	a23·7	3·7	49·4	70	15	6·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·3	7·9	60·9	75·6	29·7	a18·4	4·2	50	75	13·7	7·8	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·2**	**7·7**	**56·8**	**72·1**	**27·2**	**19·7**	**3·7**	**53·1**	**64·2**	**14·2**	**7·1**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·2	7·7	57·5	74·9	27	a19·8	3·6	55	74	15·2	7·5	g
58—Drumheller	9	8·5	55	71·6	27·5	a22·5	4·3	50	65	15	7·5	.....
59—Edmonton	8	7·3	53·3	68·3	26·5	a17·1	3·7	56·7	57·5	13·5	6·8	.....
60—Calgary	7·7	7·8	58·3	70·1	27·5	a18·4	3·3	49	61·4	12·9	7·2	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·1	7·4	60	75·4	27·5	a20·8	3·7	55	63·3	14·6	6·7	.....
BritishColumbia(Average)	**7·9**	**7·4**	**58·1**	**72·4**	**28·7**	**23·3**	**3·9**	**53·0**	**66·4**	**13·5**	**8·6**	.....
62—Fernie	8·6	8·2	64·2	71·3	28·3	a23·8	4·1	57·5	66·2	15	b6·2	.....
63—Nelson	8·6	7·9	60	75	29·7	a29·1	4	45	63·3	14·4	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·1	7·3	57	72·5	27	a30·6	3·5	49	71·7	13·9	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·6	7·1	57·5	69·8	30	a16·1	3·5	56·3	62·5	13·5	b10	.....
66—Vancouver	7·6	7·2	57·5	71·9	28·3	a23·7	4	55	60·9	12	b9	.....
67—Victoria	7·2	7	57·5	67·8	28·4	a18·7	3·6	56·1	61·5	11·5	b7	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·5	7·6	56·2	73·7	30	a19·4	3·9	55	65	14·2	b	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·8	7	55	77·5	27·5	a25	4·7	50	80	13·8	8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c	c.	$	$	
10·312	**14·095**	**12·266**	**14·476**	**8·952**	**11·096**	**9·868**	**30·3**	**13·4**	**27·420**	**19·552**	
9·403	**13·083**	**9·000**	**10·100**	**6·400**	**7·450**	**5·500**	**33·7**	**14·6**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·20	.....	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	12·40–13·50	11·00	14·00	9·00	11·00	7·00–8·00	34	13	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50–11·25	13·80	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·50–11·00	.....	.....	8·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·00–10·50	12·75	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c7·50	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·313	**11·250**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·3**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g9·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	32–34	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
13·00	.....	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
10·017	**14·583**	**13·453**	**15·230**	**9·250**	**10·688**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·3**	**22·889**	**14·875**	
10·00	12·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
10·00–12·00	15·00–16·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
9·50	15·00	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
10·00–12·00	.....	13.00-14.00	14·00–15·00	9·00–10·00	10·00–11·00	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
10·00–11·00	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
9·00	15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	15	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	.....	.....	c10·50	.....	c7·50	.....	30	14	15·00	11·00	18
7·50–9·00	14·00–15·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	30	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
11·00	15·00–16·00	16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·933	**14·446**	**13·364**	**15·929**	**10·038**	**12·698**	**11·553**	**28·0**	**12·3**	**28·920**	**20·950**	
9·25	14·50–16·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	27–30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–13·00	.....	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·50–12·50	15·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	22·50–35·00	16·00–25·00	25
10·00	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	13·00	25–28	13	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
.....	15·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
8·50–12·00	10·50–12·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
9·00–13·00	g14·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
7·75–9·00	.....	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
9·00–10·00	13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	8·35	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	14·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	12·00	27	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
9·00–13·00	13·50	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	12·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00–12·00	14·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–28	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00	.....	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	14·00–16·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
8·00–11·00	13·00–14·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	c15·00	23	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
11·00	15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12·5	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g11·00–14·50	14·50	g	c&g 26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
12·00	15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	....	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	16·00	10·00	14·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·5	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
11·00	15·00–16·00	.....	10·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00–19·50	.....	c10·50–15·00	12.75	30	15	n	25·00	45
14·00	.....	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	30	15	22·00	14·00	46
17·00	20·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	25–30	12·5	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
8·50–14·00	14·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
8·00–13·50	13·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·000	**17·133**	**7·750**	**12·500**	**8·333**	**11·375**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	18·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·50–9·50	.....	i6·00	7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
h10.00–11·00	16·40	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	17·00	.....	c & i 18·00	.....	c18·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	.....	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·4**	**28·125**	**19·500**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	.....	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
6·00–11·50	.....	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	18·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	60
5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·201	**11·263**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·587**	**35·4**	**14·9**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·75	.....	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c9·00	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	11·05	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	11·00	.....	.....	8·00	10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses, $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, Other's $30–$35. s. Delivered from mine.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See explanatory note.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1915	Apr. 1916	Apr. 1917	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1919	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1924	Apr. 1925	Mar. 1926	Apr. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	46·6	48·4	58·0	67·8	75·4	76·4	70·4	57·6	54·6	55·4	57·0	58·0	57·6
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	32·8	33·2	39·6	48·2	52·4	49·8	44·4	32·4	30·2	29·6	30·6	31·6	31·4
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	17·1	18·1	21·7	26·3	27·4	26·5	25·2	19·0	17·9	18·0	18·3	19·3	18·9
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	20·8	22·6	26·9	33·2	35·5	35·8	32·0	27·4	28·1	27·8	29·0	29·5	29·4
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	18·4	20·9	27·3	35·7	36·1	38·8	34·8	30·0	26·0	23·1	27·4	29·7	29·6
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	34·8	37·0	47·6	67·2	69·4	72·2	66·8	53·2	50·6	45·6	49·8	54·8	54·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	24·7	27·6	34·5	48·1	50·6	53·7	53·0	41·3	40·0	33·6	37·5	41·9	41·8
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	35·0	37·8	56·4	69·4	72·6	78·2	56·0	45·0	45·0	42·8	48·4	49·4	49·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	23·4	26·6	37·1	46·0	49·8	55·8	40·3	33·5	36·3	32·4	37·5	46·4	39·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	21·8	26·0	32·9	43·9	43·9	48·6	38·3	30·6	31·7	28·0	33·9	38·7	34·8
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	54·6	52·8	60·6	72·0	82·2	90·6	89·4	74·4	70·8	73·2	73·2	73·2	72·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	66·2	66·6	85·2	98·4	121·6	131·2	109·4	76·4	96·6	82·4	72·8	91·2	92·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	37·9	38·3	47·9	54·8	65·7	72·3	63·9	44·9	55·3	46·1	40·7	50·7	51·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	23·6	24·7	33·0	33·2	35·9	40·2	39·8	30·5	§35·8	§31·4	§31·1	§32·7	§32·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	22·0	23·3	30·8	31·1	34·5	37·7	38·4	28·5	§35·8	§31·4	§31·1	§32·7	§32·6
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	53·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	72·0	69·0	93·0	117·0	117·0	136·5	127·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	43·0	37·0	59·0	67·0	67·0	77·0	66·0	48·0	45·0	41·0	60·0	54·0	53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	26·0	24·0	28·0	40·0	37·5	42·0	32·0	28·0	28·0	27·0	31·0	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	11·8	12·8	13·8	21·4	24·2	33·4	22·4	18·6	§20·6	§20·8	§21·6	§21·8	§22·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	13·8	18·6	26·8	33·8	24·0	23·8	18·0	17·8	17·4	16·8	16·6	15·8	15·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	11·6	13·3	14·6	22·1	22·4	27·9	22·4	23·0	20·6	18·9	20·8	19·6	19·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	12·9	13·0	14·3	17·6	20·2	27·5	20·4	18·9	18·8	15·9	15·6	15·7	15·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	32·4	34·4	38·4	42·4	47·6	78·0	51·2	33·6	48·0	47·6	35·6	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·4	14·6	16·0	17·6	20·0	22·0	36·8	24·2	16·0	22·8	22·8	17·0	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	9·2	9·8	10·9	12·8	15·7	16·4	14·1	13·6	§16·1	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	9·7	10·2	10·8	12·1	15·5	17·0	15·4	15·0	§16·1	§17·4	§17·9	§17·9	§18·0
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·8	9·9	10·0	10·2	12·1	14·8	14·2	13·4	13·4	13·8	15·1	15·3	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	32·0	61·5	99·0	64·3	56·0	159·5	48·5	49·2	40·5	54·0	49·1	98·0	98·3
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		**$ 5·48**	**$ 5·96**	**$ 6·95**	**$ 7·34**	**$ 7·51**	**$ 7·79**	**$ 8·34**	**$ 10·77**	**$ 12·57**	**$ 13·35**	**$ 15·99**	**$ 12·68**	**$ 10·26**	**$ 10·64**	**$ 10·16**	**$ 10·56**	**$ 11·46**	**$ 11·36**
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 5·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	53·1	53·5	64·7	71·8	80·3	94·4	115·4	108·7	115·7	108·8	104·3	112·7	111·0
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	37·2	37·7	50·8	57·8	61·5	67·7	83·4	68·3	74·2	68·0	64·2	65·7	64·5
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	34·1	41·5	50·6	67·1	77·2	79·7	88·6	78·1	79·9	78·0	76·7	76·7	76·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	31·4	30·2	36·9	49·9	55·9	61·4	68·8	58·1	59·5	57·5	56·9	55·6	56·0
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	23·6	23·0	24·5	26·8	28·1	34·1	38·6	31·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	30·1	30·3
Fuel and lighting‡		**$ 1·50**	**$ 1·63**	**$ 1·76**	**$ 1·91**	**$ 1·93**	**$ 1·79**	**$ 1·86**	**$ 2·28**	**$ 2·73**	**$ 3·03**	**$ 3·37**	**$ 3·95**	**$ 3·45**	**$ 3·61**	**$ 3·43**	**$ 3·33**	**$ 3·41**	**$ 3·39**
Rent	½ mo.	**$ 2·37**	**$ 2·89**	**$ 4·05**	**$ 4·75**	**$ 4·85**	**$ 4·16**	**$ 3·98**	**$ 4·27**	**$ 4·66**	**$ 4·91**	**$ 5·93**	**$ 6·63**	**$ 6·91**	**$ 6·92**	**$ 6·95**	**$ 6·90**	**$ 6·86**	**$ 6·86**
Grand Totals		**$ 9·37**	**$ 10·50**	**$ 12·79**	**$ 14·02**	**$ 14·32**	**$ 13·78**	**$ 14·21**	**$ 17·34**	**$ 20·00**	**$ 21·34**	**$ 25·34**	**$ 23·31**	**$ 20·66**	**$ 21·21**	**$ 20·58**	**$ 20·82**	**$ 21·77**	**$ 21·64**

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	7·70	8·52	10·64	12·80	13·43	16·16	13·23	10·47	11·15	10·63	10·59	11·72	11·62
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	6·71	7·52	9·34	11·01	11·85	14·47	11·91	9·68	9·63	9·33	9·56	10·97	10·73
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	7·66	8·41	10·70	12·50	13·28	15·97	13·03	10·54	10·90	10·54	10·48	12·08	11·84
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·04	7·19	8·03	10·66	12·24	12·78	15·22	12·33	9·82	10·41	9·70	10·05	11·16	10·98
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	7·62	8·30	11·68	12·57	13·32	16·07	12·65	10·20	10·59	10·05	10·36	11·53	11·48
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	7·94	8·54	9·83	11·97	12·92	16·14	12·43	9·92	10·06	9·59	10·46	10·52	10·48
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	8·24	8·30	10·30	12·58	13·37	15·77	12·58	9·82	10·32	9·84	10·79	10·92	10·74
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	8·29	8·26	10·76	12·72	13·36	15·99	12·48	9·83	10·06	9·90	10·79	10·83	10·56
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·03	9·12	8·90	8·50	11·14	13·08	14·40	17·07	13·67	11·43	11·27	11·11	11·85	12·03	11·90

†December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

(Continued from page 509)

pound, as compared with 48 cents the previous month, while at Toronto the price also declined, being 46 cents per pound, as compared with 49 cents in March. The decline was said to be due to the large supply of Australian butter. Cheese at Toronto declined from 22 cents per pound to 21 cents. Eggs continued to decline, fresh at Montreal being 36-37c. per doz., as compared with 40-42 cents in March. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower, averaging 19¼ cents per lb., as compared with 19⅓ cents in March. Several lines of cotton fabrics were also lower, denim being down from 61 cents per pound to 56 cents; ticking from 62.7 cents per pound to 57 cents; shirting from 75 cents per pound to 74 cents; and Saxony from 85 cents per pound to 76¾ cents. Raw silk fell from $6.45 per pound to $6.05. Wool also showed a decline of 1 cent per pound. Jute fell from $13.22 per hundred to $12.46, and hessian from $12.25 to $11.75. Iron and steel markets were slightly weaker, following recent declines in the United States. Basic pig iron declined from $23 per ton to $22; steel bars from $2.03 per hundred to $1.98; wire nails from $3.60 per keg to $3.55. Non-ferrous metals were lower, copper being down from $16 per hundred to $15.80; copper sheets from 21¾ cents per pound to 21½ cents; lead from $8.60 per hundred to $8.50; tin from 66 cents per pound to 65¼ cents; spelter from $8.85 per hundred to $8.67½; and silver from 65⅝ cents per ounce to 64⅓ cents. Cement showed a substantial decline, the price at Montreal being $1.62 per barrel, as compared with $1.97 in March.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The trend of wholesale prices and of the cost of living continued downward in the principal countries, with the exception of France where the cost of living during the first quarter of 1926 was higher than for the previous quarter.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77=100, was 126.1 for March, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month. Both foodstuffs and materials declined. All food groups declined, animal food falling 2.8 per cent. Minerals and sundries showed declines and textiles rose slightly.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 144.4 in March, a decline of 3.0 per cent. Foods declined 5.0 per cent and non-foods 1.8 per cent. All groups were affected by the downward movement; cereals declined 2.7 per cent; meat and fish, 3.7 per cent; other foods, 8.2 per cent; cotton, 5.0 per cent; other textiles, 2.5 per cent. Other groups fell slightly.

The *Times* index number for March was 143.7 (1913=100), a decline of 1.5 per cent from the level for February. The index for food prices was 0.9 per cent lower for the month at 146.7, and industrial materials prices were 1.8 per cent lower at 142.0. Of the eight groups of commodities, only two were higher in March, namely cereals and meat and fish. Other food declined 4.4 per cent. Iron and steel declined 0.5 per cent and other metals and minerals, 2.0 per cent. Cotton declined 4.0 per cent and other textiles 1.9 per cent. Other materials declined 0.8 per cent.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 556 for February, a decline of one per cent from the January level. Then were declines shown by food products, fertilizer, textiles, resins, hides and leather and raw rubber, and advances by fuels, tar, and clay products. Other groups remained almost stationary.

Cost of Living.—The index number of retail prices for the Kingdom, April 1914=100, was 521 for March, a decline of 5 points from the February level. The index number of cost of living, on the base 1921=100, for a working class family of the lowest category was 138.71 in March, a decline of 2.1 points from the February level. Foods were responsible for the decline but other groups remained unchanged. The cost of living index for a middle class family declined 2.5 points, owing almost entirely to a decline in foods.

Finland

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, July 1914=100, rose from 1149.0 in January to 1156.9 in February and

fell back to 1152.9 in March. Rent, newspapers and taxes showed no change during the period. Foods and clothing rose and lighting and fuel and tobacco declined slightly.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July 1914=100, was 645 in March, a decline of 4 points from the February level. Foods rose slightly on the whole and materials declined slightly, no marked change being shown by any group.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, compiled by committees of studies on the cost of living rose to 451 in the 1st quarter of 1926 as compared with 421 in the last quarter of 1925. Food rose 8.2 per cent to 473; heat and light rose 11.2 per cent to 447; clothing rose 2.7 per cent to 524 and sundries rose 1.1 per cent to 495. Rent was unchanged at 220.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100 (gold prices), was 118.3 for March, almost the same as the February figure, 118.4. Since the autumn of 1925 all groups have shown a decline, with the exception of farm products. Of these the rise in cereals was alleged to be due to the holding back of supplies, the granting of credits and the improved position of agriculture owing to favourable weather. The index of farm products rose from 111.3 at the beginning of March to 121.9 at the middle of April, while industrial materials during the same period fell from 128.5 to 126.7. Goods produced continued to rise, reaching 118.1 on April 14, while goods imported declined to 150.9 at the same date.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number showed little change during March, being 138.3 (1913-14=100), as against 138.8 in February. Food and clothing declined slightly, sundries rose slightly and heat and light and rent showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was in January 658.88; in February, 654.74; and in March, 640.30. Foods declined from 681.32 in January to 681.15 in February and 672.13 in March, and industrial materials declined from 649.66 January to 643.94 in February and 627.38 in March.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living, Rome (new series) issued by the Municipal Statistical Office, was 156.83 for February (July 1920=100). This was a decline of 0.5 per cent, following an upward movement extending over several months. Foods and clothing declined slightly and heat and light noticeably; sundries rose slightly, and rents were stationary.

The index number of 21 articles of food in the principal towns of Italy rose from 644.9 in October to 651.5 in November, 652.7 in December, and 658.3 in January, 1926.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for March was 151.5 (1913=100). This showed a decline of 2.3 per cent. Declines were shown by all groups except house furnishing goods, which remained unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.8619 on May 1, the lowest recorded on the first of any month since September 1, 1924. The decrease for the month was 1.8 per cent. Eight groups of commodities declined, three advanced and two remained unchanged. Responsibility for the net decline rested with the miscellaneous, textile, hide and leather and naval stores groups.

The *Annalist* recently published a new weekly index of wholesale commodity prices covering the period from January 6, 1925. It has been linked with the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics monthly wholesale commodity price index for January, 1925, and the new index therefore records the weekly movements of wholesale prices relative to average prices in 1913. The monthly averages of weekly index numbers were as follows: 1925, January, 160.0; February, 160.8; March, 161.2; April, 156.0; May 155.0; June, 158.3; July, 162.3; August, 161.2; September, 158.9; October, 157.9; November, 158.4; December, 157.8. 1926: January, 156.6; February, 155.5; March, 151.1; April, 150.9.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board was 169 in March (July, 1914=100) as against 170 in January and February. In March foods fell two points to 160 and fuel and light fell three points to 166. Other groups showed no change, with shelter at 177, clothing at 176 and sundries at 175.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 163.9 in March compared with 166.6 in February, a decrease of about $1\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. This decline was due to lower food and fuel prices. Foods dropped about 3 per cent, and fuel and light, dropped $7\frac{2}{5}$ per cent because of the resumption of normal anthracite receipts and the announcement of Spring prices in March.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926

THE number of fatal accidents recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1926 was 204, there being 68 in January, 63 in February, and 73 in March. Reports are received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents are also taken from newspapers.

The fatal accidents by industrial groups occurred as follows: transportation and public utilities, 49; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 37; manufacturing, 29; construction, 25; logging, 23; agriculture, 21; service, 7; fishing and trapping, 4; trade, 3; unclassified, 6.

The supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1925 contains 22 accidents not previously recorded, which, if added to the total, 1,044, given in the tables in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, raises the total for 1925 to 1,066. By months these occurred as follows: April, 1; July, 1; August, 2; September, 1; October, 1; November, 7; December, 9. By industrial groups, there were 8 in logging; 8 in transportation and public utilities; 2 in manufacturing; 2 in services; 1 in trade; and 1 unclassified.

Four victims of accidents occurring in 1925 died in 1926, and these four accidents are included in the supplementary list for 1925. One victim, a labourer in a factory in Manitoba, was drawn by a conveyor into machinery, suffering a broken back on September 14, 1925, and died on January 6, 1926. The second was a longshoreman in Vancouver, who fell and twisted his knee on November 11, 1925, dying of septic arthritis on January 13, 1926. The third, a hydrographic surveyor, fell through a hatch on a survey steamer in July, 1925, and died on March 15, 1926, of injuries. The fourth was a firefighter in Manitoba, who was injured while fighting a fire on December 27, 1925, and died of cerebral hemorrhage on January 3, 1926.

The tables showing various details of the accidents follow.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Aberdeen, Sask.	Jan. 2	28	Caught in saw when cutting wood.
Farmer	La Sarre, Que.	" 2	.....	Drawn by belt into woodcutting machine.
Farmer	Elora, Ont.	" 22	43	Struck by falling tree limb.
Farmer	Coaldale, Alberta	Feb. 15	.....	Struck by plank while moving house.
Farmer	Loreburn, Sask.	" 18	.....	Kicked by horse.
Farmer's son	Waterville, Que.	" 22	Under 21	Struck by falling tree.
Woman farmer	Waldhof, Ont.	" 22	.....	Gored by a bull.
Woman farmer	Valcartier, Que.	Mar. 2	65	Kicked by a cow, while milking.
Farmer (boy)	Rouleau, Sask.	" 6	15	Crushed between hay rack and barn door when team ran away.
Farmer	Canton, Ont.	" 8	30	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer	Clearview, Alberta	" 9	60	Fell from ladder.
Farmer	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 10	70	Fell from loft.
Farmer	Mitchell, Ont.	" 10	37	Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Onslow, N.S.	" 13	54	Struck by train.
Farm hand	Wexford, Ont.	" 15	24	Struck by falling heavy milk can.
Farm hand	Birmingham, Sask.	" 20	28	Stood on double-tree and team ran away, throwing him off.
Farmer	Willoughby, Ont.	" 20	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer's wife	Kintonell, Sask.	" 23	51	Lost in snow storm when driving cows.
Farm hand	Markstay, Ont.	" 23	45	Crushed under falling load of ties.
Farmer	Matheson, Ont.	" 26	.....	Explosion of blasting material.
Farmer	Mission, B.C.	" 31	.....	Premature explosion; struck by tree stump.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Riverport, N.S.	Feb. 4	17	Washed overboard in gale.
Trapper	Barwick, Ont.	Mar. 9	.....	Accidentally shot.
Trapper	McGregor River, B.C.	" 24	.....	Killed by bear.
Fisherman	Halifax, N.S.	" 24	40	Fell overboard, drowned.
LOGGING—				
Blacksmith	Alleo, B.C.	Jan. 3	50	Run over by logging train.
Labourer	Collin's Inlet, Ont.	" 6	19	Struck by log.
Logger	St. Henri, Que.	" 13	37	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Granby, Que.	" 16	52	Struck by falling tree limb.
Bushman	Spurfield, Alberta	" 23	.....	Septic meningitis resulting from bruise.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—*Con.*				
Labourer	Glendale, Ont.	Jan. 23	26	Struck by falling tree.
Bushman	Collin's Inlet, Ont.	" 27	21	Crushed by logs.
Labourer	St. Gerard, Que.	" 28	26	Struck by falling tree.
Bushman	Osaquan, Ont.	Feb. 1	40	Crushed by a tree.
Bushman	Rock Bay, B.C.	" 10	70	Explosion of dynamite charge.
Log driver	Courtenay, B.C.	" 15	29	Drowned; fell from log.
Logger	York Co., N.B.	" 17	24	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Duckmeadows, B.C.	" 20	34	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Thor Lake, Ont.	" 23	.....	Crushed by logs.
Logger	Bowmanville, Ont.	" 24	56	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Stillwater, B.C.	" 25	40	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Peesane, Sask.	Mar. 4	31	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Melfort, Sask.	" 10	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 14	20	Fell 50 ft. while topping tree.
Logger	Frederick Arm, B.C.	" 17	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Haney, B.C.	" 23	56	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Flanders, Ont.	" 24	.....	Crushed between logs.
Logger	Rouyn, Que.	" 26	.....	Struck by falling tree.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Drill runner	Cobalt, Ont.	Jan. 5	.....	Explosion, short fuse.
Helper	Cobalt, Ont.	" 5	.....	
Labourer	Cobalt, Ont.	" 13	34	Struck by rock.
Shaftman	Schumacher, Ont.	" 17	50	Struck by rock falling from bucket.
Miner	Montauban, Que.	" 23	.....	Premature blast.
Miner	Mayo, Y.T.	Feb. 9	45	Fell under tractor.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	" 9	37	Struck by bucket.
Miner	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 9	27	Without apparent cause, let go his plugger drilling machine and fell.
Miner	Bestel, Ont.	" 9	21	Explosion.
Switchman (on Nickle Co. railway)	Coniston, Ont.	" 26	46	Slipped from footplate of shunting engine and was run over.
Shaftman	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 27	29	Struck by timber falling down shaft.
Shaftman	Schumacher, Ont.	Mar. 14	33	Fell down shaft.
Foreman (on Nickle Co.'s locomotive)	Copper Cliff, Ont.	" 20	23	Crushed by locomotive owing to faulty coupling.
Miner's Helper	Framboise, N.S.	" 24	32	Struck by falling timber.
Labourer	Coniston, Ont.	" 29	42	Threw water on red hot slag pot which exploded; piece struck head.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 30	36	Shovelling ore, struck missed charge of dynamite.
Coal mining:				
Miner	Edmonton, Alberta	Jan. 21	32	Struck by rock from roof.
Miner	Brulé Mines, Alberta	" 29	46	Caught by slip of coal.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.	Feb. 1	31	Hit on head by falling chuck.
Miner	Wayne, Alberta	" 2	37	While loading coal, top bench came down striking him on head.
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	" 3	.....	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 4	60	Struck by falling coal.
Miner	Westville, N.S.	" 19	50	Found dead in mine.
Miner	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 27	58	Caught in flow of coal.
Yardmaster	Sterco, Alberta	Mar. 12	46	Pushing up dump cars which jumped track and caught him.
Miner	Dysart, Sask.	" 14	40	Buried by coal from roof.
Miner	Lethbridge, Alberta	" 17	42	Crushed between cars.
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.	" 25	47	Buried under coal following explosion.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.:				
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	Jan. 19	20	Taking snow off roof of mill, when ladder broke.
Labourer	St. Samuel de Horton, Que.	" 20	22	Loading gravel, buried in slide.
Labourer	Aylmer, Que.	" 27	20	Crushed in collapse of gravel pit.
Labourer	Lumsden Township, near Sudbury, Ont.	Feb. 25	24	Struck by fall of rock from face.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 25	26	Cave in; struck on head by rock.
Labourer with Salt Co.	Sandwich, Ont.	Mar. 2	58	Crushed by bucket while unloading car of coal.
Labourer	Little Current, Ont.	" 4	.....	Buried in earth slide.
Electrical Engineer	Madoc, Ont.	" 23	38	Charge failed to explode and engineer struck it with a pick axe. Explosion; miner died later of injuries.
Miner	Madoc, Ont.	" 23	.....	
MANUFACTURING—				
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Fitter with oil company	Sarnia, Ont.	Feb. 2	49	Cut thumb; infection.
Employee of oil company	Brandon, Man.	Mar. 30	45	Explosion of oil tanks.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" –	34	Crushed by load lowered from truck.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Animal foods:				
Partner in dairy	Canmore, Alberta	Feb. 1	60	Kicked by horse.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 25	43	Cut knee—infection.
Chemical and allied products:				
Labourer	Brantford, Ont	Mar. 27	29	Scalded, stepped into vat of glue.
Iron, steel and products:				
Watchman with motor company	Toronto, Ont	Jan. 24	26	Burned.
Millwright with steel company	Hamilton, Ont	Feb. 8	41	Cut head—infection.
Labourer in machine shop	Verdun, Quebec	" 24	67	Slipped and struck against machine.
Labourer	Stratford, Ont	Mar. 15	46	Moving an engine, crushed between steam engines.
Pulp and paper products:				
Beaterman	Ocean Falls, B.C	Jan. 7	18	Slipped and fell into beater.
Labourer	Thorold, Ont	" 7	.....	Hurt chest.
Fireman	Ottawa, Ont	" 15	44	Burned—cleaning boiler when water striking hot ashes exploded.
Fireman	Ottawa, Ont	" 15	51	
Labourer	Windsor Mills, Que	" 30	60	When clothing caught in a belt, was carried to main shaft.
Pulp mill employee	Val Jalbert, Que	Feb. 4	.....	Buried by pulp wood falling from a pile.
Employee	Ottawa, Ont	" 10	63	Oiling engine, struck elbow—blood poison.
Carpenter	Powell River, B.C	" 12	44	Fell from scaffold.
Employee	Iroquois Falls, Ont	" 14	49	Installing pipe when scaffold fell.
Helper	Kenora, Ont	" 26	43	Fell off roof.
Back tender	Thorold, Ont	Mar. 19	30	Slipped while operating machine; drawn into machinery.
Saw and planing mills:				
Labourer	Elmwood, Ont	Feb. 11	46	Crushed by logs.
Sawyer	Sardis, B.C	" 17	49	Struck by circular saw which flew off shaft.
Machinist	Listowel, Ont	Mar. 3	28	Cut thumb—infection.
Saw mill worker	Wapske, N.B	" 13	40	Fell on carriage; carried onto saw.
Labourer	Lachute, Que	" 18	25	Lever moved accidentally and carriage carried man onto saw.
Textiles:				
Machinist	Welland, Ont	Jan. 27	.....	Injury to chest—pneumonia.
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 4	.....	Cleaning vats, touched live wire.
Bakery driver	St. Agapit, Que	Mar. 3	33	When vehicle capsized, was caught underneath and frozen.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Carpenter	Montreal, Que	Jan. 11	28	Fell from roof.
Bricklayer	Banff, Alberta	" 12	58	Thumb pierced by piece of brick—blood poison.
Labourer	Ottawa, Ont	" 14	67	Fell when demolishing warehouse after fire.
Lineman	Temiskaming, Ont	" 20	25	Killed.
Carpenter (elevator construction)	Prince Rupert, B.C	" 26	.....	Struck by derrick boom.
Labourer	Norman, Ont	Feb. 6	21	Electrocuted.
Iron worker with contractor	Cardinal, Ont	" 10	34	Fell off scaffold.
Foreman plasterer	Vancouver, B.C	" 24	46	Struck by descending hoist.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	Mar. 2	.....	Fell when scaffold collapsed.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 2	.....	
Labourer	Sarnia, Ont	" 5	43	Fell to ground when framework collapsed.
Carpenter	Crane Valley, Sask	" 15	48	Fell when scaffold broke.
Teamster	Winnipeg, Man	" 18	35	Thrown on head when frightened team bolted.
Highway and bridge:				
Labourer	Arthabaska Co., Que	Jan. 18	20	Buried under slide of gravel.
Shipbuilding:				
Foreman	Esquimalt, B.C	" 27	52	Fell into dry dock.
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer	St. Catharines, Ont	" 16	18	Crushed under lumber while unloading from car.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont	" 22	.....	Struck on head by tree.
Labourer	Chelsea, Que	Feb. 20	.....	Crushed when gasoline engine (with defective brakes) plunged off trestle.
Carpenter	Near Kemnay, Man	" 24	40	Fell off ladder.
Teamster	Welland, Ont	" 27	21	Crushed under lumber while unloading from car.
Conductor on ship canal railway	St. Catharines, Ont	Mar. 18	33	Thrown under wheels of train which jumped track.
Labourer	Chelsea, Que	" 22	22	Man in charge of big scoop, having flu, fainted; scoop fell on the victim.
Labourer	Chelsea, Que	" 26	40	Fell from 150 ft. tower.
Superintendent	Walkerville, Ont	" 26	36	Struck by train.
Labourer	Young's Point, Ont	" 30	36	Cave in at power dam.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Brakeman	Melfort, Sask.	Jan. 1	35	Caught between coach and engine.
Trainman	Aldersyde, Alberta	" 4	24	Struck by engine.
Engineer	Mulock, Ont.	" 5	44	Collision.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	76	Sweeping shed, was run over by bus.
Foreman	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	39	Struck by engine.
Teamster	Vancouver, B.C.	" 10	.....	Run over when trying to board moving train.
Yardman	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 12	35	Crushed by cars.
Brakeman	Dobson, Alberta	" 16	.....	Slipped while switching and was run over.
Brakeman	Pickerel, Ont.	" 18	39	Thrown from engine when turning switch—run over.
Engineer	Slocan Siding, B.C.	" 20	52	Pinned under engine in derailment.
Trainman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 20	39	Struck by engine after stepping off another engine.
Trainman	Montreal, Que.	" 21	34	Fell between cars.
Carman	Montreal, Que.	" 22	39	Fell from roof of car.
Fireman	Stephen, B.C.	" 24	38	Turned aakle—infection.
Car inspector	Lindsay, Ont.	" 27	29	Caught between couplers.
Brakeman	Montreal, Que.	" 29	40	Slipped while coupling and crushed.
Section foreman	Roland, Man.,	" –	.....	Strained by lifting motor car off track.
Labourer	Farnham, Que.	Feb. 5	.....	Crushed by coal from car.
Porter	London, Ont.	" 11	42	Slipped while stepping across platform, and was caught between cars.
Trackman	Montreal, Que.	" 11	37	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Quebec, Que.	" 11	38	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Aldersyde, Alberta	" 13	38	Struck by train.
Flanger operator	Sydney, N.S.	" 15	29	Buried in snow slide.
Snow shoveller	Ford, Ont.	" 20	50	Run over by yard engine.
Car inspector	Campbellton, N.B.	Mar. 4	52	Crushed while coupling cars.
Watchman	Cascade Sound, B.C.	" 8	51	Struck by train.
Trainman	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 10	19	Fell while jumping from one car to another.
Brakeman	Windsor, Ont.	" 12	27	Leg crushed by steel on car.
Carpenter (operating saw in shops)	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 13	54	Struck by flying timber from saw.
Section hand	Ridgetown, Ont.	" 14	41	Jigger crashed into train which had broken in two.
Section hand	Ridgetown, Ont.	" 14	40	
Yard foreman	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	60	Run over by yard engine while coupling cars.
Sectionman	Cavell, Ont.	" 23	.....	Killed by bricks falling from burning house.
Section hand	St. Boniface, Man.	" 27	44	Struck by an engine, while removing hand car from track.
Switchman	Medicine Hat, Alberta	" 30	33	Slipped when coupling cars.
Brakeman	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 31	50	Knocked off pilot of engine.
Water:				
Fireman	St. John, N.B.	Jan. 13	32	Hit on head by piece of coal coming down chute.
Crane hook-tender	South Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	20	Struck by load when top ring of sling broke.
Lumber handler	St. John, N.B.	Feb. 22	57	Struck on head by deal falling from sling.
Longshoreman	Halifax, N.S.	" 26	.....	Struck by falling plank.
Stevedore	Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 30	.....	Placing hatch, fell into hold.
Local:				
Teamster	Yarmouth, N.S.	Jan. 14	.....	Run over by tank sled.
Teamster	Brandon, Man.	" 28	65	Fell off sleigh, striking head.
Electric railways:				
Street car inspector	Sydney, N.S.	Jan. 24	.....	Fell and broke leg.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 27	.....	Cleaning switches; was struck by truck.
Electricity and gas:				
Labourer on construction work	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 19	60	Struck by falling plank.
Engineer in electric light plant	Carbon, Alberta	Feb. 27	41	Clothing caught in shaft.
Lineman	Sydney, N.S.	" 28	32	Electrocuted; had not waited for generator to run down.
Telegraphs and telephones:				
Lineman	Bird's Hill, Man.	Mar. 27	28	Electrocuted—fell from pole.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Policeman	St. John, N.B.	Jan. 1	.....	Fell down stairs, on duty.
Bridge tender	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	" 6	70	While lashing bridge in gale was blown into river.
Fish and game inspector	near Whitney, Ont.	" –	.....	Burned in shack while on inspection trip.
Guide	near Whitney, Ont.	" –	.....	
Secretary, municipal hospital	Grande Prairie, Alberta	" 23	62	Horse ran away; man thrown from cutter.
Personal and domestic:				
Nurse maid	Smith, Alberta	Mar. 22	19	Burned, saving children.
Maid	Windsor, Ont.	" 23	19	Electrocuted when operating electric washer.
Trade:				
Salesman with dairy company	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 3	.....	Fell on street.
Butcher	Edmonton, Alta.	" 25	26	Struck by automobile when stepping off car.
Labourer	Hull, Que.	Jan. 26	37	Drowned in river on way to cut ice.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—*Con.*				
Unclassified:				
Fireman	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 3	72	Scalded when preparing to clean boiler; opened wrong trap.
Clean-up man	Burnaby, B.C.	Feb. 6	.....	Caught in conveyor chain and dragged.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 17	.....	Buried by fall of rocks.
Fireman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	41	Feeding conveyor; buried by cave-in of sawdust
Labourer	Little Current, Ont.	" 25	.....	Skull fractured by gravel.
Labourer	Bass River, N.S.	Mar. 1	.....	Caught in machinery.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN 1925.

		1925		
LOGGING—				
Logger	Albert Co., N.B.	Nov. 14	46	Septicemia resulting from gash of axe.
Logger	Topaz Harbour, B.C.	" 20	25	Fell with spar tree.
Logger	York Co., N.B.	" 25	46	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Northumberland Co., N.B.	Dec. 7	31	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Carleton Co., N.B.	" 8	18	Fractured leg.
Sawyer	Donald, B.C.	" 10	27	Pinned against tree by falling tree.
Bucker	Sydney Bay, B.C.	" 11	22	Struck by falling log.
Labourer	Valhalla Centre, Alberta	" 31	64	Struck by falling tree.
MANUFACTURING—				
Pulp and paper products:				
Labourer	Powell River, B.C.	Dec. 10	35	Fell from ladder.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Labourer	Tuxedo, Man.	Sept. 14	.....	Sleeping on conveyor belt, was drawn into machinery. Died Jan. 6, 1926.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways:				
Labourer	Kalmar, Ont.	April 25	.....	Struck by train.
Machinist	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Nov. 12	.....	Struck in groin by board.
Section labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 28	32	Fell from railway car.
Water transportation:				
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 11	70	Septic arthritis resulting from a fall. Died Jan. 13, 1926.
Longshoreman	Kent County, N.B.	" 21	74	Caught between cargo hook and hatch.
Electricity and gas:				
Lineman	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 20	35	Struck by railway train.
Lineman	Vancouver, B.C.	Nov. 30	36	Electric shock; fell from pole.
Lineman	Lockport, Man.	Dec. 24	31	Electric shock; fell from pole.
TRADE—				
Fireman	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 15	.....	Crushed by truck.
SERVICE: PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL—				
Surveyor	St. Lawrence River, Que.	July –	35	Fell down hatchway. Died March 15, 1926.
Civic firefighter	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 27	.....	Hurt while fighting fire. Died Jan. 3, 1926.
UNCLASSIFIED—				
Teamster	Queen's Co., N.B.	Oct. 22	55	Run over by runaway horse.

The salaries of rural postmasters will be affected by the reduction of the letter postage rate to 2 cents. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on May 6 the Minister of Justice said: "It is realized that the adoption of the two-cent letter rate on July 1 next will result in a substantial decrease in the revenue of rural post offices. As rural postmasters are paid on a commission basis, there would be a corresponding decrease in their salaries, unless their rates of compensation are increased. As postmasters' salaries are based on the revenue of the previous year, two-cent postage would not affect their salaries in any event until 1927. In the interval, the question of an upward revision of the rates of compensation of rural postmasters will receive sympathetic consideration by those who are charged with the duty of fixing the rates."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Prerogative Right of King in Council to Hear Criminal Appeals

A chauffeur employed by a firm of carriers at Fernie, British Columbia, was driving an automobile containing a consignment of intoxicating liquor from Fernie through the province of Alberta to Sweetgrass, Montana, U.S.A. While in Alberta he was arrested by the Alberta provincial police and brought before a police magistrate on two charges, (1) under the Government Liquor Control Act of that province, and (2) under the Canada Temperance Act. He was convicted and fined $200 and $500 under the two charges respectively. He carried both decisions to the Supreme Court of Alberta, which dismissed the appeal, but granted leave to appeal the case to His Majesty in Council. The respondent thereupon presented a counter petition to His Majesty in Council, asking that the appeals might be quashed or dismissed as incompetent, mainly on the ground that they were brought in criminal cases, and that by virtue of section 1025 of the Criminal Code, no court in Canada had jurisdiction to grant leave to appeal to the King in Council in criminal cases. This section is as follows:—

1025. Notwithstanding any royal prerogative, or anything contained in the Interpretation Act or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada to any court of appeal or authority, by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to His Majesty in Council may be heard.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was delivered in February, 1926, by the Viscount Cave. This judgment declared section 1025 to be invalid if, and so far as, it is intended to prevent the King in Council from exercising the prerogative right to grant special leave to appeal from a Canadian Court. This prerogative can be excluded only by an Imperial Statute. On this point Lord Cave said:—

"The practice of invoking the exercise of the royal prerogative by way of appeal from any court, in His Majesty's Dominions has long obtained throughout the British Empire. In its origin such an application may have been no more than petitory appeal to the Sovereign as the fountain of justice for protection against an unjust administration of the law; but if so, the practice has long since ripened into a privilege belonging to every subject of the King. In the United Kingdom the appeal was made to the King in Parliament, and was the foundation of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords; but in His Majesty's Dominion beyond the seas the method of appeal to the King in Council has prevailed and is open to all the King's subject in those Dominions."

After citing the Judicial Committee (1833 and 1844) which provide for the admission of any appeal or appeals to Her Majesty in Council from any judgments, decrees or orders of any court of justice within any British Colony or possession abroad, his Lordship proceeded:—

"Under what authority then, can a right so established and confirmed be abrogated by the Parliament of Canada? The British North America Act, 1867, chapter 3, section 91, empowered the Dominion Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to matters not coming within the classes of subjects by that Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the provinces; and in particular it gave to the Canadian Parliament exclusive legislative authority in respect of "the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters." But however widely these powers are construed they are confined to action to be taken in the Dominion; and they do not appear to their Lordships to authorize the Dominion Parliament to annul the prerogative right of the King in council to grant special leave to appeal. Further, by section 2 of The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, chapter 63, it is enacted that: 'any colonial law which is or shall be in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such law may relate, or repugnant to any order or regulation made under the authority of such Act of Parliament or having in the Colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read subject to such Act, order or regulation, and shall to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative.'"

"In their Lordships' opinion section 1025 of the Canadian Criminal Code, if and so far as it is intended to prevent the Sovereign in council from giving effective leave to appeal against an order of a Canadian Court, is repugnant to the Acts of 1833 and 1844 which have been cited, and is therefore void and inoperative by virtue of the Act of 1865. It is true that the Code has received the Royal Assent, but that assent cannot give

validity to an enactment which is void by Imperial statute. If the prerogative is to be excluded, this must be accomplished by an Imperial statute; and in fact the modifications which were deemed necessary in respect of Australia and South Africa were effected in that way."

Having reached the conclusion that the leave to appeal granted by the Supreme Court of Alberta was ineffective, Lord Cave said further:—

"It remains to consider whether in the case of the two judgments now under consideration His Majesty should be advised to grant special leave to appeal. Their Lordships have no hesitation in answering this question in the negative. It has for many years past been the settled practice of the Board to refuse to act as a court of criminal appeal, and to advise His Majesty to intervene in a criminal case only if and when it is shown that, by a disregard of the forms of legal process or by some violation of the principle of natural justice or otherwise, substantial and grave injustice has been done."

The appeals were therefore dismissed, but (in the circumstances) without costs.

—*Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Rex versus Nadan, and Attorney General for England and Attorney General for Canada, interveners.*

Independent Contractor Held Not to be a "Workman"

A contractor at Thetford, Quebec, undertook to remove the deposit of soil and gravel overlying the asbestos-bearing rock, preliminary to mining operations, and for this purpose he engaged a number of carters at a fixed rate of 15 cents per cart-load, the carters to supply horses and carts and do the work of loading and dumping the material removed. One of the carters while loading his cart was buried by a slide of land and gravel, sustaining personal injuries. He claimed compensation under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act to the amount of $1,917. The Superior Court for the District of Beauce maintained the carter's action for approximately the full amount claimed. The contractor appealed to the Court of King's Bench, submitting that he was not responsible under the provisions of the Act, for two reasons:—First, because the relation of employer and employee did not exist between himself and the carter; and, second, because the work which the carter was carrying on, and in which the contractor himself was engaged, was not an enterprise to which the Act applies.

Mr. Justice Howard, in considering the contractor's contentions, surveyed English, French and American practice in reference to the definition of "workman," neither this term nor "employee" being defined in the Quebec Act. He then proceeded as follows:—

> Now, what are the essential elements of employment to be deduced from these authorities for our guidance in the present appeal? To begin with, the relation of master and servant, or of employer and employee, rises only out of a contract by which the latter leases his services to the former, upon such terms and conditions as the parties may see fit to make. The employer—and this is an especially important factor—must retain the power not only of supervising the work generally, but also of controlling it both as to the method or means of doing it and the time or times at which it shall be done. Another factor, which, though not conclusive, is at least indicative of the true relationship between the employer and the workman, is the manner in which the services are to be paid for, that is, whether by the time occupied or for a lump sum, or for a sum proportionate to the amount of work done. Still another factor is whether the employer furnishes in whole or in part the tools or other equipment for doing the work, or whether the workman furnished his own equipment.
>
> In addition to these, we should, in my opinion, consider whether the workman is bound by the contract to perform the work himself or whether he is free to employ someone else to do it in part. In the latter case, he is almost certainly an independent contractor. Moreover, the contract of hiring of services must be for a stated or ascertainable period of time, unless the contrary appears from the contract itself or from the nature of the work and, if the contract is silent with regard to its duration, it is terminable by notice. The employer may terminate the contract for cause, that is, he may discharge the employee, but only for a valid reason, but there may be justifiable causes apart from the way in which the employee performs his work, such as disobedience, intoxication and other forms of moral turpitude, or even illness on the part of the employee; whereas a contract by the job, that is, with an independent contractor, can be terminated only because the workman is not doing the work properly.

As to the appellant's second plea the Court found that the Quebec act does not apply to the stripping of the rock preparatory to mining operations, where such work is carried on under an independent contract.

The appeal was therefore sustained.

—*(Quebec—Blanchette versus Lambert.)*

Blacksmith Shop not Under Quebec Compensation

A horseshoer in a blacksmith shop where only one other assistant was employed, met with an accident which resulted in the loss of one eye. When he took action under the Workmen's Compensation Act the proprietor of the shop submitted to the Superior Court at Montreal the question whether or not the Quebec Act applied to the workmen in an establishment where only three persons, including the proprietor were engaged. The court held that the expression "factories, manufactures or workshops" ("usines, manufactures et ateliers"), is intended by the Act

to describe establishments of the same nature as factories, that is, places in which raw materials are transformed into finished products. A horseshoe shop however, was held not to belong to this category. The plaintiff's action was held therefore to be wrongfully brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and his recourse, if any, to be under common law.

—(Quebec—Lesperance versus Howard.)

Co-operative Association is Not a Combine

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana recently decided that a co-operative marketing association was not a combine in the sense of being a corporation for the purpose of forcing up or down the price of an article of necessity for speculative purposes, a corporation of the latter kind being forbidden under the Constitution of the State. The association in question was organized under the Co-operative Marketing Act of 1922, in regard to which the Court said:—

"It is clear that the avowed purpose of any association organized under the act is to stabilize the price of cotton, or other agricultural products, so that such price will be uniform throughout the year, and not to force up or down the price of such products for merely speculative purpose. The act, apparentiy, does not contemplate any monopoly to corner the market, but merely permits associations organized under it to handle cotton produced or controlled by its own members, solely upon a co-operative marketing plan or basis. Upon its face, Act 57 of 1922 does not authorize the making of a contract or the forming of a conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade. It is therefore incumbent upon defendant to prove that a monopoly has been created, or that trade has been restrained by plaintiff, association, in order to annul the agreement signed by him. This defendant has failed to do."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers in a wide range of industries showed a substantial increase at the beginning of May when compared with the previous month. Although the gains were not so large as those reported on May 1, 1925, when more seasonable weather prevailed, the situation was considerably better than it was at the same period last year. Reports received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,866 firms showed that they were employing 773,471 workers on May 1, as compared with 750,323 at the beginning of April, 1926. The employment index number (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1920) rose to 94.3 at the beginning of May from 91.4 on April 1; 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 were the figures for May 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed substantial increases in the volume of business transacted during April as compared with the preceding month, but in the comparison with April last year a nominal decline was recorded in the number of applications for work, and of placements effected. At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 7.3 as compared with percentages of 7.3 at the beginning of April, 1926, and 8.7 at the beginning of May, 1925. The percentage for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,512 local trade unions with a combined membership of 151,972 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.29 at the beginning of May, as compared with $11.36 for April; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 declined to 157.0 for May, as compared with 160.6 for April; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in May was greater than in April, but less than in May last year. Sixteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 4,016 employees and resulting in the loss of 59,936 working days. Corresponding figures for April were as follows:—13 disputes, 796 workpeople, and 13,908 working days; and for May, 1925, 19 disputes, 13,240 employees, and 307,229 working days (due chiefly to a dispute in the Nova Scotia coal mining industry).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During May the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and Boards were established in both cases. A Board was also established in connection with one of the applications mentioned in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, but a chairman had not been appointed as this issue goes to press. Details of the proceedings under the act during the month are given on page 540.

Senate rejects old age pension Bill

The Senate, on June 8, rejected, by 45 to 21 votes, a motion for the second reading of Bill 21, "an Act respecting Old Age Pensions." This Bill had been passed by the House of Commons on May 28 without a division. The bill followed the lines of the resolution adopted by the House in March, which was reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, on page 214. Briefly, it was proposed to establish a system of old age pensions in Canada, under which the Dominion Government would contribute to the various provinces one-half the net amount paid out by them in pensions, the payment of pensions being contingent upon the passing of legislation in the individual provinces to take advantage of the federal act,

making it effective in their respective areas. Old age pensions were to be granted to British subjects of the age of 70 years or over resident in Canada for 20 years, and resident for five years in the province in which application is made. The maximum pension was to be $240 a year, subject to reduction by the amount of the pensioner's income, if any, in excess of $125 a year. The Honourable Raoul Dandurand, Government leader, introducing the measure in the Senate, said:

"There are two main classes of persons who are in need of such assistance. The larger class comprises those who are dependent upon relatives, friends or strangers when they have become enfeebled and are incapable of earning their own living. Such people—and we have them all about us, throughout the country—constantly feel that as dependents they are a burden upon those who volunteer to care for them. The other class, less numerous, but representing a considerable number, is composed of those who have made an effort to save during their lifetime, and have succeeded in accumulating and setting aside sufficient to provide themselves with a home in the town or city, but who when their autumn days are drawing to a close feel unable to maintain themselves and their family." He pointed out that "the aged poor in our country have been supported partly by private effort and partly by public institutions established by the municipalities and the provinces. The problem, he said, was not solved by the various agencies affording protection to the aged such as mutual benefit societies, trade unions and other organizations, and state action had been invoked in many countries, including Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay and Belgium, the beneficiaries not being called on to make contributions towards pensions. Referring to the position of the provinces under the Bill, Mr. Dandurand said:

"No province can be coerced under this Act; each may come voluntarily under it. The question has been asked why this scheme is embodied in an Act before being submitted to the various provinces. The reason given is that it would be difficult, if a conference of the nine provinces took place to-morrow, to have them agree upon the text of an arrangement which would be absolutely satisfactory to them all. Under these circumstances, and in view of the necessity of uniformity, the Parliament of Canada is justified in enacting legislation which seems fair, and which will be presented to the various provinces. They may separately study the Act and its conditions, and come to individual conclusions. On the other hand, they may get together to see if they could agree to the Act as it stands, or agree to some modification of it, which would then be discussed at the next session of this Parliament. Personally I am rather favourable to the idea of crystallizing into an Act the offer of the Dominion of Canada, because the provinces will thus know what the Dominion is ready to do, what it is offering, to what it has bound itself by its offer—which will not be simply a tentative offer, but a reality. The provinces will have to examine minutely into the scheme and decide, either individually or collectively, to come under it. There is no question that to-day's provisions for the care of men of 70 who are in need are inadequate. I have had occasion to state, and I desire to repeat, that most of the present systems are imperfect; that none cover all the cases of need that exist; and that I believe there is enough spirit of solidarity in the population of Canada to decide to do the fair thing by the men who have carried most of the heavy load and done the hard and heavy work which helps to make this nation."

Some of the reasons given by various speakers in the Senate for the rejection of the Bill were that the provision of pensions for the aged was a matter falling under provincial rather than federal jurisdiction; that before the federal measure was introduced a definite understanding should have been reached with the provinces that the latter would co-operate in the scheme; that the proposed pensions were to be on a non-contributory basis; that the eastern provinces would be required to bear an undue burden owing to the large proportion of aged persons resident there; and that state pensions would be an invasion of the sphere of family and civic responsibility.

The Bill embodies the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1924, whose final report was given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1924, page 580.

Government policy concerning immigration of foreign workmen

The Minister of Labour, replying to a question in the House of Commons on May 25, stated the policy of the Dominion Government in regard to the admission of workmen from countries outside Canada. The question concerned requests stated to have been made to the Government by coal companies in Nova Scotia for permission to import coal miners from Europe, as the production of coal in the mines of the province was rapidly increasing.

The Department of Labour having ascertained that sufficient workers were available in Canada to meet the requirements of the industry it was not deemed necessary or advisable to comply with the request for additional workers from outside Canada. The policy of the Government in regard to such applications is to secure an estimate of the labour now available in this country before sending outside for help. The Acting Minister of Immigration also stated that before a request for the importation of outside labour is granted, a full investigation is usually made to decide whether labour of the kind required is available in Canada.

Workmen's compensation in Prince Edward Island

With the passing of the Railway Employees' Compensation Act in Prince Edward Island all the provinces of Canada now have acts providing for the payment of indemnities to workmen for injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment. The new act, which is outlined on another page of this issue, applies only to railwaymen, who form the only considerable group of workmen in the province, outside of those in the industry of agriculture. As the only railways in the island are owned by the Dominion Government, the railwaymen are "employees in the service of His Majesty" and eligible for the benefit provided under the Dominion Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918. The latter act, however, provides that "an employee in the service of His Majesty" shall receive compensation for an industrial injury at the rates of Workmen's Compensation which generally prevail in the province where the accident has occurred. In the absence of a provincial compensation act Dominion Government employees in Prince Edward Island have been hitherto debarred from the benefits of the Dominion Act. This anomaly is now removed by the enactment of the Railway Employees' Compensation Act.

Supreme Court decision on peaceful picketing

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of *Reners versus The King,* rendered on June 14, is given in this issue in the section "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour." The circumstances of this case were outlined in the April issue of this GAZETTE, on page 418. The employees of the Alberta Block Coal Company having disagreed among themselves on the question of accepting a new wage contract between the company and the officials of the United Mine Workers, a number of the men broke away from the United Mine Workers and formed an independent union. Members of the new union picketed the mines with the object of persuading the miners not to go to work, no violence, it was claimed, being either used or intended. The Supreme Court of Alberta held however that the picketing as carried out in this case constituted a menace and practical compulsion by moral force, even if no physical force was contemplated. Appeal was taken against this decision, which has now been upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Lack of uniformity of child labour laws in Canada

The *Canadian Child Welfare News,* published by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, contains in its issue for May 15 an account of the recent meeting, reported on another page of this issue, of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations (This Committee is entrusted with the work formerly carried on by the International Association for the Protection of Children, LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1924, page 960). In regard to child labour, it is stated: "An interesting report was presented from the International Labour Office on the ratifications of the Child Labour Conventions, and the reasons why certain countries have not ratified. Canada is placed in a most invidious position in this respect. There is hardly a province in the Dominion in which the existing laws on child labour are not at as high or higher standard than the conventions themselves. Yet because we lacked provincial uniformity, in many cases attainable by minor amendments to the provincial statutes, Canada is classified with many non-European countries (Persia, China, etc.) in her standards of child labour, and Roumania, Poland and many of the European countries, who have not yet recovered from the war, are ranked high above us. The situation places Canada in a most unenviable light, and is due entirely to the lack of public interest in the matter. The Federal Department of Labour has done all that a government department could do to bring about a national expression of our child labour standards by uniformity of provincial statutes. Some of the provinces have attempted to do their part, but Canadian public opinion has shown little or no interest. It is incumbent upon every Canadian interested in the Dominion's good name abroad to become familiar with the conventions, and exert every effort to obtain provincial uniformity, permitting federal adherence.

"It is interesting to learn that practically every country was faced with the difficulties facing the province of Ontario at the present time, viz., the question of keeping at school

the increased school population resulting from the higher age of admission to employment. Also, a peculiarly difficult situation has arisen as the result of some countries having ratified the conventions without raising the school-leaving age to correspond."

The child welfare committee adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the International Labour Office would continue to make representations to the governments with a view to the ratification by every country of the International Conventions on the admission of children to labour. It also drew attention to the fact brought out by the investigation of the International Labour Office with regard to the relation between the laws on school attendance and labour legislation, and emphasizes the importance of extending the age of compulsory school attendance so as to correspond with the age fixed by International Conventions as being the earliest at which children may be allowed to work.

Recent bulletins on vocational education

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour issues from time to time bulletins dealing with various problems and phases of secondary vocational education. These publications are issued at the request of the provinces as expressed in a resolution of the First National Conference on Technical Education held at Ottawa in October, 1920. To date, sixteen bulletins have been published in addition to the annual reports, and a few special publications prepared for limited distribution. The vocational education series deals with such topics as courses of study, vocational guidance, apprenticeship, teacher-training, teaching methods, etc.

The three latest publications deal respectively with mechanical drawing; teaching shopwork in vocational schools; and the relation between vocational schools and industry in Canada. The first two bulletins were distributed in May and th last was ready early in June.

The bulletin on mechanical drawing deals with the purpose and value of this subject in vocational schools and gives an outline of a suggested course of study for industrial pupils in day vocational schools. Other courses are suggested and a fairly complete analysis of mechanical drawing is included for the guidance and assistance of teachers in formulating new courses and checking up those now in use. A complete list of equipment and supplies for a drafting room of ordinary size is given with approximate prices and total cost. A brief list of suitable references and text-books concludes the bulletin.

The publication on teaching shopwork in vocational schools consists of three papers prepared by shop instructors in Ontario schools and read at the first annual meeting of the technical section of the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto on April 7 and 8, 1926, as follows: "Teaching Machine Shop Practice" by F. W. Kirkpatrick, London Technical and Commercial School; "Getting Results with the Machine Shop Course During the First Year" by R. M. Durnford, Sarnia Collegiate and Technical School; and "Production in School Shops" by F. H. Pugh, Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Technical School. These papers deal with the methods and problems of teaching machine shop practice and woodworking, but should be of interest to teachers in general.

The latest bulletin to be completed is a compilation of articles and extracts dealing with the efforts which have been made in each province to link the work of vocational schools with industry. Information has been gathered from those in charge of the work in all parts of Canada and has been arranged under three headings or divisions, first, The Work of Vocational Schools; second, Training in Industry; and third, Training in Schools and Industry. Some of the most important developments described are the correspondence instruction in Nova Scotia, itinerant teaching in New Brunswick, the pulp and paper school at Three Rivers, the printing school in Montreal, apprentice classes and agreements in Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa, the co-ordination work in Toronto, the apprenticeship systems of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, the mining and stationary engineering correspondence courses of Alberta and British Columbia, and apprenticeship in the building trades of Vancouver.

Technical education in P.E.I.

The speech from the Throne at opening of the recent session of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island referred to the work that is being carried on in the province under the Dominion Technical Education Act, "The Federal Grant for Technical Education which is operated through the Department of Agriculture (i.e., of the province) was, by arrangement with the Technical Director, applied in the widest measure possible and work of great value to the province has been initiated.

"It is gratifying to note that the percentage of attendance of pupils in the schools last year attained its highest record, and that owing to a surplus of teachers all the schools in the province are now in operation, and

the proportion of high grade teachers is steadily increasing.

"The opening of Night Schools and providing of Short Courses in various technical subjects, with the assistance of the Federal Grant for Technical Education, have met with a splendid response and very gratifying results."

Industrial disputes legislation in Japan

Information has been received in the Department of Labour indicating that legislation very similar to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, better known as the "Lemieux Act," has been adopted by the Parliament of Japan. The bill on this subject was introduced by the Japanese premier, and provides, as in the case of the Canadian law, for the appointment by the Government of boards of conciliation to deal with labour disputes. These boards may be granted on request of either party to any dispute which arises in connection with public utility enterprises such as railways, tramways, shipping, water, gas and electricity supply, telephones, telegraphs, the postal services and other enterprises which directly concern the daily life of the public. The Government may also establish boards of conciliation in connection with disputes involving public utility industries when it is deemed necessary, without formal request from either of the parties concerned. The Japanese legislation permits of the establishment of boards to deal with disputes in other than public utility industries, but in this case, as in the Canadian Act, it is required that the application shall be made on behalf of both the employers and workers concerned.

Boards of conciliation in Japan, as in Canada, are given authority to call witnesses and to inspect the premises in which the dispute has occurred. The report of boards of conciliation in Japan will be submitted to the Government as in Canada, and provision is made under certain conditions for their publication. There is also a provision forbidding persons not directly concerned in the disputes to instigate a suspension of work.

The Japanese law will come into force on a date to be fixed by Imperial ordinance.

Protection of workmen on building construction

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting early in May, called attention to the unsafe conditions alleged to prevail on many large building construction works, especially in the matter of the construction of temporary floors. It was suggested that additional regulations on this subject should be made by the Workmen's Compensation Board. Secretary Bengough stated that the Compensation Board had informed him that it had no jurisdiction over temporary floors, cribbing for excavations, ropes, etc., but that if a complaint were made regarding derricks or hoists the Board could act.

It may be noted that the existing regulations requiring the construction of temporary floors on buildings under construction are those contained in the Building By-law of the City of Vancouver, No. 1606, which provides as follows:—

Section 71 (1). In any building over two storeys in height where permanent floors are not constructed as the erection of the same proceeds, temporary floors, laid close, shall be erected and maintained on the uppermost tier of beams, and as soon as such uppermost tier of beams is completed, and thereafter as erection proceeds, such temporary floors shall be erected and maintained for each two succeeding storeys upon the uppermost tier of beams of the same, as soon as such uppermost tier of beams is completed. Such temporary floors shall be of sufficient strength to support any and all weights and loads which are or may be imposed on them during building operations.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council also took action during May in the matter of the risks incurred by workmen on building construction, deciding to request the Provincial Minister of Public Works to appoint an experienced scaffold inspector, in view of the fact that a number of building tradesmen have been injured in accidents during the present building season.

Opinion divided as to protective legislation for women

A note in the April issue stated that the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour had undertaken an investigation into the effects of the special laws which regulate the employment of women. An advisory committee was appointed later to conduct the inquiry, composed of six members, three representing the "equal rights" group, who deny the necessity for any distinction between laws as affecting men and women, and three representing the party which holds that the actual facts of industry call for special protective legislation for the benefit of female employees. When the committee met a division of opinion arose as to the methods to be employed in the investigation, the members of the Women's Party demanding public hearings, and the others insisting upon a fact-finding study by experts of the Federal Department. As the result of this disagreement the three representatives of the women's organizations favouring protective legislation withdrew from the committee, alleging that the other members, representing the National Women's Party, were attempting to bring political pressure to bear on the Federal Women's Bureau.

Health standards for female employees in United States

The seventh annual report of the Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, recently received, describes the progress made in the last fiscal year in the work of promoting the establishment of safety standards for women in industry. In this work the Bureau was assisted by women's organizations in all parts of the country. Briefly, the standards which the Bureau seeks to establish are as follows:—

The eight-hour day; Saturday half holiday; one day of rest in seven; adequate time allowance for meals; rest periods at stated intervals; and the prohibition of night work, are the hour standards advocated. A living wage without discrimination because of sex is the recommended wage standard. The workroom conditions advocated include clean workrooms; lighting without glare; adequate ventilation; cool and accessible drinking water, with individual drinking cups or sanitary bubble fountains; washing facilities with hot and cold water, soap, and individual towels; an adequate number of clean, accessible toilets (one to every fifteen women); cloak rooms; lunch rooms; and rest rooms. For correct posture at work it is recommended that seats have backs and foot rests, and that they be adjusted to fit the machine and worker; also that, where possible, seats be so adjusted to machines and worktables that workers can sit or stand at work. Careful protection from machinery risks, from danger of fire, and from exposure to dirt, fumes, and other occupational hazards, is also recommended. The prohibition of home work is another standard. In administration it is recommended that there be provided a satisfactory personnel department to have charge of employing and discharging, that there be competent women with responsibility for conditions affecting women workers, and finally that co-operation of these workers be secured in establishing standards.

Lawyers' services for poor clients

The LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1925, contained a note on an address delivered before the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg, by Lord Buckmaster, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, in which he referred to the disadvantage of poor clients in legal proceedings owing to their inability to engage the best legal advice. Lord Buckmaster suggested that lawyers might remedy this inequality of rich and poor by voluntarily devoting part of their time to handling the cases of poor clients. The Honourable W. H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a preface to a bulletin on "Legal Aid Work in the United States," published by the United States Department of Labour, refers to the same condition as existing in that country. After a reference to the good work of the legal aid societies now maintained in various centres by the bar, by local social societies, and by municipalities, the Chief Justice proceeds:—

"I think that we shall have to come, and ought to come, to the creation in every criminal court of the office of public defender, and that he should be paid out of the treasury of the county or the State. I think, too, that there should be a department in every large city, and probably in the State, which shall be sufficiently equipped to offer legal advice and legal service in suits and defenses in all civil cases, but especially in small claims courts, in courts of domestic relations, and in other forums of the plain people. A great deal has been done to promote the achieving of justice for the poor and unfortunate in workmen's compensation acts. They have expedited just recoveries and have relieved the burdened courts, enabling them to dispose of other litigation heretofore long delayed. It may be necessary, in order to prevent unwise or improper litigation, to impose a small fee for the bringing and carrying through of a suit by such free agencies. The department of free legal aid should be charged with the duty of examining every applicant and looking into his actual poverty and necessity and the probably just basis for his appeal. It may be well to unite both civil and criminal cases and make the public defender a part of the general department of free legal service. The growth of these legal aid organizations is the most satisfactory proof of their necessity."

Group payment of wages in factories

Some of the new methods of paying factory workers on this continent are described in a recent publication of the Policy Holders' Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, under the title "Methods of Compensation; a practical Synopsis for Business Men." One of most interesting recent developments is the growing practice of considering workers in groups rather than as individuals. The group system has been described in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE in connection with its application to life insurance (June 1924, etc.). As applied to wage payments it is claimed that the group method makes for better co-operation and for simplicity in the computation of wages. Some examples are given of various methods now in use, including some that are formed on the

group plan, and others on the plan of "individual incentive."

Among large companies paying their employees on the group plan are the Packard Motor Car Company, the Hudson Motor Car Company, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Mr. G. D. Piper, assistant general auditor of the Westinghouse Company, supplies an account of the system as practised by this firm. This may be quoted as it contains most of the essential features of the group form of wage payment.

"We use groups of moderate size, not over twelve workers in a group, which we have found, from experience, increases rather than lessens individual initiative. This result we believe to be largely due to the speedier workers being willing to put forth their best efforts in a group, where their individual performances are more or less submerged in the performance of the whole group, whereas working as individuals the tendency is to limit their rate of production so as not to invite the ill-will of their less ambitious fellow-workmen. Furthermore, much of our group work consists of several grades, i.e., work requiring low, medium and high rated men, and we believe our group system tends to stimulate more interest on the part of the lower rated men toward qualifying for the more highly paid grade of work performed in the group than when working by themselves. Our system is inherently easy of computation, due to the fact that the worker knows that if he completes a job without exceeding the standard time limit he is paid for limit time at his standard time rate. For example, if the standard time for the job is, say ten hours and the worker completes it in exactly ten hours or less, he knows his earnings on that job are ten times his standard time rate an hour. Conversely, if he expends more than ten hours on such job, he knows his earnings are the number of hours actually taken at the day work rate.

"Quality is essential to eligibility for the higher earnings offered under the standard time wage system. Adequate inspection is our insurance for receipt of quality. Our standard time wage system renders feasible to a considerable extent discontinuance of detailed product or job costs, because the cost of work done thereunder—on which time expended does not exceed the standard time limit—is practically a piece work cost. Deviations from the standard time limit are taken care of by a so-called 'fall down' report, which is referred to the supervisory force promptly after this knowledge reaches the cost department for explanations as to the causes for the 'fall downs.' There may be, of course, deviations from the standard time hourly rates in that high rated workmen are assigned to low rated jobs, and when this occurs the unit cost is increased; in these cases the extra cost is reflected in our periodical average costs if on standard product, or in the cost of the individual order if on special product."

Methods of wage payment of city policemen

The Police Commissioners of Victoria, British Columbia, are considering two alternative proposals for a better system of recognizing meritorious service in the city police force. One plan is to reclassify the members of the force according to general proficiency; and the second is to recognize individual proficiency and advance the salary, but not the rank, of the most efficient policeman. Under the first plan, the men could be reclassified according to ability and service rendered, five classes as established and a maximum pay say of $150 per month for the first-class men and a minimum pay of $100 for the fifth class men. Commissioner Staneland said he favoured this plan because under the present system of municipal government it was a difficult matter to dismiss a man who had given faithful service for many years, but was not capable of doing so, as years gathered over his head. Under this plan he would still be retained on the staff, but would be placed in a lower class, with an accompanying reduction in salary. It was pointed out that the second plan of giving special recognition to individual proficiency was also a great incentive for men to improve themselves by study, to be alert as to their respective duties, and to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

The *Alberta Gazette* of May 15 announces the appointment of Dr. Walter S. Scott, of Edmonton, as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Labour Disputes Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 447).

A new series of Regulations governing the installation, operation and maintenance of freight and passenger elevators has been issued in Alberta under the provisions of the Factories Act. These regulations prescribe the requirements with respect to the construction and use of elevators and hoists. As stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the new Factory Act of Alberta rescinded the provisions contained in the former act as to the proper safeguarding of elevators and hoists and made provision for the future issue of such regulations by order in council.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of May was as follows:—

The late spring had delayed farm work in Nova Scotia, although before the end of the month it was being proceeded with. The fishing industry was reported as good, with markets favourable. Manufacturing industries were normally busy, although the iron and steel industry reported a slackening off. Logging was quiet and summer cutting had not been started as yet. In Halifax construction was fairly active, but elsewhere in the Province this industry was rather dull. Coal mining was reported as steadily improving, the increased output being due to the requirements necessary to satisfy orders being filled by water shipment. During May the tonnage mined, time worked, and workers employed all showed increases. Trade was somewhat improved over the preceding month.

Weather conditions in New Brunswick were retarding the agricultural industry. Fishing was reported as fair. In the logging industry summer pulp wood cutting was getting underway. Manufacturing industries seemed to be normally active. Construction, though not in extraordinary volume, was steadily increasing. Trade was fairly good.

From Quebec general improvement was reported, especially in the manufacturing and construction groups. Spring logging activities were in full sway. In Montreal textile, rubber and metal trades reported more activity; in Quebec an industrial dispute had ceased practically all activity in the boot and shoe industry, but other industries were active. Building construction throughout the province was very active and demands for workers were in considerable volume. Transportation was improving, as was also trade. The demands for female domestic workers, particularly in Montreal, were in considerable excess of the supply.

Throughout the southern section of Ontario, demands for farm hands were general, with shortages reported in not a few cases. Manufacturing industries in this Province were decidedly active in nearly every centre; in this industry increases in staffs, though not spectacular, were general, and in some cases increased working time was reported. These increases in the manufacturing industry appear to affect nearly all lines, while from a couple of centres it was reported that new industries were about to commence operations. Railroad and highway construction work was developing, while building construction was increasing steadily in most centres, and the number of tradesmen for this class of work who remained unemployed was rapidly diminishing. A contract on the work in the viaduct in Toronto for an amount in the vicinity of $1,500,000 was just let, and active work was being started. The mining industry in the northern portion of Ontario remained active. Logging was quiet, although summer bush activities were coming along.

With the cessation of seeding in Manitoba, demands for farm hands had diminished considerably. Building construction was fair, while railroad and highway work were opening up. The employment offices reported very few calls for casual labourers and plenty of workers to take on such vacancies offering.

The Saskatchewan superintendents reported farm demands as satisfactory for the season, and applicants, although sufficient, were not too numerous for the vacancies offering. Railroad construction was taking a fair number of men. Tradesmen in the building lines seemed to be nearly all employed, as considerable work was in progress. Demands for general labour were not numerous and were exceeded by the corresponding applicants.

Demands for farm hands in Alberta were decreasing, although still plentiful, but with a sufficient number of applicants to fill all orders. Demands for railroad construction labour were fair. Building construction was active, with most of the tradesmen employed and with calls for building labourers rather steady. The coal mining industry was slack. From Edmonton some demand for logging workers was reported. General labour conditions throughout this Province appeared fairly satisfactory.

Logging in the Province of British Columbia seemed to be rather quiet, with very small demands for workers. Railroad construction showed some activity, while building construction registered a more favourable situation. The coal mining industry was dull. Metal mines were active, and this industry showed some increases, which were contributed to by some small development works. General conditions throughout British Columbia were fair, and the number of unemployed reported earlier in the year has been considerably lessened.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	128,716,330	214,820,449	119,813,201	119,813,201	180,496,480
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	67,801,253	100,854,640	59,104,651	59,104,651	84,608,344
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	60,166,868	112,263,910	59,909,377	59,909,377	94,815,802
Customs duty collected	$	.....	11,216,756	16,041,828	12,072,595	9,625,263	13,181,045
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,631,481,440	2,309,312,348	2,281,817,679	2,229,135,033	2,005,027,113
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,472,000,000	1,347,800,000	.....	1,278,773,239	1,195,146,690
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	161,311,976	163,952,235	162,045,843	150,761,459	157,888,900
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,340,450,250	1,337,573,158	1,259,879,335	1,263,964,473	1,266,231,798
Bank loans, commercial etc,	$	.....	930,964,621	900,379,266	909,091,414	909,360,244	917,645,337
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		127·7	128·9	129·9	106·2	104·4	104·9
Preferred stocks		95·5	98·2	100·3	95·7	95·8	96·7
Bonds		107·0	106·9	106·9	105·8	105·3	105·5
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		157·0	160·6	160·1	159·1	156·5	161·6
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·54	21·64	21·77	20·73	20·82	21·00
†Business failures, number		157	152	159	173	144	199
†Business failures, liabilities	$	1,763,615	3,115,990	2,268,379	6,107,458	2,049,617	3,203,088
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		94·3	91·4	91·5	90·8	87·2	87·0
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		7·3	*7·3	*8·1	*8·7	*8·5	*9·5
Immigration		.....	.....	15,229	13,338	10,984	6,575
Building permits	$	.....	18,988,755	10,538,423	15,296,080	15,042,519	8,457,791
‡Contracts awarded	$	57,140,000	37,292,000	19,779,000	34,052,000	24,887,000	13,393,000
Mineral Production in—							
Pig iron	tons	72,762	67,607	53,251	63,204	60,065	63,932
Steel ingots and castings	tons	89,513	79,936	58,765	100,250	88,355	107,605
Ferro alloys	tons	3,396	2,487	3,463	2,293	2,262	1,962
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,065,561	664,236	554,835	786,389
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	.....	.....	1,023,704	1,308,454	807,570	1,348,580
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	227,714,427	224,200,410	204,578,026	195,733,812	181,981,049
Railways—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	241,939	222,242	220,914	197,225	195,063	210,224
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,643,447	16,360,399	17,988,865	15,127,716	14,660,850	15,318,931
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	14,668,970	15,358,027	14,067,163	14,350,850
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	13,856,101	14,261,818	12,467,612	12,608,788	12,931,546
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	11,706,461	11,437,641	11,558,698	11,160,188	10,814,334
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,487,467,548	1,863,803,732	2,076,102,803	2,407,871,618
Newsprint	tons	.....	151,739	154,093	130,013	128,911	126,267
Automobiles, passenger		.....	.....	18,273	18,351	15,515	13,014
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	129·9	115·0	111·5	110·7
Industrial production		.....	.....	139·2	116·4	115·1	115·9
Manufacturing		.....	.....	141·3	124·7	118·9	117·4

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending May 29, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

Employment statistics were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 5,866 firms, who, on May 1, had 773,471 workers on their payroll, an increase of 23,148 as compared with April 1. Activity continued to be greater than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years.

All except the Maritime Provinces reported increased employment, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. In the Maritime Provinces improvement was registered in manufacturing, coal mining and highway construction, but larger losses in railway construction, logging, and shipping and stevedoring reduced the general level of employment. In Quebec, further gains were indicated, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, lumber, building material, pulp and paper and mineral product divisions of manufacturing, and also in logging, transportation, and construction. In Ontario, practically all industries showed a better situation, except logging, in which there were heavy seasonal losses. Manufacturing (notably of iron and steel and lumber products), mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade made important advances.

In the Prairie Provinces, expansion exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date last year; manufacturing, communication, trade and construction indicated the greatest gains. In British Columbia, the most pronounced increases were in construction and manufacturing, notably in lumber and fish-preserving establishments. Logging, transportation and trade also afforded more employment, but coal mining was decidedly slacker.

Firms in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made increased their staffs; Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton showing the greatest absolute gains. In Montreal, manufacturing, transportation and construction were decidedly more active. In Quebec, shipping and stevedoring and building afforded increased employment. In Toronto, manufacturing, construction, trade and communication registered the largest expansion. In Ottawa, pulp and paper and other branches of manufacturing, as well as construction were busier. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, and construction registered the bulk of the gain, which exceeded that noted on May 1, 1925. In Windsor and Other Border Cities there were continued increases, chiefly in automobile plants, while construction, services and other groups were also busier. In Winnipeg, general expansion was recorded in manufacturing, construction and trade. In Vancouver, construction, manufacturing, transportation and trade shared in the upward movement indicated by the reporting firms.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the largest advances within the manufacturing group were in the lumber, iron and steel, fish-preserving, pulp and paper, tobacco, building material and mineral product divisions. On the other hand, rubber, textile, leather and edible plant product works were slacker. There were continued but less extensive reductions, on the whole, in logging camps. In mining, metallic ores and non-metallic minerals afforded more employment, while coal mines, on the whole, were slacker. In communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade marked improvement was also registered.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among members of local trade unions at the end of April as shown by reports tabulated from 1,512 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 151,972 persons, remained unchanged as compared with the previous month, 7.3 per cent of the members being idle at the end of both months. A higher level of employment, however, was maintained than in April, 1925, when 8.7 per cent of the members were unemployed. Owing to curtailment in the garment trades of Quebec, the unemployment percentage in that province was somewhat higher than in March and in British Columbia idleness among lumber workers and loggers caused the situation there to be unfavourable. No change in the percentage of inactivity was reported in Alberta and of the remaining provinces in all of which improvement was reported, that recorded in Ontario being the most pronounced. As compared with April of last year Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions were afforded less employment while all other provinces showed a better situation. Reports were received from 390 unions in the manufacturing industries with 41,977 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 9.8 as against 5.2 per cent in March and 12.3 per cent in April last year. Unemployment among garment workers in Quebec was mainly responsible for the contraction in comparison with March, though textile, iron and glass workers also contributed to some extent. Cigarmakers, on the other hand, were more active and employment for printing tradesmen, papermakers and metal polishers also increased. The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia showed a little improvement, but in Alberta there was reduced activity, and in British Columbia practically no change occurred. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported the same number of members out of work as in March. The building and construction trades showed considerable expansion, 12.5 per cent of the members being unemployed as compared with 20.9 in March. All tradesmen with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers were considerably better employed. In comparison with April of last year the situation in the building trades as a whole was also more favourable, bridge and structural iron workers, and granite and stonecutters alone reporting adverse changes. Transportation workers as shown by reports from 607 unions with a combined membership

of 56,234 persons, were slightly more active than in March. In the steam railway division, the returns of which constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, improvemnet was registered, but employment in the shipping and stevedoring and electric railway divisions was at a lower level. A more favourable situation was reported in the transportation group, as a whole, than in April last year, the bulk of the gain again being recorded in the steam railway division. Employment for retail shop clerks remained on the same level as in March, but slight gains were reported when compared with April last year. Less work than in March was afforded hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen, but barbers were more active. Fishermen were not quite so busy and employment for lumber workers and loggers declined considerably.

Employment Office Reports

During the month of April, 1926, the references to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 33,090, while the placements effected totalled 31,772. Of the latter the placements in regular employment were 18,711 of men and 3,674 of women, a total of 22,385 and the placements in casual work were 9,387. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 42,029, of which 31,169 were of men and 10,860 of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 25,366 vacancies for men and 10,800 for women, a total of 36,166. A substantial increase is recorded in the transactions when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, while a nominal decline in applicants and placements is registered when a comparison is made with the records of 1925, the number of vacancies listed for April, 1926, being slightly greater than that recorded a year ago. The records for March, 1926, show 27,802 vacancies offered, 37,664 applications made, and 24,521 placements effected, while in April, 1925, there were recorded 35,563 vacancies, 43,166 applications for work and 32,188 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of April, 1926, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production In Certain Industries.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 535.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that April production of coke pig iron in Canada amounted to 67,607 long tons. This was 27 per cent over the 53,251 long tons produced in March. While the output of malleable iron at 3,744 tons was slightly below the 5,517 tons of the previous month, this loss was more than offset by increased production of the basic and foundry grades; basic iron at 39,209 tons was 14 per cent above the 34,451 tons of the previous month and the 24,654 tons of foundry iron was 86 per cent above the 13,283 tons reported for this grade in March.

For the four months ending April the cumulative production of pig iron in Canada totalled 227,248 tons, an increase of 25 per cent as compared with 181,805 tons made during the same period last year. This year's output was composed of 148,422 tons basic iron, 66,897 tons of foundry iron and 11,929 tons of malleable. In the first four months of 1925, production included 150,587 tons basic, 18,621 tons foundry and 12,597 tons of malleable iron.

Blast furnace charges were composed of 122,383 long tons of imported ore, 76,892 short tons of coke and 37,213 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made, the furnace charges in April were: 4,055 pounds of ore, 2,278 pounds of coke and 1,101 pounds of limestone.

There was no change in the number of active furnaces the same six being in blast on April 30 as at the end of March. The active furnaces had a capacity of 2,375 long tons per day which represented about 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. Two working furnaces were located at each of the following points: Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., and Sydney, N.S.

Production of ferro-alloys at 2,487 tons showed a drop from the 3,463 tons of March but was slightly higher than the 2,262 tons reported for April a year ago. The cumulative production amounted to 10,517 tons, an increase of 37 per cent over the 7,695 produced in the same four months of last year.

Reflecting the higher output of pig iron, the production in Canada of steel ingots and castings advanced to 79,936 long tons, an increase of 36 per cent over the 58,765 tons of March, which in turn was 10 per cent in excess of the February output of 53,157 tons. This increase was wholly accounted for by the greater production of steel ingots; this grade at 76,046 tons showed an advance of 38 per cent over the 54,841 tons of the previous month, while the output of direct steel castings remained firm, the actual tonnages being 3,890 in April and 3,924 tons in March.

Cumulative production for the year to date at 260,394 tons showed little change from the 260,307 tons reported for the same four

months a year ago. Taking the output by grades, steel ingots at 247,315 tons showed a drop from 253,808 tons, but this was balanced by the gain in output of steel castings which stood at 13,079 tons as compared with 6,499 tons last year.

Most pig-iron prices were unchanged in April. No. 1 foundry at Toronto was still quoted at $26.85 and No. 2 foundry at $26.35 per ton. At Montreal both grades were again quoted at $29.25. Basic pig iron at mill declined from $23 to $22 per ton. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products, based on prices at the middle of the month (1913 prices=100) declined from 145.7 to 145.0 due mainly to the lower levels for basic pig iron and wire nails.

Full statistics of coal production during April are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during March was 1 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 18 per cent less than the average for March in the past five years. The figures were 1,065,561 tons in March as against 1,072,452 tons in February and an average of 1,291,108 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia showed a gain in output over the preceding month, but Saskatchewan was the only coal-producing province which showed an increase over the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during March, numbered 24,065, of whom 18,207 worked underground and 5,858 on surface, as compared with a total of 25,653 in February of whom 19,413 worked underground and 6,240 on surface. Production per man was 44.3 tons in March as against 41.6 tons per man in February. During March, the production per man-day was 2.4 tons, as against 2.5 tons in February. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in April, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $67,801,253, as compared with $59,104,651 in April, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $60,166,868 in April, 1926, as compared with $112,263,910 in March, 1926, and $59,909,377 in April, 1925. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $748,209 in April, 1926, as compared with $799,173 in April, 1925.

The chief imports in April, 1926, were:—Iron and its products, $16,705,307, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $12,778,967.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $17,887,185, and wood, wood products and paper, $17,589,025.

BUILDING PERMITS.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities in Canada during the month of April, 1926, indicated an increase of 80.2 per cent, as compared with the preceding month, and of 23.0 per cent over the corresponding month last year. The total value for April, 1926, was $18,988,755; for March, $10,538,423, and for April, 1925, $15,442,855.

The *Maclean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in May at $57,139,700, as compared with $37,291,600 in April, and $34,052,100 in May, 1925. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during May, 1926, $14,647,000 was for residential building; $12,697,500 for business building; $3,463,500 for industrial building, and $15,490,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts awarded during May, 1926, were divided as follows:—engineering $24,013,000; residential building, $16,639,200; business building, $12,660,000 and industrial building, $3,827,500. The apportionment by provinces was: Ontario, $23,378,100 or 40.9 per cent; Quebec, $19,117,000, or 33.5 per cent; the Prairie Provinces, $12,067,500, or 21.1 per cent; British Columbia, $1,810,100 or 3.2 per cent and the Maritime Provinces, $767,000 or 1.3 per cent.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May was greater than during April, 1926, but less than during May, 1925. There were in existence during the month 16 disputes, involving 4,016 employees and resulting in a time loss of 59,936 working days, as compared with 13 disputes in April, involving 796 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 13,908 working days. In May, 1925, there were recorded 19 disputes, involving 13,240 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 307,229 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during May, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were nine strikes and lockouts affecting 3,400 workpeople, not including these strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food costs averaged slightly lower, due mainly to seasonal declines in the prices of eggs and butter, and in spite of a substantial advance in the prices of potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.29 at the beginning of May, as compared with $11.36 for April; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918; and $7.43 for May, 1914. Besides the declines in the prices of eggs and butter, there were slight declines in the prices of milk, cheese and lard. In addition to the substantial advance in the price of potatoes, less important advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, evaporated apples and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.54 at the beginning of May, as compared with $21.64 for April; $20.72 for May, 1925; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.44 for May, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.09 for May, 1918; and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was again somewhat lower, due to a slight decline in the price of coal. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 157.0 for May, as compared with 160.6 for April; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919; and 194.6 for May, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups moved downward, while one remained unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Animals and their Products group both declined substantially, the former due to lower levels for grains, potatoes and rubber, which more than offset the advances in flour and other milled products; the latter because of seasonal declines in the prices of milk, butter and cheese, more than offsetting the higher prices for live stock, beef, and mess pork. The other groups which declined were: Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, mainly because of declines in cotton, wool jute, hessian and manilla rope; Iron and its Products, due to lower prices for steel billets and pig iron; Wood, Wood Products and Paper, because of declines in some lines of lumber; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, because of declines in the prices of copper, tin, spelter, lead, and solder; and Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, due to declines in the prices of bituminous coal and cement, which more than offset the advances in the prices of gasoline and coal oil. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario

A recommendation that the Ontario Teachers' and Inspectors' Act be amended to protect the rights and interests of teachers who have taught nearly forty years and have been considered incapable of continuing, was made by the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, which held its annual meeting at Toronto during April. The resolution was passed as the result of the report of the superannuation committee, which stated that teachers who were nearing the age limit seemed to be threatened by the action of some boards of education and that this action was in danger of establishing a precedent. The convention favoured amending the section of the act which bases the amount of pension on the average salary during the last ten years of employment, recommending that the amount should be based upon the average salary during the ten consecutive years of highest salary.

The meeting favoured a closer co-operation between the women's and men's organizations and a Federation of Secondary Teachers was deemed advisable, though a marked feeling against amalgamation was evident. Miss Bessie Ross, of Toronto, was elected president for the coming year.

The report of the commissioners on the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1925, as presented before the Inspectors' section of the Ontario Educational Association in April, showed that since the inception of the fund some 653 teachers and inspectors have been on the pension list, though of that number 85 are now dead.

The average pensions increased during the year, with the exception of those of the male teachers who retired owing to ill-health, which may be due to sickness occurring earlier in life than previously. The average pension granted to teachers retiring after at least 40 years of service increased, for females, from $416 to $457, and for males, from $592 to $626.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1926

DURING the month of May the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:—

(1) From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways (Montreal and Southern Counties Railway) being conductors, trainmen and motormen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute involved rates of pay and working conditions, and 75 employees were said to be directly affected. The Minister established a Board, constituted as follows: Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Arthur Gaboury, Outremont, P.Q., the company's nominee, and Mr. Albert McGovern, Toronto, Ont., the employees' nominee.

(2) From certain employees of the Canadian National Express Company, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The dispute involved the interpretation of a certain section of an agreement already in effect. The number of employees affected was given as 3,150. A Board was established by the Minister, Mr. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, Ont., being appointed on the recommendation of the company, and Mr. David Campbell, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., on that of the employees. At the close of the month the chairman had not been appointed.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

Reference is made in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to an application in connection with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees Unit, One Big Union. During the month of May a Board was established, Mr. J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., being appointed by the Minister on behalf of the company in the absence of a recommendation from the latter, and Mr. Fred F. Dixon, Fort Garry, Man., on the recommendation of the employees. At the time of writing the chairmanship has not been filled.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during May was 16 as compared with 13 during April. The time loss for the month was less than during May, 1925, being 59,936 working days, as compared with 307,229 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees involved in May, 1925, were chiefly due to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Seven disputes, involving 204 workpeople, were carried over from April, and nine disputes commenced during May. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during May, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record nine strikes and lockouts as follows: boot factory employees at Toronto; hat and cap makers at Montreal; men's clothing factory workers at Montreal; bookbinders at Montreal; moulders at Vancouver and New Westminster; boot and shoe workers at Quebec; firemen and engineers at Queensborough, B.C.; sheet metal workers at Ottawa, and dock labourers at Port Alfred, Que.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
May, 1926	16	4,016	59,936
April, 1926	13	796	13,908
May, 1925	19	13,240	307,229

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected

thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Owen Sound, January 19, 1925, and upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925.

Of the strikes and lockouts commencing during May, six were for increased wages; one was against a reduction in wages; another was for shorter hours; and the ninth was a sympathetic strike. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, one was in favour of the employees; one in favour of employers, two were indefinite, and three ended in a compromise.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

PRINTING PRESSMEN AND BOOKBINDERS, MONTREAL, QUE.—In connection with an alleged lockout of 40 printing pressmen and bookbinders which occurred in Montreal on March 9, the employer decided to employ only members of a certain union and discharged those belonging to any other union, replacing the latter. By May 20, the printing pressmen, having secured work elsewhere, were no longer affected, but seven bookbinders were still involved in the lockout.

PAINTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—In connection with the strike of 220 painters at Vancouver on April 12, for increased wages, a 5-day week and closed shop, information received during May indicated that this strike had terminated April 14, when some of the employers agreed to pay $7 per day as demanded, other employers continuing to employ men at $6.50 per day.

STAGE HANDS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A strike of seven stage hands occurred at Vancouver on January 9, owing to the discharge of two employees, alleged to be in violation of the existing agreement. At the time of the cessation, the manager of the theatre concerned claimed to have replaced the strikers by non-union workers. The union, however, declared the strike was still in existence. Early in March an injunction was granted restraining the strikers from interfering with and damaging the business of the theatre by distributing hand bills and other printed literature, alleging the theatre management was unfair to organized labour. Towards the end of April the manager of the theatre asked to have this injunction made permanent and also asked for $700 per week damages for injury to his business. When this matter came up in court the permanent injunction was granted and damages awarded at $1,750.* At the end of May the theatre closed down for an indefinite period, but the members of the stage hands' union took procedings to appeal against the judge's decision in regard to the permanent injunction and the award for damages.

MUSICIANS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—This strike occurred at Vancouver on January 11, involving six musicians who went out in sympathy with the stage hands in the same theatre, and also for alleged violation of their agreement. At the end of May the theatre was closed down and employment conditions were no longer affected, although the union still declared the strike to be in existence.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, QUEBEC, QUE.—Following the dispute of boot and shoe factory employees in factories in Quebec City in November, causing a cessation of work from November 16 to November 30 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1925, p. 1175), the Arbitration Board appointed under the Quebec Trade Disputes' Act, R.S. 1909, issued its award April 27, but some of the workers refused to continue at work under the conditions of the Arbitration award, namely, a further reduction in wages amounting to a total reduction of 15 per cent to 20 per cent from the original rates. On May 3, six shoe lasters ceased work and on May 5, the employees of another company stopped work, and by May 12, 14 companies were affected and some 3,000 boot and shoe factory employees were involved in the cessation. The union to which they had belonged had agreed to accept the award and refused to call another strike. On May 11, the boot manufacturers' association announced they would operate under open shop conditions. The Mayor of the city offered to mediate, and the offer was later accepted. Picketing was commenced about May 18, and the first disturbance occurred early that day when a striker was reported to have attacked a non-union worker. Police were posted to guard the factory of one of the employers and later in the day riots occurred and more police were called out. Five strikers were arrested and charged with intimidating non-union workers, while a sixth was arrested when he called to the others not to let the police interfere. Following this disturbance a delegation of National and Catholic Union representatives waited on the Mayor and asked his intervention in the dispute. On May 19, the six arrested strikers were up in court but were remanded until May 27, and then until May 31, when two were acquitted and in the case

* This case is reported elsewhere in this issue in the section "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1926

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to May, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	40	1,000	Commenced January 13, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	10	250	Commenced March 4, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	9	225	Commenced March 19, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Printing pressmen and bookbinders, Montreal, Que.	7	175	Alleged lockout commenced March 9, of members of certain unions. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	125	3,125	Commenced April 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Painters, Vancouver, B.C.....	220	.....	Commenced April 12, for increased wages, 5-day week and closed shop. Information received indicated that about April 14, some of the strikers had secured increased wages, and others had retured to work at the previous rates.
SERVICE—			
Recreational:			
Stage hands, Vancouver, B.C.	7	175	Commenced January 9, against alleged violation of agreement. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected at the end of May.
Musicians, Vancouver, B.C....	6	150	Commenced January 11, in sympathy with strike of stage hands and alleged violation of agreement. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected at the end of May.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during May, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot and shoe workers, Quebec, Que.	3,000	47,952	Commenced May 3, against reduction in wages awarded by Arbitrators. Unterminated.
Saw and planing mills:			
Firemen and engineers, Queensborough, B.C.	6	72	Commenced May 17, for increased wages. Unterminated.
Pulp and paper products:			
Makers of paper products, Cannifton, Ont.	30	15	Commenced May 13, for increased wages. Strikers replaced by other workers; work resumed May 14.
Non-metallic mineral products:			
Stonecutters Winnipeg, Man...	45	270	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations, and work resumed May 8; partial increase.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures—			
Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C...	250	2,250	Commenced May 1, for 5-day week. Settled by negotiations and work resumed May 12, at increased wages.
Building trades, Vancouver, B.C.	78	702	Commenced May 1, in sympathy with strike of carpenters in Vancouver; work resumed May 12; partially successful.
Sheet metal workers, Ottawa, Ont.	103	2,575	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Water transportation:			
Longshoremen, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	200	500	Commenced May 10, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations; increase granted; work resumed May 12.
Dock labourers, Port Alfred, Que.	100	500	Commenced May 26, for increased wages. Unterminated.

of three judgment was reserved. Several of the manufacturers met the Mayor in a conference on May 20, but refused to resume negotiations with the union until the latter accepted the wage lists authorized by the Arbitration Board, and ordered their members to resume work. On May 21, the boot manufacturers' association announced they would have no further dealings with the National and Catholic Unions. On May 24th, the president of the manufacturers' association and the Mayor met the Premier of Quebec and the Assistant Attorney. Later the Mayor suggested that the members of the manufacturers' association meet a conciliation committee, but this was refused. About this time the manufacturers took steps to train new workers, and advertised in the newspapers for workers, stating that people from the City of Quebec would be considered first. On May 26, a striker was fined $10 and costs far attacking a non-union worker. On May 27, a relief fund was opened by the union, twenty-three other organziations affiliated with the National and Catholic Union agreeing to contribute, and this was expected to amount to $2,000 per week. This dispute remained unterminated at the end of May.

FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS, QUEENSBOROUGH, B.C.—A strike of six firemen and engineers was reported to have occurred at Queensborough, B.C., on May 17, when their demand for increased wages was refused them. The rates in effect was from $70 per month to $150 per month, and they asked from $120 per month to $200 per month. This strike remained unsettled at the end of May.

MAKERS OF PAPER PRODUCTS, CANNIFTON, ONT.—A strike of 30 workers engaged on paper products was reported to have occurred at Cannifton, Ont., on May 13, for an increase in wages. As the management of the plant concerned did not increase the wages, the workers ceased work and were replaced by other workers.

STONECUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Forty-five stonecutters in the employ of four establishments ceased work May 1, for an increase in wages from $1 per hour to $1.25 per hour. Several meetings were held and finally a settlement was arrived at whereby work was resumed on May 7, at $1.10 per hour.

CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—On May 1, 250 carpenters in the employ of about twenty firms ceased work when their demand for a 5-day week was refused them. Negotiations were carried on from early in February, but no settlement of the question was reached. Several of the smaller contractors conceded to the men's demands and continued to operate, but the larger contractors refused to agree to work only five days per week instead of five and one-half. On May 3, the employers met and decided to offer an increase of fifty cents per day over the prevailing rate, but would not consent to the 5-day week. This offer was made known to the carpenters who refused it by a vote of three to one. The Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour offered his services and arranged conferences on May 8 and 11, and on the latter date the contractors again made their offer of increased wages, which was accepted, and work was resumed May 12.

BUILDING TRADES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Seventy-eight steam and operating engineers, plasterers, steam shovel men, electricians and structural steel workers went on strike at Vancouver on May 3, in sympathy with the carpenters who ceased work May 1, and resumed work on May 12, when the carpenters returned to work.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, OTTAWA, ONT.—On May 1, a strike occurred of 100 sheet metal workers in the employ of nine establishments for an increase in the rates of wages from 80 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour. Joint meetings were held by both parties to the dispute but no settlement was reached, and the strike remained unsettled at the end of May.

LONGSHOREMEN, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—A strike of 200 longshoremen occurred on May 10, for an increase of 15 cents per hour. The prevailing rate was 60 cents per hour and the new rate demanded was 75 cents per hour. Both parties to the dispute met and discussed the question and finally the employers concerned agreed to pay the increased rate. Work was resumed May 12.

DOCK LABOURERS, PORT ALFRED, QUE.—One hundred dock labourers were reported to have ceased work May 26, when their demand for an increase in wages was refused them, the strike remaining unsettled at the end of May. It was also reported that the provincial police had been summoned in connection with the dispute.

The Department of Labour of the State of New York has recently published Special Bulletin (No. 140) analyzing and summarizing court decisions on questions arising in 1925 under the New York Workmen's Compensation law. This is the eleventh annual publication of this kind prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the State.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Prosecution of Alleged Combine in Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada

THE LABOUR GAZETTE of April, 1926, contained an article on the prosecution and conviction of certain individuals and corporations connected with the Nash interests in Canada on various charges of conspiracy in the carrying on of a combined jobbing and brokerage business in fruits and vegetables in Western Canada. A fine of $25,000 each was imposed on four individuals, J. A. Simington, S. P. Lloyd, W. Colquhoun and W. E. Carruthers, and on four corporations, Mutual (Vancouver) Limited, Vancouver; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Calgary; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Regina, and Mutual Brokers Limited, Winnipeg.

Appeals Withdrawn

The convicted individuals and corporations gave notice of appeal against the judgment of the Court on a question of law, contending that the defendants were improperly convicted and that corporations cannot be guilty of criminal conspiracy. In order that the whole case might be reviewed by the Appeal Court, the Crown applied for leave to appeal against the sentences imposed. This application was granted by Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald on April 12, 1926, and notice of appeal was filed accordingly. On May 26, the defence withdrew its appeal and the Crown's appeal was thereupon withdrawn.

It will be recalled that four counts in the indictment were laid under Section 498 of the Criminal Code, and that application was made by the defence to have these tried by a judge without a jury. These counts are still outstanding, and have been traversed to the Fall Assizes.

Attitude of Government toward Fruit Jobber-Broker Combine

In his charge to the jury in the prosecution of the Nash companies, Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald stated that the jobber-broker combination maintained by the Nash interests was the main point at issue in the trial. On June 7, the Honourable J. C. Elliott, Minister of Labour, made a statement in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Mr. Grote Stirling, member for Yale, B.C., as to the attitude of the Government to the jobber-owned brokerage houses in connection with the harvesting of fruits and vegetables in the western provinces. Mr. Stirling referred to the representations made by the growers against such a combination, and to the conviction of the Nash officials and corporations by the British Columbia Court in the recent prosecution.

The statement of the Minister of Labour follows:—

Following a formal complaint under the Combines Investigation Act, a commissioner was appointed in July 1924 to investigate an alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables in western Canada. The commissioner reported on the 18th February, 1925, to the effect that a combine—called for convenient reference a jobber-broker combine—was operating in western Canada, and that its operations were against the interest of the public.

It appears that the supplies of Canadian grown fruit and vegetables consumed in the four western provinces come principally from the province of British Columbia. The grower, living in British Columbia and disposing of his products all the way from Calgary to Winnipeg, must have agents at the various centres to receive the fruit and vegetables, inspect them for quality and condition, and sell them to the jobbers, as the wholesale fruit houses are called in those provinces.

In 1906 and for some few years thereafter the system of distribution in Canada was from the grower, through his broker, to the different jobbers who sold to the retail trade, which in turn distributed to the consuming public. The jobbing houses, of which there were two or more in each town of any size, were for the most part independent of each other and in more or less friendly competition. Speaking generally and surveying western Canada as a whole, distribution was made through many independent and competing jobbers. There was a free and uncontrolled outlet for supply.

The Nash organization of Minneapolis, which first entered Canada in 1906, and now operates a chain of jobbing houses throughout the west, introduced the principle of the jobber-owned broker about 1913. The Canadian jobbers, who have admitted the harmful nature of the principle, say that in self-defence they had to follow suit.

By reason of the introduction of the jobber-broker principle, the whole aspect of the distribution of fruit and vegetables in western Canada changed. Instead of distribution

being through many unallied houses, it is now principally through two chains of jobbing houses, namely the Nash organization, and the remaining Canadian jobbers. Each of these has its chain of brokerage offices, that of the Nash being known as the Mutual Brokers Limited and that of the independents, as the Canadian houses are called, being known as the Growers Sales Agency, Limited.

The commissioner reported against the principle of the jobber-owned broker on the ground that it was an attempt to join in the one organization two opposing interests—the broker, whose interest should be solely that of the grower and to sell at the best price obtainable, and the jobber whose interest was to purchase at the lowest price and so make the largest profit and therefore was opposed to that of the grower; and he set out in his report instances in which the combine had operated detrimentally to the interest of the grower and others. Certain of these instances, which are set out on pp. 22 et seq. of the Report may be summarized under the following heads:

(*a*) Failure of the broker to sell to the jobber at the best price.

(*b*) Attempts to keep the growers in the dark—(1) as to prices at which their goods were sold; (2) the persons to whom they were sold; and (3) the allowances made to the jobbers on account of the alleged condition of the fruit on arrival.

(*c*) False returns.

(*d*) Secret profits.

(*e*) Special rebates to Nash Jobbing houses which were not given to Canadian Jobbing houses.

(*f*) Attempts to break up growers' co-operative organizations.

Following the report of the commissioner, indictments were laid against certain persons and individuals, charging inter alia (*a*) conspiracy to defraud; (*b*) offences against the Secret Commissions Act; (*c*) offences against Section 498 (The Combines Section) of the Criminal Code; (*d*) offences against the Combines Investigation Act. The trial of the accused took place under counts (*a*) and (*b*), the counts under (*c*) being traversed to the next assizes, and those under (*d*) being withdrawn.

The trial resulted in the conviction of four individuals and four companies. The individuals were sentenced to one day each in jail and to a fine of $25,000 apiece. The corporations were sentenced to fines of $25,000 each. Both individuals and corporations appealed from their conviction and the crown appealed from the sentences, suggesting that they should be more severe. Before the appeals were argued the defendants withdrew their appeals and the crown accordingly withdrew the appeal.

Numerous representations have been made to the government from time to time by growers' organizations and others, to the effect that the jobber-broker combine operates injuriously not only to the grower but also to the Canadian jobbing trade and to the consuming public; and that it should be done away with.

Following the verdict in the recent trial, the so-called Independent Jobbers, that is to say those Canadian firms which are not in what is known as the Nash organization, decided to cease the operation of the brokerage houses which they have been operating in conjunction with their jobbing business. Those firms were not among those indicted. As the result of this action of the Independents, the jobber-broker connection is now operated only by what is known as the Nash organization. Since the trial counsel for the Nash interests has made representations to the government that they would like the view of the government on this question.

The matter is of considerable public importance, and in view of the fruit season having commenced before the appeals were disposed of and of the desire of all parties for an expression of the attitude of the government on this question, this statement is made.

It is not the duty of the government to advise corporations, as to how they should conduct their business, nor is it the intention of the government to do so. But the government has found that the question of the jobber-broker combine method of doing business is of such public importance that all parties concerned are entitled to know the government's attitude toward its continuance.

The jobber-broker combine is an attempt to join in the one organization and under the same control, the broker, whose interests should be solely that of the grower, and the jobber, whose interest is opposed to that of the grower. This puts the broker in a position in which his interest conflicts with his duty. Where there is such a conflict of interest and duty it is impossible to guarantee by any external supervision that the thousands of annual shipments of the growers will be handled honestly. Such a relationship is against the established principles of our law, and it is difficult to see how the grower could hope to obtain proper returns for his goods under such a system.

The government has taken steps to ascertain the opinion of those who have a practical knowledge of the operations of the jobber-

broker combine. While some growers defend them they have found pretty general condemnation. Responsible officials in government employ condemn it; growers' organizations controlling the vast majority of the crop of British Columbia condemn it; and there is testimony from Canadian jobbers to the same effect.

In view of all these considerations, the government has decided that it must treat the jobber-broker connection as against public policy; and this announcement is made so that all parties may be aware of these views. If the law as it stands is sufficient to deal with this question, resort will be had to it should there be any disregard of its provisions. If the law as it stands is not sufficient, such appropriate legislation within the legislative competence of the Dominion will be introduced as may be necessary to give effect to this decision.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

AT the third session of the fortieth general assembly of Prince Edward Island, which lasted from March 6 to 31, the outstanding enactment was the Railway Employees' Compensation Act, which is to become effective on July 1, 1926. As the Honourable Premier Stewart pointed out when the bill was under discussion, the province had no Workmen's Compensation Act owing to the limited number of industrial employees on the Island apart from those on the railways. The absence of such an act, however, placed the employees on the Government railways as well as the other employees of the Dominion Government in Prince Edward Island, under a disadvantage as compared with the corresponding classes in the neighbouring provinces where Workmen's Compensation Acts are in force. This condition resulted from the fact that the Dominion Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918, in providing for the payment to employees of the Dominion Government of compensation for accidents in the same amount as they would receive if in private employment under the laws of the province in which injuries were received, made no provision for a province which has no Workmen's Compensation Act.

It is the purpose of the "Railway Employees' Compensation Act" to extend to the employees of the Federal Government in Prince Edward Island, whether on the railways or in other branches of the public service, the same privileges as are enjoyed by Dominion employees in other provinces. It may be noted that the Dominion Act was amended at the parliamentary session of 1925 to permit railway employees to enjoy the benefits provided both by the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees Provident Fund Act, and by the several Provincial Compensation Acts. Formerly the employees were required to elect under which act they would come. The benefits provided were further extended so as to include hospital and medical expenses (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 665).

Provisions of Prince Edward Island Act

The Railway Employees' Compensation Act is subject to the provisions of chapter 15 of the Statutes of Canada, 1918, and amendments thereto, and to the expressed consent of the Government of Canada to submit to its application. It applies to all works and undertakings on or in connection with the operation, maintenance and extension of the Canadian Government Railways, and subject to the consent of the Government of Canada is to apply to all other employees of the Federal Government resident in Prince Edward Island.

The term "employer" as used in the act includes every person having in his service under a contract of hiring or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied, any person engaged in any work on, about or in connection with the railway and its undertakings, and may include the Crown as represented by the Dominion of Canada in so far as it may in its capacity of employer submit to the operation and administration of this Act. The term "Railway" includes all railways operated by steam, electricity, gas, oil or other motive power and shall include steamboats operated in connection with the railway. "Stevedoring" means the loading or unloading of steamboats operated in connection with the railway and railway cars and the handling of goods, articles and commodities on or about any dock or wharf used in connection with the railway.

The Board.—The act is to be administered by a Board consisting of one or more members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council which shall be a body corporate and shall be known as the "Compensation Board." The Board is to hold office during good behaviour, but may be removed at any

time for cause. Where the Board consists of but one member he shall be chairman of the Board. The Lieutenant Governor in Council has the power to fill any vacancy occurring on the Board.

The Board is to have jurisdiction to enquire into, hear and determine all matters and questions of fact and law necessary to be determined in connection with compensation payments under the act and the administration thereof and the management of the funds of the Board. "Questions of fact" include all the circumstances entering into the determination of the amount of compensation payable in each case, the extent of dependency, etc. The Board has full powers to summon witnesses, take evidence under oath, require production of documents, etc.

Compensation is payable for injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of employment unless such injury was in the opinion of the Board intentionally caused by such workman or was wholly or principally due to intoxication or serious and wilful misconduct on the part of the workman or to a fortuitous event unconnected with his employment.

Where a workman is engaged in work partly in, and partly outside the province, he is entitled to compensation, provided he is on a payroll within the province.

Reciprocity with other provinces.—The act provides that where other provinces pay similar compensation to residents of Prince Edward Island in respect to accidents within their territory, the Board may, if an order in council to that effect is passed, order that residents of such other provinces receive compensation for accidents within the province. Moreover the Board may grant permission to resident injured workmen in receipt of compensation to reside outside the province without forfeiting their rights to compensation under the act.

Waiving of Claims.—A workman and his employer may not agree to waive or forego the benefits to which the workman or his dependants may be entitled under the act, and every such agreement is declared void.

Employers are forbidden either directly or indirectly to deduct from the wages of any workman any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay into the accident fund or otherwise under this act or to require or to permit any of his workmen to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer against any liability which he has incurred or may incur under this act.

Unless with the approval of the Board, no sum payable as compensation or by way of commutation of any periodical payment in respect of it is capable of being assigned charged or attached nor shall it pass by operation of law, except to a personal representative.

One year from the occurrence of an injury is fixed as the time limit for making application for compensation.

Accident Fund.—Subject to the expressed consent of the Federal Government the compensation provided for in the act is to be paid out of a fund to be known as "The Accident Fund," such fund to be created and maintained by moneys appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada under the provisions of chapter 15 of the Statutes of Canada, 1918, as amended.

The general expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are to be paid out of the Accident Fund, but to assist in defraying expenses incurred for salaries of the Board or its staff in the administration of this act there will be paid to the Accident Fund out of the Provincial Treasury such annual amount not exceeding fifty dollars as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct.

Scale of Compensation.—The compensation payable to an injured workman or his dependants is at the following rates:—

1. In case of temporary partial disability continuing for seven days or more after the accident and diminishing the earning capacity of the workman by more than ten per cent, a payment or payments, at a rate equal to fifty-five per cent of such diminution of earning capacity calculated on a basis not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

2. In case of total disability continuing for seven days or more after the accident a payment or payments equal to fifty-five per cent of the average earnings of the workman, but not less than ten dollars per week or more than fifty-five per cent of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, such payments to be continued during the life of the workman or the duration of such disability.

3. In case of permanent partial disability payments on a scale to be established by the Board and proportioned upon the diminution of earning capacity and the degree of disfigurement, but not less than the Board considers will represent fifty-five per cent of the difference in the earning capacity of the workman before the accident and his earning capacity after the accident.

4. (1) Where death results from an injury in addition to any payments under clauses 1 and 2—

(*a*) the necessary expenses of burial of the workman, not exceeding one hundred dollars;

(*b*) where the sole dependent is a widow or invalid widower, payments during the life of such widow or widower, at the rate of thirty dollars per month;

(*c*) where the dependents are a widow or invalid widower and one or more children, payments at the rate of thirty dollars per month, with an additional payment of 7 dollars and 50 cents per month for each of such children. Payments in respect of female children shall cease when the the child attains the age of eighteen years, or

dies; in case of male children when the child attains the age of sixteen years, or dies.

(*d*) When the dependents are children only, each child shall receive the sum of fifteen dollars per month until, if a boy, he attains the age of sixteen years, or dies; or if a girl, she attains the age of eighteen years, or dies.

(*e*) Where the dependents are persons other than those mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, payments at a rate reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss to such dependents, on a scale to be determined by the Board, having in view the scale of payments laid down in paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*).

(2) In the case provided in paragraph (*e*) of clause 4 (1), the payments shall continue only so long as in the opinion of the Board it might reasonably have been expected had the workman lived he would have continued to contribute to the support of the dependents.

(3) Where there are both total and partial dependents the compensation may be allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependents.

(4) Exclusive of the expenses of burial the compensation payable as provided by sub-clause (1) of clause 4 shall not in any case exceed fifty-five per cent of the average earnings of the workman, and if the compensation payable under that sub-clause would in any case exceed that percentage it shall be reduced accordingly, and where several persons are entitled to monthly payments, it shall be reduced proportionately.

(5) If a dependent widow re-marries, the monthly payments to her shall cease, but she shall be entitled in lieu of them to a sum equal to the payments for two years, provided that sub-clause shall not apply to payments to a widow in respect of a child.

5. (1) The Board may in its discretion—

(*a*) commute the whole or any part of the payments due or payable to any workman or dependent for a lump sum; or

(*b*) substitute for such payments any other scheme of periodical payments; or

(*c*) substitute for any lump sum or sums any scheme of periodical payments, as may be deemed most expedient in the interests of such workman or dependents.

(2) Where in any case in the opinion of the Board it will conserve the accident fund to provide a special surgical operation or other special medical treatment for a workman, the expense of such operation or treatment may be paid out of the accident fund.

6. (1) Every workman entitled to compensation, or who would have been so entitled had he been disabled for seven days, shall be entitled to such medical and surgical aid and hospital and skilled nursing services and transportation as may be necessary as a result of the injury.

(2) All questions as to the necessity, character and sufficiency of any medical aid furnished or to be furnished shall be determined by the Board, and shall be paid out of the Accident Fund.

Report of accidents.—Employers are required to notify the Board within three days of the happening of an accident to a workman, giving full particulars as required; and the attendant doctor is required to submit reports on each case from time to time.

Workmen are required to make application for compensation within 14 days after an accident or as soon thereafter as the claim for compensation shall have accrued.

Licenses for Refrigerating Engineers in Saskatchewan

The *Saskatchewan Gazette* of May 8 publishes a draft of proposed rules and regulations for the inspection, operation and maintenance of refrigerating plants in the province. Any person in charge of a refrigerating plant of a capacity exceeding ten tons shall be required to hold a provincial certificate of qualification as a refrigerating engineer, provided that engineers in charge of refrigerating plants on the date when these regulations come into force shall be allowed to continue to operate the said plants for a period of six months, at the expiration of which time they must hold a certificate of qualification.

Any person who holds a first, second or third class engineer's certificate of the province, and who at the date when these regulations come into force is in responsible charge of a refrigerating plant of a capacity of not less than ten tons, and who satisfies the Minister that he has operated satisfactorily a refrigerating plant of a capacity of ten tons or over for a period of not less than six months prior to the said date, may upon application and the payment of a registration fee of two dollars, be granted a certificate of qualification as a refrigerating engineer, without further examination.

Any person, having attained the age of eighteen years, may present himself for examination before an inspector of steam boilers or at the Steam Boilers Branch of the Department of Public Works, Regina, and upon satisfying the inspector that he has sufficient knowledge and experience of the operation of refrigerating plants may upon payment of a fee of five dollars obtain a certificate of qualification as a Refrigerating Engineer. Such certificate may be granted to every candidate who receives 60 per cent of the aggregate marks obtainable on a written examination and during its currency shall entitle the holder to have charge of a refrigerating plant of any capacity. Such certificate shall not authorize the holder to have charge of steam boilers and shall not be used in lieu of certificates issued for this purpose under the provisions of The Steam Boilers Act.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1926

THE first session of the ninth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick opened on March 11 and concluded on April 30, 1926. It was intimated in the opening speech from the Throne that with a view to promoting the interests of labour in the province the existing Department of Health would be enlarged to include Labour.* This change was effected by means of an amendment to the Executive Council Act.

It was stated that "it was evident in the matter of forest resources that the lumber industry as hitherto carried on is in a state of transition towards the more highly manufactured forms of pulp and paper. A project is now well under way by which approximately $5,000,000 of private capital will be invested in the manufacture of these products at Bathurst including the provision of the necessary power and involving the employment of about 1,200 additional hands. Such enterprises should be encouraged, as it is by building up communities founded upon labour that the best results can be obtained for the province." Agriculture, it was pointed out, is still the chief industry of the province. In order to co-ordinate industrial undertakings a commissioner to deal with new industries, marketing, natural resources, and immigration, was appointed during the past recess.

Industrial Disputes Act

An Act was passed "respecting the investigation of industrial disputes within the province," being similar in form to the acts recently passed in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, February and May, 1926). All these acts were passed in order to give effect to the amendment made in 1925 to the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, providing that the latter act shall apply, among other disputes, to "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province, and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this act."

Vocational Education

The Vocational Education Act of 1923 was amended in the section relating to the appointment of the Vocational Board under the act. This Board is to consist, as formerly, of eight members, including the chief superintendent of education, the principal of the Normal Schools and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. In the appointment of the remaining five members consideration is to be given "to the interests of farming, labour, manufacturing, commerce and other industries or vocations." Greater latitude is allowed under this provision than under the section as it read formerly, when farming, labour, manufacturing and commerce were allowed one member each on the Board.

Licensing of Chauffeurs

The Motor Vehicle law was consolidated and amended, the sections providing for the examination and licensing of chauffeurs being redrafted. A chauffeur must, after undergoing an examination, obtain a yearly license from the Provincial Department of Public Works, the age limit for licenses being 18 years, and obtain a registration number, to be worn upon his clothing. The act enumerates the offences for which a chauffeur's license may be revoked. The annual fee for such a license is $2. Rules are also given for the licensing of proprietors of public garages.

Correction

In a note contained in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, it was stated in reference to the Winnipeg Teachers' Retirement Fund that "the amount of the pension is the same for everyone, $300 per annum." It has been pointed out since that the amount of the annual allowance was raised some years ago by the Winnipeg School Board from $300 to $800 per annum.

The pilots of British Columbia have formed an organization under the title "The Federal Pilots of British Columbia, Limited," with an authorized capital of $20,000, divided into 400 shares. The headquarters of the new company are at Vancouver.

* An Act was passed in New Brunswick in 1904 (chapter 17) providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Labour. This act, however, never became effective; its purposes would have been "to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the province, co-operation, strikes, or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organization, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to working men and working women, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of working men and working women, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the province as the bureau may be able to gather." The administration of the Factories Act of New Brunswick is now in charge of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, to whom the chief factory inspector presents his reports.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA AND ONTARIO IN 1925

Manitoba

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba, recently published their report for the calendar year 1925. It will be recalled that the Workmen's Compensation Act of this Province was amended last year in accordance with the recommendations of a special committee of the Legislature which had studied the act with a view to placing it on a basis that would be permanent and satisfactory to all parties concerned (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925; March, 1925, etc.) These amendments made certain changes in regard to the payment of medical aid and notice of accidents; the principle of vocational training of injured workmen whose earning capacity in their regular occupation has been permanently impaired by injury was introduced; the method of compensating dependants was changed by grading the amount payable to the surviving children from $12 to $8 instead of paying as formerly, a fixed amount of $7.50 for each child under 16 years of age; the Board was given authority to pay for the medical care and burial of a workman who leaves no dependants; a minimum payment of $15 was fixed for compensation for permanent total disability irrespective of earnings; lump sum payments were authorized where the workers earning capacity has not been reduced by more than 10 per cent; the rate of compensation for temporary total disability was allowed to remain at 62⅔ per cent of the workmen's average earnings, but $12.50 was fixed as the amount of the minimum weekly allowance.

Assessments

During 1925 the Board assessed 3,911 employers in Class "G," as compared with 3,701 assessed during 1924. The various classes into which the industries of the province are divided for the purposes of the Act are given in the following table, which shows the total payrolls for all these classes for the years 1924 (actual) and 1925 (estimated) as follows:—

Class	—	1924 (Actual)	1925 (Estimate)
"A"	(Canadian Pacific Ry. Company)	$ 8,949,601 47	$ 9,236,930 01
"B"	(Grand Trunk Pacific Railway)	1,046,651 31	1,046,651 31
"C"	(Canadian National Railways)	11,000,000 00	11,000,000 00
"D"	(Provincial Government)	1,599,790 21	1,659,347 94
"E"	(City of Winnipeg)	2,742,790 21	2,572,225 05
"G"	(General body of employers)	28,373,486 00	30,000,000 00
"H"	(Winnipeg Electric Company)	2,359,907 41	2,227,289 30
		$56,072,226 61	$57,742,443 61

During 1925 thirty-seven employers had their operations brought under Part I of the Act by application approved by the Board, as compared with seventeen employers brought under on application during 1924. At December 31, 1925, there were 147 employers whose operations had been brought under the Act in this manner. Twenty-five employers made application to the Board during 1925, and were permitted coverage for themselves and their dependents, as compared with thirty such applications made and approved during 1924. At December 31, 1925, there were 86 employers carrying protection for themselves and their dependents.

As a proof that the Board had the active co-operation of employers during the year the report notes the fact that outstanding assessments payable by employers in Class "G" were only $4,486 at the end of the year.

Accidents

During 1925 the Board received report of 9,042 accidents, as compared with 8,949 reported during 1924, an increase of 93, or 1 per cent.

Whilst there was a decrease in the number of accidents reported by the self-insurers during 1925, this was offset by a very appreciable increase in the accidents recorded by the general body of employers in Class "G". During 1925 the experience of the self-insurers, comprising the railway companies, the Winnipeg Electric Company, the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion Government, shows 4,720 accidents, as compared with 5,147 during 1924, a decrease of 427, or 8.9 per cent; whilst the general group of employers in Class "G" during 1925 reported 4,322, as compared with 3,802 for 1924, an increase of 520, or 13.7 per cent.

There were 36 fatal accidents in the various classified industries during 1925, as compared with 24 during 1924. Of these 15 were reported by self-insurers during 1925, as compared with 17 during 1924; whilst Class "G" recorded 21 during 1925, as compared with 7 during 1924.

The Board received report of 9,015 accidents which occurred in industries under Part One of the Act during 1924. These were classified as follows:—

Medical aid only	2,022
Temporary disabilities (over three days)	3,258
Permanent partial disabilities	167
Fatal cases (awards, expense incurred)	19
Rejected claims	180
Minor disabilities (under three days, no expense)	3,369
Total	9,015

On December 31, the Board had on its books 399 dependents of workmen killed in industry during period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1925.

Since the coming into force of the Act on March 1, 1917, down to December 31, 1925, the claims of 153 widows have been approved. By the end of 1925 five of these widows died and 26 re-married.

Under the Manitoba Act the pension of a widow ceases at re-marriage with a lump sum payment equivalent to the pension payments for two years.

Medical Aid

During 1925, 787 cases of minor injury were treated by the Board's Chief Medical Officer, as compared with 858 in 1924. The aggregate days of disability for all cases so treated in 1925 was 2,929, or an average of 3.7 days per case.

Accounts

The actual cash disbursed by the Board during 1925 in payment of compensation, including medical aid, amounted to $752,412.59 as compared with $757,148.11 disbursed during 1924, a decrease of $4,735.52. The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 23,193, as compared with 21,941 issued during 1924, an increase of 1,252.

The value of Board Orders during 1925 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covers amounts set aside to reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was $731,773.34, as compared with $763,418.76 during 1924, a decrease of $31,645.42.

Pension Fund

The pension fund provides for the statutory payments to widows and other dependents of those receiving fatal injuries in industries classified under the Act, and also to those suffering permanent disabilities from accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. A favourable balance of $42,336.58 is shown in the fund at the end of the year to provide for unforeseen contingencies. The pension fund is in no sense a reserve, but is built up to meet already existing liabilities.

The report contains an analysis of the compensable accidents which occurred in 1924 (this information not being ready as yet for 1925). The first of these tables shows the number of accidents by classes, the nature of the resulting disability, the time loss involved, the average age of the workmen, and their average wage. The totals for these figures are as follows:—

Number of Accidents in 1924

Medical aid only	$2,022
Temporary disability	3,258
Permanent disability	167
Death	19

Time Loss per Accident in 1924

Temporary disability, average days	20.95
Permanent disability, average days	154.51
Death	2.16
Average age (all classes), years	35.45
Average weekly wage, dollars	24.82

The causes of accidents by classes are given in detail, the totals being as follows:—

	Cases
Prime movers	100
Working machines	286
Hoisting apparatus	34
Dangerous substances	155
Stepping on or striking against objects	399
Falling objects	127
Handling objects	1,121
Tools	359
Runaways and animals	53
Moving trains, vehicles, etc.	211
Falls of persons	387
All other causes	214
	3,444

The industries in which fatal accidents occurred in 1924 were as follows:—One death each in electric power lines (repairing); lime kilns; lumbering; planing mills; road construction; five deaths in electric railways, and nine deaths in steam railways.

Ontario

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, recently published their eleventh annual report, giving details of the work in 1925.

The total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1925 amounted to $51,494,095, while the accidents reported during the same period numbered 502,014. The estimated pay-rolls for 1925 amounted to $395,619,000, with 25,681 employers, as compared with $387,085,000 in 1924 with 25,155 employers.

Some summary figures for the year are given in the following general review.

Benefits

The total amount of benefits paid in each of the last four years was as follows:—

1925	$5,565,443
1924	6,122,820
1923	6,173,862
1922	5,692,897

Of the total $5,565,443 benefits in 1925, $4,511,366 were in schedule 1 industries, where the

collective liability system prevails, and $1,054,077 were in schedule 2 industries (including Crown cases) which are under the individual liability system.

Of the $4,511,366 benefits in schedule 1, $3,635,530 were compensation and $875,836 medical aid, the medical aid being a little over 19 per cent of the total, the medical aid for the years 1924, 1923 and 1922 being, respectively, 17, 16 and 16¾ per cent. Medical aid in schedule 2 is paid by the employers directly and therefore does not appear in the above figures.

Accidents

There were 60,012 accidents in all reported to the Board in 1925, as compared with 58,675 in 1924, 61,109 in 1923, and 50,411 in 1922. The number of fatal cases was 345, as compared with 402 during the year 1924.

Cases involving medical aid only, in schedule 1 industries, paid for during the year 1925 numbered 21,986, as compared with 21,137 during 1924; temporary disability cases were 28,397, as compared with 28,076 during 1924; permanent partial disability cases, 2,036, as compared with 2,314; permanent total disability cases, 18, as compared with 31; and death cases 296, as compared with 353 during 1924. This makes the total cases in which payments have been made either for medical aid or medical aid and compensation during 1925, 52,733, as compared with 51,911 during 1924, so that there is an increase in cases which involve medical aid only and a marked decrease in death and permanent disability cases, both total and partial, showing lessened accident severity and lessened accident cost.

Assessments

The rates of assessment on the various industries in schedule 1 were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Administration Expenses

Administration expenses for the year showed a slight but normal increase, being $237,433 in 1923, $254,847 in 1924, and $269,587 in 1925, the usual increases in salaries, special moving and furnishing expenses being more than sufficient to account for the increase during the year 1925. As the compensation awarded during the year was considerably less, the percentage of administration costs to total benefits awarded was slightly higher, being 4.84 per cent as compared with 4.16 per cent in 1924.

Accident Prevention, First Aid and Rehabilitation

There are several well-known methods of reduction of accident costs which are of interest both to the workmen and employers.

Accident Prevention.—During the year 1925 grants to the various accident prevention associations* increased from $79,506 in 1924 to $97,102, these payments being made to the different associations on the requisitions of their directors. All expenditures are under the direct control and management of the directors of the various associations, the Board's function being simply to supply the money for these operations out of the funds of the employers in the different classes represented. There appears to be a much wider interest being taken by employers and workmen in accident prevention and safety work and a more intensive campaign is being carried on by these associations. Each employer, it is suggested, should assist and get the benefit of the increased expenditures made each year by these associations. The Board's records show that so far as accidents caused by machinery are concerned they have fallen from 26.06 per cent in 1922 to 20.95 per cent in 1924.

First aid.—The report points out that when an accident has happened, first aid is very effective in lessening the seriousness of the disability and preventing infection of wounds. Many employers are careful to see to the supply of hospital and first aid equipment in their plants under the charge of trained nurses or first aid men, and to encourage the training of many of their employees in first aid rules as taught by the St. John Ambulance Corps and other organizations, and do so not only by courses taken by the men but by competitions between different teams of the employees so that their interest may be aroused and the work advanced. Employers can assist very greatly in this by encouragement in the training of their men in first aid work and in seeking co-operation of their employees in this work.

Rehabilitation.—Just recently power has been given to the Board to spend up to $100,000 a year in the rehabilitation of workmen. This branch of the Board's work is being developed as opportunity arises, but the work is still in its infancy. "There is no doubt" the report states, "that the employer has the first responsibility for re-employment of the men who have been injured in his employ. The casualties of industry must be taken care of, and nothing is more important than that the injured workman should return to work as soon as possible after his disability, as it is in the interest both of the workman, who receives 100 per cent wages while at work and only an amount not exceeding 66⅔ per cent when under compensation, so that the work-

*LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 362.

man financially benefits by return to work, also the employer, who pays compensation, medical aid and hospital cost is also financially interested in the return of the workman and his re-employment even though he is not able to give full returns for the wages when so re-employed, but a still greater benefit is that it keeps up the *morale* of the workman and makes him feel that he is earning his own livelihood and that his interests and those of his employer are one. If, however, the disability is such that a workman must change his employment by reason of it, the Board has been using the Ontario School of Occupational Therapy to restore men to the full use of their limbs and to teach new trades. The Board is also endeavouring by means of special courses to re-establish men in industry in some position where they can carry on notwithstanding such serious disability as they have suffered from. This work should grow each year in efficiency, and the co-operation of the employers is very earnestly requested in assisting the Board in re-establishing workmen and giving them employment even though they are not as fully competent to perform their tasks as before the accident."

Funds

Outside of the Disaster Emergency Fund, which amounted at the end of 1925 to $265,610 and outside of the reserve funds to meet pensions awarded and deferred compensation by reason of infancy or other similar cause, the Board endeavours to keep the accident fund for schedule 1 classes as nearly balanced each year as safety permits. This year the usual acturial revaluation of all pension liabilities was made as of October 31, 1925, and the sum of $427,215 was transferred back to the benefit of the contributing classes in the accident fund, so that at the close of the year there was only a balance to the credit of all classes of $114,774.

The reserve funds of the Board are invested only in bonds of the Province of Ontario and debentures of Ontario municipalities in first class standing and in Dominion of Canada bonds. The Board have during the year exchanged a number of bonds whose date of maturity was becoming short and have reinvested in long-term government bonds and municipal debentures so as to keep the rate of interest as nearly uniform as possible over long periods of time.

Industries in Schedule 1

A table is given showing the estimated amount of wages paid in the various classes in Schedule 1 industries in 1925:

Class	1. (lumbering)	$ 24,900,000
"	2. (pulp and paper mills)	14,810,000
"	3. (furniture manufacturing, etc)	10,480,000
"	4. (planing mills, etc.)	11,464,000
"	5. (mining and explosives)	21,592,000
"	6. (brick manufacturing, quarrying and glass works)	9,486,000
"	7. (rolling mills, etc.)	7,235,000
"	8. (foundries, etc.)	11,098,000
"	9. (fabrication structural steel, etc.)	16,151,000
"	10. (metal articles, jewellery manufacturing, etc.)	31,009,000
"	11. (agricultural implements, etc.)	32,430,000
"	12. (gas, petroleum, paint, drugs, soap, etc.)	19,560,000
"	13. (milling)	5,636,000
"	14. (abattoirs, etc.)	6,579,000
"	15. (bakeries, canning, liquors and tobacco)	26,455,000
"	16. (tanneries, leather and rubber goods)	20,386,000
"	17. (textiles)	19,491,000
"	18. (clothing, power laundries, etc.)	21,588,000
"	19. (printing and stationery)	21,768,000
"	20. (teaming, cartage, coal and wood yard, etc.)	10,537,000
"	21. (road construction, etc.)	7,050,000
"	22. (electric power, etc.)	4,201,000
"	23. (steel construction, railway and canal construction, dredging, fishing, etc.)	7,110,000
"	24. (building)	34,603,000
		$395,619,000

Particulars regarding rate making under the Workmen's Compensation Act are given in the address by Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Board, on page 554 of this issue.

Children's Aid Association and Mothers' Allowances

The Association of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario held their annual convention at Toronto during May. The method of having the work of the societies financed by municipal councils instead of by private donations was declared to have made for efficiency and better results. Municipal financing is already in force in the counties of Oxford, Lincoln and Waterloo, and it was recommended that other counties should be placed on a similar basis.

The Association noted that the Mothers' Allowance Act was having a valuable result in making it possible for children to be kept under the care of their parents, instead of being committed to public institutions. The extension of allowances to widows having only one child was approved.

The movement for the medical examination of all children coming under the care of the aid societies was considered, the opinion being expressed that the association should not be content with removing a child from a home of poverty and neglect, but should have a detailed record of its physical and mental condition.

RATE MAKING UNDER THE ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Notes on an address delivered by V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, at the Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, held at Toronto, May 11-12, 1926.

EMPLOYERS have their difficulties in fixing the price at which goods are sold to their customers, in the way of tariff, competition, fixing the rate of profit, etc. The Workmen's Compensation Board, while not bothered with these features, also have their difficulties. The amount of taxable payrolls upon which the rate is imposed is estimated, and the amount of the compensation awards at the time the rates are struck, must necessarily be estimates in part. Rating is done as early in the year as may be so that sufficient moneys can be secured for carrying on the work of the Board as early as possible in the year. Hence, the importance of the annual payroll statements being made by January 20 and the imposition of penalties by way of added assessment where they are not made, because the rating cannot be done until the estimated payrolls are well in. The rates, which are usually fixed for the different classes towards the end of February and through March, are the provisional rates for the ensuing year and the adjusted rate for the year just completed. The aim in connection with rating is that sufficient will be raised to provide for all claims which may arise during the year, and yet that no more will be demanded than is reasonably sufficient for a slight margin of safety for this purpose. The figures which I have used throughout this discussion are the estimated figures for the year 1925 as they will appear in our 1925 report, and on these figures for last year for all classes there was only a credit balance of $114,000 in round numbers, as close to safety as the Board could reasonably go.

While the Board grants compensation to employees under Schedule 1 employers, to those under Schedule 2, and in Crown cases (both Dominion and Provincial), rating only takes place in connection with Schedule 1 employers, as only for them is there collective liability. In connection with both Schedule 2 and Crown cases there is individual liability of the employer to the full extent of the accident and administration cost. The requirements for 1925 amounted to $4,896,000, the assessable payrolls to $396,000,000. It would be a very easy matter to make the rate of assessment on all assessable payrolls, but this would not take account of the hazards of the different lines of industry and the necessity to provide for these different risks by different rates.

There are three things which enter into the amount to be levied—first, the administration costs of the Board; second, the administration costs of the safety associations, the Association which is now meeting representing fifteen of the classes; and third, the total of the compensation awarded or to be awarded in connection with the accidents which happen during the year, and the medical aid necessary for these cases, each year being made to pay its way as nearly as possible.

The total administration costs of the Board for last year amounted to $269,000, an increase of about $14,000 over the preceding year, which is accounted for by extra moving expenses, extra equipment required in the new premises, cost of government auditor, and the usual increases of salary allowed. The work is increasing and further help is required and there is the necessity for advancement of the employees, but the Board still claim that they have the lowest administration costs in the world, in connection with compensation administration. The Schedule 2 and Crown employers bear their share of the administration expenses amounting to about 16 per cent. The remaining 84 per cent, which for last year amounted to $226,000, is borne by the employers in Schedule 1 and must be provided for in the rate.

In connection with the safety association work, the payments in connection with this work have largely increased. Their work is under the charge of their own directors, and while the money is levied by the Board the control of the expenditure is entirely with the directors of the different associations, For the present Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, representing fifteen classes, the amount paid over by the Board for the past year amounted to $73,800, an increase of about $11,000 over the preceding year, so that the increases in administration costs in the Board and in the Industrial Association are about on a par for the past year.

The third item in the rate is the compensation and medical aid costs. The principle of the Board is that the costs of all accidents happening in the year must be

borne out of the rate of the year. This immediately introduces the element of uncertainty into the calculation of rates, as at the end of the year a number of accidents have not yet been reported to the Board, a number, while reported, have not yet been inquired into or investigated, a great number are still current, temporary total disability will still continue until disabled men are able to return to work, after that in many cases permanent partial or permanent total disability will have to be awarded, involving pensions continuing during the life of the claimants ,and also death cases. These can only be estimated. There is also the question of continuing medical aid to be provided for, so that each individual case has to be carefully considered and an estimate made as to the duration of disability, as to the probable permanent disability award, and as to the awards in connection with death cases. All this can only be estimated to the best of the ability of our statistical department. To meet claims not reported or not yet completed, it is customary to add about one-sixth to the ascertained and estimated compensation as a margin of safety. Practice shows that this works out very closely. Medical aid is estimated to run about 15 per cent of the total compensation paid or to be paid.

In fixing the adjusted rate these three cost factors have to be taken into consideration and levied in some way on the different employers under Schedule 1 of the Act, and the different hazards must be considered in fixing the rate. Hence, the necessity for division of the employers into different classes. At first the industries were divided into 45 classes. These are now consolidated and reduced to 24, as the object was to make the classes large enough and financially strong enough that where there was heavy accident cost in any way the class would be sufficiently large to absorb this cost without any great change in the rate levied, the members of the different classes being as nearly as possible in similar and allied industries. These classes form the units of rating. As the hazards in the different occupations in the same class are very different, it was necessary to subdivide these again into groups, with appropriate ratings for the hazard, with a result that in the same class the rates in the different groups may vary from 50 cents to $10 per $100 of payroll. While the rate in each individual group is as nearly as possible sufficient to pay the cost of accidents in that group, the general levy in the class under the principle of collective insurance is brought to bear to aid in payment of the accident cost in that particular group, the aim being to keep the rate as steady and uniform as possible so that no particular group or class may be unduly burdened in connection with their rate. These classes are like 24 mutual insurance companies, whose funds must be kept solvent, so that all losses will be met by those paying the different rates of insurance—in life companies according to the different ages and different hazards of risk covered—but the whole class or company must be kept in solvent condition and sufficient rate levied for that purpose. The rates in the different groups can only be fixed by continued experience, and they vary according to their accident cost, but small variances are not corrected if they are gradually correcting themselves. The *minus* or *plus* standing of the class or group is carried on from year to year until they adjust themselves by the imposition of the necessary rates. This is, of course, the greatest difficulty in rating, and experience is the only gauge for fixing the rates in these classes and groups. The rates levied in Ontario, for the amount of benefits paid to the workmen, have always been, taken all together, the lowest in the world. Comparisons of rates are usually given in the literature sent out to employers so that they may understand the difference in rating, and will not be gone into on this occasion.

There are two factors which are considered in reduction of rates:

First, the Pension Fund is revalued according to its liabilities every year. The liabilities change from year to year by reason of the re-marriage of pensioners under death claims, by the death of claimants before their estimated age of death, by the death of children who are pensioners, by extra interest earned, or by commutation of pensions of foreigners who return to their own country. Any surplus left, after a reasonable margin of safety, is returned to the accident fund in reduction of rates in accordance with the amounts paid in each class to the Pension Fund. This year $427,000 was transferred from the Pension Fund in reduction of rates in the different classes. This prevents the accumulation in the Pension Fund of unnecessary funds and gives the benefit back to the classes who paid it into the fund.

Second, there is the reserve which was collected for a number of years by taking one per cent of the assessments and paying it into the Disaster Fund, but this ceased at the end of 1922. With accumulated interest, after all payments, there is in the fund at the present time $265,000. This has been used to relieve classes or groups which would otherwise have had a very oppressive burden. For instance, $35,000 was paid at the time of the Quaker Oats explosion, $35,000 at the time of the

Consumers' Gas explosion, $12,000 to a factory in Newmarket as a result of explosion, and $15,000 to a Hamilton firm in a disaster in their contracting work.

During the present year the Board have adopted tentatively a new policy, in regard to a person already injured who receives another injury, which by reason of his previous condition would unduly burden the class in which he is then employed. In order to give him the full compensation to which he is entitled resort is now had to this Disaster Emergency Fund to relieve the class from a portion of this burden. For instance, where a man has already lost one eye for which his compensation would run from 14 to 18 per cent of his earning capacity and subsequently in another class meets with another accident which puts out his other eye so that he becomes a total disability entitled to 100 per cent, it is unfair that the 80 odd per cent should be charged to this class and only 14 to 18 per cent against the other class, and the Board thought it wise to charge up some sum in relief of this class. Other methods have been suggested of meeting this condition, such as levying a lump sum of $500 on all death cases where there are no dependants, and other proposals, but the Board are trying this out for the purpose of seeing what the results may be, and if it can be carried out with little burden to the Disaster Fund I think it will meet with the approval of the employers. If it becomes too heavy a charge, then other means will have to be taken.

In connection with rating, the individual does not figure at all in the fixing of rates. His good accident experience, care, and low accident cost are only considered in merit rating, which takes place, according to the present practice of the Board, every three years, the last year being to the end of 1923. The next one will take place after the expiration of the present year's experience. In view of the principle of collective insurance, this cannot be carried to the full extent of the accident cost of each individual; otherwise there would be the principle of individual payment of risk, which is against the policy of the Act, so that the amount which is given by way of refund for merit-rating is limited to 30 per cent of the assessment, and the amount which can be charged by way of demerit rating is limited to 25 per cent, by means of percentages of allowance where the accident experience is over 10 per cent good or bad.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1925

A REPORT on Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1925 has been issued by the Department of Mines of the Province. Similar reports for previous years have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time. Special measures were taken by the Department last year to meet the increasing risks of mining accidents resulting from the development of the mining industry in the Province. The visit to South Africa of Mr. T. F. Sutherland, Chief Inspector of Mines, in order to study mining conditions on the Rand has been already noted in the GAZETTE (January, 1926, page 28). The lessons of this visit are applied to the problems of Ontario mining in the present report. Silicosis or miners' phthisis, it is stated, has been and is yet the most serious problem of South African gold operations. The amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, declaring silicosis an industrial disease for which compensation is to be granted, was outlined in the last issue (May, 1926, page 450).

In South Africa three organizations are working for the control of this disease; the government, the Miners' Phthisis Medical Bureau, and the Chamber of Mines. The Government has appointed several commissions to investigate the subject and make recommendations, the last of which was the Miners' Phthisis Prevention Committee, which brought in its final report in 1919. The Miners' Phthisis Board consists of a chairman and not less than three or more than six members appointed by the Crown for a period of three years. In addition to collecting from the mining companies the necessary assessments to compensate silicotic miners and paying to the miners and their dependants the prescribed benefits, the Board has power to operate training schools in trades or industries, to establish sanatoria for silicotic miners and to establish in industry silicotic miners or their dependants. Working with this Board is a medical bureau, composed of medical men, who conduct the medical examinations. The Transvaal Chamber of Mines has done good work in studying dust conditions and developing methods to prevent miners' phthisis. Technical work in connection with this disease is now along the lines of improved ventilation and the development of a dustless rock drill.

Accidents in 1925

During the year 1925 at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay, sand, and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario, there were 2,263 accidents reported to the De-

partment up to January 25, 1926. Thirty-seven of these accidents were fatal, resulting in the death of forty-two men. This is an increase over 1924 of two men killed. In 1924, fourteen men were killed at the quarries, clay, sand, and gravel pits, and in 1925, nine men were killed in these operations.

Of the forty-two fatalities in 1925 five occurred in the nickel mines and metallurgical works; seven in the silver mines and refineries; 18 in the gold mines and mills; three in the lead mines; seven in the quarries, and two in the clay, sand, and gravel pits.

The causes of the fatalities were as follows:—19.35 per cent were due to falls of ground; 19.35 per cent were due to shaft accidents; 25.80 per cent were due to explosives; 29.03 per cent were classed as miscellaneous underground, and 6.45 per cent as surface accidents.

The rate of fatal accidents per 1,000 employees in the mines was 3.23 in 1925; 3.20 in 1924; 2.50 in 1923; 2.72 in 1922; 2.54 in 1921; 2.61 in 1920. The total number of persons employed in 1925 in mines, metallurgical works and quarries, and in sand, gravel and clay pits in the province, is given as 13,000, of which number 11,500 were employed at metallurgical works and producing mines.

Of the 42 men killed in 1925, 17 were classed as miners; eight were labourers; three were shaftmen; two were electricians; two were shift bosses; two were blasters; two were shovellers; one was a brakeman, one a deckman, one a scaler, one a teamster, one a shovel operator, and one a trammer. The report analyzes also the causes of the non-fatal accidents. Infection followed in 8.67 per cent of the cases.

Sunday League of Quebec

The second congress of the Sunday League of Quebec was held at Hull, Quebec, on May 23, the Honourable Judge Surveyer presiding. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

"The Sunday League at its second congress at Hull reaffirms that all work should cease in manufactures, especially in the pulp and paper mills, during the whole of Sunday, that is to say, from midnight to midnight, and another appeal is hereby made to the provincial government to exercise its rights and insist on the strict observance of the law. The Sunday League further declares that the receipt of reliable information from various sources places it in a position to be able to say:—(1) That the large majority of workers will be satisfied with the carrying out of the provisions of the law regarding Sunday rest; (2) That it is impossible to obtain an independent expression of opinion on the subject from workers, either privately or in groups, owing to fear of reprisals or dismissal."

Reports were received from different parts of the province showing the present standing in regard to Sunday observance:

At Montreal, Sunday labour in construction work has almost disappeared. It has also greatly diminished in the Jewish trade. An inquiry is now being made in regard to Sunday labour in the manufacture of ice cream at Montreal.

The committee at Quebec has received petitions from 400 municipalities which are opposed to Sunday labour. At Granby billiard parlours are closed on Sunday.

The committee in Chicoutimi stated that Sunday labour originated in that region, and that it was also in the same district that the reaction against Sunday work took place, the situation being finally made clear after numerous lawsuits. To-day in the pulp factories there is no work during 24 hours on Sunday, and this appears to be satisfactory to every person. The new practice was inaugurated on January 2, 1925.

The committee at Sherbrooke stated that the Sunday law was fully enforced in that district.

The committee at Three Rivers reported that the situation there was far from satisfactory. As many as 427 workers were engaged in building construction on Sunday, in spite of strong protests. Employees in the pulp and paper mills work from 7 to 8 hours on Sunday mornings. As a result of the example set by the big companies, a certain amount of commercial activity on Sunday was also noticed.

A new tariff of fees to be paid under the Theatres, Cinematographs and other Amusements Act of New Brunswick was published during May. The license fee for cinematograph operators is fixed at two dollars a year, and for apprentices at one dollar.

During the month of May, 923 industrial accidents, including one fatality, were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba. The victim of the fatality was a lineman who came into contact with high tension lines while working on a pole.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN CANADA

THE Alberta Coal Commission, in their report which was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, strongly recommended the further development of scientific research work in connection with the coal industry including the organization of a special advisory council. The Commission received assistance in their work from the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, making extensive use of the Council's studies of the geology and characteristics of Alberta coal and other information derived from scientific experiments and tests. They noted among the coal operators of the province a considerable amount of scepticism regarding the value of research work to the industry; and expressed the opinion that "until the Research Council proves itself by achieving results of immediate practical importance the operators of the province can hardly be expected to bring to it their problems for solution . . . For the best results there must be a fuller measure of mutual confidence and co-operation and the hope of finding a way to secure these is one of the reasons for recommending the appointment of the Coal Industry Advisory Council of Alberta."

Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta

This body originated in the autumn of 1919, as a committee appointed by the Provincial Secretary to advise him on matters relating to industrial research. By Order in Council, dated January 6, 1921, it was given definite status as The Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, consisting of five members, with power to direct research work, to engage assistants and to arrange with the University of Alberta for the necessary laboratory and other facilities and for the services of members of the University staff, as required. At present, the Minister of Public Works of the province is chairman and the other members are the president of the university, the professors of geology, of physics and of mining and the chief mines inspector. There is an honorary secretary who is also the chief chemical engineer of the council, together with a staff of part time or whole time assistants. The Council is supported by a direct grant of provincial funds, the cost to the province for the year 1924 being given in the public accounts as $52,346. Alberta was the first province to establish such an organization.

National Research Council of Canada

The National Research Council of Canada was established in 1916 by the Canadian Government acting on the request of the British Government, which had not only established a similar organization in Great Britain, but had also petitioned each of the British Dominions to take like action, with the object of developing an empire scheme for scientific and industrial research. In Great Britain this work has grown to such magnitude and is recognized to be of such importance that a separate Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was created several years ago, while organizations similar to the National Research Council of Canada have been established in practically every important unit of the Empire. The National Research Council of Canada keeps in close touch with the activities carried on by each of these organizations and particularly with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Great Britain.

The Council is also the official Canadian representative in the International Research Council, of which organization practically every important commercial country in the world is a member. The International Research Council constitutes a focal point through which the views, on important scientific questions of general interest, of the most important scientific organizations and of the leading men of science throughout the civilized world can be reviewed and disseminated.

In July, 1924, a revised Research Council Act (14-15 George V, chapter 64) was passed by the Canadian Parliament, under which the Council was constituted a corporate body and given charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada which may be assigned to it, and was also charged with the duty of advising the Dominion Government on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of the country.

Under the Act of 1924 the Council consists of not more than fifteen members, who, with the exception of the president, hold office for a period of three years, one-third of the membership retiring each year. The Act provides that the Council shall meet at least four times a year at Ottawa and may also meet at such other times and places as the Council may deem necessary. No member of the Council, with the exception of the president, receives any payment or emolument for his services

other than to be reimbursed for the approved expenditure actually incurred in connection with the work of the Council. In addition to the above-mentioned general powers the Council is charged under the Act with the following specific duties:—

To promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada;

To undertake researches with the object of improving the technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries;

To undertake researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries;

The investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements, including length, volume, weight, mass capacity, time, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and other forms of energy; and the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter;

The standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the Government service and for use in the industries of Canada; and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the Government service;

The investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the products of, the industries making such a request;

To undertake researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

It is the purpose of the National Research Council in establishing a system of scholarships to develop, in Canada, a corps of highly trained research men for service not only in Canadian universities and technical schools, but also in the industries, in the technical service of the Federal and Provincial Governments and in agriculture. Three classes of scholarships are awarded by the Council, namely, bursaries, studentships and fellowships, having an annual value of $750, $1,000 and $1,200, respectively. At the end of 1925, 131 persons had completed their training in science under these awards. Of these, fifteen persons are continuing their post-graduate studies, some under scholarships from other sources and some having gone to foreign universities for special instruction or in order to continue their training in some particular branch of science; thirty-four persons are engaged in the teaching profession, thirty of these having received appointments to the staffs of Canadian universities, where the great majority of them will have an opportunity of continuing their scientific training and of engaging in research work. Twenty-four persons are employed in the industries and twenty-two have accepted positions in the technical branches of the Federal and Provincial Governments. One grantee has died and the balance have failed to furnish the Council with information regarding their present occupation.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

President W. A. Amos, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in his annual address at Regina in February, explained the organization and purposes of the Council: "The Canadian Council of Agriculture," he said, "was established in 1909 for the purpose of providing a channel through which the provincial farmer's organizations might combine their efforts when dealing with interprovincial and national problems. The Council represents the organized farmers in the five most populous provinces of Canada from Quebec in the east to Alberta in the west, and its affiliated bodies have a combined membership of approximately 130,000 farmers. The Council is thus national in scope and outlook and since its inception has been recognized as the body through which the principal farm organizations of the Dominion give united expression to their various views and demands on national questions.

"The necessity for a national farmers' organization, such as the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is constantly being demonstrated. Most of the larger problems which confront the agricultural industry, and whose solution is necessary to agricultural prosperity, are of a national, or at least an interprovincial character. Transportation questions, including freight, express, lake and ocean rates, the customs tariff and other forms of federal taxation, the banking, currency and financial systems of the country, the regulation of the grain trade, of the live stock industry and of other branches of agriculture, the commercial relations of Canada with other countries involving markets for agricultural produce, federal legislation, government ad-

ministration generally, are of equal importance to farmers throughout the country. In all these things the interests of the farmers in every province of Canada are usually found to be identical."

The president stated that the Council of Agriculture has never received one cent of financial assistance from any government or from any other source other than the farmers' organizations which compose its membership. It is therefore a purely farmers' organization and is entirely free from any connection with any government, either provincial or federal, or with any political party. It holds itself free at any time to criticize any government that may be in power and to endeavour to persuade it to enact the legislation which the organized farmers through their provincial organization may deem desirable.

The membership at the present time consists of the United Farmers of Quebec, the United Farmers of Ontario, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain Growers' Guide, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, the United Grain Growers Limited, and the United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative Company. At meetings of the Council each of the companies is entitled to four representatives, consisting of its executives or their appointees. In addition, the provincial associations are each entitled to five representatives, one at least of whom must be a woman. The constitution also provides that the women representatives in attendance at any meetings of the Council may meet separately to discuss matters in which women are particularly interested, and that when so meeting shall form the Women's Section of the Council.

Among the resolutions adopted during 1925 were the following:—

Asking for the amendment of the naturalization act so as to permit married women to take out personal naturalization papers and to permit a woman who is a British subject but who marries a person of foreign citizenship to retain her British nationality unless she choose to do otherwise.

Recommending the using of the national credit to provide the agricultural industry with intermediate and long-term credit.

Asking that cadet training in the schools be discontinued and replaced by physical education of all boys and girls fit to receive same.

Asking that all immigrants be examined by mental experts at the point of embarkation instead of the point of landing.

Calling attention to the fact that substitutes were being sold as pure cream in certain eastern cities.

Urging the revaluation of soldier settlers' holdings.

A special committee on co-operative marketing was established to consider ways and means of fixing Dominion-wide uniform standards of farm produce and to develop Dominion-wide co-operative marketing facilities for the products of Canadian agriculture.

Report of Governor's Advisory Commission for the Needle Trades in New York

About two years ago Governor Al. Smith of the State of New York appointed the "Governor's Advisory Commission" to report on conditions existing in the cloak, suit and skirt industry, the members being Messrs. George Gordon Battle, Herbert H. Lehman, Bernard L. Shientag, Arthur D. Wolf and Professor Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University. The commissioners in their report published during May find that the difficulties in this industry arise from seasonal employment and wastes in the system of contract letting by jobbers. They recommend increases in wages all through the industry ranging from $2.50 to $6 a week in order to compensate for the seasonal nature of employment. Workers in the larger shops it is found are employed 37.4 weeks in the year, while those in smaller shops work about 26.8 weeks.

The report severely criticizes the growth of the jobbing system in this industry. The jobber is declared to be actually an indirect manufacturer who lets contracts to sub-manufacturing firms and allows them to shoulder the overhead expenditures. The jobbers consider themselves free from labour standards and have no incentive for lengthening the season of employment. The commission recommends limitation of the number of the sub-manufacturers and equal distribution of work. Improvement of the system of unemployment insurance, creation of a central employment bureau and continuation of the Bureau of Research were other recommendations.

The unemployment insurance fund established for garment workers in New York in 1924 was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1924, and April, 1925.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADA IN 1925

Synopsis of the Contents of the Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization

THE fifteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1925, has just been issued by the Department of Labour. The volume, which consists of 272 pages, besides showing the numerical strength of the organized workers in the Dominion, discusses the various organizations with which they are either directly or indirectly affiliated. Included also in the report are references to some of the more important incidents of labour bodies both at home and abroad. The report states that the trade unions operating in Canada consist of the following groups:—

(1) Local branches of international craft organizations having headquarters in the United States;

(2) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in Chicago;

(3) One Big Union, an international industrial body with headquarters in Winnipeg;

(4) Non-international craft organizations with headquarters in Canada;

(5) Independent trade union units; and

(6) National and Catholic unions.

The 87 international craft unions operating in Canada have between them 1,985 Canadian branches, with a combined membership of 172,573, a loss of 43 branches and a decrease of 17,908 members; the Industrial Workers of the World maintained its six Canadian branches with a reported membership of 10,000, a loss of 1,500; the report from the One Big Union, the first received direct from the head office since 1919, shows 53 local units in the Dominion, with a combined membership of 17,256; the non-international organizations have 311 local branches with a combined membership of 34,070, increases of 43 in branches and 12,309 in members; the independent units number 40, a gain of seven, the reported membership of which is 12,264, an increase of 264; the National and Catholic unions increased by five, now being 99, the membership of which was stated to be 25,000, the same as in 1924.

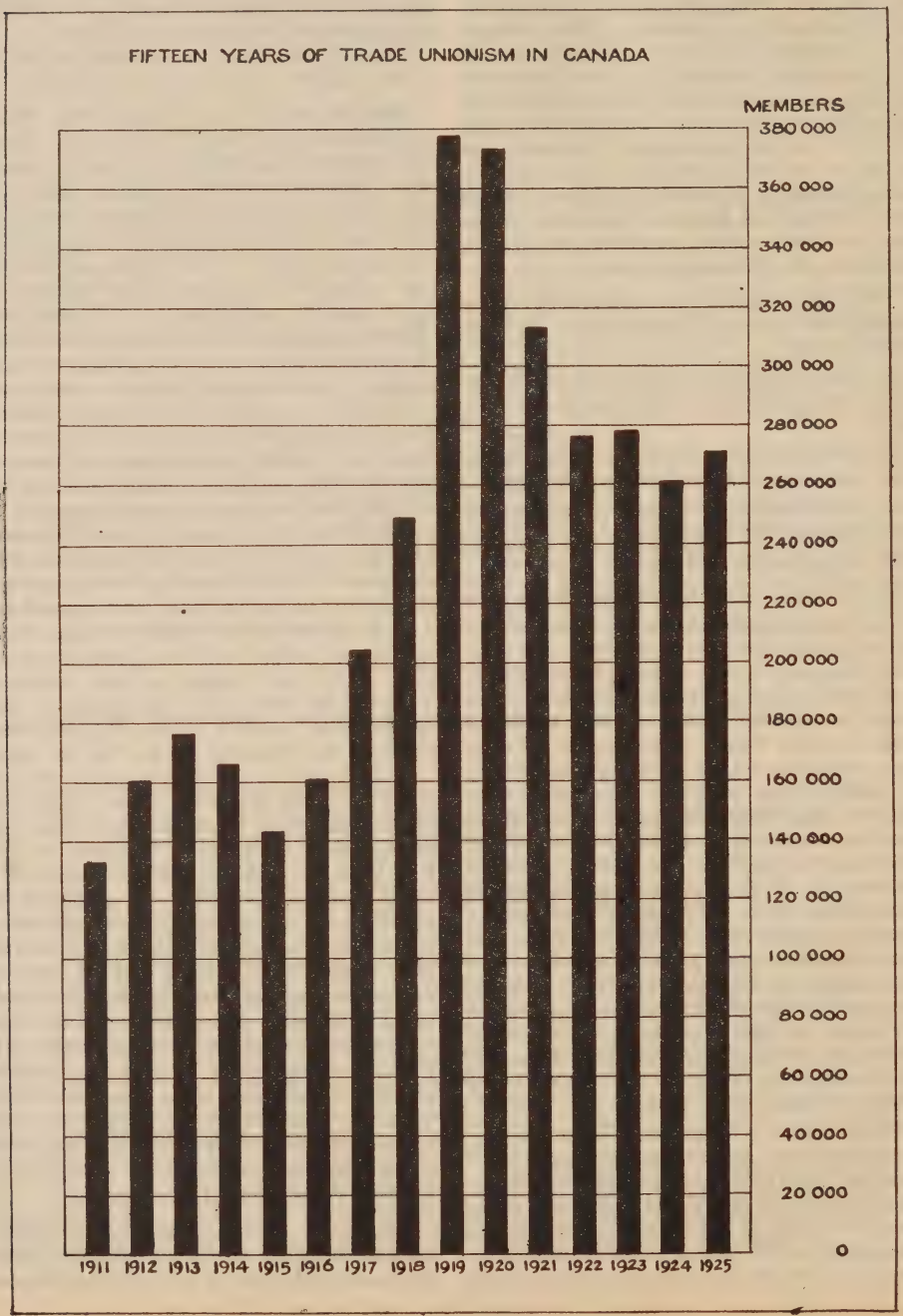
These figures indicate that while the international craft unions had decreases of 43 branches and 17,908 members, and the Industrial Workers of the World lost 1,500 members, the gains of the four other groups amounted to 108 branches and 29,829 members, net increases for the year of 65 branches and 10,421 members, the total number of branch unions of all classes in Canada at the close of 1925 being 2,494, with a combined and estimated membership of 271,064.

This cut was used in the publication entitled "Labour Organization in Canada."

Mine Workers Leave United Mine Workers.—Because the coal operators in Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia claimed they could not meet the prices of their competitors under the scale of wages negotiated with the United Mine Workers after a strike which continued for more than six months, and closed their mines in consequence, the coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers, deserted the organization and formed independent unions for the purpose of permitting them to make separate agreements with the operators in the district, with a view to having work resumed. The secession from the U.M.W., which had its inception late in 1924 continued during the first part of 1925, the organization at the close of the year only having six branches and 1,500 members as compared with 34 branches and 8,500 members in 1924. Many of the independent unions of coal miners were later merged into a body known as the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, with which it is understood the bulk of the coal miners are now identified. To meet the demands of the operators, some of the local branches of the U.M.W. whose members had remained faithful to the organizations made a new wage contract with the operators in the Red Deer Valley. The secessionists thereupon picketed the mines and endeavoured to prevent members of the U.M.W. from working. These actions led to many disturbances, about 75 persons being indicted on charges arising out of the picketing, of whom a number were convicted. Officers of the U.M.W. alleged that the secession movement was engineered by the communists, who having failed to gain control of the union sought to disrupt the organization. The U.M.W. officers of the district union, following the withdrawal of so many members from the organization, resigned their positions, the affairs of the district being placed in the hands of provisional officers by the international president.

Labour in Politics.—The report outlines the establishment of labour political parties in Canada and refers to some of the decisions

made at their conventions. Of 20 labour candidates who participated in the Federal election held in October, 1925, only two were elected, the majority of the remaining contestants losing their election deposits. None of the ten labour candidates in the Nova Scotia election of June 25, 1925, were elected, and with the exception of two they all lost their deposits. The only labour candidate in the Saskatchewan provincial election was endorsed by the Liberal party, and he was elected. Reference is also made to



the British Commonwealth Labour Conference held in London, England, in July, 1925, at which four Canadian representatives were present, as well as to the defeat of the Labour Party in the Australian elections.

Property of Central Labour Unions.—The report gives particulars of the headquarters buildings owned by central labour organizations, included in which is the property of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is valued at $36,000. The office buildings of 28 unions which reported their property holdings amounts to $9,721,317.65.

Trade Union Benefits.—The report points out that the beneficiary feature of trade unions is yearly expanding, especially as regards international unions. Only four of the Canadian organizations reported payments for benefits during 1925, the total expenditure being $23,184, a decrease of $9,843 as compared with the previous year. Of the 89 international organizations having branches in Canada 65 had expenditures for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made by 56, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 33, sick and accident by 22, and old age pensions by 5. The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits of central organizations was $17,397,271, a decrease of $2,903,093 as compared with the disbursements of 60 organizations in 1924. The expenditure for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death	$10,172,310
Unemployed and travelling	925,832
Strike	1,767,820
Sick and accident	1,671,807
Old age pensions and other benefits	2,859,502

The report also shows the amounts expended by Canadian branch unions to their own members, which sums were in some instances paid in addition to the benefits received from headquarters, and in other cases covered benefits not provided for by the central organizations. The total expenditure by the 658 local branches which reported was $283,212, a decrease of $75,690 as compared with the payments made by 673 branches in 1924. The disbursements for 1925 by the local branches covered the following benefits:—

Death	$ 68,019
Unemployed	19,600
Strike	101,346
Sick	124,617
Other benefits	45,320

The report also contains information concerning a class of associations of wage-earners which are in no way identified with the organized labour movement of the Dominion, the membership of which comprise school teachers, government employees, municipal employees, commercial travellers, etc. The organizations included in this group number 73, a gain of seven, the aggregate membership of which is 90,488, an increase of 4,155.

The fifteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like previous issues, forms a complete labour directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are connected, and of the various delegate bodies.

The chart on page 562, which is taken from the report, will indicate at a glance the fluctuations in Canadian trade union membership from 1911 to 1925, the period covered by the departmental Annual Report on Labour Organization.

Another chart appearing in the report shows that the 271,064 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 79,009.
Mining and quarrying, 26,386;
Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 26,001;
Building trades, 23,243;
Other transportation and navigation trades, 19,630;
Metal trades, 15,121;
Printing and paper making trades, 13,005;
Clothing, boot and shoe trades, 12,707;
All other trades and general labour, 55,962.

By provinces the 2,494 local branch unions are divided as follows: Ontario, 1,009; Quebec, 444; British Columbia, 246; Alberta, 225; Saskatchewan, 172; Manitoba, 151; Nova Scotia, 131; New Brunswick, 135; and Prince Edward Island, 11.

There are 30 cities in the Dominion in which not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes are operating, and between them they represent nearly 50 per cent of the entire trade union membership of 271,064 in Canada. The cities of Montreal and Quebec, in addition to the international and non-international branch unions and independent units, have respectively 25 and 24 national and Catholic unions. Of the 1,866 branch unions which reported their membership, 22 have 1,000 or more members, the largest membership reported being 2,600.

Space is given in the report to various classes of delegate bodies which have been established as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America, and which are

designed to co-ordinate the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the organizations represented.

Organized workers in various countries.—In addition to the information given in the report as to the trade union membership in the Dominion, figures are published showing the numerical strength of organized workers in 45 other countries, the total, including Canada, being 36,448,889. Of this number, 17,580,431 located in 33 countries are sympathetic (though not actually affiliated) towards the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which organization the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with its 105,912 members, is in affiliation. The following table shows the number of organized workers in the various countries:

Argentine	120,000
Australia	729,155
Austria	1,044,068
Belgium	726,126
Brazil	104,000
Bulgaria	49,803
Canada	271,064
Chili	162,000
China	300,000
Cuba	100,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,669,456
Denmark	306,158
Dutch East Indies	60,000
Egypt	12,000
Lithuania	28,250
Luxemburg	14,087
Memel	3,894
Mexico	838,000
New Zealand	96,821
Norway	94,567
Palestine	14,835
Peru	25,000
Poland	539,089
Esthonia	30,000
Finland	47,312
France	1,068,046
Germany	6,900,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,531,000
Greece	56,680
Holland	517,914
Hungary	267,885
Iceland	4,000
India	195,800
Ireland (Free State)	148,501
Italy	2,234,520
Japan	230,000
Latvia	38,867
Portugal	36,000
Roumania	46,863
Russia	6,604,684
South Africa	27,670
Spain	453,578
Sweden	451,650
Switzerland	261,713
United States	3,923,833
Yugo Slavia	64,000

A table is also given showing the percentage of organized workers to population in 24 countries.

Revolutionary organizations.—Considerable space in the report is devoted to a group of what are classed as revolutionary labour bodies. These include the following organizations:

(1) Red International of Labour Unions, the trade union adjunct of the Third (Communist) International of Moscow;

(2) the Communist Party of Canada, an affiliate of the Communist International;

(3) the Young Communist League, protégé of the Communist Party of Canada; and

(4) the Trade Union Educational League, the official representative in Canada and the United States of the Red International.

The design of these revolutionary organizations is to organize the working mass of the whole world for the overthrow of capitalism, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Members of the communist bodies who are also affiliated with trade unions have been accused of using the machinery of labour organizations for the purpose of propagating revolutionary principles. To combat this procedure some of the old-established trade unions have taken steps to expel those who were advocates of what was considered to be communist doctrine. The president of one labour union, some of whose members were alleged to have aided communist meetings with union funds, issued a statement under the title of "The Communist Plague in Our Labour Unions." The document, which is given in full in the report, is stated to be the most complete account of communist policy and methods yet published.

The report states that the British Government took criminal action against twelve members of the Communist Party of Great Britain on the charge of plotting to spread communist propaganda among the army and navy. All of those indicted were found guilty, seven being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the remaining five receiving sentences of one year. Efforts to bring about a conference of representatives of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, an affiliate of the Red International, and the International Federation of Trade Unions with a view to bringing about what is termed trade union unity were continued during 1925, but no meeting materialized. The International Federation has from the outset agreed to admit the Russian body to membership when it made application, later declaring that a conference would be held for the purpose of exchanging opinions as soon as the All-Russian Council intimated its desire to be admitted to the Federation.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

London Trades and Labour Council Interview Minister of Labour

A DEPUTATION from the London Trades and Labour Council waited on the Minister of Labour, the Honourable J. C. Elliott, on May 8, to ask for certain amendments to the Criminal Code and for remedies for certain other grievances of labour. Mr. Frank White, M.P., of London, Ontario, introduced the delegation, which included John Colbert, president of the Council; Secretary J. F. Thomson; A. R. Foxcroft, president of the Federated Shop Crafts; William Tite, Frank McKay, S. G. Mandell and A. Sanderson.

Four specific complaints in reference to existing conditions were made: (1) that under the order in council passed at the time of the Winnipeg strike British subjects may be deported without a trial on a charge of sedition; (2) that labour has no right to peaceful picketing in strikes; (3) the use of the injunction at the time of a strike; and (4) the low rate of wages paid for summer gangs on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

In connection with complaint number (4) the delegates stated that it was unjust that the two railways paid only 30 cents an hour to surface gangs hired for the summer time, but paid 38 cents an hour to men doing the same work who were on the regular schedule and were retained all the year round. They said that these men lived in living-in cars on the road while at work, paying $1 a day for board, even on the wet days when they could not work, and being docked pay for lost time.

It was claimed that 30 cents an hour for a 10-hour day, less $1 for board, six days a week, amounting to about $18 a week, was considerably below the amount required for a married man with a family, and that it did not enable a Canadian to be a good citizen at present prices.

J. F. Thomson, secretary of the Trades Council, stated that Canada was the only part of the British Empire where legislation existed for the deportation of British subjects on sedition charges. He recited the recent cases in Australia, where the Government sought to deport certain strike leaders and Miss Pankhurst, but where the Supreme Court ruled the action of the Government *ultra vires*.

"Labour to-day has a perfect system of international communication through Geneva headquarters, which was non-existent before the war," he said. "Labour knows in England or South Africa or Australia or anywhere else just what labour conditions are in Canada. The time has gone by when any social or industrial condition can be confined to any one country and workers brought in in ignorance of these conditions."

The delegation pointed out that the last time picketing occurred in the Dominion injunctions were obtained to prevent it, following United States precedents. What the labour men wanted in all these matters was the application of British laws. It was lawful to use peaceful picketing in Great Britain and it was unlawful to try a man on a sedition charge without a jury. That was the sum of their wishes in the matter of alterations to the Criminal Code in Canada.

In regard to wages in general the delegates suggested that an adequate home market could never be built up in the Dominion unless there was a fairly high wage paid to all workers. They claimed the lower wage the smaller the outlet for Canada products, and that while the Canadian manufacturer could to some extent control his export markets by tariffs, he had no control over his home market other than by the buying power of the wages received in the individual homes.

The Minister promised that careful consideration would be given to the representations of the delegates.

Montreal Trades and Labour Council

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting during May, considered an application from the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners for financial support in an action for damages brought by one of the members of the carpenters' organizations against a contracting firm at Montreal.

The Council after a lengthy debate adopted the recommendation "that the action having been taken under common law, it does not in the opinion of your Executive, constitute a test of any vital principle. Furthermore to assist in a case of this character would be creating a precedent that might lead to complication in the future." The taking of labour accident cases from court to court, "putting money in the hands of the lawyers who won whether we lose or not," was summarily denounced by John T. Foster, president of the Council. He pointed out that by taking labour accident cases under common law from court to court they were merely benefiting the lawyers. Experience had shown organized labour that they had nothing to gain under common law, that the other side had all the machinery to win.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

The seventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held at Montreal, Que., on June, 10-15, 1926, with 255 delegates present, together with a large number of visitors from local unions.

President S. Hillman in his address reviewed the various activities of the Amalgamated for the past two years, giving a detailed account of events leading up to the nineteen weeks' strike which took place in New York and Chicago.

Among the fraternal delegates present was H. A. Spence, business agent of the International Association of Machinists in Montreal, who brought the greetings of that body to the convention. Following Mr. Spence's address the fraternal felicitations of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union were expressed by Max Amdur, vice-president of that organization, who predicted the "day coming when there will be one Amalgamated Union of Needle Workers in America."

The resolutions adopted by the convention, many of which were recommendations of the General Executive Board, included the following:—

Supporting the general strike in Great Britain, and extending financial aid to the strikers to the extent of one dollar per member.

Extending financial support to the striking furriers in New York, $25,000 being advanced as initial payment.

Urging support for the establishment of the forty-hour week in the clothing industry.

Instructing the General Executive Board to give the matter of housing for the membership careful consideration and to promote co-operative housing undertakings for the members in various cities.

Instructing the General Executive Board to further the various benefit movements within the organization: health insurance, old age pensions, life insurance and sick and death benefits.

Recording approval for the immediate institution of an unemployment insurance fund to be sustained by the employers and controlled by the union.

Declaring that the Amalgamated adheres to the position taken by the Chicago convention, and stands ready to co-operate with the other needle trade unions, either to the extent of full amalgamation or to any extent that they may be ready to go in that direction.

Instructing the General Executive Board to take measures to add to the existing services of its banks, to organize new banks in other cities and to open branches of existing banks in Chicago and New York as soon as possible.

During the course of the convention fraternal greetings were received from the workers in the needle trades of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association

The fifty-first annual convention of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association was held at Washington, D.C., on January 18-22, 1926, with eighty-eight delegates present, representing approximately a membership of 6,391. The president, Wm. S. Brown, in his address, recommended that the convention take under consideration the advisability of making an annual appropriation for the partial maintenance of district business managers for (1) Western and Southern Rivers, (2) The Great Lakes and (3) the Columbia River. This, he explained, had been the usual custom prior to the 42nd annual convention of the association, but at that meeting the practice was discontinued. Later in the meeting two resolutions were presented, requesting the re-establishing of business managers, one for the Western and Southern Rivers and the other for the Lakes district. These resolutions were referred to a committee which recommended the adoption of both resolutions. However, on the vote of the delegates the request for business managers for the Western and Southern Rivers was approved, and the other was rejected.

Among other resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:—

Requesting the national officers to take up with the proper authorities the question of having the employees of the engine room receive the same rate of pay in proportion to the grades of officers as that enjoyed by those on deck.

Urging all sub-associations to state the conditions that exist in their particular port in a communication to be sent to the national secretary-treasurer in support of the eight-hour day bill now before the Committee of the House on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Requesting the inclusion of another article in the national constitution providing for the creation of a beneficiary or insurance department within the N.M. E.B.A., in which all members of any and all local associations or the national association shall become members.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

National president, William F. Yates, New Brighton, N.Y.; 1st vice-president, D. W. Miller, Seattle, Wash.; 2nd vice-president, W. H. Hyman, Baltimore, Md.; 3rd vice-president, George Harrison, Galveston, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Albert L. Jones, Washington, D.C.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in the Labour temple, London, Ontario, on May 24, 1926, James Sullivan of Hamilton presiding.

One of the chief features of the convention was the discussion on prison-made goods, it being alleged that tile and brick products made at a Canadian prison farm had been utilized in the construction of a public building in London, Ontario. The argument was advanced by one of the speakers that the use of prison labour would be the thin edge of the wedge of what might eventually become a strike-breaking weapon in the hands of public authorities. As a result of the discussion a resolution was passed asking the Provincial Government to discontinue the competition of prison-made goods.

Another subject which was discussed at considerable length was the eight-hour day, the feeling of the convention being that the Dominion Government had not implemented its undertakings in connection with the Washington draft convention of the League of Nations International Labour Organization dealing with this subject. The association unanimously passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to live up to its written agreements in this matter. The use of the union label was recommended in many resolutions, one of the unions asking labour men to look for the label of the local barber's union, adding that they were subject to a great deal of "unfair competition by women doing barbering work in their own homes."

Other resolutions adopted were:

(1) That the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act be amended so that the mother with one child will be entitled to benefits, and that the limit of a mother's equity in house property be raised to $5,000.

(2) That a live union label league be formed in Ontario and kept alive.

(3) That the Provincial Mechanics' Lien Act be amended so as to give wages priority over all other claims.

(4) That a customs duty of 10 cents a pound be levied on all American magazines imported into Canada.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, James Sullivan, Hamilton; vice-president, Joseph T. Marks; Executive Board —E. J. Follwell, Belleville; Larry O'Connell, Toronto; H. S. H. Mitchell, Hamilton; Fred. Ackerknecht, Kitchener; R. Foxcroft, London; J. A. P. Haydon, Ottawa.

The Convention of the Association in 1927 will be held in Toronto.

All-India Trade Union Congress

The sixth annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held in the city of Madras on January 9-10, 1926. The president in his address gave a review of the history of trade unionism in India, which he stated had come into existence during the years 1918-1922. The economic crisis following the world war was responsible to a large extent for the rapid growth of trade unionism during the last few years. During this time various unions were organized in different parts of the country, such as railway, steel, seamen's, textile, transport, postal and currency unions, also employees' associations, etc. Co-operation between the unions was the next step and the Trade Union Congress came into being. There are now twenty-five unions of railwaymen and their combined membership exceeds one hundred thousand. An All-India Railway Federation was formed with which almost all the important railway unions have affiliated. The Indian Seamens' Union was organized in Calcutta in 1918 and is now one of the strongest unions of its kind. There is also an active union of the seamen in Bombay. The steel workers employed by the Tata Iron & Steel Company organized a union in 1920 and since that time this union has achieved good results. The president commended the activities of the Employees Association of Calcutta. This clerical organization was established during a conference of clerks held in Calcutta about the middle of December, 1925, and since that time has had splendid success. Another very strong union is the Bombay Textile Union, which has a membership of over 150,000. In Ahmedabad there is a federation composed of five different textile unions which gives its members strike benefits, lets tenements at cheap rates, conducts twenty schools, maintains a hospital and loans moneys at cheap rates of interest, etc. As yet this federation has not affiliated itself to the Congress. Similar to the above federation is the All-India Postal & R.M.S. Association, whose members are to be found in all cities, towns and villages in India and Burma. This association has not affiliated with the Congress, its members being employees of the government.

Among the many resolutions adopted by the congress were the following:—

Protesting against the anti-Asiatic legislation now before the South African Parliament.

Urging the government of India and all provincial governments to amend the Indian Factories Act and the Indian Mines Act so as to provide that the standard working period shall not exceed eight hours a day.

Urging upon all the provincial governments and local bodies the necessity of establishing free and compulsory primary education in order to remove the illiteracy at present prevailing among the masses especially among the working classes in India.

Requesting that provision be made to give workers engaged in industrial undertakings the necessary technical education (theoretical and practical) suited to the industries in which they work.

Urging the Government of India to take immediate steps to establish public employment bureaus in all industrial and commercial towns.

Protesting against the delay in passing legislation providing for arbitration and conciliation in labour disputes.

Urging the government to pass legislation fixing minimum wages for industrial and commercial workers.

Reaffirming a resolution of the last trade congress, calling upon the government to amend the Indian Railways Act by inserting provisions for the constitution in India of a Central Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of service, and for making it obligatory on railway administratons to establish joint industrial councils on the lines of the English Railways Act of 1921, with modifications to suit Indian conditions.

All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions

Among the matters discussed at the third general meeting of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, the Council's wage policy and the facts regarding output were set out in a speech made by Mr. Dzerjinsky, President of the Supreme Economic Council, and summarized below:—

During 1924-25, said Mr. Dzerjinsky, industrial output had on the whole increased by 64 per cent in comparison with the previous year, but had not even then come to the pre-war level. In order to meet the growing demand for industrial products, the Supreme Economic Council had drawn up a plan for a 39 per cent increase in output for the year 1925-1926, but as State industry had already exhausted all its available capital, the success of this plan was largely dependent on the grant of subsidies, the opening of new credits and the importation of plant and equipment from abroad. Unfortunately, owing to the comparative failure to realize the grain export plan of the winter of 1925-1926, imports and state credits for industry had had to be curtailed, and it was hardly to be expected that industrial output during 1925-1926 would exceed by more than 25 per cent that of the previous year.

In these circumstances, continued Mr. Dzerjinsky, it was impossible to increase wages during 1926, the more so as wages had gone up during the last six months of 1925 more rapidly than output. Owing to the general adoption of piece-work rates, output had, during the period October 1924-May 1925, increased by 31 per cent, while wages had remained practically stationary, but from July 1925 nominal wages had risen by 14 per cent, and real wages by slightly less owing to an increase in the cost of living* till, in September, 1925, they had reached 50.75 chervonetz roubles per month,† although the average wage provided for in the wages budget for 1925-1926 was only 47.62 chervonetz roubles per month. Notwithstanding this increase in wages, individual output diminished by 5 per cent during the last three months of 1925. This change in the situation, said Mr. Dzerjinsky, was a very grave symptom which had resulted in a very heavy burden falling on the financial reserves of industry.

In view of this, concluded Mr. Dzerjinsky, not only was it impossible to increase wages, but it was also going to be extremely difficult to keep them at their present level, unless an increase in output permitted a reduction in prices and, consequently, in the cost of living.

In the discussion which followed, the trade union delegates, while not denying the decrease in individual output, endeavoured to show that it was due to defective industrial equipment. The representative of the metal workers' union pointed out that, during a period of three months, work had had to be suspended 41 times in the South Russian workshops on account of breakdowns in the plant. The majority of the speakers declared that industry was badly organized and that the provisions for the protection of labour were inadequately enforced. This was resulting in a relaxation of discipline, excessive fatigue, and an increase in the number of accidents and cases of illness. A further detrimental influence on the workers' output was the acuteness of the housing crisis. In most of the more important branches of industry the situation was equally unsatisfactory, while in several, the textile industry for example, it was even worse.

*The index number of the cost of living (1913 = 100) for July 1925 was 195, and for January 1926, 200.

†The legal unit of money in Russia is the rouble of 100 kopecks. In official calculations 8.47 roubles are taken as equal to the pound sterling. Chervontsi notes were issued by the State Bank in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10 and 25.

International Transport Workers' Federation

The Seamen's Section of the International Transport Workers' Federation met at Amsterdam on March 30 to consider what attitude the organizations affiliated to the Federation should adopt towards the International Labour Conference held in Geneva at the beginning of June. The seamen's organizations of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands, and the General Council of the Federation were represented at the meeting, and delegates were also present from the International Association of Mercantile Marine Officers.

The Seamen's Section reserved its right to determine its policy in the event of the Conference not pronouncing in favour of the inclusion of the question of hours of work in the mercantile marine in the agenda of the 1927 Conference.

At a previous meeting, held at Amsterdam January last, the Seamen's Section protested against the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office not to include the question of hours of work in the agenda of the 1926 Conference. The seamen wished the Governing Body to reconsider its decision and, at the January meeting, they drew up a definite program for the regulation of hours of work on board ship.

In view of the fact that it is now impossible to modify the agenda of the 1926 Conference, the Seamen's Section affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation, in agreement with the International Association of Mercantile Marine Officers, proposes to have submitted a resolution to the 1926 Conference in favour of the insertion of the question of hours of work in the agenda of the 1927 Conference.

Arbitration in Clothing Industry

The *Nation* (New York) notes in its issue of May 19 that "an extraordinary event took place recently in New York City that hardly a daily newspaper commented upon. It was a get-together dinner of the employers and employees in one of the greatest trades in the country, the clothing industry, in honour of Jacob Billikopf, the impartial chairman appointed two years ago to settle all disputes between the two groups. Hundreds of representatives of both groups were present to testify to their appreciation not only of Mr. Billikopf himself but of the worth of the impartial machinery. C. D. Jaffe, president of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, voiced the satisfaction of the manufacturers with the progress made during the last two years, and Sidney Hillman expressed similar sentiments on behalf of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with a warning, however, as to the necessity of maintaining the right spirit of co-operation and good-will if the machinery is to work satisfactorily in the future."

Seamen's and Firemen's Union

Announcement was made at a meeting of the Seafarers' Union at Vancouver in February that the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union will be absorbed by the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada, the amalgamation to take place on March 1. A ballot, taken recently, showed a three-fourths majority in favour of the merger.

Under the terms of the agreement the members of the National Union transfer to the Federated and on so doing become full members. The Federated, in taking over the National, does not assume the liabilities of the latter.

Co-operation in Russia in 1925

The fortieth congress of the All-Russian Union of Consumers' Societies, "Centrosoyus," was held at Moscow from April 5 to 12, when 600 delegates assembled from different parts of the Soviet Union and from different National Unions. There was a good representation of the Unions of other countries, no less than six delegates being present from Great Britain, representing the British Union and the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies. Sir Thomas Allen represented the International Co-operative Alliance. He said that "co-operation, as realized in Russia, is a more important factor in the life of the people than in any other country. Nothing in the history of the whole co-operative movement is so astonishing as the growth and achievements of Russian co-operation. In no other country has it developed on such a scale. The Soviet Co-operatives are playing an increasingly important part in the life and work of the International Co-operative Alliance, and mutual trust is growing. The Alliance has the fullest confidence in the Soviet Co-operatives."

The annual report, as summarized in the *International Co-operative Bulletin*, stated that during the eight years which have elapsed since the workers and peasants came into

power, and especially during the period since the close of the civil war and the transition to a period of reconstruction, the co-operative movement of Soviet Russia has greatly developed. Its role in the supply of commodities to the consuming masses and in the sale of goods of peasant production increases year by year. At present it can be said that the co-operative societies are the principal channels through which the output of state industry is passed on to the consumer, independently of capitalist intermediaries by which the agricultural products are regularly marketed. Agricultural co-operation embraces five million households.

The total membership of Russian Consumers' Co-operative Societies amounted in 1913 to 1.8 million persons, whereas on October 1, 1924, the Co-operative Movement of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics counted seven million members. On April 1, 1925, the membership in town co-operative societies equalled 3½ million persons (an increase of 17.7 per cent since October), in village co-operative societies—4½ million persons, or an increase of 28.9 per cent, in transport workers' societies—608,000, or an increase of 10.9 per cent. The whole Consumers' Co-operative Movement on April 1, 1925, embraced 8,722,000 members (an increase of 23.8 per cent).

Assuming that, on an average, each peasant family consists of five members, it follows that approximately 23 million persons are supplied by village co-operative organizations, i.e., 20.5 per cent of the peasant population of the Soviet Union (on July 1, 1924, this percentage reached only 14.4 per cent). This increase in the development of the village co-operative movement during the given nine months must be considered a great achievement in the sphere of co-operative activities.

Ottawa Welfare Bureau and Old Age Pensions

The Family Welfare Committee of the Ottawa Welfare Bureau recently prepared a report containing criticisms of the Old Age Pensions bill introduced at the present parliamentary session. The report says:—

"In any system of old age pensions your committee would consider that the following general observations should be considered: (1) That while it is recognized that there are many old people in Canada who require assistance of some sort, we do not believe that there is any emergency at the present time; that is, most of these people are at present receiving care either from private or public sources. (2) That it is desirable that there should be some central means of assistance which will enable dependent aged people to maintain an otherwise independent existence: we mean that it would be desirable to allow these dependents, particularly in the case of man and wife, to have some amount of self-determination as to the place and manner in which they will live. (3) That a thoughtful study of the causes of dependent old age must produce a general acceptance of the fact that the government is partly responsible for the fact of dependent old age, and therefore should make some contribution toward the alleviation of contingent distress. (4) That agricultural and other occupations of a seasonal nature share in the responsibility and should make some contribution. (5) That while there may be other contributing factors, the prime responsibility rests with the individual in almost all cases and that he should therefore be the major contributor toward his own care.

"By accepting the above principles our committee cannot possibly support the present bill, which is non-contributory. A very obvious weakness in the measure proposed is the fact of selection, which is left to the provinces. We have learned from experience that other social measures do not meet with equal favour and support in all provinces. We may assume that the old age pension scheme would not be acceptable in certain provinces. It would then certainly be unfair to tax these provinces for any part of the support of the scheme from which they would derive no benefits. The old age pensions system cannot be satisfactory unless it applies to the whole Dominion."

In the notes on the recent session of the Legislature of Alberta, contained in the last issue of this GAZETTE, it was stated that the Legislature adjourned on April 8 in order to await action by the Dominion Parliament in the matter of an agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments providing for the return to the province of its natural resources. The House reassembled on May 20, continuing sitting until May 22, when the session closed after the Royal assent had been given to several additional acts. The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons May 31 that it was not the intention of the Dominion Government at the present time to proceed with legislation concerning the transfer of natural resources to Alberta.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

$50,000 Addition to Calgary Technical School

More accommodation for the provincial Institute of Technology in Calgary is to be provided, the department of public works now having a building project for an addition to the workshop to cost $50,000.

The enrolment at the technical school has been so large, and the demand for training along industrial lines has been so great, that it has been found necessary to enlarge the workroom space, and an extension of the shops is, therefore, to be proceeded with at once. The building will be of brick construction, uniform with the rest of the structure, and is to be ready for the opening of the fall term in September.

Point Grey, B.C., to have Technical School

The School Board will introduce into the curriculum of the municipal schools a course in technical education commencing with the September term. The course will be established in the King George High School at Magee, and the building is now being altered to make room for the machinery and other necessities to carry on the course. The equipment will be bought over a period of three years, to take care of pupils as they present themselves. The course is the same as that outlined by the Department of Education, and meets with all requirements asked by that body. This includes woodwork, sheet metal work, machine shop practice and mechanical drafting.

Already numerous inquiries have been received from students who plan to take up this branch of work. At the present time Point Grey is paying half of the cost of tuition for its students in the Vancouver technical school. This will be eliminated as far as first year pupils are concerned, but those of second and third year standing will have to continue their course in Vancouver. The Board is planning to issue a syllabus of the new course which will be distributed through the public school principals.

Another department which the Board is developing is that of home economics. This course will be extended to include dietetics, hygiene, physiology, needlework and textile studies.

Advantages of Apprentice Training in the Building Industry

The following paragraphs are taken from an article by William L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, which appeared in the May issue of *The Plasterer*.

The plan or method of training the apprentice boy of to-day, that he may acquire within the usual four or five-year period a sufficient knowledge of his trade to become a successful journeyman in his chosen vocation, differs quite radically in our trade as sheet metal workers from the method in vogue up to a generation ago. The apprentice of former years was usually indentured, by consent of his parents, to a firm for a period of years. His employer took considerable pride in teaching him the art of his trade, giving the boy his individual attention during working hours and encouraged the journeymen in his employ to do likewise. He felt well repaid for the loss of his own as well as the journeymen's time if at the end of the boy's apprenticeship he had produced a good mechanic. Almost with the beginning of this century rapid changes developed in the method of conducting business. With the rapid growth of the country, business expanded, his business demanded more of the employer's time and he in turn demanded more production from the mechanic in his employ. Machinery was introduced, more persons ventured into the business and competition became quite keen. As a consequence the apprentice was neglected and the long-established custom of educating the boy in the fundamentals of his trade passed out of existence. No substitute plan for his education was provided.

The local unions of our international association were the first to realize the changed conditions. The problem before our local unions about twenty-five years ago of finding some new method of teaching the apprentice the trade now seems quite simple. As our trade requires considerable technical training, the first attention given to the education of the apprentice was in pattern drafting and development, plan and blueprint reading and architectural and mechanical drawing. A competent instructor was selected from the members and night classes were arranged, usually at the instructor's home, the apprentices in the various shops were invited and this commenced a new system of apprentice training. Later developments demanded a school for instruction in the use of tools and shop equipment. Apprentices were plentiful and swarmed the shops with but little opportunity given them to learn the trade. They were placed at work on some produce that would return the most profit to their employer, real mechanics were not developed and the trade commenced to lose caste. A trade that could not survive specialism was

being given over to specialists, a condition that demanded a remedy if the trade was to live. Plans were devised to enlarge the apprentice schools to include practical instruction in the various branches of the trade. Usually some employer could be found who was in sympathy with the idea and tendered the use of his shop for evening instruction. If a shop could not be secured, a vacant store or space in a building was rented and benches, tools and shop equipment were set up providing the apprentice with practical as well as technical training, a very essential and necessary part of his education. The employers, who by that time had formed their own associations, commenced to display an interest in this new system of teaching apprentices the trade, encouraged it and eventually offered their active co-operation in the work. The training and development of apprentices have made marked progress ever since.

Joint committees from the sheet metal contractors' associations and the local unions have been created with rules and regulations to govern apprentice training. The apprentice is required to attend school, is given examinations at regular intervals and promoted according to his advancement. In many cities the joint boards have secured the co-operation of the board of education. If classes of ten or more can be enrolled with a guarantee of steady attendance, the Board of Education provides the shop, the tools, shop equipment, the material and pays the instructors' salaries. In New York City alone we have some half a dozen evening schools throughout the city with classes several nights each week during the months of September to June. In Chicago, Ill., apprentice training has been developed to a high degree. The apprentice boy in Chicago is released from the shop where he is employed one day in each week to permit his attendance at the trade school. His time is paid for by the employer and his hours at school are the same as his hours in the shop, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. His education during his whole apprenticeship is thorough and he is turned out a finished mechanic. The School at Pittsburgh, Pa., is located at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, where a modern, up-to-date shop is maintained and every opportunity given the apprentice to learn the trade. Similar schools are operated in Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N.Y., Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Mo., and practically all the larger cities.

The schools are under the direct supervision of the joint apprentice board in each city. One of the strict rules of these joint boards is "no school, no job," consequently, regular attendance is assured. At the end of each year graduation exercises are held, diplomas distributed, medals and honourable-mention certificates given those most proficient. The courses of instruction vary but slightly in the different cities. The apprentice is taught mathematics, drawing, science, principles of geometry as applied to working drawings, free-hand drafting and sketching, blue-print readings, pattern drafting, arithmetical processes, triangulation, composition and actions of solders and fluxes, and the practical use of tools and machines, together with the regular shop work.

Coming Shortage of Skilled Workmen

A warning that a shortage of skilled workmen will continue to exist unless a more concerted effort is made by employers to train apprentices is sounded in a pamphlet on "Apprenticeship" just issued by the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The pamphlet is based on a nation-wide investigation of the subject and contains much useful information concerning methods of training now used in certain industries and vocational schools. Various aspects of the subject are covered in the bulletin under such headings as:—"What is an Apprentice?" "Apprenticeship vs. Shop Training," "Apprenticeship in Large Industries," "How Can Small Companies Deal Effectively with Apprenticeship?", "Vocational Education's Part in Apprenticeship," "Co-operating Agencies for Effective Apprenticeship," "The Laying Out of the Course," "The Supervision of the Apprentice," "The Wisconsin Plan of Apprenticeship," and "Selling Apprenticeship."

The purpose of the pamphlet is to awaken employers to the need of training skilled workmen to meet the growing demands of industry. "Restricted immigration," it states, "has reduced the former supply of trained man-power. Also, the tendency has been for boys to drift toward clerical and office jobs. This tendency is many times not justified by the opportunities to advance, but shows a neglect on the part of industry to sell the opportunities afforded the trained man in the shop. Thus a shortage of trained man-power will continue to confront industry unless something is done about it. There is ample evidence that little has been done to interest the sons of employees—the coming generation. The business which employs the father may and most frequently does offer a worthwhile opportunity for the sons.

"As in everything else since the earlier days apprenticeship has changed to meet changing conditions and demands. Notwithstanding the great growth of labor saving and automatic machinery there is yet ample room for brains and skill in industry. American business men can do nothing more important than the educating and training of the young men whose greatest prospects of success lie along industrial lines. Not only does apprentice training provide a valuable source of supply from which foremen may be drawn, and later on executives, but it creates a supply of trained men—dependable, efficient and capable workmen. It offers opportunity to promote men from within the organization who are familiar with the policies and the ideals of the company. It reduces labour turnover through loyalty. It supplies skilled artisans and workmen to meet the effect of restricted immigration.

"In many lines of industry, such as building, printing, metal trades, plumbing and heating, foundry, tile, granite, brick masons, wallpaper, etc., outstanding and successful activities in apprenticeship are at the present time being conducted. Some are being carried on in co-operation with public and private schools, through local community co-operation, and individual companies. Until recently it was considered that only the larger companies could profitably and successfully conduct apprentice schools. A number of actual working cases prove that this belief is not justified by fact. Many small concerns as well as large ones are training apprentices."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

First Aid and Accident Prevention on Canadian National Railways

Mr. W. A. Booth, director of Safety and First Aid on the Canadian National Railways, delivered an address to the safety section of the convention of the American Railway Association on April 27-29, his subject being "The Relationship of First Aid to Accident Prevention." In the course of his address the speaker described the safety work now being carried on in the Canadian National System:

"Our railway system," he said, "is comprised of regions. On each of those regions we have a regional first aid organizer, whose duties are to organize classes amongst the employees and when these are enrolled he appoints instructors to take charge of the teaching of the classes. We have a very excellent text-book which is furnished by the company, free of charge, to each student. This book was written by the late Dr. James Cantile and is known as "First Aid to the Injured." The instructors are selected from our own ranks and to qualify for an instructor's certificate it is necessary that they pass a three years' course in first aid. They are examined by a reputable physician and recommended by two doctors as being qualified to teach. A few years ago we used to have our classes instructed by doctors but found that they had a tendency to speak in terms beyond the comprehension of the common laity.

"A class of about twenty is given a course of instruction for one hour per week for fourteen to sixteen weeks on company's time, after which the students are examined by a physician, and, if successful in passing their individual oral examinations, are granted what is known as the first year certificate in first aid. In addition to this the student is given the opportunity to continue his studies during subsequent years, when further advanced awards are given upon successfully passing the rigid tests of the medical fraternity. So that in three years a student is indeed a very competent first aider and can administer medical aid in a most efficient manner.

"However, we always make it very clear and in a most emphatic manner that the first aider, irrespective of his qualifications, must on no account take upon himself the duties of a doctor. He simply bridges the interval until the arrival of the doctor. The first aider ceases his duties when the physician begins. But in accidents we have found that immediate treatment is essential to the injured, and we have on our files a large number of cases where our first aiders have been the means of saving lives and many incidents where skilled treatment has been the means of minimizing the extent and result of injuries sustained. This alone is a valuable asset in the program of accident prevention.

"Since the inception of the first aid department on the Canadian National Railways something like 30,000 employees have received their certificates, a very large portion of that number having received advanced awards. Yet we have a long way to go in order to realize the President's aim, for we have approximately 100,000 employees with a mileage of 22,663; but we are making steady

progress and each year shows a material increase in the number of employees instructed.

"In addition to class work we have stimulated interest of our first aiders by the adoption of a system of competitions. Teams of five men or women are formed over the entire system, from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific. They are given test cases which consist of a supposed disability, through accident or sudden illness. The examining surgeon prepares these test cases and generally makes them coincide with those most likely to occur on a railroad. They are marked as to their individual as well as team work. Our tests are the basis of the individual examinations, stretcher work and handling of patients being the basis for the team work test. A great deal of enthusiasm prevails over the whole railway system in connection with these competitions and the valuable silver trophies presented to the winners produce that fraternal competitive spirit which promotes beneficial returns to both employee and employer.

"Our department of first aid is connected with the 'safety first' and both come under the jurisdiction of the vice-president, the organization being as follows:—President; vice-president; director, safety and first aid; assistant director, safety and first aid; regional first aid organizers. Regions include Central, Atlantic, Western, Grand Trunk western lines, telegraph department and auxiliary companies, such as electric lines, etc.

"Even from a financial point of view the first aid department is a paying investment for any industrial concern. During 1925, on one region alone, our company saved $32,522 in claims and compensation, as compared with the previous year of 1924. The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, in the United States during the past two years, reduced their accidents 60 per cent through the instruction of first aid to their 9,000 employees. The *American Red Cross Courier* states that 'in certain parts of the United States the number of hours lost per 160 men has been reduced from 115 to 15.4.' Our own Ontario Compensation Board in Canada claims that in 1925 the accident average expense was reduced from $104 to $93 as compared with 1924, and all through the establishment of first aid in many plants.

"I think these facts alone are sufficient to convince the most narrow minded critic that first aid is an important ally of safety first and worthy of your most serious patronage. Furthermore, first aid amongst employees not only assists in accident prevention, but builds up the morale of the clientele as well as develops an *esprit de corps* amongst the employees."

Silicosis Among Miners

The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, in an account of the labour legislation enacted in Ontario at the recent session, noted that "silicosis" had been added to the list of diseases which are compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province. A description of this disease, its causes and cure is given in a recent bulletin published by the United States Bureau of Mines under the title "Silicosis among Miners." The leading facts concerning the disease are summarized as follows:—

Silicosis or miners' phthisis has been known to occur among miners in certain districts for centuries. It is found among metal miners in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Great Britain, and in many of the States of the United States.

Silicosis is due to breathing very fine rock dust. Rock dust high in free silica is found to be most injurious. Silica dust is somewhat soluble in water and in weakly alkaline liquids similar to body fluids. Some physicians have thought that silica dust by its sharp-edged and needlelike particles injures the lung tissue mechanically. Another belief is that the silica, being soluble in water and weakly alkaline liquids, injures lung tissue by its poisonous action.

The rate of development of silicosis depends upon the character of the dust, the amount breathed, length of exposure, past illness (especially tuberculosis), and physical fitness of the men. Among gold miners in South Africa the average length of exposure to silica dust before silicosis develops is 7½ years, the shortest period of exposure for like results is 2½ years.

Silicosis is usually divided into three stages: The first shows symptoms and physical signs of damage to lung tissue caused by exposure to dust, but capacity for work is not impaired. The second stage shows definite signs of silicosis and capacity for work is impaired, although not seriously or permanently. The third stage shows that specific signs of silicosis are or have been present and the capacity for work has been seriously and permanently impaired by the disease.

The cardinal symptom of silicosis is shortness of breath, especially on exertion. The cardinal sign is diminished expansion of the chest. Both are slight in the early stages and increase gradually with development of the disease. Other symptoms and signs, as coughing, frequent colds, pains in the chest, and X-ray findings, are very important in making

a diagnosis. Men having silicosis are more susceptible to tuberculosis than normal men. Men with silicosis can improve in suitable surroundings to recovery in the first stage, can improve materially in the second stage, and somewhat in the third stage.

Many methods for determining the amount of dust in the air are available. The sugar tube method, the konimeter, and the impinger are chiefly used in the mining industry in the United States.

The elimination of silicosis among miners depends on preventing the formation of dust by wet mining methods—wet drilling and wetting sides, roof and bottom, muck, and rock piles; the use of sprays and water blasts to lay the dust after blasting; good mechanical ventilation to replace dusty air with clean air; and physical examination of all miners before employment and periodically thereafter. All of these means of prevention must be practised to insure success.

Industrial Health in First Quarter of 1926

The *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company states that the health record of the industrial populations of the United States and Canada was by no means so favourable during the first-quarter of 1926 as for the corresponding period of either 1925 or 1924. This is indicated by the mortality record among more than 17,000,000 people who are policyholders in the Industrial Department of the Company. The death rate for this important cross-section of the population of the two countries, was 10.6 per 1,000, as compared with 10.1 during the same months of 1925. This rate of 10.6 is not a high figure for the winter season, and it is better than the average of several years back.

The March health record of the industrial populations of the United States and Canada was unsatisfactory in many respects. In the first place, the deathrate, 12.1 per 1,000, is not only higher than for either of the two preceding months of 1926, but for any month since March, 1923. As compared with February, the rate increased 23.5 per cent; and it was 15.2 per cent higher than for March a year ago. The high death rate for March was due, almost entirely, to the prevalence of influenza and pneumonia.

Occupation and Health

Another series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare now being issued by the International Labour Office has just been received. The brochures deal with the following subjects which are studied from the point of view of labour industry and trade, namely: artificial silk, sulphur dioxide, breweries, acetanilide, acetic acid, acetic aldehyde, acetone, chlorine, foot and mouth disease.

Some Results of Safety Efforts in the United States

As the result of a three years' campaign in the twenty-three works of a big concern in the United States comprising lime and plaster manufactories, gypsum quarries, etc., there was a total reduction in the severity rate of accidents, as compared with 1922, of 27.8 per cent in 1923, 50.4 per cent in 1924, and 64.9 per cent at the beginning of 1925. The usual methods of prevention were employed. The *National Safety News* describes these methods and gives a list of the records established by the plants which particularly distinguished themselves. They worked for periods ranging from 130 to 175 days without any lost-time accidents.

Owing to the determined efforts of the management to promote safety, the staff of a low-head hydro-electric power plant (with 95 generators producing 40,000 horse-power at 4,400 volts) have not had one lost-time accicent during the last ten years, and no such accident has occurred as a result of electric shock since the establishment of the concern in 1903. The average staff employed is about fifty. The few accidents during the last five years which resulted in lost time (only six cases and a total loss of 41½ days) all occurred in connection with work for the upkeep or construction of buildings, installations, lines, etc., during the summer, when extra help was employed. The report from which these notes are taken (*National Safety News*, November, 1925) describes the methods employed and emphasises the part played by the foremen. Attendance at the annual Safety Congresses has proved a powerful factor in converting certain foremen, who had previously been somewhat sceptical, to the cause of accident prevention.

A punch press department, with 65 presses, recently celebrated its twenty-sixth month without a single lost-time accident. The result is mainly attributable to the education of all the staff directly or remotely connected with the working of the presses. The management, after having introduced every possible safety improvement in the actual construction of the tools, has found it possible, owing to the confidence it has in its employees, to do away with all additional forms of protection.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on May 26th, thirty-seven countries being represented by delegations which, in all but six cases, were complete in that they consisted of representatives of organized employers and workers as well as of Governments. The Presidency of the Session was unanimously conferred on Monsignor Nolens, Minister of State of the Netherlands, who took an active part in the movement for international labour legislation before the International Labour Organization was established, and has been directly and continuously associated with the Conference of the Organization from its first meeting in Washington in 1919. Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the Canadian delegation in attendance at this Conference. It is expected that an article will appear in the July issue dealing with the subject matters which have received attention at the Eighth Session as well as at the Ninth Session, which opened on June 7th.

Meeting of Governing Body

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its thirty-first session in Geneva from April 21-23, 1926. This session was the first to be held in public, in accordance with a decision taken at the previous session. Among others in attendance at the meeting was Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva. The Governing Body considered the results of the recent conference in London at which the Ministers of Labour of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy examined means of arriving at a simultaneous ratification of the Washington Convention concerning the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings. The members of the Governing Body were agreed in the opinion that the memorandum embodying the conclusions of the London Conference was a special understanding between the five governments named, those governments being desirous of removing the main difficulties which stood in the way of ratification by them, and that the agreement involved no infringement of the text of the Washington Convention, on which text the Permanent Court of International Justice alone was competent to give a binding interpretation. The invitation which the British Government addressed to the Director of the International Labour Office to take part in the conference was in itself a guarantee that the states signatory to the agreement had no intention of substituting a fresh text for that adopted in 1919 by the International Labour Conference in Washington, which to-day remains unimpaired. Mr. Arthur Fontaine, representing the French Government, emphasized the intention of France to pass speedily into law the bill for the ratification of the Washington Convention, which had already been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and was at present before the Senate. Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, summing up the debate, called the attention of the Governing Body to the step forward which the London conference represented with regard to the ratification of the Hours Convention. He pointed out that during the last few years there had been manifest in the chief European countries a continuous movement in favour of ratification. The agreement which had been reached encouraged the hope that they would shortly attain positive results of such a kind as to realize the principles laid down in Part XIII of the Peace Treaty.

At a later sitting, the Governing Body approved the 1927 budget estimates submitted to it, those estimates being drawn up with a view not only to the requirements of the Office but to the rigid policy of economy practised and demanded by the States Members as a whole, and with a view to a more complete representation of the different nationalities on the staff of the office.

Great Britain and Draft Conventions

Eight-hour Day.—On April 30, 1926, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Mackinder, member of the Labour Party, moved the second reading of the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill. This is a private member's bill, for which the government is not responsible. With the addition of a clause dealing with hours of work in railways, it is identical with the bill introduced by the labour government in 1924 and with the bill introduced by Mr. Buchanan, also as a private member's Bill, in 1925. Mr. Mackinder pointed out that the bill covered only industrial workers, because the Washington Hours Convention dealt only with them. Various British governments he said had promised to introduce legislation to give effect to the Convention, but had not done so, and the failure of Great Britain to ratify had un-

doubtedly held back other countries from ratification. Since the 48-hour week had been worked, the reduction of hours had, according to the chief inspector of factories, in his 1921 report, resulted in undiminished output and in improvement of the workers' health. He concluded by asking the government to adopt the bill.

Mr. Short (Labour), who seconded the motion, also urged the ratification of the Washington Convention. The provisions of the bill were very elastic. It enabled the minister of labour to issue regulations governing overtime, but it was not intended to interfere with agreements which were more favourable than the provisions of the bill. In case of disputes, questions of fact would be referred to an umpire and questions of law to a High Court judge. The bill could not handicap industry, because the 48-hour week was already being worked.

Major Kindersley (Conservative) moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to reject the bill. He referred to the conference of Labour Ministers held in London in March. The conclusions of the conference were to be reported to the governments concerned, and he did not think sufficient time had been allowed. Since the 48-hour week already existed, there was no urgent necessity for the bill, and in any case he considered that simultaneous ratification of the Convention by the great industrial Powers was essential.

Mr. Lloyd (Conservative), in seconding the amendment, said that he regarded the bill as a bar to the enlightened development of industrial relations between masters and men, since a legal maximum of hours of work must tend to become the normal figure. The bill, moreover, transferred to the minister of labour the whole responsibility of adjusting hours of work, and such government interference would mean the absence of all enterprise and progress.

Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (Conservative) considered the moment extremely opportune for legislation, since the minister of labour had just secured a unanimous interpretation of the Convention. Although 90 per cent of the workers in the country already had a 48-hour week, there remained 10 per cent who needed the legislative protection which the bill would give.

Sir H. Croft (Conservative) said it would be premature to ratify the Convention before the eight-hour day was in force in competing countries. It was more important to protect wages by imposing tariffs than to safeguard hours of work.

Dr. Drummond Shiels (Labour) quoted figures showing that reduced hours of work resulted in higher output and a lower sickness rate.

Captain Loder (Conservative) said that international competition in hours of labour was just as disastrous as international competition in armaments. The results of the London Conference, he said, were most encouraging.

Mr. Barr (Labour) referred to the improved output in countries where the eight-hour day had been introduced, and quoted a statement made by the Swedish minister of social affairs, recommending that the provisional Eight-hour Day Act should be made permanent.

Dr. Vernon Davies (Conservative) said that it would pay employers to see that the hours worked were economically the best. If that were done, in time to come they would be talking, not of a 48-hours Bill, but of a bill laying down even shorter hours.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) regretted that the bill did not cover seafarers, though he realized that it must be kept within the four corners of the Convention. It was due to the national honour that the Convention should be ratified.

Mr. H. Williams (Conservative) said that somewhere between one hour and 16 hours a day there was a length of day which would lead to maximum efficiency. He suggested that scientific experiments should be carried out before any changes were made by Act of Parliament.

Mr Hardie (Labour) urged that, from the point of view of unemployment alone, a reduction of hours of work was necessary, since every mechanical improvement had increased production.

Mr. Betterton (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour) explained why the government was unable to accept the bill. When an identical bill was introduced in 1925, the minister of labour had referred to the possibility of divergencies in the interpretation of the Convention. To deal with the problem the minister had invited the labour ministers of Belgium, France, Germany and Italy to a conference in London. "These countries," he continued "have reached a provisional agreement on certain points. The results of the Conference and the agreement have now to be submitted by the representatives of each country to their governments, in order that those governments may be in a position to proceed with their consideration of the question of the ratification of the Washington Convention. Now the government have be-

fore them these conclusions. Undoubtedly the difficulties are great, and the complications are of a far-reaching nature. They deserve, and they must receive, very careful consideration." Proceeding, Mr. Betterton referred to the continued pre-occupation of the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour with the coal situation, which had prevented them from devoting their attention to the matter, and added that since the Convention without the London Agreement remains as unacceptable as ever it was, one of the points to be considered is whether the London Agreement can be rendered an effective instrument equally with the Washington Convention. That is necessarily a matter of considerable difficulty, and one which may require consultation with other interested states, and, for the reasons given, it had not been possible for the government to reach a decision on this subject.

Mr. T. Shaw (Labour) expressed his disappointment at the continued postponement of ratification of the Convention. Great Britain was more responsible than any other country for the Convention, for which the employers' as well as the Government and workers' representatives had voted. There was no country in Europe which had not a law on the subject or the promise of a law, while in labour legislation Great Britain was behind the average of many European countries. The country had nothing to lose by ratification; on the contrary, it would gain, for in all probability for every industrial nation would follow suit. The criticism that the Convention was too rigid was mistaken; it excepted various classes and forms of employment and could scarcely be more elastic. The attitude of the Government towards the Convention was a grave breach of a pledge. He concluded by asking for a division on the bill.

Sir R. Sanders (Conservative) moved the adjournment of the debate, and on a division the adjournment was carried by 186 votes to 119.

Workmen's Compensation.—Announcement has been made in the British Parliament that it is proposed by His Majesty's Government to proceed with the ratification of two Draft Conventions which were adopted at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference in 1925, namely:

1. Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases;
2. Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

and to accept the two following Recommendations:

1. Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases;
2. Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

It is also proposed to notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the unacceptability of the two remaining Draft Conventions of the Seventh Conference and of the two remaining Recommendations, namely:

1. Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents;
2. Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries;
3. Recommendation concerning minimum scale for workmen's compensation;
4. Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation.

Refugee Problem in Bulgaria

The International Labour Office, having been appealed to by the Superior Labour and Social Insurance Council of Bulgaria for assistance in solving its refugee problem, recently made a study of this question and its effect on labour conditions in Bulgaria, and has now published a report entitled "Refugees and Labour Conditions in Bulgaria." This report will be of great value, as it emphasises the social aspects of the refugee problem and is in harmony with the constant endeavours of the Office to safeguard, in all circumstances, the application and development of labour legislation.

The refugees at present living in Bulgaria consist mainly of Russians, Armenians and Bulgarians from Thrace, Macedonia, the Dobrudja and the districts of Tzaribrod Bossilegrad, Trn and Kula. It is estimated that the total number of Bulgarian refugees who have entered Bulgaria since it became an independent state exceeds 700,000, or some 14 per cent. of the present population, estimated at 5 millions. The number of Bulgarian immigrants from 1913 to 1925 amounted to approximately 221,000 persons. These refugees include a mass of workers varying from 90,000 to 100,000 persons, of whom more than three-quarters are small peasant proprietors, agricultural day labourers, or rural artisans in their country of origin. The report deals with the influence of the refugees on unemployment,

wages, hours of work, and the system of social insurance which was established in Bulgaria in 1918 for the protection of all workers employed in industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings, covering accident, sickness, invalidity, old age, death and maternity risks. The contributions to this system of social insurance are paid in three equal parts by the workers, employers and the state. The present economic condition of the country renders the absorption of the refugees in industry and commerce impossibile, so that the enquiry went to show that the newcomers who remain in Bulgaria must either be settled on the land or enabled to set up as artisans. It is recommended that protection should be guaranteed by the League of Nations to Bulgarian minorities abroad and that every effort should be made to secure the emigration of Russian and Armenian refugees, and the payment to Bulgarian refugees from Thrace and Greek Macedonia of compensation for properties which had been taken from them. In the event of it being impossible to obtain the funds in Bulgaria which are necessary for settling 30,000 refugee families of agricultural origin on the land, the report indicates that recourse may have to be had to an international load.

International Coal Crisis

The May issue of the *International Labour Review* contains a brief survey of coal-crisis literature by Mack Eastman, Ph.D., Chief of General Enquiries Section of the Research Division of the International Labour Office, who, prior to being appointed to his present position about a year ago, was on the staff of the University of British Columbia. The object of Professor Eastman's article is to give the general reader a bird's-eye view of the mass of discussion, whether ephemeral or durable, which has appeared in print up to April 1.

Of all industries, coal mining is, for its size, the greatest consumer of labour, and the number of miners and their dependents in several countries is very considerable. Their importance as purchasers cannot be overlooked, and widespread unemployment among them, depresses other trades. In Britain, one-twelfth of the population derives its living directly from the mines, and the fortunes of this group determine the well-being or the hardship of many others. Accordingly, a prolonged economic depression in the fuel industries is a matter of vital importance not only to the miners but to the labour world as a whole.

The writer points out that the world's coal production in the record "peak year" of 1913 was 1,342,000,000 metric tons. In 1924 it was 8 millions more. The world-market was glutted with coal, coke and lignite and its surplus was from 60 to 70 million tons. At the end of June 1925, British stocks amounted nearly to 12 millions, American to 10, German to 10, and Belgian to 2. In February, Russia had made a startling re-entry with 2,030,000 tons on hand. The world's coal industry had been built to meet an anticipated demand of 1½ billion tons by 1924, and it now found itself able to utilize only 4-5 of its equipment. Various reasons for this "under-consumption" are given in the article and mention made of the factors making for "over-production." The problem is one of distribution, of prices. That means competition; a "coal war." The writer states that the existing grave national crises in certain countries recognized as central pillars of world economy, by provoking a "coal war," have become international in their consequences and hence, that whatever efficacy a purely national remedy might have for a purely national crisis, it can avail but little against a crisis which, though still in its earlier stages, is incontrovertibly international. The article terminates with a succinct statement of opinions on the many forms of solutions proposed.

Organizations of Fishermen

The Restigouche Salmon Net Fishermen's Association, Limited, of New Brunswick has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of $5,000, for the purpose of promoting and safeguarding the rights, privileges and interests of the net salmon fishermen and salmon fishing industry. The head office of the association is located at River Charlo. Commercial fishermen in the vicinity of Kenora, Ontario, are planning on forming a protective association. A local firm of barristers and solicitors has been engaged to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The drysalt herring packing companies of British Columbia have formed an Association, co-ordinating in this branch of the fisheries industry efforts toward the standardization of fisheries operations in all its departments, and to deal with all maters pertaining to the fishing, treatment and marketing of herring.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

THE Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People held its second annual meeting at Geneva from March 25 to April 1, 1926. Delegates representing the governments of Belgium, the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania and Spain took part, as well as assessors from the following organisations: International Association for the Protection of Children; League of Red Cross Societies; International Organization of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; "Save the Children" Fund (International Union); Women's International Organizations; National Conference on Social Work; Social Service Council of Canada and Canadian Council on Child Welfare; and the International Federation of Trade Unions. The International Labour Office and the Health Section of the League of Nations also sent representatives.

Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, Ottawa, attended the meeting.

A number of resolutions were adopted by the Committee touching on various questions concerning child welfare and family allowances.

In relation to child labour the Committee considered a report prepared by the International Labour Office on the ratification of Draft Conventions relating to the protection of children and young persons, and on child labour laws in all countries which were members of the organization. The connection existing between the age for entering industry and the age for leaving school was discussed and emphasis was laid upon the danger likely to result when, as sometimes happened, an interval of one or two years separated these two. Attention was called to child labour in agricultural districts and to the effects of school work undertaken out of school hours by children of school-attendance age. A resolution was passed by the Committee expressing the hope that the International Labour Office will continue to make representations to the governments with a view to the ratification of international conventions on the admission of children to labour by every country, also drawing attention to the fact brought out by the investigation of the International Labour Office with regard to the relation between the laws on school attendance and labour legislation, and emphasizing the importance of extending the age of compulsory school attendance until the age fixed by international conventions as being the earliest at which children may be allowed to work. Another resolution was proposed by the representative of the National Conference on Social Work which was designed to authorize an inquiry into the special field of education for adolescents, the methods employed therein, and their relation to the normal family and social life of the adult. The resolution further proposed that, in all the Committee's deliberations, special attention should be paid to the relation between the life of children in agricultural districts and the education they receive for normal adult life.

With regard to family allowances, the Committee, recognizing that the well-being of children under normal circumstances must depend largely on the means of their parents, and that the value of the family allowance system, whether organized by the State or by private enterprise, depends on the extent to which it places in the hands of parents resources which, expanding with the size of the family, make it possible for the parents adequately to discharge their responsibilities towards their families, therefore passed a resolution asking the International Labour Office to continue, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the voluntary associations, its study of the subject, especially with a view to obtaining exactly comparable data, and to report progress to the next meeting of the Committee.

An international bureau for industrial organization is under consideration in some of the industrial countries of Europe. Mr. E. A. Filene, of Boston, one of the founders of the International Chamber of Commerce, recently addressed a meeting of business men in London in support of the scheme. He stated that he had just received a telegram informing him that the German Government had declared it would join and support this scheme if England and France would also join. What was wanted, he said, were organizations in Europe to co-operate with associations already formed in the United States for raising the efficiency of management. The Americans believed that by a mutual exchange of experience among all countries they as well as others would benefit. American business men were ready to co-operate with an international bureau for industrial organization to the full extent of their power.

COAL MINERS' DISPUTE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GENERAL STRIKE

REFERENCE was made in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the negotiations during April for the settlement of the dispute between the coal miners and the operators of the mines in Great Britain, followed by a cessation of coal mining on May 1, a general strike in sympathy with the miners being called by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to take effect from midnight on May 3 and called off on May 12. The classes of workers called out by the General Council were miners, railway employees, other transport workers including dock labourers, street railway employees, teamsters and truck drivers, employees in the manufacture of iron and steel, metals and heavy chemicals, the building trades and the printing trades. The membership of the unions covering these trades was reported as totalling 4,350,982 in 1925, divided as follows:

Mining and Quarrying	840,543
Railways	454,924
Transport	397,126
Iron and Steel Trades	153,932
Building and Furnishing	349,658
Printing and Paper	167,665

At the beginning of the second week, that is on May 10, there were reports that other classes of workers were called out, but while this does not appear to have been done, at that time employees in certain establishments producing flour, etc., in Manchester and Liverpool joined in the strike. It was estimated that the total number involved including the coal miners, was about 5,000,000. Many lines of industry, such as textile and other factories, were compelled to shut down or operate partially owing to the shortage of coal.

As mentioned in the previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Government had made arrangements under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, to carry on the essential services, such as the distribution of food, and volunteers were enrolled to unload ships, to operate motor trucks, buses, etc. Railway trains were moved to some extent from the first day and from day to day the number of trains operated increased and railway employees returned to work in increasing numbers. The Government had taken over the coal stocks and rationed supplies to steamships, factories and other consumers.

Early in the strike a union expecting to be involved placed before the courts the question as to the legality of the powers of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to call such a strike, and on Tuesday, May 11, a decision was given that there was no provision in the law for such a strike and that persons inciting others to participate in it were not protected by the Trade Disputes Act; that members of a trade union would not lose benefits by refusing to participate in a strike illegally ordered; and that trade union funds could not be legally used for or depleted by the payment of strike benefits to strikers observing illegal orders. The question as to the legal status of the general strike was also discussed in Parliament.

The coal miners' union had toward the end of April placed negotiations for a settlement of the dispute in the hands of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which negotiated with the Government as to means of securing a settlement up to May 2, when the Government took the position that the calling of a general strike constituted a challenge to constitutional rights and refused to negotiate further until the general strike should be unconditionally and officially called off. On May 10 and 11 there were discussions of the situation between Sir Herbert Samuel, the chairman of the Royal Coal Commission (the report of which was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1926), and the mine operators and representatives of the labour organizations. On May 12 the officers of the Congress informed the Prime Minister that the general strike was called off in order that negotiations might be resumed. Sir Herbert Samuel then issued a memorandum containing the basis of a settlement of the coal dispute dealing with some of the measures proposed in the Coal Commission's report. The officers of the Congress stated that they had understood that the Government was prepared to accept this basis and there appears to have been a misunderstanding. The miners' representatives, however, refused to accept this memorandum as a basis. Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister issued a memorandum setting forth a basis for settlement which, however, did not prove to be satisfactory to the parties concerned, and while negotiations continued from time to time, no settlement was reached by the end of the month.

The seamen's union took a ballot as to joining the strike, but it had not been completed when the general strike was called off.

The workmen participating in the general strike began to return to work on May 12 and the following days, but in some cases the

employers took the ground that they had by striking violated their agreements and could return to work only under new contracts to be entered into, proposing in some cases reductions of wages and changes in working conditions. This was regarded by some as a more or less concerted attempt to break up or weaken the unions, that in some cases such action constituted lockouts and that in other cases the employees thus became engaged in new strikes for the old conditions. The Prime Minister issued a statement urging that such adjustments should be amicably settled, indicating that the Government would not permit the employers to take undue advantage of the situation. The unions in some instances, notably that of the railway employees, were required in the new agreements to agree to clauses admitting the illegality of the strike in sympathy with the miners and providing against such action being taken in future.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Report of Committee on Industry and Trade

THE Department lately received a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the Labour Government of Great Britain in 1924 to inquire into and report upon the conditions and prospects of British Industry and Commerce. The report is a survey of industrial relations, based mainly on material derived from official sources with regard to industrial wages, conditions and relationships in Great Britain and certain other countries. The Committee had already published a report on overseas trade, and they are now engaged in a third report, which will describe various British industries. The Committee is composed of eighteen members, including leading industrialists, detached economists and well-known representatives of labour. The London *Times*, in a review of the report, says that perhaps its most remarkable feature is the unanimity of the members, who represent what are commonly regarded as conflicting interests. "From that point of view this volume cannot fail to have a very considerable influence on current controversy, because it reveals facts which lead to the unavoidable conclusion that not by strife or by partisanship, but only by united effort, can the nation find a solution to the pressing problems of industrial life."

The report is divided in five sections, dealing respectively with population, wages, conditions of labour, unemployment, and machinery for industrial negotiation, concluding with a series of statistical tables. The report is prefaced by an introduction summarizing the facts presented in the volume.

Population

The first section deals with the distribution of the population by age, sex, and occupation, and the changes due to the late war and the declining birth rate. The proportion of the population following definite occupations has remained fairly constant during the past 40 years, but a decrease is noted between 1881 and 1921 in the numbers and percentage employed in agriculture from 1,500,000 (12 per cent) to 1,300,000 (7 per cent). There were great increases in coal mining, from 500,000 (4 per cent) to 1,300,000 (7 per cent), and in the metal and engineering group of trades, from 900,000 (7 per cent) to nearly 2,500,000 (13 per cent).

The increase in the population between 1913 and 1926 took place in the older age group, that is, those above 45 years. In this connection the report points out that "the relative decline in the number of men of the most efficient ages has an evident bearing on questions of productive cost and unemployment." This decline is attributed to the war and the lower birthrate. "Broadly speaking, it may be said that since 1901 the total proportion of the occupied population directly engaged in production has remained practically constant at about one half. It is therefore apparent that the total proportion engaged in all other occupations including transport, commerce, finance, public services and non-industrial occupations generally, must also have remained practically constant at about one half."

Wages

On the subject of wages the committee state that the Board of Trade index number of wages shows a rise of about 13 or 14 per cent in the 20 years preceding the war; and comparing the rates of money wages in 1924 and 1925 with 1914 it is stated that the rise may be taken to average between 70 and 75 per cent over industry as a whole. The proportionate rise has been greater for the less skilled than for the more highly skilled workpeople, the average increase being from 80 to 90 per cent for the former and from 60 to 70 per cent for the latter. The proportionate rise has also been unequal as between different industries,

the dominant difference being between industries largely exposed to foreign competition and those which for various reasons are less exposed. The Committee's calculation yield the conclusion that the prevailing rates of increase of weekly rates of money wages in the most exposed trades range from 45 to 75 per cent, with an average of about 60, while for the trades sometimes described as "sheltered" the increases range from 80 to 120 per cent, with an average of about 100. This discrepancy is not confined to percentage increases, but applies also to the actual level of rates of money wages.

On the subject of the movement of wages in relation to the cost of production, it is stated that if the existing conditions of effort, efficiency, and other factors were equivalent to those prevailing before the war the figures indicate on the average a small increase in the wages element in the "real" cost of production (the rise being considerably above the average in the more sheltered trades) though in the case of some classes of skilled men in the exposed trades there had probably been a fall.

As to the relation between the rise of money wages and the cost of living, it is pointed out that in both 1924 and 1925 the mean of the official cost-of-living index figure and the estimated average rise of weekly time rates of wages were approximately the same, the average "real" rates of wages thus being roughly unchanged.

It is pointed out that in any trades in which piece-work has become materially more prevalent since 1914, the true average rise in weekly earnings is somewhat greater than the recorded rise in time rates. There are indications, too, that payment by results has been gaining somewhat on payment by time.

Hours

Attention is drawn to the general decrease in hours of labour which has taken place since 1914. It is estimated that at that time the average weekly hours of industry were between 53 and 54 and that they have been reduced now to an average of about 48 or, roughly, an average decrease of 10 per cent, on the pre-war hours. The survey notes that the trade depression of 1921 and the following years, which resulted in a reduction of wages amounting to something like three-fifths of the increase between 1914 and 1920 had practically no influence on prevailing hours; and that, in pre-war years, while wage movements were subject to periodic fluctuations, there was a continuous tendency towards the shortening of the working day. Dealing with overtime, the Committee point out that there has been little general change since 1914 in the ratio between overtime and ordinary rates of pay, or in the overtime conditions generally prevailing.

It is explained that the movement towards reduced hours of labour in Great Britain has been only part of a movement in the same direction throughout a great part of the world; and the legislation enacted in a large number of countries for the establishment of maximum hours of labour, usually in principle eight a day, or 48 a week, is described. Mention is made, however, of the tendency to be observed in the majority of the countries concerned to modify the legal restrictions by expedients, such as permission to employer and workpeople to lengthen hours by agreement, the grant of permits and elastic interpretations, and the liberal recognition of overtime.

Welfare

Dealing with the industrial welfare work, the committee refer to the improvements in the amenities of workshop life and in industrial relations, and the increased continuity of personnel and productive efficiency which had already taken place and may be expected to result in increasing measure from the development of welfare work through the voluntary action of employers and the encouragement of joint industrial councils and the Industrial Welfare Society. Attention is drawn to the increasing welfare activity in the other principal industrial countries. There is said to be a tendency, especially in America, to regard provision for welfare as an essential part of good business organization rather than as merely philanthropic activity.

Unemployment

As to unemployment, which was the most important cause of lost time, it is estimated that during the years 1921-24 an average of 74,000,000 man weeks of potential work were lost owing to unemployment alone, the figure in the worst year, 1921, being as high as 93,000,000.

After comparing the material available for measuring unemployment before the war with the much fuller particulars now available, the Committee draw the inferences that before the war the country seldom, if ever, had to carry a load of 1,000,000 unemployed persons, and that in pre-war time spells of severe unemployment did not continue for periods comparable in length to the present depression. It is found that unemployment has been higher in the group of exporting trades

than in industry in general. Thus from mid-1924 to mid-1925 the average for all insured trades was 10.7 per cent, whereas in the exporting group it was 12.7 per cent. The main groups of industries which have lately been most severely depressed, the committee point out, are those connected with or dependent upon shipping or iron and steel, and in those industries the highest percentages of unemployment are found.

While it is common knowledge that unemployment has been very severe during the last four years, the committee draw the inference from available figures that the total number of persons in employment in Great Britain is fully as great as immediately before the war, the increased margin of unemployed being at least balanced by the increase of the employed population.

Industrial Negotiation

The chapter describing the machinery of industrial negotiations has a section on Whitley councils. It shows that since 1918 87 joint industrial councils have been formed, but that 25 of them have now ceased to work. This survey, prepared by the Ministry of Labour, gives an explanation of the decline:—

"Various causes have operated to produce this result, the most important of which have been ineffective organization, the difficulties of wages adjustments and the divergence of sectional and district interests. With regard to the latter, the adoption of a scheme based on a triple organization of a national council, district councils, and works committees necessarily involved problems as to the relationship between the national, district, and local organizations. In some industries, in which organization was comparatively new and unstable, the adjustment of the various interests proved to be impracticable." The Ministry adds:—"It may be said that insuperable difficulties have arisen only in circumstances other than those envisaged by the Whitley Committee as suited to the establishment of joint councils."

In regard to the machinery for negotiation the report says: "Throughout British practice the voluntary principle is deeply rooted. Suspended during the war, it was promptly restored. Under the Industrial Courts Act, reference to arbitration can only take place by consent of the parties, nor can the Minister of Labour refer a matter to arbitration unless existing joint machinery has failed. Even then there is no statutory obligation to observe the awards. It is assumed, that is to say, that all that should be done is to provide machinery, as elastic and adaptable as possible, to facilitate discussion between the parties, reinforced by arrangements for their reconciliation by impartial outsiders, and, in the last resort, for the review of the question in dispute by a semi-judicial tribunal. It is assumed that there will be enough good sense and fair dealing in the parties concerned to take advantage of this machinery, and enough honour in them to maintain and support agreements or decisions thus reached.

"In the main this system works well. There can be little doubt that the apparatus described above, inasmuch as it has secured a ventilation of grievances at an early stage, a fuller consultation, a freer expression of points of view, and, above all, a clearer grasp of facts by both parties, has reduced the area of dispute, and nipped many a quarrel in the bud."

The report points out that while the voluntary principle is thus the essence of British practice it is not so in every country. It divides the various countries into two groups: Those which have mainly followed voluntary practice, and those which follow some measure of compulsory arbitration or conciliation of disputes. Thus, the Dominions, Germany, the United States, and some of the smaller European countries have enacted various kinds of legislation making arbitration or conciliation compulsory. In Norway, an experiment in general compulsory arbitration has been allowed to lapse, but disputes regarding collective agreements must still be referred to arbitration, and compulsory conciliation applies to other disputes. Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain, while adopting voluntary methods in industry generally, have experimented in anti-strike legislation so far as certain classes of workpeople (e.g., State or public utility employees) are concerned; and Austria, Denmark and Sweden rely, as does Great Britain, on voluntary methods of conciliation and arbitration.

The most instructive experience, the report states, is that of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

The Commonwealth of Australia has an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Court, whose President has the duty of attempting to settle disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State, and the Court can be invoked by either of the parties, by State authorities. The awards are compulsory; there is no appeal; and lockouts or strikes against them are forbidden under monetary penalties. The Industrial Peace Act of 1920, though not nominally superseding this court,

has been widely held to do so in fact. It sets up a Conciliation Council, equally representative of both sides, District Councils, and Special Tribunals. In each case the awards are legally enforceable. The Court, further, may consider matters "leading or likely to lead" to disputes. In New South Wales, compulsory arbitration was introduced in 1901; the Act of 1912 established a special Court of Industrial Arbitration which, in its turn, sets up boards to fix wage rates and issue binding industrial awards. Public servants, and employees in industries covered by an award or agreement, are forbidden to strike under monetary penalties. In Queensland, the Industrial Arbitration Act (amended in 1923) established a Court and Boards which regulate conditions by awards and fix minimum rates. The industrial code of South Australia (1920) contains provisions for Wages Boards, the compulsory extension of agreements, the prohibition of strikes and lockouts in wages board trades (whose conditions are strictly regulated), and an Industrial Court whose awards are binding. In Western Australia a system of compulsory arbitration obtains: strikes and lockouts are forbidden under penalties. In Victoria and Tasmania, on the other hand, the system is one of conciliation, and the Wages Boards are more like the Trade Boards in this country.

In New Zealand, compulsion has been a standing feature of industrial legislation. The Court of Arbitration exercises a virtually continuous power of legislation in everything that belongs to the relations of employer and employed. Its awards and so-called conciliation settlements are enforceable by penalties; and strikes and lockouts in breach of awards or agreements are prohibited, again under severe penalties.

"In Canada," the report continues, "the most important piece of legislation for our purpose is the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (usually known as the "Lemieux" Act) passed in 1907 and subsequently amended. * * * "The Canadian law is much less ambitious than the Australian, and does not go beyond the compulsory submission of disputes of certain classes or in certain circumstances to conciliation or investigation, with a provision for deferring a stoppage in the meantime. In the limited number of cases in which the Canadian Act has been invoked, it has generally operated successfully, but it is to be noted that its main success has been in conciliation. It has not prevented the occurrence of strikes and lockouts."

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT IN 1925

ACCORDING to the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee of Great Britain for 1925, the total number of British settlers who were assisted, under the Empire Settlement Act, to go overseas in 1925 was 43,057 (14,029 men, 11,821 women, and 17,207 children), as against 41,565 in 1924. Of these 43,057 settlers, 23,427 went to Australia, 8,051 to New Zealand, 11,442 to Canada, and 115 to South Africa. There has thus been a slight increase in the number of assisted passages; while unassisted migration fell in 1925. The report states that there are indications of an increased outflow of settlers in the current year, partly as a result of improving trade and partly as a result of the agreements which have been made with the Governments of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

The report refers to the new assisted rates to Canada which have come into force as a result of an agreement made between the British and Dominion Governments, and the transatlantic shipping companies in December, 1925. Settlers going to Canada with assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act can now travel to the eastern ports (Halifax, St. John or Quebec) for only £3, and to Vancouver for £9, with corresponding reduction to the intermediate points. During last year, 480 families were settled in Canada under a scheme arranged in 1924 for the settlement of 3,000 families on the land; only a very small proportion of these families have abandoned their holdings.

A new agreement between the British and Australian Governments was signed in April, 1925, under which the Commonwealth Government undertakes to raise loans, not exceeding £34,000,000 for issue to the Governments of the several Australian States at a low rate of interest. The scheme aims at the settlement in Australia within the next five years of 450,000 assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, including 34,000 families.

The Committee have always taken the view that any prolonged training for settlement on the land in the Dominions should be undertaken overseas; but they consider that a brief

course of training or testing in this country, both for men and for women, would have many advantages. They refer to the training given at Catterick, in England, to soldiers during their last year of service who wish to settle in the Dominions, and to the British Ministry of Labour training centres at Claydon and at Weeting Park. Training centres would, they suggest, be valuable as a means (1) to encourage applications from those who would otherwise regard themselves as not qualified, (2) to increase the number of acceptable applicants, (3) to eliminate those who prove unsuitable, and (4) to facilitate the actual process of settlement overseas.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. The annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. These preliminary reports are consolidated from time to time in general reports issued by the Bureau.

The Biscuit and Confectionery Industry, 1924

The report on the biscuit and confectionery industry in Canada in 1924 shows the number of plants reporting as 321, a decrease of 40 from the preceding year. There had been 27 establishments excluded or transferred, 40 firms retired, and 27 new firms reported for the first time. Over one-half of the firms reporting were in Ontario. There were 17 firms making biscuits only, 24 making biscuits and confectionery, and 280 making confectionery (including chewing gum).

A table is given showing statistics of the industry for the years 1923 and 1924. Increases appear in capital invested amounting to $1,730,000 or 4.7 per cent, and in payments for salaries and wages of $1,001,540 or 9 per cent. Decreases are shown in the number of persons employed of 838 or 6.6 per cent; in the cost of materials of $576,252 or 2.4 per cent and in the gross value of products of $3,270,546 or 6.8 per cent.

The total selling value of production in 1924 was $45,123,629. Of this $15,977,345 represented the value of chocolate confectionery; $13,216,605 of biscuits, plain and fancy; $8,793,892, sugar confectionery; $2,662,095; ice cream, and the remainder bread, buns, pies, cakes, etc., puddings, cocoa, popcorn and other products.

There were 11,886 employees in 1924 receiving in salaries and wages $12,126,701, the great majority of these being in Ontario. The months of highest employment were September, October and November, and the average number on the pay-rolls was 10,034, of which 4,355 were males and 5,679 were females.

The average operating time per plant whether on whole or part time was 268.23 days in 1924 as compared with 260.90 days in 1923. The average hours of labour per day were 8.88 in 1924 and 8.26 in 1923.

The total value of imports in 1924 was $1,305,408, an increase of $33,226 during the year. The value of Canadian goods exported during the year 1924 was $559,446 as against $567,365 in 1923, a decrease of $7,919. Of the total value of goods imported, 56.4 per cent came from Britain and the colonies and the percentage of Canadian produce exported to the same was approximately 80 per cent.

The Bread and Bakery Products Industry, 1924

The report on the baking industry is distinct from the biscuit and confectionery industry, but similar items of production appear in both reports. The number of establishments reporting was 2,073, an increase of 93 over the previous year. Capital investment increased by 14.27 per cent; the number of persons employed by 9.27 per cent; salaries and wages paid by 10.19 per cent; cost of materials by 15.75 per cent, and value of products by 11.35 per cent. The statistics of production above refer only to the baking industry. The production of bread increased 6.68 per cent; buns and puddings decreased, and pies, cakes, etc., increased. Biscuits made in baking establishments increased from 141 tons worth $43,908 to 318 tons worth $136,054. Confectionery made in baking establishments also showed a large increase. Ice cream production increased 6 per cent.

The total production for the baking, biscuit and confectionery industries was 713,727,690 pounds of bread valued at $43,769,590; 36,533 tons of biscuits valued at $13,352,659; 92,073.330 pounds of confectionery valued at $25,032,554; and 1,969,096 gallons of ice

cream at $2,781,945. With other items the total reached $99,526,707.

The *per capita* consumption of bakers' bread, based on estimated population of 9,226,400 in 1924, was 77.3 pounds as compared with 73.1 in 1923.

The number of employees in 1924 was 11,917, of which 10,376 were male. The salaries and wages amounted to $13,498,091. The leading province was Ontario, with Quebec second.

Employment was fairly constant throughout the year, with a maximum of 11,101 in August and a minimum of 9,397 in January. The average working time of plants on full time was 298.14 days; 4.18 days on part time; and 10.68 days idle. The daily hours of labour averaged 8.92 and the weekly hours 53.80.

The Silk Industry, 1924

The report on the silk industry in Canada in 1924 showed 10 establishments reporting in 1924, an increase of 3 for the year. The total value of products declined from $5,044,968 in 1923 to $4,381,234 in 1924. The province of Quebec accounted for 72.2 per cent and Ontario for 27.8 per cent of the total production.

The number of employees on salaries and wages declined from 1,457 earning $1,224,036 in 1923 to 1,210 earning $978,686 in 1924. The average number of days each establishment was in operation during the calendar year 1924 was 246.4, with 14.6 days on part time and 43 days idle. The average number of hours worked per day or shift by wage earners was 9.9, and per week 50.1. The months of greatest employment were September, and October, and the month of lowest employment was January.

During 1924 the value of imports of real silk and silk goods from the United Kingdom was $2,425,011; from the United States, $5,444,716; and from other countries, $12,275,313. The value of imports of artificial silk and silk goods were $2,330,272 from the United Kingdom, $436,287 from the United States, and $692,791 from other countries. The value of exports of silk and silk goods to the United Kingdom was $223,632; to the United States, $11,026; and to other countries, $178,875.

The Tobacco Manufacturing Industry, 1924

The report of the tobacco manufacturing industry in Canada, 1924, divides the industry into two parts including 96 establishments whose principal product is cigars and cigarettes and 34 whose output is chiefly smoking or chewing tobacco and snuff. The total, 130 establishments, shows a decrease of 15 in the first group and 3 in the second. The gross value of production in 1924 was $59,953,502 of which $26,455,986 represented the value of cigarettes. The total number of employees on salaries and wages was 8,379 earning $7,338,058. The average number of days cigar and cigarette factories were in operation during 1924 was 246.7, with 27.3 days on part time and 30.0 days idle. The average number of wage earners per establishment working 8 hours per day or less was 20.0; working 9 hours, 39.0; working 10 hours, 2.8; working over 10 hours, 0.4. The average number of hours per week was 46.3. In smoking and chewing tobacco factories, the average number of days in operation was 263.1, with 11.6 days on part time and 29.3 days idle. The average number of wage earners per each establishment working 8 hours per day or less was 1.6; working 9 hours per day, 65.6; working 10 hours per day, 3.3. The average number of hours per week was 52.2. In cigar and cigarette factories the months of greatest employment were November and December and the average number of employees for the year, by months, 4,969. In smoking and chewing tobacco factories the months of highest employment were January and December. The average number of employees was 2,049. The imports of tobacco in 1924 were 18,510,834 pounds valued at $8,958,444. Of this amount $7,835,489 was the value of unmanufactured tobacco, $6,153,898 being the value of such imported from the United States, $27,773 from the United Kingdom, and $1,653,818 from other countries. Tobacco exports amounted to $772,484, of which the value of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to $626,911.

The Cocoa and Chocolate Industry, 1924

The report on the cocoa and chocolate industry in Canada in 1924 shows that reports received from 5 plants, of which 2 were in Ontario, 2 in Quebec and one in Nova Scotia. The number of employees on salaries and wages was 640 in 1923, earning $621,308 and 670 in 1924, earning $654,235. The net value of products was $1,510,938 in 1924, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. The total selling value at the factory of products in 1924 was $3,839,963, a decrease of 5 per cent from the value in 1923.

The statistics of employment by months show that the month of highest employment was January, when the number on the payrolls was 590, of whom 312 were males and 278 females; the month of lowest employment was July with a total enrolment of 479, of

whom 259 were males and 220 females. The average number of days in operation on full time was 237.0, with 17.6 days on part time and 49.4 days idle. The average number of hours worked per day or shift was 9.0, and per week, 49.6. The total imports of cocoa and chocolate were valued at $2,194,358.

The Coffee and Spice Industry, 1924

The report on the coffee and spice industry in Canada, 1924, shows 52 firms reporting, with 17 in Ontario, 11 in Quebec, 8 in British Columbia, 6 in Manitoba, 5 in New Brunswick, 3 in Alberta, and 2 in Nova Scotia. There was an increase of one plant over the number for 1923. In 1923 there were 1,116 employees receiving in salaries and wages $1,423,383, and in 1924, 1,090 employees receiving $1,440,959.

The selling value of products in 1924 was $15,285,645, an increase of $1,108,577, due to the increase in production of coffee, roasted or ground.

The number on the pay-rolls was highest in May with 367 male and 345 female employees, and lowest in December with 676 employees of which 356 were male and 322 female. Compared with 1923 the average full time operations increased by 5.93 days to 278.63, part time operations by .94 days to 15.94 and the number of days idle decreased by 6.87 days to 9.42. The average number of hours per day increased from 8.4 hours in 1923 to 8.52 in 1924. Average weekly hours decreased from 47.50 in 1923 to 47.37 in 1924.

The total value of imports of coffee, chicory, spices, etc., was $5,887,560, the exports of coffee and imitations of the same amounted to 41,630 pounds valued at $13,542, of which 18,814 pounds valued at $6,738 went to the United States.

Paid Holidays in France

The French Ministry of Labour has just published the results of an inquiry conducted among industrial and commercial establishments which grant paid holidays to all or some of their workers. The information collected covers 628 concerns belonging to all branches of industry, and of which, it should be noted, 259 are situated in Alsace-Lorraine. From the report it appears that altogether 38,466 workers are granted paid holidays, while the branch of industry the most favoured in this connection is the food and drink trade. Of the establishments where a system of paid holidays is organized, 61 employ over 100 workers, 9 over 500 workers, and 8 over 1,000. In 414 establishments paid holidays were instituted by agreement between employers and workers. Forty-eight concerns grant holidays to all their staff, irrespective of their length of service, while 555 allow them only to workers with a certain period of service to their credit, which period varies from 3 months to 15 years.

The number of working days granted as paid holidays varies with the establishments. In 107 cocerns holidays of equal duration are granted to all the workers employed, while in others, the length of the holidays varies according to the length of service. Sometimes workers attaining the minimum length of service entitling them to paid holidays have the right to an extra day's holiday per annum for every additional year of service. More frequently, however, the duration of holidays increases, not from year to year, but after periods of from 2 to 6 years, according to the establishments. Many systems of calculating the duration of holidays have been introduced. In some cases the whole staff take their holidays at once and enterprises close down for a week or a fortnight; but it should be noted that in such cases that part of the staff which is not entitled to paid holidays for the whole periods of the closing takes a part of the holidays unpaid. The duration of paid holidays granted to workers employed by the hour or on piece rates is generally calculated on the average wage earned during a certain period, which varies, being sometime one year, sometimes the last three months worked, and sometimes the last fortnight preceding or the first fortnight following the holidays. On going on holidays some enterprises give their workers a special bonus in addition to paying their wages during their absence.

The number of accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of May showed an increase over the prior month, the figures being 4,979 during May, as against 4,449 in April. Although the number of accidents was greater, the benefits awarded were lower, the total for May being $432,408.18, as compared with $475,199.70 during April. The present year to date shows an increase over the prior year, both as to accidents and benefits. The benefiets awarded during the first five months of 1926 amounted to $2,287,913.83, as compared with $2,243,861.42, during the corresponding period of 1925, and the accidents reported have increased from 21,620 in 1925 to 23,750 in 1926.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ALTHOUGH activity in some lines was retarded by the unseasonable weather prevailing generally at the beginning of May, employment on the whole showed a considerable increase, 23,148 persons being added to the staffs of the 5,866 firms reporting, who employed 773,471 workers. The index stood at 94.3, as compared with 91.4 on April, 1926, and with 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation was thus more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years. The seasonal improvement was rather less than on May 1, 1925, when the spring was further advanced, but the gain exceeded that of May 1, 1924. Continued expansion may be looked for in the next report.

Construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, trade, mining (other than coal) and services reported marked increases, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character in logging camps.

Employment by Provinces

The trend of employment was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces; firms in Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest numerical increases in staff.

Maritime Provinces.—Improvement was registered in manufacturing, (notably in fish canneries and lumber mills), coal mining and highway construction, but larger losses in railway construction, logging, shipping and stevedoring reduced the general level of employment. The declines were mainly seasonal in character. An upward movement was noted on May 1, 1925, when the index was higher; the late spring this year delayed operations to some extent. Statements were received from 526 employers having 61,927 workers, as compared with 62,420 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Further gains were shown in Quebec, where 6,976 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,264 co-operating firms, whose payrolls totalled 217,039 at the beginning of May. Manufacturing recorded heightened activity, mainly in the iron and steel, tobacco, lumber, building material, pulp and paper and mineral product divisions; logging (on account of river drives) transportation and construction also afforded more employment. Conditions were considerably better than on May 1 last year, although the increases then were somewhat more pronounced, partly owing to the more favourable weather that prevailed.

Ontario.—Practically all industries in Ontario recorded a better situation, except logging, in which there were heavy seasonal losses. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel and lumber factories; mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade all registered improvement, that in construction being most pronounced. An aggregate working force of 321,007 was reported by the 2,674 employers making returns, who had 312,491 employees on April 1. Increases on a larger scale were noted at the beginning of May, 1925, when the index was lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed expansion exceeding that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was 4.5 points lower. Lumber, iron and steel and building material works, communication, trade and construction indicated heightened activity; the greatest improvement took place in highway and railway construction, while coal mining and logging reported the only recessions of any size. The 744 reporting firms had 97,774 employees as against 93,264 on April 1.

British Columbia.—Further increases in employment were shown in British Columbia, the gains being more extensive than on May 1 last year. The index number then stood at 105.1, as compared with 113.5 on the date under review. According to the statistics tabulated, 658 employers enlarged their staffs from 72,085 persons at the beginning of April to 75,724 on May 1. The most pronounced increases were in construction and manufacturing, notably in lumber and fish-preserving establishments, but logging, transportation and trade also afforded more employment. Coal mining, on the other hand, was decidedly slacker.

Table I gives index numbers of employment by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Firms in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made increased their staffs, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton showing the greatest absolute gains.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal again increased; manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, transportation and con-

struction were decidedly more active. Statements were compiled from 686 firms employing 109,057 persons, or 3,252 more than on April 1. Considerable improvement had also been indicated on May 1, 1925, but the index then was over four points lower.

Quebec.—Shipping and stevedoring and building afforded increased employment in Quebec. The 86 co-operating employers reported 8,481 workers on payroll, as against 8,025 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date last year, when important reductions were registered.

Toronto.—Statistics were received from 767 firms employing 96,315 persons, an increase of 1,985 over their April 1 staffs. Manufacturing generally, construction, trade and communication registered the greatest expansion. Employment in Toronto was on a higher level than on May 1 a year ago, although slightly larger gains were then reported.

Ottawa.—Pulp and paper and other branches of manufacturing and construction were busier, the general increase exceeding that shown on the same date in 1925. Data were received from 125 employers with 9,636 workers as compared with 9,103 in their last report.

Hamilton.—Further and greater improvement was recorded in Hamilton, where 1,263 persons were added to the staffs of the 194 reporting firms, who had 28,518 employees. Manufacturing, especially iron and steel, and construction registered the bulk of the gain, which was more pronounced than that noted on May 1, 1925, when the index stood between 11 and 12 points lower.

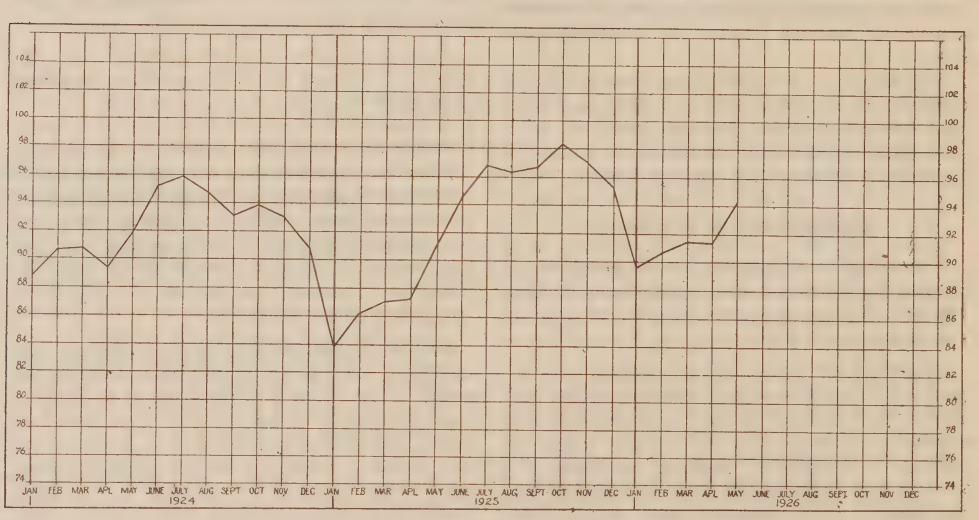
Windsor and Other Border Cities.—Continued increases were reported in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile plants, while construction, services and other groups were also busier. The number of persons employed in 81 establishments was 11,887, as against 11,240 at the beginning of April.

Winnipeg.—General expansion in manufacturing, construction and trade caused a gain of 522 persons in the working forces of 278 firms who employed 25,671 workers on May 1. This increase was nearly double that shown on the same date a year ago; employment then was much less active.

Vancouver.—Additions to staffs that greatly exceeded those registered on May 1, 1925, were indicated in Vancouver, where the payrolls of the 226 co-operating employers rose from 24,447 on April 1 to 25,374 persons at the beginning of May. Conditions were very much more favourable than on the corresponding date last year. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and trade shared in the upward movement indicated this May.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

The Manufacturing Industries

Further advances were made in employment in manufacturing; the lumber, iron and steel and fish preserving industries showed the most marked improvement, but large gains were also indicated in pulp and paper, tobacco, building material and mineral product factories. On the other hand, rubber, textile, leather and edible plant product works were slacker. Declines are usually registered in the last three groups during the spring. A combined working force of 448,478 persons was employed by the 3,801 manufacturers making returns, who had 438,778 operatives at the beginning of April. Employment was considerably brisker than on May 1, 1925, although greater gains were then reported.

Animal Products, Edible.—All branches of this division showed general increases of a seasonal nature, those in dairies and fish-preserving establishments being most noteworthy. British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces recorded a large proportion of the gain, but the movement was upward in all provinces. Statements were received from 202 firms having 14,536 employees, as compared with 13,079 at the beginning of April. The ndex number was higher than on May 1, 1925, although the improvement then was slightly more pronounced.

Leather and Products.—Seasonal declines were indicated in boot and shoe factories, the losses being, however, very much less extensive than those noted on May 1 a year ago, when the index number was six points lower. The working forces of the 192 manufacturers reporting declined from 17,063 persons on April 1 to 16,623 at the beginning of May. These decreases were mainly confined to Quebec.

Lumber and Products.—Although operations were retarded to some extent by the unseasonable weather prevailing on May 1, there was an increase of 3,581 persons in the payrolls of the 712 lumber firms furnishing statistics, who had 46,476 employees. Rough and dressed lumber mills registered the bulk of the gain, but heightened activity was also shown in furniture, vehicle, match and other divisions of the group. Additions to staffs were reported in all provinces, those in Ontario and British Columbia being most marked. Substantially greater improvement was noted on May 1, 1925, when the index was three points higher; the season then was more favourable for work in the outlying mills.

Plant Products, Edible.—As was the case on the corresponding date last year, employment in vegetable food factories showed a falling off. A combined working force of 24,813 persons was reported by the 304 co-operating employers, as compared with 25,070 on April 1. Flour and other cereal mills and sugar and syrup works registered most of the loss, which took place chiefly in Ontario.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Further and more extensive increases were shown in this group, the gain rather exceeding that recorded on May 1, 1925; the index number then stood at 99.6, as compared with 105.3 on the date under review. Practically all the improvement was in pulp and paper mills in Ontario and Quebec. The 450 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated had 53,631 employees, or 852 more than in their last report.

Rubber Products.—Continued curtailment of operations was noted in rubber factories, in which the level of employment was slightly lower than at the beginning of May last year, when comparatively small additions to staffs were indicated. Ontario registered the largest declines, but there were also reductions in Quebec. Statements were compiled from 31 establishments whose payrolls included 11,783 workers, as compared with 12,384 on April 1.

Textile Products.—Seasonal losses were reported in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing factories in Ontario and Quebec. The working force of the 515 concerns making returns fell off 72,526 on April 1 to 71,956 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1925.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Improvement was again shown in tobacco works, 101 firms increasing their staffs by 744 persons to 11,918 on May 1. Activity was greater than on the same date last year, when seasonal gains were also indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—The trend of employment in building material plants continued to be upward, according to 116 manufactures having 9,698 employees, as against 8,988 in the preceding month. All branches of the industry shared in the gains, which were reported chiefly in Quebec, Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces. The number of persons employed in the production of building materials was very much larger in May this year than in 1925, although important additions to staffs were then made.

Electric Current.—Employment in electric current plants increased, 139 extra persons being taken on by the 86 co-operating producers, who had 11,290 workers. This gain was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of May, 1925; the index number then was higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Further important increases were noted in iron and steel products; rolling and forging mills, agricultural implement, railway car, automobile, heating appliance, and other factories coming under this heading enlarged their payrolls considerably. The expansion was much more pronounced than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the index number, standing at 75.0, was eight points lower than on the date under review. Statistics were received from 635 establishments having 127,909 employees, as compared with 124,687 in the preceding month.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—The movement in these industries continued to be favourable, according to 103 firms employing 13,948 workers, or 145 more than in their last report. Rather smaller gains were registered on May 1, 1925, and the index number then was a good deal lower.

Mineral Products.—Seasonal improvement was shown in the mineral products division, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The staffs of the 76 reporting employers were increased from 9,260 persons on April 1 to 9,821 at the beginning of May, a gain that caused the curve of employment in the group to continue in its favourable position as compared with the corresponding date last year, when expansion was also indicated.

Logging

Continued but much less extensive reductions were recorded in logging in Ontario and in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while river driving operations caused a temporary gain in Quebec and there was also improvement in British Columbia. The payrolls of 218 firms whose statistics were received totalled 15,928 persons, compared with 17,264 in the preceding month. Smaller losses were noted at the beginning of May last year, but employment then was in greater volume.

Mining

Coal.—In spite of a considerable revival of activity in the Nova Scotia coal fields, there was a net decline in employment in this division, due to heavy losses in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The result was a reduction of 382 persons in the forces of the 88 operators reporting, who had 23,197 employees. This contraction was smaller than that which took place on May, 1, 1925, but the index number then was a few points higher.

Metallic Ores.—Additions to staffs were registered in metallic mines in British Columbia and Ontario. Returns were tabulated from 48 firms with 10,991 employees, as against 10,750 on April 1. This gain exceeded that indicated on the same date last year, when employment was above the level reported in May of this year.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Continued expansion was shown in this group, largely in Quebec and Ontario; 68 employers had 6,000 workers on May 1, or 430 more than in the preceding month. The situation was considerably better than at the beginning of May, 1925.

Communication

The trend of employment in the communication industries was decidedly upward, 1,041 persons being added to the staffs of 182 companies and branches reporting; they had 24,117 employees. Telegraphs and telephones both showed heightened activity. Employment was considerably better than on the corresponding date a year ago, the increase recorded then having been much smaller.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Further moderate gains took place in local transportation, in which 182 additional persons were employed by the 113 co-operating firms, who had 18,700 workers. More extensive improvement was reported at the beginning of may, 1925, but the index number then was the same as on the date under review.

Steam Railways.—Data received from 101 divisional superintendents and companies showed that they had 73,127 persons on payroll as compared with 72,558 on April 1. Although there were gains in all provinces, those in Ontario were most marked. Contractions were registered on May 1, 1925, and the index number then was three points lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—The opening of the St. Lawrence ports and of navigation in Ontario caused a substantial increase, which was, however, partly offset by shrinkage in employment at the winter ports. There was a net increase of 858 persons, according to 51 employers, reporting 12,221 workers. Activity was slightly greater than on the same date of a year ago.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Further extension of operations was reported by 322 contractors, whose working forces rose from 24,829 on April 1 to 27,687 at the beginning of May. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the gain, which was especially noteworthy in Ontario and Quebec. Rather smaller additions to staffs were

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
May 1	84·1	87·5	80·8	83·6	86·6	90·1	80·2
1922							
May 1	83·3	83·0	81·2	82·4	85·4	91·3	79·0
1923							
May 1	91·4	90·0	90·3	91·6	90·4	97·5	90·5
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1926	100·	8·0	28·1	41·5	12·6	9·8	58·0

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
May 1	88·8	.....	88·1	94·8	92·6	.....	86·3	91·8
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	67·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at May 1, 1926	14·1	1·1	12·5	1·2	3·7	1·5	3·3	3·3

indicated on May 1, 1925, when the index number stood at 122.7 as compared with 144.8 on the date under review.

Highway.—Continued and much greater expansion was recorded on highway construction, particularly in the Western Provinces. One hundred and one employers in this group reported 7,057 workers, or 3,848 more than at the beginning of April. This improvement was greater than that registered on May 1 last year.

Railway.—Employment in railway construction showed a gain which, though extensive, was not as pronounced as that recorded on May 1, 1925, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 34 employers making returns aggregated 34,335 persons, as compared with 30,277 in the preceding month. There

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative weight	May 1, 1926	April 1, 1926	May 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923	May 1, 1922
Manufacturing	58·0	91·3	89·3	86·6	87·7	90·5	79·0
Animal products-edible	1·9	94·7	85·4	92·2	86·5	83·8	86·0
Fur and products	0·1	82·4	81·6	77·0	81·3	88·7	90·6
Leather and products	2·1	76·5	78·9	70·5	79·4	79·1	80·3
Lumber and products	6·0	94·7	87·7	97·7	91·6	95·5	88·9
Rough and dressed lumber	3·7	105·5	93·6	113·9	104·2	104·0	98·1
Lumber products	2·3	81·3	79·6	77·3	75·7	84·5	77·1
Musical Instruments	0·4	68·5	66·7	58·8	60·6	71·6	61·4
Plant products—edible	3·2	90·0	90·4	89·4	88·9	88·3	84·6
Pulp and paper products	6·9	105·3	103·3	99·6	98·7	101·1	93·6
Pulp and paper	3·5	114·9	111·1	105·1	102·4	107·4	93·7
Paper products	0·8	90·9	91·1	88·0	88·4	90·9	87·5
Printing and publishing	2·6	98·9	98·3	97·2	97·9	97·1	95·4
Rubber products	1·5	82·6	86·8	83·2	76·1	84·3	66·8
Textile products	9·3	93·2	94·0	89·4	85·6	92·5	88·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	107·4	107·4	103·0	95·0	106·4	98·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	102·7	101·7	90·9	89·2	96·6	89·7
Garments and personal furnishings	2·8	73·6	75·6	73·2	73·4	77·6	81·1
Other textile products	1·1	102·6	101·4	101·9	94·6	98·5	88·7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·5	103·2	96·7	96·2	96·4	92·2	95·1
Wood distillates and extracts	0·1	88·2	105·9	95·3	103·6	91·7	75·0
Chemicals and allied products	0·9	85·1	84·5	83·8	87·4	92·5	79·4
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	98·0	88·5	82·7	90·0	94·5	83·8
Electric current	1·5	120·1	118·0	129·1	119·9	111·9	110·4
Electrical apparatus	1·2	115·9	115·7	110·4	113·4	103·8	74·0
Iron and steel products	16·5	83·0	81·1	75·0	81·2	85·4	62·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	62·9	60·3	62·2	72·1	77·5	49·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	75·4	74·4	68·4	72·6	73·6	62·8
Agricultural implements	1·1	81·8	78·9	56·4	59·1	64·0	48·6
Land vehicles	7·9	101·1	98·0	92·9	101·3	103·6	72·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	31·4	31·2	33·2	34·6	33·2	21·8
Heating appliances	0·6	88·4	85·6	82·0	82·9	95·3	82·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·8	95·7	93·3	72·8	92·8	89·6	67·4
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	83·2	88·7	75·7	83·9	89·4	68·8
Other iron and steel products	2·2	77·8	76·6	71·5	74·1	80·4	66·2
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	95·3	93·8	80·0	85·4	87·0	65·1
Mineral products	1·3	107·1	100·6	105·4	103·8	100·2	94·9
Miscellaneous	0·5	88·2	85·6	85·9	87·7	96·4	90·3
Logging	2·1	40·3	43·9	47·4	54·5	48·0	37·0
Mining	5·2	88·9	88·4	94·3	103·3	96·7	90·2
Coal	3·0	74·4	75·6	78·3	92·0	92·0	91·6
Metallic ores	1·4	140·4	137·4	154·8	147·7	112·9	92·4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	97·0	91·3	87·6	95·9	96·4	80·5
Communication	3·1	115·8	110·7	109·3	108·2	99·7	100·4
Telegraphs	0·6	112·8	103·8	105·8	106·2	98·6	93·1
Telephones	2·5	116·5	112·5	110·2	108·7	100·0	102·2
Transportation	13·5	102·8	101·2	100·3	105·3	101·7	98·7
Street railways and cartage	2·4	110·9	109·6	110·9	113·8	112·2	119·0
Steam railways	9·5	94·4	93·7	91·4	97·3	95·6	89·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·6	176·7	164·6	174·4	173·1	143·8	160·8
Construction and maintenance	8·9	134·6	113·7	125·6	111·2	101·6	101·1
Building	3·6	144·8	130·6	112·0	95·8	77·9	86·3
Highway	0·9	935·9	410·5	908·7	546·2	711·9	688·5
Railway	4·4	109·1	96·3	114·3	109·8	109·8	102·5
Services	1·8	114·6	112·8	109·9	108·0	97·1	95·6
Hotels and restaurants	0·9	114·6	111·7	112·0	109·8	95·3	94·7
Professional	0·2	117·1	117·1	113·6	112·3	96·2	92·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·7	113·9	113·1	105·7	104·2	99·8	97·6
Trade	7·4	97·1	96·2	95·0	91·9	91·7	90·1
Retail	4·9	98·3	97·4	95·1	90·1	90·1	88·3
Wholesale	2·5	95·0	93·8	94·8	95·0	94·5	93·4
All Industries	100·0	94·3	91·4	90·8	91·8	91·4	83·3

NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

were heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but pronounced gains in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and somewhat smaller increases in Quebec and British Columbia.

Services

Another advance was shown in this group, especially in hotels and restaurants; 278 persons were added to the payrolls of the 173 firms reporting in the service group, who employed 14,230 persons on May 1. Conditions were better than on the same date in 1925, when improvement was also registered.

Trade

In spite of the inclement weather that adversely affected business this spring, the forces of the 566 trading establishments making returns were increased by 803 persons to 57,413 on May 1. Gains were noted in both retail and wholesale trade. Expansion on practically the same scale was indicated on May 1 last year, but employment then was in less volume.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries as at April 1 and May 1, 1926, and as at May 1 of the last four years. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR APRIL 1926

THE volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of April 1926 showed a substantial increase over that recorded during the preceding month, while a comparison made with the corresponding period of last year showed an increase in the number of vacancies listed and only a nominal decline in the number of applicants registered and placements effected.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January 1924 as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications rose steadily throughout the month, the former attaining a level of ten points higher than that reached at the close of April 1925, while the latter also reached a higher peak than has been recorded for the past two years. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 79.8 and 91.6 during the first and second half of April, in contrast to the ratio of 83.6 and 81.2 during the same period in 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 71.8 and 79.0 as compared with 75.0 and 74.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

The summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average of applications reported during the first half of April 1926 was 1,799 as compared with 1,488 during the preceding period and 1,931 daily during the corresponding period of 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,711 daily, in contrast with 1,688 during the latter half of April a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,437 vacancies during the first half and 1,567 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,613 and 1,371 vacancies during the month of April, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of March, 1926, averaged 1,156 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,292 placements during the first half of April, of which 931 were in regular employment and 361 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 995 daily, and with 1,449 daily during the first half of April a year ago. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,351 daily (934 regular and 417 casual) as compared with an average of 1,251 daily during the corresponding period of 1925.

During the month of April 1926 the offices of the Service referred 33,090 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,772 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 22,385 of which 18,711 were of men and 3,674 of women, while the placements in casual work totalled 9,387. The number of vacancies reported by employers numbered 25,366 for men and 10,800 for women, a total of 36,166, while applications for work totalled 42,029, of which 31,169 were from men and 10,860 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (4 months)	62,820	30,639	93,459

NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase of nearly 24 per cent in the number of orders received by Nova Scotia offices during April when compared with the preceding month, and a gain of nearly 29 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over four per cent higher than in March, and about 9 per cent above April last year. The increase in vacancies under both comparisons was almost entirely due to orders for coal miners as, with this exception, there were minor changes only in the demand for and supply of workers in other industries. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing industries, 100; construction and maintenance, 52; services, 308; and trade 83. Regular employment was secured for 161 men and 89 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during the month under review were slightly under 1 per cent lower than in March, but nearly 5 per cent higher than during April of last year. There was a nominal increase in placements over March, but nearly 7 per cent gain over April, 1925. The improvement over April of last year was almost entirely due to increased demand for workers in the services' group, in which 567 placements were effected. Placements in regular employment numbered 125 of men and 96 of women.

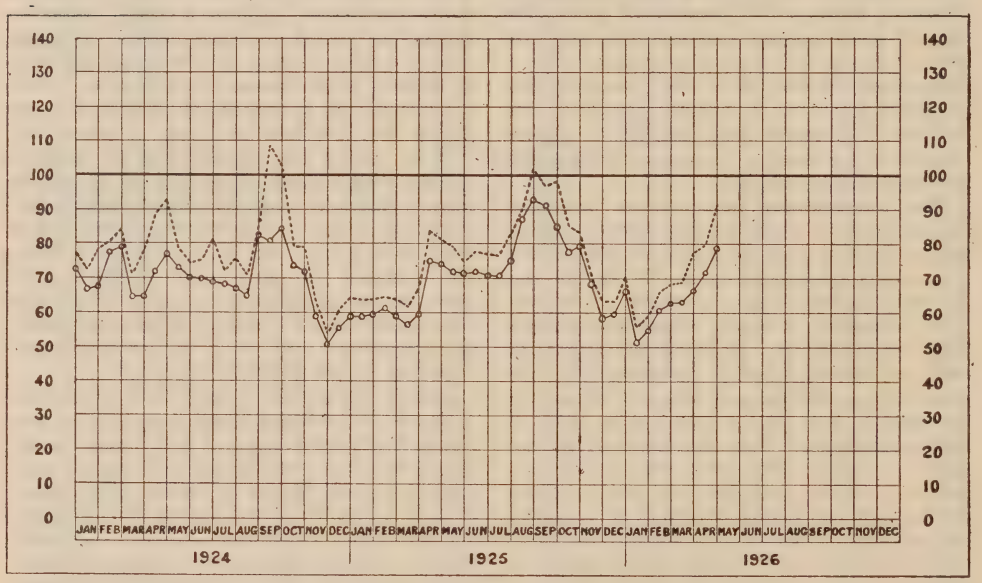
QUEBEC

Employment offices in Quebec were notified of nearly 6 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month, and over 40 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. The number of placements effected during April was over 7 per cent higher than in March, and nearly 28 per cent in excess of April, 1925. All industrial divisions participated in the increased placements over April last year, except logging, services and trade. In the logging, the decrease was small, and in services a decline of about 20 per cent was recorded, attributable to a shortage of household workers. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing industries, 147; logging, 149; construction and maintenance 654; and services 474. During the month under review, 1,127 men and 374 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during April were over 10 per cent better than in March, but nearly 13 per cent less favourable than in April last year. Placements increased over 11 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but de-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



clined over 12 per cent when compared with April, 1925. The most noteworthy declines from the corresponding month last year occurred in logging, farming, transportation and construction and maintenance, offset in part by increases in the manufacturing industries and trade. Total placements for the month numbered 10,172, and were distributed as follows: manufacturing industries, 1,580, of which 542 were in iron and steel products; logging, 464; farming, 1,020; mining, 74; communication, 45; transportation, 290; construction and maintenance, 2,524, of which 1,388 were railway workers; services, 3,818, including 2,361 household workers; trade, 317; and finance, 40. Regular employment was provided for 5,284 men and 1,258 women during the month.

Manitoba

There was a gain of over 33 per cent in the number of orders received at Manitoba offices during April when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 5 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. The number of placements effected was over 28 per cent higher than in March, but nearly 5 per cent lower than during April, 1925. Very little change from a year ago was shown in the different industrial divisions, minor gains in some being offset by small losses in others. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing industries, 118; logging, 118; farming, 1,622; construction and maintenance, 121; services, 2,031, of which 1,477 were household workers; and trade, 173. During the month 1,840 men and 634 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During April employment offices in Saskatchewan received orders for nearly 67 per cent more workers than in March, and nearly 10 per cent more than in April last year. Placements were more than 68 per cent higher than in March, but declined less than 1 per cent when compared with April, 1925. Orders for farm workers were higher than a year ago, but placements were slightly lower. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing industries, 71; farming, 3,406; construction and maintenance, 559; and services, 945. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 3,947 of men and 460 of women.

Alberta

Opportunities for employment during April as indicated by orders received at offices in Alberta were over 73 per cent higher than in the preceding month but the same as during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 68 per cent over March in placements, but a decline of nearly 5 per cent when compared with April, 1925. Gains over last year were recorded in the manufacturing industries and logging, offset by reductions in farming and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing industries, 224; logging, 104; farming, 3,129; construction and maintenance, 523; services, 947; and trade, 74. There were 3,855 men and 454 women placed in regular employment during the month.

British Columbia

There was an increase of nearly 27 per cent in the number of orders received by British Columbia offices during April when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 40 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also increased more than 31 per cent over March, and nearly 33 per cent over April, 1925. The increases over last year were general in all industrial divisions, the most noteworthy gains being recorded in the manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing industries, 739; logging, 557; farming, 522; mining, 99; transportation, 239; construction and maintenance, 1,058; and services, 1,045. During the month 2,372 men and 309 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During April, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 22,385 placements in regular employment, of which 14,997 were persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,042 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,339 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 703 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Moncton, N.B., office issued certificates to 2 farm hands travelling to employment in the Winnipeg zone. The certificates granted in Quebec numbered 47, all provincial. Of these Montreal issued 40 and

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**835**	**217**	**711**	**715**	**250**	**382**	**722**	**294**
Halifax	388	63	364	330	69	261	397	67
New Glasgow	190	39	177	215	133	20	153	145
Sydney	257	115	170	170	48	101	172	82
New Brunswick	**710**	**24**	**835**	**704**	**221**	**485**	**404**	**210**
Chatham	98	5	100	94	26	68	69	43
Moncton	282	19	290	281	84	198	82	91
St. John	330	0	445	329	111	219	253	76
Quebec	**2,043**	**713**	**3,617**	**1,795**	**1,501**	**19**	**1,371**	**1,172**
Hull	394	278	452	294	293	1	92	148
Montreal	1,080	215	2,213	955	822	8	959	712
Quebec	101	16	532	143	90	9	197	47
Sherbrooke	172	64	180	145	135	1	27	201
Three Rivers	296	140	240	258	161	0	96	64
Ontario	**11,848**	**2,383**	**14,484**	**10,706**	**6,542**	**3,630**	**6,650**	**7,204**
Belleville	170	0	143	141	94	47	43	107
Brantford	238	54	272	197	137	54	152	199
Chatham	256	11	255	253	139	114	28	130
Cobalt	67	1	108	58	53	4	45	66
Fort William	269	1	325	290	247	43	178	121
Guelph	210	78	201	151	77	50	84	114
Hamilton	1,101	44	1,400	1,075	388	686	1,056	303
Kingston	252	55	287	222	85	136	107	76
Kitchener	192	28	369	209	131	51	156	124
London	429	397	469	406	291	84	276	298
Niagara Falls	246	36	202	236	156	69	138	168
North Bay	396	109	330	311	273	38	46	172
Oshawa	153	34	279	113	78	35	163	89
Ottawa	687	274	722	672	408	172	477	457
Pembroke	256	96	239	180	114	66	66	142
Peterborough	146	49	152	140	93	18	113	121
Port Arthur	358	38	385	378	365	13	23	759
St. Catharines	452	43	487	403	266	137	342	269
St. Thomas	239	44	184	220	153	67	27	109
Sarnia	187	13	201	175	128	47	142	105
S. S Marie	230	34	581	240	177	35	191	213
Sudbury	495	3	456	505	501	4	86	973
Timmins	158	52	207	110	100	8	68	107
Toronto	3,996	831	5,564	3,385	1,677	1,427	2,537	1,545
Windsor	665	58	666	636	411	225	106	437
Manitoba	**4,266**	**209**	**5,238**	**4,366**	**2,474**	**1,743**	**1,042**	**2,543**
Brandon	559	44	484	457	428	30	39	325
Dauphin	174	24	298	160	130	30	174	172
Winnipeg	3,533	141	4,456	3,749	1,916	1,683	829	2,046
Saskatchewan	**6,625**	**1,349**	**5,161**	**5,146**	**4,407**	**682**	**237**	**4,641**
Estevan	138	0	91	95	85	10	0	182
Moose Jaw	1,782	478	1,263	1,296	1,077	162	79	1,140
North Battleford	234	42	169	169	164	5	0	152
Prince Albert	228	83	183	170	141	29	31	247
Regina	1,584	192	1,458	1,452	1,195	257	52	1,194
Saskatoon	1,644	421	1,090	1,071	921	150	57	930
Swift Current	382	50	291	309	289	20	2	301
Weyburn	236	40	225	193	165	28	7	181
Yorkton	233	43	227	227	206	21	9	154
Melfort	164	0	164	164	164	0	0	160
Alberta	**5,656**	**443**	**5,712**	**5,127**	**4,309**	**778**	**595**	**4,900**
Calgary	2,130	115	2,274	1,884	1,592	292	228	1,919
Drumheller	414	12	418	289	257	32	56	241
Edmonton	2,275	267	2,227	2,163	1,780	344	251	1,757
Lethbridge	459	32	451	421	357	63	54	608
Medicine Hat	378	17	342	370	323	47	6	375
British Columbia	**4,183**	**166**	**6,271**	**4,531**	**2,681**	**1,668**	**2,520**	**2,148**
Cranbrook	329	18	360	308	284	24	32	200
Kamloops	179	29	318	165	119	15	91	162
Nanaimo	355	0	299	340	39	301	176	6
Nelson	139	7	121	130	127	3	23	132
New Westminster	227	0	328	240	152	88	80	64
Penticton	84	5	95	80	47	24	39	36
Prince George	98	5	108	108	108	0	4	64
Prince Rupert	121	11	141	88	65	23	65	41
Revelstoke	26	3	120	5	5	0	50	8
Vancouver	1,944	70	3,636	2,381	1,441	829	1,271	1,244
Vernon	38	2	33	38	31	5	17	28
Victoria	643	10	712	648	263	356	672	163
All Offices	**36,156**	**5,504**	**42,029**	**33,090**	**22,385**	**9,387**	**13,541**	**23,112**
Men	25,366	2,748	31,169	23,777	18,711	4,653	10,836	19,670
Women	10,800	2,756	10,860	9,313	3,674	4,734	2,705	3,442

Quebec 7 to bushmen going to points within their respective zones. Ontario offices issued 222 certificates, 170 provincial and 52 interprovincial. Of the former, Fort William granted 101 certificates to persons travelling to points within its own zone, which included 1 barber, 1 cook, 38 construction labourers, 26 bushmen, 19 carpenters, 4 station men, 11 pipefitters, and 1 machinist. Port Arthur transferred 10 construction labourers, 24 farm hands, 1 logger and 3 mine workers to employment within its own zone; Sudbury sent 2 axemen to Niagara Falls, 1 blacksmith to Kingston, 6 rockmen to Toronto, and 1 labourer and 1 mill man to employment within its own zone; Timmins despatched 1 machinist to Kingston, Ottawa 1 mill man to Sudbury, North Bay 2 sawmill workers to Cobalt, and 1 bicycle repair man to St. Catharines; Pembroke sent 1 carpenter to Guelph and 1 construction labourer to Timmins, and Toronto 4 bushmen to North Bay, 1 blacksmith, 1 coremaker and 1 machinist to Kingston, and 1 assistant manager, 1 cook, 1 millwright, 1 carpenter, 1 rigger and 1 wood patternmaker to Port Arthur. Of those going to other provinces, 22 were hands travelling from Fort William, Pembroke, Sudbury and Toronto to points in the vicinity of Winnipeg, 1 a farm hand sent from Port Arthur to the Moose Jaw zone, and from Cobalt and Sudbury, 7 surface men and 1 station man sent respectively to Hull. In Manitoba the transportation certificates numbered 627, of which 425 were for points within the province, and 202 for other provinces. Of the latter, 149 farm hands and 9 farm domestics were transferred to Saskatchewan, 24 farm hands and 1 farm domestic to Alberta, and 3 farm hands to Ontario, and of the remainder, Estevan received 1 kitchen maid, Moose Jaw 7 teamsters, Port Arthur 2 teamsters, 2 waitresses, 1 bushman and 1 cook, Yorkton 1 hotel clerk, and Regina 1 cook all from Winnipeg. Provincially 357 farm hands and 40 farm domestics were granted reduced transportation, and from Dauphin, 6 sawmill labourers, 2 carpenters and 1 kitchen helper travelled to points within its own zone, while Winnipeg despatched 2 cooks, 3 kitchen maids and 2 waitresses to Brandon, 1 store clerk, 1 fireman, 1 setter and 8 riveters to Dauphin, and 1 carpenter within its own zone. The transportation certificates issued in Saskatchewan numbered 247, all to points within the province. Those who benefited by the reduced rates included 198 farm hands and 18 hotel and household workers travelling to various points in the province. Prince Albert sent 13 river drivers, 1 bush teamster and 3 sawmill labourers to points within its own zone and in addition received 4 sawmill labourers from Regina and Saskatoon. Two railway construction labourers travelled from Swift Current to Weyburn, 1 railway construction labourer from Saskatoon to Moose Jaw and 6 railroad construction teamsters and 1 blacksmith from Saskatoon to points within its own zone. Offices in Alberta issued 480 certificates, 352 of which were for points within the province and 128 to outside points. Provincially, the movement was for the most part toward the farming areas of the province, and included 295 farm hands and 7 farm domestics, the Edmonton office effecting the majority of the transfers. In addition Calgary transferred 1 bushman within its own zone. Edmonton sent to points within its zone 2 engineers, 1 harness maker, 1 chopper, 2 watchmen, 2 carpenters, 1 forest ranger, 2 housekeepers, 3 miners, 2 clerks, 4 cooks, 2 firemen, 1 flunkey, 1 pit boss, 1 kitchen maid, 8 mill hands, 8 labourers, 1 cookee, 1 blacksmith, 1 bricklayer and 5 tie makers. Of the interprovincial transfers 4 were carpenters going from Calgary to Cranbrook and the remaining 124 were made up of farm labourers and farm domestics for various points in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia 417 special rate certificates were granted, 98 provincial and 319 interprovincial. Of those transferred within the province Nelson sent 1 scaler to Kamloops, Penticton 1 farm hand and Prince George 1 engineer, 2 flunkeys, 1 teamster and 4 rockmen to points within their respective zones, Prince George 1 logger to Prince Rupert and 6 bridgemen to Kamloops, Victoria 1 assistant chemist to Nelson and 1 farm domestic to Kamloops, Prince Rupert 1 mine labourer within its own zone, and Vancouver 2 setters and 1 sawyer to Cranbrook, 3 farm hands, 8 bolt cutters and 2 miners to Kamloops, 1 engineer, 2 bricklayers and 1 lumber grader to Nelson, 1 engineer, 1 housekeeper, 1 mill labourer, 1 lumber piler and 1 flunkey to Penticton, 5 engineers and 1 lumber piler to Prince George, 22 station men, 1 cook, 2 sawmill labourers, 1 logger and 6 miners to Revelstoke, and 14 miners and 1 hoistman within the Vancouver zone. The interprovincial transfers were all for farm and domestic workers, Alberta receiving 159 farm hands and 8 farm domestics, Saskatchewan 133 farm hands and 12 farm domestics, and Manitoba 5 farm hands and 1 housekeeper.

Of the 2,042 workers who were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 634 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,384 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 13 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 10 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 1 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1926

ACCORDING to returns from 60 cities, the value of the building permits issued during April showed the considerable increase of $8,450,332, or 80.2 per cent over March, 1926, while there was also a gain of $3,545,900 or 23.0 per cent in the more significant comparison with the corresponding month last year. The building authorized in April was estimated to cost $18,988,755, as compared with $10,538,423 in the preceding month and $15,442,855 in April, 1925. The total for the month was also higher than in April of any year since 1920, with the exception of April, 1923, when it was slightly higher. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials was then, however, 16 points higher than in April, 1926, when at 150.4, it was lower than in any month since 1919, the first year for which records are available on a monthly basis.

Some 50 cities reported that they had issued permits for nearly 1,700 dwellings valued at over $7,000,000, and for more than 2,900 other buildings, also estimated at approximately $7,000,000. In March, authorizations included some 1,200 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings valued at about $5,300,000 and $4,800,000, respectively.

As compared with March, 1926, there were increases in all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta, where there were declines of 12.1 and 30.2 per cent, respectively. The largest gains were indicated in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered much higher totals of building permits issued than in April, 1925, but in the remaining provinces there were decreases, of which that of $762,000 or 10.1 per cent in Ontario was the greatest absolute loss. The reduction in Nova Scotia of 86.9 per cent was, however, the largest proportional decline, Manitoba showed the most pronounced gain of $4,465,368.

Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported increases in the value of building authorized as compared with both March, 1926, and April, 1925, while in Montreal there was a falling off in both comparisons, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Hamilton, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Welland, Windsor, Ford, Riverside, Sandwich, Walkerville, Regina, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat and New Westminster recorded greater totals of building permits issued in April than in either the preceding month or the corresponding month last year.

Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1926.—The table following shows the value of the building authorized in April and in the first four months of each year since 1920. The January-April average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials during the first

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

—	Apr., 1926	Mar., 1926	Apr., 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	6,000
Nova Scotia	84,576	34,245	643,646
*Halifax	26,995	23,895	639,255
New Glasgow	160	Nil	645
*Sydney	57,421	10,350	3,746
New Brunswick	97,205	110,618	437,985
Fredericton	3,300	14,400	16,600
*Moncton	52,505	1,000	10,855
*St. John	41,400	95,218	410,530
Quebec	3,273,084	2,408,355	3,498,031
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	1,942,197	2,048,365	2,346,820
*Quebec	358,237	131,675	245,836
Shawinigan Falls	26,925	5,875	45,350
*Sherbrooke	147,900	10,900	58,100
*Three Rivers	174,675	67,690	597,225
*Westmount	623,150	143,850	204,700
Ontario	6,746,731	4,876,125	7,508,731
Belleville	203,490	10,000	38,100
*Brantford	10,425	7,860	15,127
Chatham	37,155	37,550	7,985
*Fort William	55,220	223,725	265,720
Galt	54,320	63,910	28,160
*Guelph	32,705	53,390	56,582
*Hamilton	343,450	329,750	307,800
*Kingston	59,049	9,420	133,954
*Kitchener	160,212	54,145	299,058
*London	246,945	60,215	305,700
Niagara Falls	120,150	228,570	94,105
Oshawa	11,957	15,285	82,790
*Ottawa	176,915	77,425	771,762
Owen Sound	3,450	3,500	50,550
*Peterborough	14,730	10,560	55,734
*Port Arthur	85,938	13,250	46,055
*Stratford	53,482	11,865	77,560
*St. Catharines	91,070	23,282	119,452
*St. Thomas	30,410	18,600	14,711
Sarnia	55,312	52,350	73,749
Sault Ste. Marie	52,935	8,955	54,649
*Toronto	2,466,160	2,154,620	2,363,910
York Townships	556,365	586,500	1,070,500
Welland	122,114	13,725	11,070
*Windsor	969,308	535,820	793,050
Ford	162,175	53,500	133,980
Riverside	55,455	13,300	13,500
Sandwich	363,025	127,650	92,100
Walkerville	144,000	73,000	117,000
Woodstock	8,809	4,403	94,318
Manitoba	5,301,628	576,206	836,260
*Brandon	6,570	31,100	26,152
St. Boniface	33,708	20,906	37,708
*Winnipeg	5,261,350	524,200	772,400
Saskatchewan	815,895	182,164	316,710
*Moose Jaw	22,525	39,775	11,025
*Regina	550,465	60,469	200,915
*Saskatoon	242,905	81,920	104,770
Alberta	306,921	439,860	393,948
*Calgary	131,966	149,695	122,850
*Edmonton	153,710	244,865	240,310
Lethbridge	10,915	43,640	25,448
Medicine Hat	10,330	1,660	5,340
British Columbia	2,362,715	1,910,850	1,801,544
Nanaimo	7,450	17,425	5,065
*New Westminster	90,305	46,375	45,025
Point Grey	569,950	765,400	608,800
Prince Rupert	22,650	7,950	26,800
South Vancouver	145,850	160,900	125,575
*Vancouver	1,461,080	808,035	958,307
*Victoria	65,430	104,765	31,972
Total—60 Cities	18,988,755	10,538,423	15,442,855
*Total—35 Cities	16,206,805	8,208,069	12,656,968
Cumulative Record for 60 Cities—first four months	1926	1925	1924
	41,240,209	35,377,215	31,594,975

four months of those years are also given. (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average Indexes of wholesale Prices of Building Materials in first four months
	In April	In first four months	
	$	$	
1926	18,988,755	41,240,209	152·0
1925	15,442,855	35,377,215	154·0
1924	13,594,306	31,594,975	166·5
1923	19,493,926	38,935,085	165·3
1922	15,806,123	34,450,071	160·7
1921	13,460,339	26,886,566	204·6
1920	15,631,850	34,498,201	213·4

The aggregate value of building authorized during April was thus higher than in the same month in any of the last six years except 1923, while the total for the first four months of this year was the greatest since this record was begun in 1920, being 5.9 per cent larger than in 1923, the previous high level, and 53.4 per cent higher than in 1921, when building in the cities reached its lowest point in recent years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by cities in March and April, 1926, and April, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest:—

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until April 30, 1927, and for 12 months thereafter unless 30 days' notice of change is given.

Hours, eight per day. Overtime, time and one-half until 10 p.m.; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per hour, sheet metal workers, 85 cents; junior mechanics, 60 cents.

Apprentices to serve three years, when they must pass an examination on sheet metal work before being admitted as junior mechanics. No apprentice shall be permitted on outside work unless under the jurisdiction of a journeyman. Shops employing from one to three journeymen, one apprentice; shops employing three or more journeymen the year round, one apprentice for every two journeymen thereafter. All apprentices must be registered with the union.

Workmen sent to out-of-town jobs are to be paid their railway fare and travelling expenses, and for travelling between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., regular pay per hour; travelling between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. railway fare and pullman berth but no travelling time. Board and lodging to be paid.

Car rates are to be paid for work outside city limits within 30 minutes ride, and time to be paid for travelling between city limits and job.

Employer is to notify the business agent when needing sheet metal workers. If such are not supplied within 24 hours non-union men may be employed until union men equal in efficiency are supplied.

Any dispute will be settled by the grievance committee of three members of each party, settlement being binding. No strike or stoppage of work shall be permitted while the committee is sitting. If either side fails to attend the meeting the case shall go by default.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PHOTO ENGRAVERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1929, and thereafter from year to year, with 60 days' written notice of change.

Only members in good standing are to be employed.

No work from employers concerned in a strike or lockout.

In event of the union failing to furnish workmen within seven days of requirements the employer may secure them from other sources, paying not less than the minimum wage, men making immediate application to join the union.

An employee shall serve one week's notice before leaving position and employer shall serve the same before discharging an employee.

All foremen shall be union members.

Minimum wage per week, journeymen, first year, $50; second year, $52; third year, $55. Foremen, not less than $5 per week over journeymen's rate.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hours per week, forty-four.

An employee who has been absent from work (except through sickness) shall make up time lost during the week before discharging overtime.

Permanent employees are not to be paid off temporarily owing to slackness of work. This is not to apply to those engaged as extra help.

Apprentices are to serve not less than 5 years beginning at the age of 16 years or over, and shall have a

medical examination and be indentured. There may be one apprentice to each 5 journeymen.

Minimum wage for apprentices, per week, first year, $8; second year, $10 and $12; third year, $14 and $16; fourth year, $18 and $25; fifth year, $30 and $35. Holidays are to be paid for in first three years.

In exceptional cases union recognizes night work. Hours for night work forty per week. Minimum wage, $5 per week above day scale.

Disputes shall be submitted to an arbitration committee of three from each party, and if they fail to agree, after seven days they shall choose a disinterested person whose decision shall be binding. During time of arbitration, no strikes or lockouts shall be engaged in.

No contracts conflicting with this agreement shall be entered into, and all contracts must be in accordance with by-laws and constitution of the union.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

GRANITEVILLE, QUEBEC.—QUARRY MASTERS, AND INTERNATIONAL PAVING CUTTERS' UNION, No. 60.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1 until December 31, 1926, with three months' notice of change.

Blocks 3½ to 4½ inches by 4½ to 5 inches by 7 to 10 inches, $30 per thousand. (Toronto size).

Blocks 4 inches cube, $17 per thousand.

Any other size must be equivalent to yardage price of "Toronto" size.

Day work, $1 per hour. Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

If the average paving cutter cannot make a standard rate of pay, prices will be adjusted while such conditions prevail.

Air and certain tools are to be supplied by quarry masters.

Only union men are to be employed. Additional men are to be obtained from the union.

GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.—TWO LOCAL FIRMS AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL BRANCH 65.

Agreement to be effective from April 1, 1926, to December 31, 1926.

Blocks 3½ to 4½ inches by 4½ to 5 inches by 7 to 10 inches, $35 per thousand. For drilling stone by hand, there shall be added 10 per cent.

Where dimension or monumental stone is quarried extensively price shall be adjusted.

Certain tools shall be supplied. Drinking water free of charge.

Day work, $1 per hour; eight hours per day, provided same is paid by other quarries.

Any other stone or kind of block shall have price adjusted on basis of above size blocks, 34 to square yard as standard.

If paving cutter cannot make standard rate of pay through rough stone or other cause he shall be paid time rate.

Only union men shall be employed. The union shall supply extra men.

In case of dispute over fitness of stone, grievance committee shall decide.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PAINTERS AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 205.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927.

This agreement is the same as that for the previous year, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1925.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BORDER CITIES AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 552.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until April 30, 1927, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change is given.

Hours, 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturdays from noon to 10 p.m., single time in case of necessity. Other overtime and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Travelling time up to 10 p.m., single time. If travelling at night, sleeper to be provided.

Any man superintending three or more men shall receive 10 cents extra per hour.

Men working out of town shall receive transportation and board.

Plumbers shall not do steamfitting when steamfitters are available.

Wages per hour for plumbers and steamfitters, $1.25.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE ESSEX COUNTY BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 494.

Agreement to be in effect from May 12, 1926, to May 1, 1927, and from year to year unless three months' notice of termination is given.

Minimum wage, per hour—carpenters, $1; carpenter foreman, $1.10.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

Overtime, first hour, time and a half; thereafter, double time.

If there is a third shift it shall be paid at rate of eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

Proper shelter to be provided.

Apprentices shall be indentured and be paid as follows: during 1st year, 40 per cent of journeymen's rate; 2nd year, 55 per cent; 3rd year, 70 per cent; 4th year, 85 per cent; thereafter regular rate.

Union members are to be employed if available.

Holiday rate, double time. No work on Labour Day.

A committee of the secretary of the Association and the business agent of the Union shall deal with disputes. There shall be no strikes or lockouts without first referring matter to this committee.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 435.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1926, until April 30, 1927.

A permanent joint conference board shall be established to carry out the agreement, consisting of three contractors and three journeymen, who shall meet each month.

Firms who are parties to the agreement are to be protected in case of a strike in shops where same has not been signed.

In case of disputes, no stoppage of work shall take place before matter has been brought before the board and a settlement reached. Decision shall be binding.

The agreement shall not apply to electrical work within jurisdiction of a local union having a higher rate of wages than those herein specified.

Only union members are to be employed, and no member shall be allowed to take any contracts.

Hours, eight per day and four on Saturday.

Overtime, time and one-half until midnight; thereafter, and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

In shift work, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, forty-eight hours per week.

Extra car-fare to be paid when work is outside the limit of regular city fare. Time travelling beyond city limit shall be paid for.

Men sent out of town shall have transportation paid. Travelling time shall be paid at regular rate, eight hours only per day. A sleeper shall be provided after midnight.

A man hired and finding no work shall receive four hours' pay.

Certain tools shall be supplied by the contractor, and certain others by the men or by helpers.

Minimum wages, per hour: job foreman, $1.10; wiremen, $1; helpers, 1st year, 25 to 40 cents; 2nd year, 40 to 50 cents; 3rd year, 50 to 60 cents; 4th year, 70 cents.

Parties are to meet during January to formulate a new agreement.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THE TYNDALL STONE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN CANADA, MEMBERS OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, CUT STONE SECTION, AND THE JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, WINNIPEG BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until December 31, 1926.

Hours per day, eight; Saturdays, four.

Wages per hour, journeymen stonecutters, $1.10; carvers, $1 extra per day.

Legal holidays: New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day.

Extra car fare to be paid when work is outside the regular city fare. Time spent travelling beyond limits of city to be paid for.

Men sent to outside points to have transportation, room and board paid. Travelling time to be paid up to eight hours per day.

Suitable shelter is to be provided.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY CONTRACTORS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 1779.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until April 30. 1928, notice of desired change to be given during January, 1928, when new agreement will be negotiated.

Wages per hour, to July 31, 1926, 90 cents; August 1 to April 30, 1927, 95 cents; May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, $1.

Hours per day, eight; four on Saturday.

Overtime until midnight and until 5 p.m. Saturday, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

Hours, eight per day; seven per night.

Sunday and holiday work, double time; no work on Labour Day except to save life or property.

One hour's notice shall be given of dismissal or leaving work.

No members of the union shall work for persons who have not signed the agreement for less than the above stated wage.

In case of dispute arising a committee shall be appointed of three members of each party, settlement to be binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION 790.

The agreement of June 30, 1924, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1924, has been extended to be effective until July 1, 1930.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—CIVIC BY-LAW TO REGULATE RATES OF WAGES, WORKING HOURS, AND OTHER MATTERS RESPECTING THE MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

To be effective as from January 1, 1926, until January 1, 1927.

This by-law is unchanged from that of previous years.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP LINES AND THE SHIPLINERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL, LOCAL NO. 2098.

Agreement to be effective from May 17, 1926, until December 31, 1926.

This agreement, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925, has been changed as follows:—

In the clause relating to double time for holidays, Victoria Day has been replaced by St. Jean Baptiste Day.

The following clauses have been added:—

That on all ships having carried bulk sulphur, and where dust has not been taken off old woodwork, 77 cents per hour (day) and 87 cents per hour (night) be paid. Work on new wood to be paid for at the ordinary rate of 62 cents day and 72 cents night.

This contract covers all fitting of the vessels lying in the harbour for grain and cattle, and all woodwork in connection with the stevedoring gear, except where permanent gear men are employed, then this part of the clause referring to gear does not apply.

Services: Personal

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—SCHEDULE OF HOURS, WORKING CONDITIONS, PRICES AND WAGES FOR JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, NO. 131.

To be effective from May 1, 1926, until April 30, 1927.

Wages, weekly guarantee of $20 and half over $28; 70 per cent for broken weeks.

One half day off every week, from 12 noon till 8 a.m. following day. A holiday shall be considered the weekly day off. Full pay for time off.

Hours, 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., one hour for dinner and three-quarters of an hour for supper. Saturdays and nights before holidays shops may remain open till 10 p.m. Shops shall be closed on legal holidays.

Schedule of prices is also given.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION No. 704.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1926, until April 30, 1927.

The employer displaying a shop card shall employ union men if available. If a non-union man is employed, local union secretary must be notified, and employee must join union.

Closing hours shall comply with civic by-law. No shop shall open before 8 a.m. Meal hours allowed to journeymen.

Members shall not work on stated holidays, except where employer is not a barber, when he may ask one journeyman to work from 8 a.m. until noon. Journeymen shall be paid for holiday if they work the other five days of the week.

Minimum wages—$23 per week and 50 per cent of takings over $34.

When a man is off for one-half day wages shall be no less than $21 and 50 per cent of takings over $32.

When a man is off for one day wages shall be no less than $19 and 50 per cent of takings over $28.

When a man loses more than one day's work in a week he shall be paid no less than 65 per cent of all takings.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING May the Department received information regarding the three following contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed thereunder.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the public building at Stellarton, N.S. Name of contractor, The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, New Market, Ontario. Date of contract, April 13, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,110.

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at Gravenhurst, Ontario. Name of contractor, The Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ontario. Date of contract, April 21, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,785.

Supply and installation of interior fittings (oak) in the Public Building at Stouffville, Ontario. Name of contractor, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, Preston, Ontario. Date of contract, April 28, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,220.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in May, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	699 48
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	231 14
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	328 29
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	142 38
Mail bag fittings	24,070 06
Scales	294 75

Cleaning of Machinery and Working Hours

Since 1923 it has been a debated point between workers and employers in Czechoslovakia whether the cleaning of machinery should or should not be counted as a part of the normal working day. The workers contended that the cleaning of machinery should be performed during the working day of eight hours, but the employers insisted that this work ought to be considered as preparatory or complementary, and, as such, should not require the sanction of the public authorities. They maintained that this point of view was endorsed in Sections 6 and 7 of the Act of December 19, 1918, on the Eight-hour Day. As these conflicting views had given rise to labour disputes, the Minister of Social Welfare decided that the regular cleaning of textile machinery, performed outside the statutory forty-eight weekly hours of work, should not be considered as complementary or as preparatory work within the meaning of the Eight-hour Act. The employers appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court against this decision, but on March 17, 1926, the Court issued an award confirming the point of view of the Minister.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MAY, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was downward. Both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.29 at the beginning of May, as compared with $11.36 for April; $10.48 for May, 1925; $9.89 for May, 1924; $10.36 for May, 1923; $10.22 for May, 1922; $12.25 for May, 1921; $16.65 for May, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.66 for May, 1918, and $7.43 for May, 1914. Prices of butter and eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, while less important declines occurred in the prices of milk, cheese and lard. The most important advance was in the price of potatoes, which showed an increase of 20.8c. for the two pecks included in the budget. Less important advances occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.54 at the beginning of May, as compared with $21.64 for April; $20.72 for May, 1925; $20.24 for May, 1924; $20.90 for May, 1923; $20.57 for May, 1922; $22.84 for May, 1921; $26.44 for May, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.09 for May, 1918, and $14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was again somewhat lower, due to the continued decline in the prices of anthracite coal. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities declined to 157.0 for May, as compared with 160.6 for April; 158.8 for May, 1925; 150.6 for May, 1924; 155.2 for May, 1923; 153.9 for May, 1922; 170.5 for May, 1921; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); 201.4 for May, 1919, and 194.6 for May, 1918. Fifty-seven prices quotations were lower, thirty-five were higher and one hundred and forty-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material seven of the eight main groups declined, while one remained stationary. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Animals and their Products group both declined substantially, the former due to lower levels for grains, potatoes and rubber, which more than offset the advances in flour and other milled products; the latter because of seasonal declines in the prices of milk, butter and cheese, which more than offset the higher prices for live stock, beef and mess pork. The other groups which declined were: Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products, mainly because of declines in cotton, wool, jute, hessian and manilla rope; Iron and its Products, due to lower prices for steel billets and pig iron; Wood, Wood Products and Paper, because of declines in some lines of lumber; Non-Ferrous Metals and their products, because of declines in the prices of copper, tin, spelter, lead and solder; and Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, due to declines in the prices of bituminous coal and cement, which more than offset the advances in the prices of gasoline and coal oil. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower. In the former group higher prices for flour and other milled products, meats, spices, gasoline and coal oil were more than offset by declines in the prices of fruit, milk, butter, cheese and vegetables. In the latter group building and construction materials were lower, due to declines in the prices of some lines of lumber, cement, sash cord and rope. Manufacturers' materials were also lower, increases in materials for the leather, the meat packing, the chemical industries and in miscellaneous producers' materials being more than offset by declines in materials for the milling, the metal working, and the textile and clothing industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of grains, milk, butter, vegetables, textiles, pig iron, lumber, and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also fell, advances in flour, sugar and meat being more than offset by decreases in the prices of milk products, non-ferrous metal products, turpentine, cotton bags and rope. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower, while articles of marine origin were substantially higher.

Professor Mitchell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, declined in May, being 176.7, as compared with 177.8 for April; 172.5 for May, 1925; 270.2 for May, 1920, and 115.1 for May, 1914. The index of twenty foods was slightly lower at 200.0 for May, as compared with

200.9 for April. The index of twenty manufacturers' goods also declined, being 153.5 for May, as compared with 154.7 for April.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of imports fell from 157.58 for April, to 154.55 for May. That for exports declined from 164.81 for April to 162.17 for May.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on 'Prices and Price Indexes 1913-1924," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

Retail Prices

Beef prices advanced slightly, sirloin steak averaging 29.4c. per pound in May, as compared with 28.8c. in April; round steak averaging 23.9c. per pound in May and 23.4c. in April; rib roast 22.1c. per pound in May and 21.8c. in April; and shoulder roast 16c. in May and 15.7c. in April. Prices in most localities averaged slightly higher. Mutton rose from an average of 29.4c. per pound to 30.4c. Increases occurred in most localities. Both fresh and salt pork averaged somewhat

(Continued on page 615)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1924	May, 192.	Apr., 1926	May 1926
Total index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**153·9**	**155·2**	**150·6**	**158·8**	**160·6**	**157·0**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	161·4	152·5	140·6	176·2	188·4	180·7
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	131·2	126·5	117·8	131·5	137·2	133·5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	173·4	199·2	205·0	192·7	175·9	174·0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	165·1	175·1	170·5	158·9	156·4	155·4
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	147·3	172·5	163·4	151·7	145·0	144·1
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	97·5	99·2	94·2	102·5	103·7	103·5
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·8	182·6	186·0	176·2	177·0	174·6
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	164·2	169·3	157·9	157·2	157·2
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	148·6	132·4	122·3	157·1	172·9	162·0
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	152·9	138·0	151·3	150·7	153·0	163·7
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	165·1	175·1	170·5	158·9	156·9	155·4
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	156·0	158·6	158·9	151·2	149·9	148·7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·9	148·0	141·2	157·2	163·6	158·0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	157·4	159·7	152·8	159·3	154·5	154·0
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**153·6**	**148·7**	**145·7**	**151·8**	**164·9**	**161·4**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**145·5**	**144·3**	**135·2**	**148·9**	**169·3**	**161·6**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	193·9	223·7	222·5	248·5	256·2	256·6
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	162·2	142·3	123·2	189·0	172·7	175·4
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	104·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	104·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	152·9	138·0	151·3	150·7	153·0	163·7
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	245·0	209·3	168·7	213·6	158·9	158·6
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	145·2	129·2	121·1	148·8	148·1	150·7
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	128·3	130·7	121·6	127·5	143·9	128·7
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	134·0	243·5	195·5	148·7	138·4	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	157·2	153·3	213·4	120·9	441·8	357·2
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	103·2	104·5	92·2	103·6	108·7	108·7
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	175·6	160·4	159·3	145·8	150·8	152·0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**154·2**	**158·9**	**155·4**	**159·3**	**161·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·3	165·7	156·5	152·0	152·0	152·0
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·4	150·5	159·7	156·5	161·7	164·2
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	196·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	403·1	317·1	274·7	321·6	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·7	149·0	158·8	155·3	160·5	163·1
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**152·3**	**151·7**	**142·6**	**159·6**	**150·2**	**149·4**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·5**	**188·4**	**179·9**	**182·2**	**180·8**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	183·8	187·8	179·4	182·4	181·0
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	197·1	198·4	188·9	172·0	169·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**148·7**	**148·2**	**137·7**	**156·7**	**146·7**	**146·0**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·5	167·4	163·8	153·9	150·4	147·7
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	160·9	165·7	160·9	149·3	149·3	147·2
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	182·8	209·1	204·6	210·5	175·2	174·3
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·9	168·1	167·6	160·5	151·2	146·8
Manufacturers' materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**145·4**	**143·9**	**132·1**	**157·3**	**145·9**	**145·6**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	177·0	206·1	212·5	194·4	175·5	173·7
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	324·1	219·9	248·9	316·4	316·4
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	92·1	103·3	88·5	98·5	87·9	90·0
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	110·4	123·3	115·0	115·7	113·7	112·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	162·8	156·5	153·0	150·8	152·9	153·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	128·3	113·1	106·5	119·4	118·6	121·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	160·1	134·8	118·6	199·2	170·3	166·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	154·1	161·2	142·0	154·6	149·9	151·4

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·4**	**23·9**	**22·1**	**16·0**	**12·4**	**18·8**	**30·4**	**29·7**	**27·7**	**42·0**	**46·1**	**61·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·1**	**26·3**	**21·0**	**16·3**	**13·3**	**14·9**	**25·3**	**28·0**	**27·5**	**40·9**	**44·5**	**60·9**
1—Sydney	30·6	24·8	22·3	17·1	15·2	13·8	23·3	30	28·6	41·9	44·9	60·5
2—New Glasgow	26·3	24·3	18·1	14·7	11·4	13·8	24·4	27·3	27·1	39	41·2	61·4
3—Amherst	25	23·8	16·3	13·8	11·8	15	25	25	25·6	40	42·5	60
4—Halifax	34·4	25	26·6	17·3	14·6	15·3	28·8	30·4	26·2	39·4	43·3	59·4
5—Windsor	35	30	22·5	19	15	16·3	25	27·5	28·3	40	46·5	61·7
6—Truro	35	30	20	16	12	15	.....	28	29·2	45	48·6	62·5
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	26·7	26·3	23·3	17·8	15·5	13·7	20	29·3	25·9	40·3	44·5	60
New Brunswick (average)	**20·2**	**24·3**	**22·2**	**17·5**	**12·8**	**15·6**	**22·4**	**28·7**	**26·5**	**40·1**	**44·9**	**60·3**
8—Moncton	28·3	22	20	16·8	12	19·5	.....	31·3	26·3	39·7	45	60·8
9—St. John	33·8	23·8	24·5	17	12·5	13·8	20·5	27·8	26·6	37·5	42·1	58·6
10—Fredericton	33·8	27·5	25·8	21	14·8	12·3	21·7	28·3	26·9	38·3	42·5	61·7
11—Bathurst	25	23·8	18·3	15	12	16·8	25	27·5	26	45	50	60
Quebec (average)	**25·6**	**22·4**	**22·5**	**15·4**	**11·5**	**12·3**	**28·8**	**25·9**	**26·5**	**37·9**	**40·9**	**59·7**
12—Quebec	24·8	24	21·2	16·1	11·1	13·4	28	26·7	27·3	37·7	41·5	58·8
13—Three Rivers	26·3	24·4	24	14·6	11·1	10·6	24·3	26	27·5	40	45·8	58·9
14—Sherbrooke	35	27·5	32·5	20·8	16·5	.....	.....	.....	27·1	39·3	41·3	61·7
15—Sorel	21	19	20	13·5	9·5	12·5	25	24·5	23·5	35	40	56·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·2	18·8	18	13·4	10·2	12·7	30·8	22·5	24·2	40	40	56·7
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	15	30	26·5	26·5	.....	40	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	20	14·5	14	14·5	11·5	.....	.....	23	27·4	34	35	.....
19—Montreal	30·6	25·3	27	14·4	11	9·2	29·9	30·2	28·6	39·1	42·2	63·4
20—Hull	26·4	23·1	20·6	16	10·8	12·9	33·3	27·9	26·5	37·7	41·9	60
Ontario (average)	**30·4**	**24·5**	**22·8**	**16·6**	**12·8**	**21·4**	**30·2**	**30·8**	**28·0**	**39·9**	**43·8**	**61·4**
21—Ottawa	30·8	24·6	23·6	16·3	10·9	19·4	28·6	31·1	26·6	42	46·2	61·9
22—Brockville	31	25	24·2	13·1	11·8	17	29·3	30	26	40·5	45	60
23—Kingston	29·7	22·9	23·7	17·1	11·2	14·4	25·4	29·6	25	37·9	41·7	57·7
24—Belleville	28·4	23	24·1	16·7	12·6	20·8	33	30	27·4	43·6	44·8	62·7
25—Peterborough	30·6	25·4	22·2	17·6	13·4	21·1	29·4	31·4	29	41·4	44	63·5
26—Oshawa	28·5	24	21	15·1	13·1	22	32	30	27	39·1	43·3	60
27—Orillia	29·3	24·5	22·1	17·1	13·9	22·3	29·6	29·1	28·5	41·3	44·3	58·8
28—Toronto	31·7	24·1	24·2	15·3	13·3	20·9	33·1	30·5	29·1	40·3	44·9	63·9
29—Niagara Falls	31	26	23·8	17·7	11·5	24·2	33·3	33·4	29·2	40·3	43·5	61·1
30—St. Catharines	28·7	23·8	23	16·1	11·7	21·3	31	29·1	28·2	37·6	40·4	60
31—Hamilton	32	24·6	25·8	17·9	14·2	23·9	26·7	32	.....	40·3	44·8	62·4
32—Brantford	30·8	25	23	16·7	13·2	21·6	30·7	31·8	27·5	38·2	41·1	61·3
33—Galt	28·8	24·6	22·2	16·2	13·9	23·1	30	31	28·5	39·4	43·6	61·8
34—Guelph	28·5	23·5	22·8	17·4	14	22	27·5	28·6	30	37·6	42·3	58·8
35—Kitchener	28·7	24·6	20·6	17·7	14·9	22·4	33·3	30·3	31·7	40·4	43·5	62·2
36—Woodstock	33·8	24·8	23·7	17·6	13·6	20	28·3	29·4	30	39·3	42	61·4
37—Stratford	30	25	21	16·9	13·3	23·3	27·7	29·3	25	40·3	46	63·5
38—London	33·7	24·6	24·4	16·7	11·4	22·9	28·2	31·2	28	39·4	43·6	61·2
39—St. Thomas	29	24·4	22·2	15·2	12·6	18	29	31·5	24·5	41	43·8	60·6
40—Chatham	29·4	24·3	22	16·6	12·4	23·7	29·3	30·3	28·3	40·1	45·1	63·3
41—Windsor	29·3	22·9	23	16·2	12·1	24·2	32·6	32·5	25·9	39·3	43·8	61·6
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·5	23·5	19·8	14·7	24	30	32·8	29·2	39·5	44·1	61·1
43—Owen Sound	29	25	22	17·5	13	21·7	23·8	27·4	27·5	41·8	45·3	61·3
44—North Bay	35	29·5	27	17·3	11·8	21	36·7	33·3	29·2	36	40·1	62·2
45—Sudbury	31	26·2	22·8	17·3	13·1	24·2	30	32·5	28·6	40·8	44·1	61·1
46—Cobalt	32·5	25·2	25·1	15·6	11·6	19	30	31·4	28·4	40·3	45·3	62·6
47—Timmins	29·3	24	19·7	14·3	12·1	22·5	32·7	33	27·5	38·2	40·7	61
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32	26·4	21·3	16·9	12	22	31·2	29·9	28·4	39·2	42·7	61·2
49—Port Arthur	30·3	22·9	20·5	16·6	13·6	20·1	31	30·8	30·3	41	46·8	62·3
50—Fort William	28·4	20·5	18·3	14·9	13·5	17·5	31·4	30	27·6	41·1	46·1	62
Manitoba (average)	**26·3**	**20·0**	**19·9**	**13·6**	**10·6**	**15·2**	**31·0**	**28·1**	**29·0**	**42·8**	**47·0**	**60·5**
51—Winnipeg	27·1	19·7	20·1	13·1	11·1	14·8	29·6	28·4	30	42·7	47·5	60·2
52—Brandon	25·5	20·2	19·6	14	10·1	15·5	32·3	27·7	28	42·9	46·4	60·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**28·4**	**21·5**	**19·4**	**14·2**	**10·8**	**16·6**	**33·5**	**27·9**	**26·7**	**47·0**	**53·5**	**65·0**
53—Regina	28·7	19·7	19	12·8	10·4	15·3	35·6	27·4	.....	47·5	56·7	67·5
54—Prince Albert	25	20	16	13·1	10·3	16	33·3	27·7	27·5	47	51·5	62
55—Saskatoon	26·3	21·1	19·1	14·3	10·4	16·3	32·2	28·2	26·3	46·4	48·4	60·9
56—Moose Jaw	33·6	25·2	23·4	16·5	12·1	18·6	33	28·4	26·2	47·2	57·5	69·6
Alberta (average)	**26·9**	**20·5**	**18·6**	**13·4**	**10·5**	**15·6**	**32·6**	**27·3**	**26·5**	**45·2**	**50·7**	**59·4**
57—Medicine Hat	24·6	17·7	18·5	13·1	10·3	16·1	33	26·3	27·7	47·5	53·6	60
58—Drumheller	30	25	21·5	15·8	11·7	16·8	36·7	29·3	25	47·5	53·3	60
59—Edmonton	28·7	21	20·8	12·5	10·9	16·3	32·5	30·8	28·2	43·2	48·3	58·3
60—Calgary	25·4	19·1	16·5	12·1	9·2	14·5	27·1	27	26·3	43·4	49	60·8
61—Lethbridge	25·8	19·7	15·8	13·3	10·2	14·3	33·7	23·1	25·4	44·4	49·4	58
British Columbia (average)	**31·8**	**25·1**	**23·9**	**16·3**	**13·4**	**24·0**	**37·8**	**33·9**	**29·6**	**51·2**	**55·8**	**63·7**
62—Fernie	30	25	22	15	10	20	.....	32	31·5	49	55	63
63—Nelson	32	25	27·5	16·5	13·1	25	40	35	29·3	52·5	57·1	61·7
64—Trail	30·5	25	21·5	19	13·7	21·9	37·5	34·6	29	54	60	63
65—New Westminster	31·5	25·6	21·9	15	13·1	27·1	35	33·5	32·3	49·6	55	64·5
66—Vancouver	33·5	24·7	24·5	14·6	13·6	25·9	39·6	34·8	30·3	50·2	55	65·3
67—Victoria	32·3	24·5	24·1	15·3	14·1	26·6	35·9	32·5	26·9	51	55	64·2
68—Nanaimo	32	25	21·8	16·9	16·3	24·6	39	32·6	25	49·4	53·2	63·1
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	26·3	28	17·7	13	20·5	37·5	36	32·6	54	56·2	65

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14 to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·0	**29·7**	**21·9**	**14·2**	**59·3**	**20·9**	**20·5**	**35·9**	**24·6**	**34·9**	**31·0**	**11·8**	**40·0**	**43·6**	
12·7	**30·0**	.....	.....	**55·0**	**17·9**	**17·9**	**28·0**	**24·9**	**39·4**	**35·6**	**11·1**	**43·3**	**48·0**	
8	30	.....	.....	60	18·8	18	28·8	25	45·4	41·	b12–14	43·3	46·9	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17·5	17·7	29·3	22·8	37·1	35·3	13	44·4	47·7	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·2	20	27·4	24·7	33·1	32·5	9	44·6	49·9	3
15	35	.....	.....	50	17·4	15	24·8	25·1	41·7	37	a11·8	42·4	46·7	4
.....	32	.....	.....	60	17·7	15	31·7	26·3	36·3	30	10	39	46·3	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	21·5	26·2	25·6	42·5	37·6	10	46	50·2	6
.....	35	.....	.....	60	18·8	20	40·3	24·9	29·6	26·2	10–12	39·3	43·6	7
15·5	**35·3**	.....	.....	**55·6**	**18·1**	**18·9**	**30·6**	**24·3**	**36·3**	**33·0**	**12·3**	**44·4**	**49·1**	
12	36	.....	10	60	18·8	17·6	38·1	24·6	39·4	34	10–12	43·3	49·3	8
18	35	.....	.....	60	15·9	18·3	28·6	24·2	38·5	33·6	14	43·5	49·3	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·8	18·3	30·8	23·5	35·7	31·5	12	45·8	47·3	10
12	.....	.....	.....	45	18·7	21·5	25	25	31·6	.....	12	45	50·3	11
14·2	**29·0**	**18·8**	**9·3**	**56·0**	**20·8**	**22·0**	**28·8**	**23·9**	**37·4**	**34·8**	**10·9**	**37·8**	**39·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20·4	32·1	24·4	39	35·7	12–14	36·9	40·8	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	21·7	25	31·5	23·2	37·3	35	12	39·3	39·5	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	20	25	27·5	25·3	38·7	38	a10	37·8	40·7	14
12	30	15	.....	60	25	25	24·9	24·5	35·2	29·6	10	.....	35·8	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	23·4	30·3	.....	9	.....	38	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	18	.....	23·8	34	30	10	.....	41·4	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	21·3	24	39·4	36·5	12	37·5	40·6	18
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·6	21·5	32·4	22·9	43·4	41·8	12	38·8	40	19
10–15	25	.....	.....	60	19·4	19	34·7	23·8	39·2	32	10	36·7	39·6	20
19·9	**30·2**	**24·1**	**11·8**	**66·7**	**19·9**	**19·8**	**38·6**	**23·9**	**34·5**	**31·2**	**11·8**	**39·1**	**42·3**	
18	30	30–35	10	.....	22·3	20·5	39·5	23·7	40·2	35·5	10	37·8	41·8	21
20	35	25	12·5	.....	22·5	19·3	42·2	24·6	30	29	10	36·5	40·3	22
15	32–35	30	10	.....	18·1	18·8	36·1	21·9	34·1	31·3	10	34·6	38	23
20	30	35	10	.....	22·5	18	35·9	23·9	29·5	28·2	a9	41·6	40·1	24
25	28	.....	.....	60	22·5	25	34·6	24·7	29·1	27·8	10	36·7	39·4	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	.....	18	38	23·5	32·7	30·6	12	41·7	41·6	26
20	35	.....	.....	.....	22	17·8	34·5	24·7	29·9	29	10–11·5	39·3	44·1	27
.....	28–32	18–35	12·5	72	20·5	17	40·2	23·3	38·4	34·2	a11·8	38·9	43·1	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	22·3	19	43	24	37·5	25	12	41·3	44·6	29
22	35	25	.....	.....	19·3	19·3	36·9	22	33·9	32·6	12	37	41·3	30
18	35	30	12·5	.....	20·5	20·8	42·8	23·6	37·1	34·5	13	39	42·8	31
20	28	20	15	.....	19·1	16·5	38·6	22·4	30·6	29·5	12	37·8	39·3	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	23·8	36·3	23	28·8	28·3	a11·8	37·5	39·8	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	17	22	41·9	23·6	34·9	28·5	10–11	39·5	40·2	34
.....	.....	20	.....	75	20	22	32·2	22·7	29·8	27·6	10–11	37·8	40·3	35
20	.....	22	.....	.....	19	21·5	34·8	22·3	29	25	9	35·8	40·4	36
25	30	25	15	.....	21·7	20	37·4	23·6	30	26·5	12	36·2	40·6	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20·3	20·2	41·7	23·5	34·1	30·7	10	39·4	42·1	38
20–25	30	25	10	50	19·6	.....	42·6	23·7	30·4	27·6	12	42·6	43·7	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	24	39·3	24·6	30	27·5	12	42·9	44·9	40
22	35	20	15	.....	24·1	22·5	45·6	23·1	37	34·8	13	45	45·2	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	19	22·7	41·4	24·4	29·5	26·5	a12	40·8	44	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15·5	37·5	23·5	30·1	25	11	37·1	39·3	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	38	26·2	38·8	37	12	37·7	41	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20	20·3	30·5	25	40·6	38	15	40	45·5	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	21·7	20·4	38·2	26·2	41·3	40	13	.....	46·2	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	17·7	18·3	33·3	23·8	46·3	36·9	a16·7	39	47·3	47
.....	.....	25–28	.....	.....	15	20	42·4	22·6	44·1	39·2	13	39·3	44·1	48
18	30	....	9	.....	17·5	16	37·5	26·3	39·1	36·3	14·3	40	45·9	49
15	25	18–20	.....	.....	20·7	17·3	43·7	25·9	37·7	32	a12·5	41	43·5	50
.....	**30·0**	**19·0**	.....	.....	**24·1**	**17·1**	**39·1**	**25·6**	**32·1**	**28·7**	**11·0**	**35·8**	**41·4**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·1	17·2	39·9	26·5	35·9	33·4	12	36·1	42·5	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	25	17	38·3	24·6	28·2	24	10	35·4	40·2	52
25·6	**30·0**	**15·5**	.....	.....	**25·5**	**22·6**	**37·2**	**25·9**	**29·8**	**27·1**	**12·3**	**36·3**	**42·8**	
20–25	30	.....	.....	.....	25	23	35·6	28·2	32	27·5	12	37·5	41·7	53
30	30	12–15	.....	.....	25	23·3	.....	24·4	27·5	26·7	12	32·9	43·9	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·6	21·6	38·5	25·5	31	27·7	12	36·3	41·5	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	22·5	37·5	25·6	28·5	26·6	13	38·6	44	56
21·7	**28·3**	**15·8**	**20·0**	.....	**22·9**	**22·9**	**38·5**	**25·7**	**31·0**	**23·7**	**10·9**	**38·3**	**43·2**	
.....	30	17	25	.....	22·5	26	39·9	26·8	30	22	10	40·5	45	57
25	30–35	.....	.....	.....	25	25	34·5	25·8	27	21·2	a12·5	40	44	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5–30	15	.....	20·5	21·8	34·7	25·5	35	24·7	a11·1	37	41·7	59
25	30	15	20	.....	23·4	20·3	42	25·4	33·9	27·7	11	35	42·2	60
18	25	15	20	.....	23	21·2	41·3	25	29	22·7	10	39·2	43·3	61
20·3	**26·0**	.....	**17·9**	.....	**23·1**	**22·7**	**38·2**	**26·2**	**36·3**	**30·1**	**13·8**	**44·6**	**48·0**	
.....	30	28	18	.....	23·3	25	42·5	26·4	37·9	32·5	a12·5	45	47·9	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25·5	25	33·3	27·5	35	30	a14·3	47·5	47·5	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	34·7	27·5	35	30	15	45	49	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	22·5	23·3	42·2	25·2	33·8	28·3	a11·1	44·5	47·4	65
13·8	20	.....	15·3	.....	20·2	19·4	38	24·6	34·8	27	a11·1	40·7	45·5	66
.....	27	.....	20	.....	22	22·1	31·8	24·3	34	29·3	a12·5	43·3	47·9	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	21·2	22	40·8	26·4	33·6	30	14	.....	48	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	20	42·5	27·8	45·9	33·3	20	46·3	51	69

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**32·1**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**5·8**	**11·0**	**13·0**	**16·3**	**17·6**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**33·3**	**8·1**	**17·8**	**6·0**	**6·2**	**9·8**	**14·8**	**18·4**	**18·5**	**16·9**
1—Sydney	32·3	8	18	6	6·3	9·8	13·4	18·3	18	17·5
2—New Glasgow	33·7	8	17·1	5·7	5·6	10	14·3	17·5	17·6	16·9
3—Amherst	32·4	8	18·4	5·9	6·6	9·9	15	19·2	20	16
4—Halifax	33·5	8	17·4	5·8	5·9	9·1	14·6	17·4	17	16·3
5—Windsor	34·5	8·3	18·7	6·8	6·8	10	17·7	20	19·5	18·8
6—Truro	33·3	8	17·3	5·7	6	10	14	18·1	19·1	16·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·4	7·4	19·1	5·4	5·9	10·6	15·8	17·5	17·3	17·3
New Brunswick (average)	**33·0**	**8·6**	**18·2**	**5·6**	**6·2**	**10·1**	**15·0**	**17·1**	**16·6**	**16·3**
8—Moncton	33·8	9·3	18·8	6	6·5	11·3	13·5	18·5	17·6	16·8
9—St. John	33·1	8·7	18·7	5·4	6	7·9	14·8	15·6	15·9	15
10—Fredericton	32·5	8–8·7	17·5	5·5	6·1	11·3	14·3	15·8	15·2	15·2
11—Bathurst	32·5	8	17·6	5·6	6	10	17·5	18·4	17·7	18
Quebec (average)	**30·1**	**6·5**	**17·8**	**5·5**	**6·1**	**9·7**	**13·5**	**14·7**	**17·9**	**15·0**
12—Quebec	30·3	7·5	17·9	5·4	5·6	10·7	13·6	15·4	17·2	16·3
13—Three Rievrs	32·5	6	18·6	5·7	6·7	9·4	14·5	14·9	19·3	15
14—Sherbrooke	31·8	8	18	5	5·7	9·7	13·8	15·2	18·4	14·6
15—Sorel	28	6	17·6	5	6	9·3	12·8	14·1	18·4	15·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	27	5·3	16·5	5·2	7	11	14	15·3	19·7	15·4
17—St. John's	31·7	5·3	17·4	5·3	6	9·5	13·3	15·1	16·7	14·2
18—Thetford Mines	30	6·7	18·4	5·9	6·8	8·2	12·8	15	19	15·6
19—Montreal	31·2	5·3–8	17·8	5·6	5·7	10·2	12·6	14·1	15·8	14·4
20—Hull	28·8	6·7	18	6·0	5·3	9	13·8	13·6	16·2	14·3
Ontario (average)	**32·1**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**5·0**	**5·5**	**11·8**	**13·5**	**15·6**	**16·5**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	33·6	7·3–8	18	6	6	11·7	12	15·5	17	15·1
22—Brockville	28·2	6·7	15·8	5·2	5·7	10·4	13·9	16·7	17·3	15·9
23—Kingston	30	6·7	15·9	5·5	5	10·7	12·5	13·3	13·5	13·2
24—Belleville	30·6	6·7	17·4	5·2	5·1	11·4	13·7	14·4	15·7	13·4
25—Peterborough	32·7	7·3	17·3	4·9	5·2	11·9	13·2	15·5	15·8	15·1
26—Oshawa	33·3	7·3	16·7	4·3	5	12·6	12·8	15	14·8	14·1
27—Orillia	32·7	6·7	19·1	4·8	5	12	13·3	16·3	16·5	15·3
28—Toronto	34·9	7·3–8	18·6	5	5·5	11·1	12	14·7	15·8	14·7
29—Niagara Falls	34·3	7·3	19·1	5·3	5	12·9	14·4	15·6	17	15·8
30—St. Catharines	28·3	7·3	18·3	4·7	5	11·8	13·4	13·9	14·8	14·2
31—Hamilton	33·8	7·3–8	18·1	4·8	5·3	11·6	12·6	15	15·9	14·8
32—Brantford	32·6	7·3	17·5	4·6	5·1	12·5	12·9	14·6	14·9	14·2
33—Galt	31·6	6·7	17·3	4·8	5·3	12·5	13·9	14·5	16·7	14·5
34—Guelph	32	7·3	18·5	5·1	5·4	11·2	11·9	14·6	15·7	14·1
35—Kitchener	31·8	7·3	18·6	4·4	5·2	12·4	13·7	15·1	16	15·3
36—Woodstock	31·2	7·3	17·2	4·5	5	11·6	13	15·1	16·4	14·6
37—Stratford	33·1	7·3	16	5	5·9	12·1	13·7	16·4	18·4	14·8
38—London	31·4	7·3–8	18·8	5	5·4	12·2	14	16·2	17·1	15·4
39—St. Thomas	31·1	7·3	18·8	4·9	5·2	12·6	13·4	15·8	16·3	15·1
40—Chatham	32·8	6·7	18·5	4·8	5·3	11·6	13·7	16	16·3	14·6
41—Windsor	30·6	8	19·3	5·1	5·3	12·1	15·2	16·4	17·4	16·4
42—Sarnia	31·3	6	17·7	4·5	4·9	11·5	13·5	17·2	18	16·1
43—Owen Sound	31·7	6·7	18	4·7	5·1	11·6	13·1	15·8	15·9	14·7
44—North Bay	32·6	7·7	15	5·4	5·9	10·8	14·7	15·3	15·7	14·8
45—Sudbury	31·8	8	17·3	5·2	8	11·8	15	15·7	18·1	15·8
46—Cobalt	32·3	8·1	18·5	5·4	6·7	11·7	16·4	18·7	19·8	18·5
47—Timmins	33·5	8·3	16	5·3	5·5	9·8	13·8	16·8	15·9	15·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·5	8	19·7	5·3	7·5	13·3	13·6	16·3	16·3	16·1
49—Port Arthur	31·7	7·3	18·8	5·2	5·2	10·2	12·4	15	17	16·9
50—Fort William	34·5	7·3	18·2	5·3	5·2	11·9	12·7	16·8	17·5	16·2
Manitoba (average)	**31·1**	**6·7**	**17·9**	**5·4**	**5·5**	**12·4**	**13·5**	**20·4**	**18·7**	**19·9**
51—Winnipeg	32·1	7	18·8	5·3	5·7	12·6	13·1	18·8	18·4	18·4
52—Brandon	30	6·4	17	5·5	5·3	12·1	13·8	21·9	18·9	21·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**32·2**	**8·0**	**17·5**	**5·3**	**6·0**	**10·7**	**12·8**	**18·2**	**19·6**	**18·2**
53—Regina	30·3	8	17	5·1	5	11·9	12·5	17·7	18·4	17·5
54—Prince Albert	32	8	16·5	5·3	8	8·8	12·2	19·4	19·7	19
55—Saskatoon	32·6	8	17	5·3	5·5	11·4	13·9	18	20·6	18·1
56—Moose Jaw	33·8	8	19·5	5·5	5·3	10·7	12·4	17·6	19·8	18·1
Alberta (average)	**32·8**	**8·2**	**18·5**	**5·3**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**10·5**	**15·9**	**19·4**	**18·9**
57—Medicine Hat	34	7·4	20·2	5·5	6·3	11·8	11·3	16·2	20·8	18·8
58—Drumheller	36·7	7·4	18	5·3	5·6	11·7	11·3	16·2	20·8	20·8
59—Edmonton	29	8	19·8	4·9	5	10·3	9·6	14·8	18	17·3
60—Calgary	34·3	8	17·3	5·3	5·4	11·5	9·9	15·9	18·3	19·1
61—Lethbridge	30	10	17	5·3	5·2	12	10·5	16·6	19·2	18·5
British Columbia (average)	**33·4**	**8·8**	**21·6**	**5·5**	**6·3**	**10·9**	**9·5**	**16·6**	**18·8**	**17·8**
62—Fernie	34	8·3	18·3	5·1	5·9	12·5	11·5	17	19·	21
63—Nelson	31·9	10	18·6	5·6	5·5	11·6	10·8	15	20·7	19·6
64—Trail	30	9·3	18·3	5·5	5·2	10·8	9·4	16·7	18·7	18·7
65—New Westminster	34·7	8·0	23·5	5·6	6·2	9·2	8·2	15·8	18·2	15·3
66—Vancouver	33·6	8·0	23·1	5·6	6·5	9·3	8·9	15·4	16·2	15·6
67—Victoria	34·8	8·8	25	5·5	6·7	9·9	7·9	15·3	19	15
68—Nanaimo	33·5	8·9	22·3	5·6	7	11·2	9·5	18·2	19·1	18
69—Prince Rupert	35	10	23·3	5·8	7	12·4	10	19	19·5	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking., per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·9	**5·5**	**3·573**	**66·3**	**25·0**	**20·1**	**15·8**	**18·3**	**18·7**	**·860**	**28·9**	**·686**	**45·1**	
7·7	**5·7**	**3·299**	**63·3**	**20·4**	**19·6**	**16·6**	**18·9**	**19·9**	**·882**	**31·1**	**·709**	**45·6**	
7·3	5·1	3·86	68·4	.....	22	19·6	19·4	20·4	·94	31·6	·77	.....	1
7·2	5·4	2·87	50·4	25	18·7	16·1	19·6	19·6	·869	31·8	·635	50	2
7·8	5·5	3·317	67·1	.....	19·5	16·8	18·5	20	·90	30·8	·80	45	3
7·5	6·5	3·854	70	21·4	16·6	15·2	17·2	18·5	·823	27·7	·598	39	4
9·1	**5·7**	2·75	63·8	15	22	16	20	20·7	·75	35	.....	.....	5
7·4	6	3·14	60	20	18·6	15·7	18·7	20·2	1·01	29·6	·74	48·3	6
7·8	5·2	3·375	57·8	20	18·3	14·9	18	18·9	·838	28·1	·60	51·3	7
7·7	**6·7**	**4·071**	**80·5**	**29·7**	**19·2**	**16·6**	**18·2**	**18·9**	**·804**	**30·4**	**·660**	**46·3**	
8·4	7	4·538	79·6	35	19·6	16·5	18·5	19·2	·70	33·3	·60	50	8
7·1	5·9	4·425	88·9	30	19·2	15·3	17·3	18·4	·88	27·3	·646	42·3	9
7·3	7·3	.....	88·3	24	18·5	17·5	18·2	17·8	·817	27·5	·733	43	10
7·8	6·4	3·25	65	.....	19·3	17	18·6	20	·817	33·3	.....	50	11
7·9	**6·2**	**4·337**	**75·4**	**32·1**	**18·6**	**15·9**	**18·9**	**19·0**	**·959**	**27·9**	**·761**	**44·5**	
9·1	6·3	4·336	75·9	32·5	18·5	17·6	19·8	19·2	·982	29·5	·833	45·7	12
7·6	6·3	4·564	81·9	31	20·4	17·6	19·3	19·1	1·011	27·3	·85	45·5	13
7·4	6·2	4·246	78·3	30·3	19·6	17·1	18·8	20	·933	30	·75	48·3	14
7·8	6·7	4·056	70·8	.....	17	15·2	19·6	17·5	1·05	29·2	.....	39·9	15
7·6	5·6	4·50	76·3	.....	18	15	18	.....	·90	25	·75	45	16
8	7·6	4·333	66·7	.....	19·3	15·1	21	20·8	·965	28·3	·70	46·7	17
6·3	5·5	4·45	78	.....	19·8	16·1	18·8	17	1·01	30	·85	44·2	18
9·5	5·7	4·525	78·5	35·9	18·7	15·1	17·6	18·7	·961	26	·684	41·6	19
7·7	5·6	4·025	72·3	30·7	16	14·7	17·2	19·6	·821	25·7	·669	43·8	20
7·9	**5·6**	**4·091**	**74·2**	**24·2**	**19·1**	**15·9**	**17·8**	**18·2**	**·847**	**27·8**	**·668**	**41·8**	
8·7	6·2	4·21	76·5	32·2	19·9	16	18·3	20·5	·849	29·7	·599	45·1	21
7·1	7·7	4·55	81	28·3	.....	17	17·9	18·6	·967	29·6	·71	40	22
7·8	5·8	4·55	78·8	29·5	18·7	15·2	17	18	·874	27·5	·592	43·4	23
9·1	7·2	4·34	81·7	14·7	.....	15·8	16·9	16·3	·848	26·3	·624	42·4	24
8·4	7·5	4·32	77·3	16	19	14·6	17·1	17·5	·869	28·4	·636	37·4	25
8·6	4·8	4·19	76·7	20	.....	14·3	17·7	18·3	·863	26·7	·645	44·3	26
7·6	7·1	4·01	71·5	26·7	20	15·1	18·3	17·5	·908	25	·64	40·6	27
7·9	5·3	4·50	79·2	20·9	17	14·8	16·8	16·5	·77	25·4	·61	38·9	28
9·6	5·6	5·16	89·4	16·5	.....	17·2	19·6	18·6	·944	27·1	·81	43·3	29
8·6	4·5	4·59	89·4	15	.....	15·3	16·4	16	·817	24·7	·668	41·4	30
8·5	5·1	4·47	81·8	22·1	25	16·1	17·1	16·9	·803	24·5	·617	43·3	31
7·2	4·8	3·979	77·7	16·2	.....	16·4	15·9	16·2	·744	27·2	·607	38·1	32
8·1	5·8	4·15	76·9	20	.....	15·8	16·6	17	·763	24·5	·617	41·7	33
8·3	4	4·00	73·8	22·5	.....	15·2	14·5	17	·75	24·3	·663	40·3	34
8·1	5·4	3·725	67·7	20·1	.....	14·9	16·7	16	·742	27·4	·633	38	35
8·2	4·8	3·38	61	20·6	.....	15	17	18·5	·867	29·2	·725	39·8	36
8·1	6·2	3·64	66·1	22·2	15	17·3	18·5	16·9	·868	28·1	·69	40·6	37
7·2	5	3·83	70·3	22·8	15	14·5	17·6	17	·844	29·4	·677	42	38
6·9	5·2	3·95	73·1	22·1	.....	15·3	18·1	16·8	·85	26·5	·693	41	39
5·7	4	4·33	76·3	27·7	.....	17	17·9	15·8	·864	27·4	·677	40·1	40
7·3	4·9	4·82	82·9	30	.....	17·3	18	17·9	·851	27·1	·646	41·5	41
7	5·2	4·08	77·9	28·3	.....	15·1	16·5	18·6	·947	29·5	·73	39	42
6·8	5·4	3·94	71·9	15·9	.....	13·9	17·5	16·3	·83	31·5	·697	40·3	43
7·9	5·6	3·97	73·9	32·3	19	14·9	18·1	18·3	·788	31·3	·713	41·3	44
8·7	6·1	3·59	72	35	21·4	17·6	19	22·8	·904	31·3	·736	46·9	45
9·3	6·9	3·88	65	25	21	19	21·4	21·4	·978	30	·719	51·1	46
9·2	6·6	4·63	77·5	32	20·7	15·3	21	18	·90	25	·75	42·7	47
7·5	6·6	4·17	75	30·8	19·8	16·8	18·3	23·3	·807	29·3	·664	44·1	48
7·3	4·6	2·87	52·1	28·8	22·5	16·7	18·4	19·5	·82	29·2	·633	41·7	49
7·3	4·8	2·91	53·1	32	22	16·9	19·7	22·6	·783	30	·626	43·3	50
8·4	**4·5**	**2·305**	**43·4**	.....	**20·2**	**15·9**	**18·6**	**18·5**	**·806**	**30·3**	**·633**	**46·0**	
8·3	4·8	2·74	50·9	.....	21·4	15·8	19·2	19·5	·786	28·1	·615	44·4	51
8·4	4·2	1·87	35·8	.....	19	16	18	17·5	·825	32·5	·65	47·5	52
8·0	**5·4**	**1·898**	**38·3**	.....	**21·2**	**15·8**	**19·4**	**21·1**	**·846**	**29·8**	**·715**	**49·9**	
7·8	5·4	2·11	45	.....	20	15·9	19·5	22·1	·824	27·8	·692	49	53
8	6·6	1·11	20	.....	21·7	14·4	20	20	·87	31·2	·688	49	54
8·2	4·7	1·74	32·5	.....	23	15·2	19	21·2	·82	30	·736	50·4	55
8·1	4·9	2·63	55·6	.....	20	17·6	19·1	21	·87	30	·742	51·2	56
7·5	**4·9**	**2·202**	**42·6**	.....	**20·8**	**14·8**	**18·7**	**19·4**	**·831**	**29·2**	**·680**	**49·5**	
7·4	4·7	2·03	41·9	.....	22	14·6	19·2	20·3	·85	30	·743	52·5	57
8·1	**5**	2·25	**45**	.....	21·7	16·2	19·3	19·3	·867	30	·65	50	58
6·9	**4·2**	1·94	33·8	.....	20·1	13	18·3	20	·762	27·8	·61	47·2	59
7·6	4·4	2·46	48·9	.....	19	14·4	18·4	18·4	·844	28	·709	49·7	60
7·4	6·2	2·33	43·3	.....	21·3	15·6	18·3	19·1	·83	30	·69	48	61
7·8	**4·1**	**2·829**	**56·0**	.....	**22·7**	**15·3**	**18·0**	**17·5**	**·849**	**31·2**	**·686**	**51·0**	
9·3	3	2·153	.....	.....	20	16·1	19	18	·91	33	·78	55	62
8·5	4·3	2·57	50	.....	25	15·4	18·6	18·2	·914	33·2	·68	53	63
7·4	4·7	2·49	50	.....	22·5	15·2	16	16	·90	35	·717	49·3	64
6·3	4	2·79	51·7	.....	22·5	15·4	17·1	15·6	·822	28·6	·675	47·1	65
7·2	3·9	3·15	58·2	.....	20	14·6	18·1	17	·749	26·8	·612	49·7	66
6·7	3·8	3·35	63	.....	21·9	14·3	18·8	16·1	·795	26·8	·594	48	67
8·3	4·3	2·91	53·8	.....	25	15	16·9	17	·825	32·5	·688	53·8	68
8·4	5	3·22	65	.....	24·4	16	19·4	21·9	·875	33·8	·738	51·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cent	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·5**	**71·8**	**27·2**	**15·6**	**3·7**	**55·8**	**61·2**	**12·5**	**7·5**	**17·380**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·3**	**7·9**	**66·5**	**71·3**	**29·1**	**12·3**	**4·0**	**61·2**	**46·0**	**13·6**	**8·1**	**18·917**
1—Sydney	8·5	8·1	68·3	71·5	30	14·3	3·7	70	50·3	13	7·7	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·4	8·1	67·3	71·7	30	12·7	3·5	52·5	40	14·2	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8·2	7·8	70	70·4	25	10·7	4·5	60	43·3	13·7	7·9	17·00
4—Halifax	7·7	7·3	60·6	67·6	29·3	13·3	4·1	65·3	48·5	13·2	7·6	e17·50–20·00
5—Windsor	8·8	8·2	65	73·3	30	12	4·4	.....	48	14	8·3	d20·00–22·00
6—Truro	8·4	7·6	67·5	73·3	30	11	3·8	58·3	.....	13·5	8·5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·6	7·1	65·6	68·6	27·4	14·3	3·3	60	42	14·2	7·1	.....
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·0**	**7·4**	**65·1**	**70·5**	**25·9**	**12·8**	**3·6**	**62·6**	**42·1**	**13·0**	**7·4**	**18·250**
8—Moncton	8·2	7·6	71·7	74·6	30	13·4	3·7	60	43·3	14·3	7·8	g18·00
9—St. John	7·9	7·3	60	61	24·7	11·5	3·3	62	38·3	12·6	7·4	17·00–19·00
10—Fredericton	7·9	7·5	63·8	73	24·8	12·2	3·6	60·5	46·6	11·5	7	e17·00–19·00
11—Bathurst	7·8	7·3	65	73·5	24	14	3·8	68	40	13·5	7·2	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·5**	**7·0**	**60·6**	**69·2**	**26·3**	**14·2**	**3·6**	**50·1**	**65·3**	**11·5**	**7·0**	**16·928**
12—Quebec	7·5	7	60·2	71	26	18·3	3·5	50·2	65·7	11·5	7·6	17·50
13—Three Rivers	7·8	7·3	62·2	70·2	25·6	15·3	4·1	50	76	12·5	7·3	16·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	6·9	61·7	70	27·5	14·2	3·4	48·3	63·3	10·9	7·1	16·60
15—Sorel	7·5	7	57·9	65·7	27·2	11·6	3·7	41	66·3	11·4	6·6	16·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·3	6·7	62·5	68·3	25	12·8	4·3	50	.....	10	7·3	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	7·4	7	60	70	26	13·7	3·4	56	65	13·5	7·1	e16·00–17·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·8	7·3	61·7	71·3	27	13·6	3·7	50	59·2	12·3	6·8	f19·50–20·00
19—Montreal	7·1	7	59·9	69·2	25·6	14·6	3·3	52·8	.....	11	6·7	e16·00–17·50
20—Hull	7·4	7	58·9	66·8	27·1	13·5	3·2	52·9	61·7	10·8	6·8	e17·00–20·00
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**62·3**	**72·5**	**26·3**	**13·7**	**3·4**	**56·2**	**61·9**	**11·7**	**7·3**	**16·449**
21—Ottawa	7·3	7	60·8	71·6	26·6	13	3·4	62·2	60·6	11·8	7·2	e16·75–19·50
22—Brockville	7·9	7·4	59	72	26	14·4	4	52	62	11·8	7·5	15·50–16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	58·6	67·6	26	12·7	3·8	57·5	58·2	10·5	7·1	16·00
24—Belleville	7·7	7·3	62·6	70·8	24·8	13·8	3·5	58·9	63·8	11	7·1	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·3	64	70·4	26·1	14·4	3·2	57·7	56	10·7	6·6	16·00
26—Oshawa	8·5	8·3	63·3	73·8	25	12·5	3	56·7	60	12·2	6·9	16·00
27—Orillia	8	7·9	65·7	73	25	13·9	3·4	56·4	53·3	12·4	7·9	15·50–15·75
28—Toronto	7·3	7·2	64·3	71·9	24·4	12·1	3·4	54·7	57·4	10	6·7	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·5	63·6	75·1	27	13·8	3·6	60·7	63	11·1	7·1	g14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·2	8	61·7	72·6	25	11·8	3·6	57·5	62·5	11·2	6·8	g15·50
31—Hamilton	7·2	7·1	64	71·9	24·9	12·3	3	56	55·9	10·7	6·7	15·50
32—Brantford	7·7	7·5	60·5	71	24·5	12·4	3·3	53·6	65·6	10·8	6·9	15·50
33—Galt	7·2	7·1	62·1	71·1	25	13·6	3·4	59·3	58·6	10	6·7	15·50–15·75
34—Guelph	7·3	7·1	62·5	74·8	25	14·2	3·5	52·5	56·7	10·8	6·3	16·00
35—Kitchener	7·6	7·6	49·6	70·5	24·8	13·5	3·2	59·5	63·8	10·8	6·7	15·50–16·00
36—Woodstock	7	6·8	66·3	73·8	25	12·4	3·4	60	65	11·7	6·7	16·00
37—Stratford	7·7	7·5	60·6	70·6	25·2	12·7	3·2	59·4	53·6	11·7	7·4	16·00
38—London	7·8	7·5	66·1	73·5	25·6	14·4	3·4	61·5	70·6	12	7·6	16·00–16·50
39—St. Thomas	7·8	7·7	66	73·9	25·5	14	3·3	51·9	65·6	12·2	7·4	16·50
40—Chatham	7·4	7·4	57·9	66·8	26·4	13	3·4	60·6	69	11·9	6·8	16·00
41—Windsor	7·7	7·6	62·9	72·8	26·1	13·3	3	58·5	59	10·3	7·2	g14·75–15·00
42—Sarnia	7·5	7·2	62·5	73·4	28·3	13·4	3·2	53·3	73	11	7·1	17·00
43—Owen Sound	7·5	7·1	68·3	72·1	25	12·9	3·6	58·3	56	12·1	7·9	16·00–16·50
44—North Bay	8·1	7·8	67·9	74	29	14·7	4·1	58·3	60	12·5	7·6	.....
45—Sudbury	8·4	8·1	65·3	75	28·3	16·1	3·8	53·8	79·2	14	7·8	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9	8·2	65	74·8	30.6	14·7	3·9	46·4	61·7	13·9	8·3	19·00
47—Timmins	9·2	8·3	61·7	73·3	30	15	3·8	57·5	60	15	8·6	20·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·1	8	61·3	76	29·2	15·5	3·3	49·3	56·7	14	8	16·00–16·50
49—Port Arthur	8	7·7	51·7	73	26·7	14·2	3·4	48·3	65	10·7	8·2	19·00
50—Fort William	7·9	7·7	62·3	73·8	27·8	15	3·2	53·8	64·3	12·6	7·6	19·00
Manitoba (Average)	**8·4**	**8·1**	**58·6**	**70·9**	**28·2**	**15·0**	**3·7**	**54·1**	**64·9**	**12·0**	**7·3**	**21·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·9	7·7	59·6	71·7	28·4	12·5	3·5	48·2	57·3	13	7·8	19·00
52—Brandon	8·8	8·5	57·5	70	28	17·5	3·8	60	72·5	11	6·8	23·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**7·9**	**7·7**	**60·3**	**73·2**	**29·1**	**21·0**	**3·9**	**53·9**	**74·3**	**14·5**	**7·9**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·6	7·3	62	71·3	28·1	a20·6	3·4	55·8	80	14·5	7·2	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·1	7·8	58	76	31·2	a20·6	4·4	60	70	13·3	9·6	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·8	7·7	58·5	73·7	27·5	a23·1	3·6	53	72	15	6·5	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·1	7·8	62·5	71·9	29·4	a19·5	4	46·7	75	15	8·3	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·1**	**7·7**	**55·6**	**73·0**	**27·6**	**19·5**	**3·8**	**54·3**	**64·9**	**14·1**	**7·6**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·7	7·6	58	75·4	28	a22·3	3·7	57	75	13·9	6·8	g
58—Drumheller	8·2	8	51·7	72·8	27·5	a23·3	4·1	55	65	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton	8·2	7·3	53·6	69·7	27·3	a17	3·5	58·3	57·5	14·2	6·4	.....
60—Calgary	8·	7·7	56·6	71·4	28·1	a16·3	3·6	50	61	13	7·6	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·3	7·7	58	75·5	27	a18·8	3·9	51	66	14·5	b10	.....
BritishColumbia(Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**58·6**	**72·5**	**29·3**	**23·4**	**4·1**	**55·3**	**67·2**	**13·3**	**8·1**	**19·000**
62—Fernie	8·5	8·1	65	73·5	27	a20·8	4·4	55	70	13	b6·2	.....
63—Nelson	8·6	8·1	60·7	75	29·6	a28·9	4·3	47·5	63·3	14·4	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·3	7·8	61·7	76·7	28·3	a29·2	4	53·3	70	13·8	b8·3	.....
65—New Westminster	7·4	6·9	56·7	68·1	30·5	a18·3	4·1	55·6	57·5	13·6	b10	d20·00
66—Vancouver	7·6	7·1	57·2	72·3	28·5	a27·1	3·7	56·9	56·6	11·3	b9	d18·00
67—Victoria	7·2	6·9	56·4	69·1	29·6	a18·1	3·6	55	75	12·6	b7	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·4	7·6	56·2	71·2	31·2	a19·7	4·1	63·8	65	14·2	b6·2	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·4	7·5	55	74·4	30	a25	4·6	55	80	13·7	7·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500) per box	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c	c	$	$	
10·226	**13·762**	**12·337**	**14·454**	**8·973**	**11·113**	**9·873**	**30·3**	**13·5**	**27·402**	**19·552**	
9·322	**13·083**	**9·909**	**10·100**	**6·4.0**	**7·459**	**5·569**	**33·6**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·20	.....	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33·35	15	16·00-20·00	10·00-14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8 00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00-15·00	5·00-10·00	3
11·00-11·50	12·49-13·50	11·00	14·00	9·00	11·00	7·00-8·00	35	....	30·00-40·00	20·00-25·00	4
10·50-11·25	13·80	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	c4·00	.....	15	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	5
9·50-11·00	.....	.....	8·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	32	....	20·00-28·00	16·00-18·00	6
10·00-10·50	12·75	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c7·50	30	15	19·00-26·00	10·00-14·00	7
11·663	**13·250**	**10·625**	**12·125**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**31·3**	**14·6**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00-12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g 8·00	g9·00	g	g32-34	....	30·00-45·00	20·00-25·00	8
10·00-14·00	.....	13.00-16.00	14·00-17·00	6·00-8·00	7·50-10·00	8·00-9·00	30	....	20·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	9
8·00-12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	7·00	.....	4·80-6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	32	15	18·00	15·00	11
9·875	**11·333**	**13·453**	**15·230**	**9·250**	**10·688**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·4**	**22·888**	**14·875**	
10·00	12·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00-32·00	.....	12
10·00-12·00	15·00-16·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00-25·00	12·00-15·00	13
9·50	15·00	12·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00-20·00	16·00-18·00	14
10·00-12·00	.....	13.00-14.00	14·00-15·00	9·00-10·00	10·00-11·00	10·00	25	15	14·00-15·00	7·00-10·00	15
8·00-11·00	13·50	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	25	....	18·00-20·00	10·00-12·00	16
8·50 9·00	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27·28	15	s23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	17
.....	.....	.....	c10·50	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	15·00	11·00	18
7·50-9·00	14·00-15·00	16·00	17·00-18·00	10.00-12·00	12·00-13·00	16·00	30	12	25·00-40·00	16·00-25·00	19
11·00	15·00-16·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9 00	25	15	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	20
10·772	**13·802**	**13·500**	**15·848**	**10·988**	**12·738**	**11·553**	**28·1**	**12·3**	**28·875**	**20·933**	
9·25	13·50-15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	27-30	15	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	26-28	15	18·00-20·00	12·00-16·00	22
9·00-13·00	15·00	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	25	12	18·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	23
10·00-12·00	14·00	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	10·00	25	10	25·00-30·00	20·00-25·00	24
8·50-9·00	13·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	25
10·00	13·50	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	25-28	13	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50-11·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	12·5	18·00-25·00	13·00-15·00	27
8·50-12·00	10·50-12·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	10	30·00 40·00	22·00-25·00	28
g	g13·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	29
g9·00-13·00	g14·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	30
7·75-9·00	.....	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	31
9·00-10·00	13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	c8·35	30	10	25·00-40·00	15·00-25·00	32
8·00-10·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	27	12·5	25·00	16·00-20·00	33
9·00-13·00	12·50	17·00	18·00	11·00	12·00	c12·00	25	10	24·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	34
10·00-11·00	12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·28	8·3	35·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	35
10·00	14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67-16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00-14·00	.....	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	13	30·00-40·00	19·00-25·00	37
10·00-12·00	12·00-13·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	c15·00	24	13	30·00-45·00	17·00-30·00	38
10·50-11·50	13·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00-20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	39
10·00-11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c0·00-15·00	28	12	25·00-30·00	20·00-25·00	40
g8·50	g14·50	g	c & g26·00	.....	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g25	12	40·00-50·00	30·00 35·00	41
12·00	15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30	....	25·00-35·00	20·00-30·00	42
10·00	.....	13·00	14·00	6·00	10·50	5·00-9·00	28	11·7	15·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	43
11·00	15·00-16·00	.....	10·00	.....	8·00	7·00	35	15	30·00-35·00	18·00-20·00	44
12·00-14·00	15·00	.....	c13·50-16·50	.....	c10·50-15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
14·00	.....	13·00	c15·09	13·00	c12·00-15·00	.....	30	15	22·00	14·00	46
17·00	20·00	10·00	12·75	6·00-6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00-35·00	47
8·00-12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	28-30	13	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
8·50-14·00	14·00	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00-40·00	15·00-30·00	49
8·00-13·50	13·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	30	13·3	25·00-40·00	15·00-30·00	50
12·500	.....	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50-12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30-35	15	35·00-50·00	25·00-35·00	51
13·00	.....	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	52
16·000	**17·200**	**7·750**	**12·500**	**8·333**	**11·375**	**12·333**	**33·1**	**15·6**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00-12·00	18·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00-12·00	13·00	30	15	30·00-50·00	30·00	53
h8·50-9·50	.....	i6·00	7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	....	25·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	54
h10·00-11·00	16·40	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30-35	15	25·00	25·00	55
10·00	.....	.....	c & i18·00	.....	c18·00	c14·00	35	15	25·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·625**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·009**	.....	**32·5**	**13·4**	**28·125**	**19·590**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00 6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00-8·00	.....	30	15	25·00	25·00	59
6·00-11·50	14·50-16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	18·00 27·00	15·00-20·00	60
5·00-7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·170	**11·210**	.....	.....	**9·530**	**10·417**	**5·628**	**35·4**	**14·9**	**25·813**	**20·188**	
6·25-6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50-11·75	11·00	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c9·00	40	15	20·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	63
9·00-11·00	11·05	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·75-11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00 20·00	12·00-14·00	65
10·50-11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·75	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
10·55-11·50	11·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00-22·00	15·00-17·00	67
s7·70-8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·2	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	68
12·00-14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00-40·00	20·00-30·00	69

gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses, $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, Other's $30–$35. s. Delivered from mine.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1915	May 1916	May 1917	May 1918	May 1919	May 1920	May 1921	May 1922	May 1923	May 1914	May 1925	April 1926	May 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	47·6	50·2	61·2	73·4	79·4	78·6	71·2	59·6	56·0	56·8	58·6	57·6	58·8
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	32·8	34·0	43·0	52·6	55·6	50·4	43·6	33·4	30·2	30·2	31·6	31·4	32·0
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	17·1	16·4	22·5	27·4	27·6	26·4	23·0	19·0	17·9	17·3	17·9	18·9	18·8
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	21·4	23·3	28·2	34·9	36·7	36·2	31·8	28·7	27·6	28·3	29·6	29·4	30·4
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	18·9	21·8	29·3	37·1	38·6	39·1	33·6	30·0	26·1	23·2	28·4	29·6	29·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	35·2	36·8	55·6	68·4	71·0	71·6	65·0	52·2	50·4	44·8	51·4	54·4	55·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	24·9	28·4	37·3	50·0	52·6	54·4	51·4	40·8	39·1	32·1	38·6	41·8	42·0
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	35·2	39·0	60·2	72·0	75·2	77·0	50·6	44·0	45·2	41·6	49·0	49·4	49·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	23·7	26·2	40·8	43·9	51·4	55·0	36·5	32·7	33·4	29·5	34·0	39·8	34·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	22·6	24·4	34·5	34·8	42·7	48·3	33·4	30·5	30·6	25·8	30·3	34·8	31·0
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	54·6	51·0	60·0	72·0	81·0	90·0	86·4	72·6	69·6	71·4	71·4	72·6	70·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	64·8	64·2	85·6	96·2	113·0	131·0	102·8	77·4	80·2	72·2	73·6	92·6	80·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	37·3	36·8	47·7	53·4	63·6	72·5	59·2	45·4	44·4	40·4	40·9	51·5	43·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	23·9	25·1	34·1	33·1	36·9	40·2	39·6	30·7	§34·6	§30·0	§31·5	§32·6	§32·1
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	22·3	23·8	31·7	30·3	34·9	37·8	37·9	27·9	§34·6	§30·0	§31·5	§32·6	§32·1
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	53·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	73·5	70·5	111·0	117·0	117·0	138·0	124·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	4 4·0	37·0	77·0	68·0	67·0	80·0	64·0	49·0	§45·0	§41·0	§58·0	§53·0	§53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	26·5	23·5	30·5	40·0	37·0	41·5	31·0	27·5	27·5	27·0	30·5	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	11·8	13·0	14·6	22·0	24·2	34·2	21·6	19·0	§20·6	§21·0	§21·6	§22·0	§22·0
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	14·2	19·2	29·0	34·2	23·8	23·8	18·0	17·6	17·4	16·8	16·6	15·8	15·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	11·6	14·3	15·3	22·4	22·9	29·2	21·4	23·5	20·3	19·4	20·7	19·9	20·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	13·1	12·9	14·8	17·7	20·3	27·6	19·2	19·2	18·6	16·0	15·4	15·7	15·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	32·0	37·2	40·0	43·2	47·6	86·8	50·8	32·0	51·2	46·4	34·8	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	10·2	14·6	17·0	18·6	20·2	22·2	40·8	24·0	15·2	24·4	22·2	16·6	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·3	9·8	11·4	14·2	15·7	16·5	14·0	13·6	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	9·8	10·3	11·1	13·6	15·9	17·0	14·7	15·2	§16·4	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·8	9·9	10·1	10·7	12·5	15·1	14·1	12·9	13·5	13·7	15·1	15·4	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	31·0	60·5	126·0	62·0	65·7	204·9	41·1	45·9	43·0	55·9	45·5	98·3	119·1
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	0·8	0·7	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·9	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·43	$ 7·84	$ 8·37	$ 11·82	$ 12·66	$ 13·53	$ 16·65	$ 12·25	$ 10·22	$ 10·36	$ 9·89	$ 10·48	$ 11·36	$ 11·29
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·6	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	52·5	53·9	64·8	71·5	78·8	99·5	112·3	107·5	111·5	105·8	102·8	111·0	108·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	37·0	37·9	50·8	57·7	61·6	70·0	77·9	67·8	72·4	66·4	64·0	64·5	63·9
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	34·1	41·6	51·7	67·3	76·9	79·5	88·0	77·7	79·5	77·5	76·7	76·7	77·1
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	31·0	30·1	37·6	49·7	56·3	60·7	65·3	58·0	59·4	57·2	56·2	56·0	56·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	23·6	23·0	25·3	27·1	28·1	35·6	37·9	31·6	31·2	30·7	30·5	30·3	30·3
Fuel and lighting‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 1·78	$ 1·86	$ 2·30	$ 2·73	$ 3·02	$ 3·45	$ 3·81	$ 3·43	$ 3·54	$ 3·38	$ 3·30	$ 3·39	$ 3·36
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·88	$ 4·17	$ 4·03	$ 4·34	$ 4·65	$ 5·08	$ 6·29	$ 6·73	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·93	$ 6·90	$ 6·86	$ 6·85
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·21	$ 13·83	$ 14·30	$ 18·50	$ 20·09	$ 21·67	$ 26·44	$ 22·84	$ 20·57	$ 20·90	$ 20·24	$ 20·72	$ 21·64	$ 21·54

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	7·80	8·48	11·50	12·46	14·01	16·59	12·53	10·37	10·96	10·43	10·62	11·61	11·47
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	6·66	7·51	9·88	.....	12·56	15·41	11·39	9·37	9·69	9·27	9·66	10·73	10·72
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	7·71	8·20	11·50	12·30	13·09	15·96	12·46	10·21	10·77	10·44	10·38	11·84	11·73
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·86	7·15	8·04	11·46	12·28	12·91	15·70	11·61	9·62	9·89	9·22	9·80	10·98	10·93
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	7·60	8·37	12·16	12·69	13·40	16·90	12·19	10·13	10·20	9·76	10·27	11·48	11·38
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	8·10	8·47	10·82	12·39	13·68	16·46	12·15	10·01	9·77	9·29	10·13	10·48	10·45
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	8·41	8·48	11·18	12·66	13·74	16·21	12·38	10·15	10·24	9·61	10·76	10·74	10·76
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	8·30	8·26	12·03	12·91	14·04	17·03	12·02	9·85	9·92	9·70	10·72	10·56	10·61
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·03	9·06	8·95	12·21	13·34	14·46	17·55	13·27	11·47	11·28	10·93	11·86	11·90	11·95

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

(Continued from page 607)

higher, the former at 29.7c. per pound, and the latter at 27.7c. Bacon advanced from an average of 41.8c. per pound in April to 42c. in May. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut, and white fish advanced. Salt herrings were slightly lower. Lard declined slightly, averaging 24.6c. per pound in May and 24.7c. in April.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh averaging 34.9c. per dozen in May, 39.8c. in April and 46.4c. in March; and cooking averaging 31c. per dozen in May, 34.8c. in April and 38.7c. in March. The decline was much more pronounced in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces than in the Western Provinces. Lower prices for milk were reported from Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Johns, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto, Kitchener, Woodstock, Windsor, Cobalt, Regina, Medicine Hat and Victoria. The average price for milk declined from 12.1c. per quart in April to 11.8c. in May. Butter showed a general seasonal decline, dairy averaging 40c. per pound in May, as compared with 46.3c. in April, and creamery averaging 43.6c. per pound in May, as compared with 51.5c. in April. Cheese declined in most localities, averaging 32.1c. per pound, as compared with 32.6c. in April.

Bread was unchanged in the average at 7.6c. per pound. Onions advanced from 4.9c. per pound in April to 5.5c. in May. Potatoes showed a substantial advance, averaging $3.57 per bag in May, as compared with $2.95 in April. Prices in most localities in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were much higher, while in the Western Provinces the increase was less pronounced. Evaporated apples rose from an average of 19.9c. per pound in April to 20.1c. in May. Raisins were slightly higher, averaging 18.3c. per pound. Canned peaches showed a downward movement, averaging 28.9c. per two-pound tin, as compared with 29.2c. in April. Orange marmalade fell from an average of 70.4c. per four-pound tin for April, to 68.6c. in May. Corn syrup was down from 45.5c. per five-pound tin, to 45.1c. in May. Sugar was unchanged, granulated averaging 7.9c. per pound, and yellow averaging 7.5c. Coffee and tea showed little change. Pepper advanced in the average from 54.3c. per pound in April to 55.8c. in May. Anthracite coal declined from an average of $17.76 per ton in April, to $17.38 in May. Lower prices were reported from Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, Belleville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, Owen Sound, Sudbury and Timmins. Bituminous coal was slightly lower, averaging $10.23 per ton in May, as compared with $10.31 in April. Coke was down from an average price of $14.10 per ton in April to $13.76 in May. Little change occurred in the prices of wood. A slight decline in rent was reported from Peterborough.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to slightly lower levels in May. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.53¾ per bushel, as compared with $1.56⅞ in April. The high price for the month was $1.58 per bushel, reached at the beginning, and the low $1.49⅜, reached at the end. The North American crop conditions were said to be an important factor in the prices fluctuations. The movement in coarse grains was similar to that of wheat. Western oats declined from 53c. per bushel to 49⅞c.; Western barley from 63½c. per bushel to 61½c.; flax seed from $1.96 per bushel to $1.93; American corn from 83¼c. per bushel to 83¼c.; and Ontario barley from 61½c. to 61c. The decline in wheat which was more pronounced towards the end of the month was not reflected in the prices of flour, which advanced at Toronto from $8.81 per barrel in April to $9 in May. Shorts at Toronto also rose, being $33.25 per ton, as compared with $32.85 in April. Lemons declined from $4-$4.50 per case to $3.50. Granulated sugar was up from $5.79½ per hundred to $5.89. Coffee rose from 24½c. per pound to 25c. Pepper at Toronto advanced from 35c. per pound to 38c. The downward movement in rubber continued, Ceylon declining from 51c. per pound to 47⅞c., and Para from 46c. per pound to 41c. Potatoes were substantially lower, the price at Montreal declining from $3.94 per bag to $2.91; at Toronto from $4-$4.25 per bag to $3.50-$4; at Winnipeg from $1.72 per bushel to $1.30; and at St. John, N.B., from $8.10 per barrel to $5.75. Turpentine fell from $1.53 per gallon to $1.37. Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from $6.78 per hundred pounds to $7, and choice steers at Toronto from $7.25 per hundred pounds to $7.34. Hogs at Toronto rose from $13.90 per hundred pounds to $14.22, and sheep at Toronto from $8.20 per hundred pounds to $8.81. Meats followed the trend in prices of live stock, fresh beef carcass at Toronto advancing from 16c. per pound to 17c., and mess pork from $38.50 per barrel to $39.50. Beef hides advanced from 9½-10c. per pound to 10c.-10½c., and calf skins from 14c.-15c. per pound to 14½c.-15½c. Seasonal

declines occurred in the prices of milk at Toronto, the price to producers declining from $2.22 per eight-gallon can to $1.70, and the wholesale price from 37c. per gallon to 32c. At Montreal the producers' price fell from 25c. per gallon to 21c. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 38c. per pound to 35c. At Toronto creamery prints were down from 46c. per pound to 38c., and dairy prints from 35¼c. per pound to 32½c. The price of cheese at Toronto fell from 21c. per pound to 20c. Eggs showed little change. Raw cotton at New York was down from 19.2c. per pound to 18.9c. Cotton bags fell from $169.45 per thousand to $163.90. Sash cord fell from 54c. per pound to 50c. Wool continued to decline, the decrease being 1c. to 3c. per pound. Raw silk was slightly lower. Pine, good siding, fell from $140 per M feet to $135. Foundry pig iron at Montreal fell from $29.25 per ton to $28.70. Steel billets were down from $33-$43 per ton to $28-$43. American copper fell from $15.80 per hundred in April to $15.75 in May. Lead declined from $7.75 per hundred to $7.55; zinc from $8.67½ per hundred to $8.35; and tin from 65¼c. per pound to 65c. Silver advanced from 64⅛c. per ounce to 65¼c. The price of gasoline, owing to increased demand and following the advances in the United States, rose from 24½c. per gallon in April to 25½c. in May. Coal oil rose from 21½c. per gallon in April to 23c. in May. Cement at Montreal declined from $1.62 per barrel to $1.37. Nova Scotia coal declined from $6.25 per ton to $6.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The trend of wholesale prices and of the cost of living continued slightly downward with the exception of France, where prices continued to rise, and of Germany, where a slight upward turn was noticed.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 143.6 in April, a decline of 0.6 per cent from the level in March. Foods rose 0.8 per cent to 151.7, and non-foods fell 1.3 per cent to 139.0. Meat and fish showed a slight decline and cereals and other foods rose. In materials, all groups showed declines.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77=100, was 125.5 at the end of April. There was a slight recession for the fifth month in succession, the index being 0.5 per cent below that for the end of March. During the first 12 months of the restored gold standard, commodity prices have fallen by 8.7 per cent. During the month under review foodstuffs rose 2.6 per cent, all groups rising, while materials declined 2.3 per cent, all groups falling.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 167 on May 1, a decline of one point from the level on April 1. Foods showed a slight reduction, the index being 158. Rents rose slightly to 149, and other groups showed no change, clothing being 220=225, fuel and light, 185, and sundries 180.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base first half of 1914=1, was 17,088 in March, 17,086 in April and 17,056 in May, showing a slight downward tendency. Food prices rose about one per cent and materials declined 3.7 per cent.

Finland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, July, 1914=100, showed little change in April, being 1141.2, slightly below the May level of 1152.9. Foods fell 1.9 per cent, clothing rose slightly and other groups showed no change.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July, 1914=100, was 664 in April, about 3 per cent higher than in March. Foods rose 4.4 per cent, owing to advances in price of vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa. Industrial materials rose 1.7 per cent, all groups showing advances.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 122.7 for April as against 118.3 for March, a rise of 3.7 per cent. The rise in farm products noticed last month ceased at the end of April and was followed by a

slight decline. Prices of industrial materials which had been declining for about six months rose slightly at the end of April, owing to firmness in prices of metals. During April goods produced and goods imported both rose.

Cost of Living.—The index number rose 0.9 per cent during April to 139.6. Food rose slightly and heat and light, sundries and clothing fell slightly. The principal change was an increase in the index for rents of 6.6 per cent, or from 91.4 to 97.4, bringing rents almost to the pre-war level. This increase took place in various parts of the country, especially in Prussia.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 636.41 in April, a decline of 0.7 per cent from the March level. Foods rose 1.8 per cent, both vegetable and animal foods having advanced; industrial materials declined 1.5 per cent, all groups declining.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 150 in March as compared with 152 in February. There was an advance of one point in foods, due to a rise in cereals, sugar having fallen slightly while pulses showed no change and "other foods" declined. Non-foods declined 5 points or 3.2 per cent, oil seeds, raw cotton, miscellaneous textiles, hides and skins and metals showing declines while cotton manufactures and miscellaneous articles showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 153 in April, a decline of 2 points for the month. Foods declined one point to 150, cereals showing no change, while pulses and other foods declined. Fuel and lighting showed no change at 165 and house rent at 172. Clothing rose one point to 175

New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1000, was 1811 for January, 1804 for February and 1792 for March. During March the chief changes were declines in agricultural produce and chemicals and manures, and advances in the group "wool, hides, tallow, butter and cheese," and in coal.

Retail Prices.—The official index number of retail prices of foods in 25 towns, on the base 1909-13 = 1000, was 1623 for March, a decline of nearly 0.7 per cent for the month. Groceries and meat declined while dairy produce advanced.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—There was practically no change in the level of wholesale prices from March to April, as shown by the Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, which stood at 151.1 as compared with 151.5 in March, a decrease of 0.25 per cent. Farm products and foods averaged slightly higher than in March, owing to increases in grains, hay, hogs, sheep and lambs, eggs and potatoes. In all other groups prices were lower, ranging from one per cent in the case of fuels, metals, chemicals and drugs, and house furnishing goods to 2 per cent in the case of clothing materials.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.7594 on June 1, slightly below the level of a month earlier. There were declines in breadstuffs, metals, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous goods, and less noticeable declines in livestock, textiles, and oils. There were advances in provisions, fruits, and chemicals and drugs, and no change was shown by the hides and leather, and coal and coke groups.

Dun's index number (showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities) was $188.072 on June 1, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from the previous month's level. The changes in all the groups were very slight, there being declines in breadstuffs, "other foods," clothing and metals, and advances in meat, dairy and garden produce and the miscellaneous group.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913 = 100, was 164.5 in April, showing slight increase. The food section showed an increase of 1.8 per cent over the preceding month, due to an increase of about 26 per cent in the retail price of potatoes. The clothing index dropped about 1.7 per cent due to lower prices of suits, shoes, hats, gloves, shirts, underwear and women's hosiery. The fuel and light index declined slightly with the establishment of spring prices for anthracite in communities outside of Boston, which was partially offset by an increase of more than 10 per cent in the price of kerosene.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Picketing Used to Persuade Employees Held Unlawful

The Supreme Court of Canada rendered judgment on June 14 in the case of *Reners versus Rex,* the question at issue being the interpretation of the "watching and besetting" provision of the Criminal Code, section 501 (f), and its application in a case of picketing which was alleged to be without violence. The circumstances in the case were outlined in the April issue of this GAZETTE, on page 418, which noted the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta confirming the conviction of Reners by a lower court. Appeal from that judgment having been taken by Reners, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the appeal. The judgment of the Court (Chief Justice Anglin, and Justices Duff, Migneault, Newcombe, and Rinfret) was delivered by Mr. Justice Newcombe. Mr. Justice Idington concurred in dismissing the appeal, but on different grounds.

Text of Judgment

The appellant, with five others, was charged in two counts, under s. 501 (f) of the Criminal Code, with the offence of wrongfully and without lawful authority besetting and watching the mine of the Alberta Block Coal Company, Limited, where the company carried on its business, with a view to compel the company to abstain from engaging or employing, or continuing in its employ, miners or employees other than those belonging to a Trade Union, known as the Red Deer Valley Miners Union, to which the accused belonged. It will be convenient to set out the material part of the section, which is as follows:

> S. 501. Every one is guilty of an offence punishable, at the option of the accused, on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to three months imprisonment with or without hard labour, who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain,—
>
> (*f*) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be.

The case has been tried twice. At the first trial there was a jury, and all of the accused were convicted, but upon appeal the conviction was set aside upon purely legal grounds, as we are informed, and, at the new trial, the accused, other than the appellant, pleaded guilty, and the latter, electing to be tried without a jury, was tried before McCarthy J., and again convicted. From this conviction he appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, where the appeal was heard and the conviction upheld by the judgment of the Court, pronounced by the Chief Justice. Clark, J., however dissented, the court considering it convenient that his judgment should be pronounced separately, and it is the question of law involved in his dissent that is now presented upon the appeal to this Court.

The Alberta Block Coal Company of Drumheller, in the province of Alberta, belonged to an association of coal operators which negotiated an agreement with the executive of the United Mine Workers of America regulating working conditions, including the rates of wages to be paid to the miners. This agreement went into operation, but was subsequently amended by the parties in a manner to effect a reduction of 15 per cent in the rates stipulated. The reduced rates were not acceptable to the majority of the Company's employees, and became the cause or occasion for a strike. The striking miners belonged to the union of the United Mine Workers of America; they were dissatisfied with the reduction of the rates to which the executive of their union had agreed, and in consequence they decided to withdraw from it, and to set up a new union, which is known in the case as the Red Deer Valley Miners Union. Some of the company's employees however did not join in the agitation, but continued to work for the company as formerly, and the strikers established what they call pickets at the mine with a view, as they say, peacefully to persuade the miners who adhered to the company's service to cease work.

The locality of the mine is not as clearly described by the transcript of the evidence produced as might be desired, but there is a plan in proof of a limited area, and some of the witnesses give descriptions from which it would appear that the mine is situated in a narrow valley or coulee bordered by hills of considerable height, about 100 ft. to 150 ft. above the level. The shaft is sunk on the property of the company, and in the neighbourhood is a power house, machine shop, wash house, offices, some dwelling houses and outbuildings, and, a few hundred feet distant, a store house and powder house. These buildings are all upon the property of the company, which is approached from the north by a wagon road, and by a railway spur or siding from the line of the Canadian National Railways. The disturbances began on June 23, 1925, and the offence is charged to have been

committed between the 22nd and 27th days of June. The evidence is however directed particularly to the occurrences on the night of the 25th and the early morning of the 26th. On the 23rd a large delegation of the strikers went to the mine and there was some discussion. McDonald, who was one of them, says that they found men there wearing their working clothes and carrying their lunch buckets and he talked with several of these men about quitting work, but that they were not prepared to quit and went down to the mine. The following information is elicited from him:—

A. I spoke to about ten or eleven, they were in line. Thompson and Fernet, I think I remember them all right. I don't remember the others.

Q. These men apparently were not on the 23rd prepared to quit work and join your union, is that right?—A. On the 23rd, they went down to the mine on the 23rd.

Q. They listened to your representations and then they decided to work, is not that the situation, or rather continue work?—A. Oh, yes, they did, because, naturally enough, their boss, Jesse Gouge, who was standing there over them, and he tried to drive me away and I insisted I wanted to speak to the men and talk to them.

Q. You had the opportunity to speak to them?—A. Yes, I spoke to them.

The pickets were divided into groups and took their positions at places convenient for their purpose about the mine, from whence they continued to watch and beset the premises for several days. At night they occupied the hills surrounding the mine and overlooking the avenues of approach. Here they lighted wood fires which were kept burning throughout the night, and about which the men gathered, and where they were relieved at intervals. Inspector Nicholson of the Provincial Police, who was stationed at Drumheller, says:

Q. You have told us that these men had a smudge or fire there?—A. Yes.

Q. And that there were other smudges or fires on neighbouring hills around?—A. Yes.

Q. Were these hills around the A.B.C. Mine?—A. They practically surrounded it, yes.

He says moreover, that:—

A. These men were on the different hills in bunches of individuals and each bunch or crowd on each hill had a fire, a little bonfire or smudge. One of these hills was immediately behind the buildings at the A.B.C. premises, that would be immediately north. On account of a complaint received earlier on the 25th and on account of noises which I had heard in the vicinity of a powder house belonging to the A.B.C. Mine on the night of the 25th, I decided to remove the men on this particular hill that I speak of.

Asked whether there was any means of communication between the various parties on the hills, the witness answers that "they continued to shout to one another from one hill to another. One party would shout to one hill and it would be answered, and the call would go practically round all of the crowd." Inspector Nicholson sent three of his constables at about, or shortly after, midnight of the 25th, to occupy separate positions along the roadway at the foot of the hill immediately to the north. When these constables, or two of them, were perceived by the men on the top, they were greeted with insult, curses and threats. They made no response, but remained in their respective positions, and immediately afterwards five of those on the top were taken into custody by Inspector Nicholson and other constables who had approached under cover of the darkness from the rear. The appellant however ran down the hill where he stoned one of the constables stationed below, who pursued him calling upon him to stand, and was arrested after he had been wounded by a shot from the constable. During the night previous to the coming of the police, there had been ten or fifteen men upon this particular hill, but apparently the six men charged were the only ones there at the time of the arrest.

The trial judge, in convicting the appellant, delivered a somewhat lengthy judgment. He referred to the cases of Regina vs. Hibbert, 13 Cox's Criminal Cases, 82, and Rex vs. Bould, 13 Cox's Criminal Cases, 282. He said that in his view the conduct of the accused and the men with whom he was associated went far beyond the conduct of the men concerned in these cases, and that "I cannot look on his conduct as peaceful picketing, having regard to all the surrounding circumstances and certainly the conduct was such as to operate in the mind of the men who were going to work and to operate on the mind of the operators as to whether or not to carry on the work in the mine."

The learned Chief Justice, pronouncing the judgment of the Appellate Division, relied upon Lyons vs. Wilkins, 1896, 1 Ch.D., 811, and the same case, as reported upon appeal after the trial, 1899, 1 Ch.D., 255, and he considered the case of Ward Lock and Co. vs. The Operative Printers' Assistants' Society 1906, 22 T.L.R., 327, which it had been argued was not in complete accord with the Lyons case. In conclusion, however, he said that "a picketing effected in the way this was—to constitute a menace and practical compulsion by moral force, even if no physical force were contemplated, as to which one might have doubts, would not be such a picketing as would be warranted and, therefore, would be wrongful." He quoted the finding of the learned trial judge and he said "with this finding, which in my opinion, is quite justified, the case does not seem to fall within

the qualifications suggested in the Ward Lock case."

Clarke J., the dissenting judge, agreed "that the defendant should be held responsible as one of the watching and besetting party, engaged in what is commonly called picketing, and that he, with the others charged, did, with a view to compel another person to abstain from doing something from which he had a lawful right to do, or to do something from which he had a lawful right to abstain, beset or watch the place where such other person works or carries on business within the meaning of sec. 501 (f)." But he found difficulty in saying that such picketing was wrongful or without lawful authority; or, as he puts it, "in other words that peaceful picketing is wrongful." He reviewed the evidence, as to which he appears to take a view more favourable to the appellant than that which seems to be held by the majority of the Court. He said that the Ward Lock case, as applied in the later case of Fowler vs. Kibble, 1922, 1 Ch.D., 487, seems to cast considerable doubt upon the correctness of the decision in the Lyons case, and therefore he concluded, adopting what he takes to be the result of the Ward Lock case, that the element of wrongfulness is lacking in the present case and he would therefore allow the appeal.

In view of the nature of the dissent and seeing that the jurisdiction of this Court in criminal appeals is limited to questions of law which are the subject of difference below, the point which this Court has now to determine is in reality whether there was evidence at the trial that the watching and besetting in which the appellant was engaged was wrongful and without lawful authority. Upon this point I entertain no doubt.

In the Lyons case the Court of Appeal upon both occasions considered the interpretation of s. 7, subs. 4 of the Conspiracy and Protection Act, c. 86 of 1875, which corresponds, with unimportant variations, with s. 501 (f) of the Criminal Code, upon which the present charge is laid. It is explained by the concluding clause of s. 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act that

> "Attending at or near the house or place where a person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section."

But this clause is not embodied in the Criminal Code, and for that reason, as well as because of the facts in proof, it has no application to the case now under review.

The Master of the Rolls (Lindley) considered that to watch and beset in order to compel caused a nuisance, and he found upon the evidence that there was a nuisance. But in the Ward Lock case Moulton L.J. was of the opinion that there might be a sort of compulsion which would not be wrongful or illegal and therefore that the conclusion of the Master of the Rolls was too broad; he did not however deny its application to the particular case which the Master of the Rolls had in hand, and these great judges were in perfect agreement that it was necessary to establish in one way or another that the watching and besetting was done wrongfully and without legal authority.

In the Ward Lock case the defendant had stationed pickets to watch the plaintiff's printing works for the purpose of inducing the workmen employed by the plaintiffs to join the union, and then to determine their employment by proper notices, the object being thereby to compel the plaintiffs to become employers of union men, and to abstain from employing non-union men; the report states that this was carried out without causing, by violence, obstruction or otherwise, a common law nuisance. Moulton, L.J., said, as reported, "In my view that which decides the question is that there is no evidence of any improper or illegal acts, or, indeed, of any acts whatever, by any of the pickets sent by the defendants. . . . . I wish to add that, in my opinion, there is throughout a complete absence of evidence of anything in the nature of picketing or besetting which could constitute a nuisance. It appears that the discharged workmen loitered about for a day or two after leaving work, a thing which is not unlikely to happen, and that they were at times joined by others, but there is no suggestion even by the plaintiffs' witnesses that any annoyance or molestation took place, and the evidence to the contrary is overwhelming". He referred to the fact that, at the request of the plaintiffs, the police had placed special patrols outside their premises during the period of the dispute, but that none of the police had been called as witnesses by the plaintiffs, and that the inspector and a sergeant, called by the defendants, had shown that there was nothing which could give any ground for complaint. This decision is referred to and followed as an important one in Fowler vs. Kibble, 1922, 1 Ch. D. 487; but, for the purposes of the present case it decides no more than I think was decided by the Master of the Rolls in the Lyons case. The judgments concur in the view that watching or besetting, if carried on in a manner to create a nuisance, is at common law wrongful and without legal authority. In the Lyons case the Court of Appeal found the essential facts to constitute a common law nuisance. In the Ward Lock case they found that the

sort of picketing there in proof afforded no evidence of a nuisance, and these cases do not really exist in the determination of the present question, which depends upon its own facts, except in so far as they affirm, what is evident by the statute itself that if picketing be carried on in a manner to create a nuisance or otherwise unlawfully it constitutes an offence within the meaning of the statute.

Coming now again to the facts in the present case, the acts with which the appellant is charged were wrongful and unlawful if the watching and besetting in which he, in common with his comrades or associates, was engaged amounted to a nuisance, or to a trespass, or if the men who were watching and besetting constituted an unlawful assembly, and there is evidence as to each of these particulars which ought not to be overlooked.

There was a large number of men engaged; a crowd was assembled at the Atlas crossing to the north of the company's works; pickets in considerable numbers were stationed at every avenue of approach; they remained in position with reliefs uninterruptedly by night as well as by day; they lighted fires on hilltops surrounding the mine, shouting back and forth from one group to another. On one occasion at the very entrance to the mine one of these men, according to his own testimony, insisted upon his endeavour to persuade workmen, who were there in their working clothes and with their lunch baskets, from going into the mine, notwithstanding that their foreman was present, and tried to drive him away.

To the southeast of the shaft and the power house at a distance of about 800 feet is the powder house, situated in a narrow spur or offshoot of the coulee to the southward of the railway. This building is at the base of one of the surrounding hills, and if, as Inspector Nicholson testifies, the hills on which the fires were lighted practically surrounded the mine, some of them must have been very near to the powder house. He tells us that crowds of men continued on these hills throughout the whole of the 25th from seven o'clock in the morning, and that it was because of a complaint and noises which he heard in the vicinity of the powder house that he decided to remove the men from the hilltops. He says he intended to remove "all these different crowds of men", but to begin at the particular hill where he found the appellant. It will, of course, be realized that as these hills were at considerable distances the shouting from one hill to another must have been vociferous, and moreover, the danger of open wood fires in the neighbourhood of the powder house and other buildings of the company was in itself a cause for apprehension.

Now while apparently the hill which was occupied by the party to which the appellant belonged was somewhat to the northward of the northern limit of the company's property, the hills surrounding the mine in other directions belonged to the company and the groups stationed there were trespassers, and, since the picketing was so carried on in pursuance of a common design or project to which all the strikers including the appellant were parties, he must be held responsible for the trespasses equally with those who actually occupied the company's property.

Moreover, while it is explained, with remarkable agreement on the part of the striking miners, that the purpose of their assembly at and about the mine was peacefully to endeavour to persuade the miners who continued to work to quit the service of the company and to join the new union, in order, as it is said, to maintain the standard of living, the character and purpose of this assembly is, I think, better evidenced by its acts and course of conduct than by the statements of its members as to what their intention was; and the numbers of men who assembled, their distribution about the premises, including the company's property, their attendance there by day and by night, the fires, the shouting, their reception of the police, their threats and conduct when the police approached, afford cogent evidence, not only of a nuisance, but also of an unlawful assembly, Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, 8th Ed. Bk. 1, c. 28, ss. 4, 5 and 9; Reg. v. Vincent, 9 C. & P. 91, 109; Reg. vs. Neale, 9 C. & P. 431, 435.

It is not for this court to judge the evidence, except to determine whether there be any. The appellant's case fails if evidence be found which the trial judge was bound to consider tending to show that the watching and besetting, which is conclusively found to have taken place, was wrongful and without lawful authority, and I think there is such evidence in each of the aspects to which I have referred.

It was suggested also that the pickets were endeavouring to induce the company's workmen to break their contracts of service, but the evidence does not, in my opinion, go far enough to justify a finding that there were such contracts.

I would dismiss the appeal.

Judge Idington's Judgment

This is an appeal from the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta maintaining the conviction of the appellant who was tried before Mr. Justice McCarthy without a jury and found guilty of the following charges laid against him and

five others, that is to say that they did at Newcastle in the Judicial District of Calgary

"between the 22nd and the 27th days of June, 1925, wrongfully and without lawful authority with a view to compelling another person, The Alberta Block Coal Company Limited, a body corporate, to abstain in the carrying out of its business from engaging or employing or continuing in its employment miners and employees other than those belonging to the Red Deer Valley Miners' Union, or to such union as the defendants themselves belonged. The Alberta Block Coal Company Limited then having a lawful right to engage or employ or continue in its employment miners or employees without restriction as to their membership in the union or unions aforesaid, or to compel the said company to engage and employ and continue in its employment only such miners and employees as belonged to said union, which members the said company had a lawful right to abstain from employing, did beset and watch the place where the said company carries on business, to wit:—the mining premises of the said company.

And further stand charged that they at the same time and place wrongfully and without lawful authority with a view to compel Tom Fernet, William Hopkins, Joseph Thompson, Robert Brownell, and others to abstain from doing what they had a lawful right to do, to wit:—to work for the Alberta Block Coal Company Limited, did beset and watch the place where the said Tom Fernet, William Hopkins, Joseph Thompson, Robert Brownell and others worked, to wit:—the premises of The Alberta Block Coal Company Limited's Mine."

The accused parties had been tried before Mr. Justice Boyle with a jury and found guilty but for some reason or other a new trial was directed.

The others then pleaded guilty but the present appellant elected to be tried before Mr. Justice McCarthy without a jury.

The said charges were laid under section 501, s. s. (f) of the Criminal Code.

The said section 501 reads as follows:

[*This section is quoted on page 618*]

The essential parts thereof to be considered herein are the following lines:

"who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain,—

(*f*) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be."

This seems to me a clear and explicit expression in plain English forbidding anyone from besetting another's house or place of business with a view to compel him to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do.

Each of the preceding sections from (a) to (e) inclusive, implies violence or improper conduct towards another of some kind for which the party so doing might be punishable otherwise in law. But there is no such necessary implication in simply watching a house.

These men were, clearly as noonday, doing what the subsection (f) forbids, unless in the case of one having lawful authority to beset or watch. For example, the Sheriff or his officers often have lawful authority to go very far in discharging their duty—even to the extent of besetting or watching a house. No pretence of authority is shewn here. None existed. Indeed the accused were in fact trespassers, I imagine, on the property of the coal company. And surely the company in question, carrying on business in and on the premises in question, had a perfect right to refuse to employ men belonging to the Red Deer Valley Miners' Union.

And can there be a shadow of doubt that the men taking part in the besetting and watching complained of were doing so with a view to compel said company to abstain from pursuing their business without the aid of workmen belonging to the said Red Deer Union.

Compel is a word of various shades of meaning, for example, the Century Dictionary gives some five different shades, but let us select No. 1, which reads as follows:

"1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce; by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy."

Or, let us turn to Murray's New English Dictionary, and we find a different application of it and select No. 2 b, which reads as follows:

"*b.* To constrain (an action); to bring about by force, constraint or moral necessity; to exact by rightful claim; to demand."

Surely either one or other of these expressions can be acted upon herein, and was intended to be acted upon and applied in cases such as herein presented if we leave aside all other features than the proof of besetting and watching.

It does not in either necessarily imply physical violence as the means of compulsion.

Ever since the effect of said section as it appeared in the R.S.C. 1886, was changed by dropping s.s. 2 of s. 12 of C. 173, in which the words were as follows:

"2. Attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid, in order merely to obtain or communicate information shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section."

the law has been simplified and I respectfully submit made clear.

On the other hand in the English Act from which in its original state our Act was first taken there was a provision very similar to the said section 2, almost identical, which continued part of the English Act and hence renders English cases turning thereon (save and except the Lyons v. Wilkins case, I am

about to refer to) of very little service to any Canadian case since our Criminal Code of 1892 was framed and, as already stated, the above quoted section dropped out.

In 1906 the English Trades Disputes Act was passed and distinctly enacted as follows, in the second section thereof:

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

Other provisions of the same Act tended still more to render it impossible to make any English case such as herein in question of any helpful service.

I must also say that a criminal intent and object might well be suspected in much presented to us in the evidence but as I understand the ground of Mr. Justice Clarke's dissent, which is the ambit of our jurisidction herein, it is quite unnecessary to enter into that feature of this case to which I have just referred.

In the judgment of Mr. Justice Clarke, so far as dissenting, he makes clear what he means as follows:—

"I think the real difficulty in this case consists in the interpretation of the words in Sec. 501 'wrongfully and without lawful authority'.

I agree that the defendant should be held responsible as one of the watching and besetting party engaged in what is commonly called picketing and that he with the others charged did with a view to compel another person to abstain from doing something which he had a lawful right to do or to do something from which he had a lawful right to abstain, beset or watch the place where such other person works or carries on business within the meaning of Sec. 501. (f), but my difficulty is in saying that such picketing is wrongful and without lawful authority, or in other words that peaceful picketing is wrongful.

If it is not wrongful then, in my opinion, the conviction cannot be supported upon the evidence. There is no evidence that during the night when the conduct of the defendant is complained of there was any interference with either the mining company or its workmen, or any violence, intimidation or threats; Lewis McDonald was called as a Crown witness and the trial judge states the situation upon which he apparently bases his judgment as follows: "Lewis McDonald in his evidence tells us that the so-called Canadian Union proposed to picket the A.B.C. Mine to tell the miners it was their duty to try to persuade the mine workers not to go to work so as not to reduce the standard of living. He testifies that during the time the accused and others were picketing the A.B.C. mine he was on the picket during the 23rd and on the morning of the 24th of June, 1925. The purpose of the picket was to interview the men employed in the A.B.C. mine and persuade them not to go to work. He admitted interviewing some of them himself. Cecil Terris, in his evidence, says they were supposed to go down to the mine and if they met anybody going down to work to ask them to join the new union. . . . . So that apparently the accused were there to persuade the miners not to go to work or to prevent the A.B.C. Company from employing men who did not belong to the new union and to prevent them from hiring men who belonged to the United Mine Workers of America".

"If the picketing itself, that is, the watching or besetting, was not unlawful I cannot see that the fact of the picketers being distributed in different places and having bonfires on a dark night can make the watching wrongful.

"In Rex v. Blanchsawl, 21 A.L.R. 580, where the conviction of the appellant on a similar charge was affirmed by this court, Lyons & Son v. Wilkins, L.R. 1899 1 Ch. 255, was strongly relied upon. I understand the court there held that watching and besetting, however peaceable, was a common law nuisance and, therefore, wrongful and that the qualifying words in Sec. 7 as to obtaining and communicating information alone rendered it rightful. If that decision stood unchallenged I would not hesitate to say it was conclusive of the present appeal in favour of the Crown not only by reason of the absence of the qualifying words in our section 501 but because if they were still in the Act they do not extend to persuading which was part of the plan here.

"The later case of Ward, Lock & Company v. The Operative Printers Assistants' Society, February, 1906, 22 T.L.R. 327, applied in Fowler v. Kibble, L.R. 1922, 1 Ch. 487, seems to me to cast considerable doubt upon the correctness of the decision in Lyons v. Wilkins. It was not referred to in the Blacksawl case and it is said that it was not brought to the attention of the court which I think is correct. I gather from that case that peaceable picketing was not considered to be wrongful at common law and was not made illegal by section 7 of the Imperial Act and if that be correct it can scarcely be wrongful under our Sec. 501. But for the fact that owing to the general importance of the question the defendant is desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada, I would say that the question is determined by our former decision but considering it a proper case for an appeal I have decided to dissent from the majority and adopting what I take to be the result of the Ward, Lock case, would hold that the element of wrongfulness is lacking in this case and would therefore allow the appeal and quash the conviction."

The foregoing quotation from his judgment shows that all involved in this appeal, by reason of the dissent of Mr. Justice Clarke, is the doubt he has as to the meaning of the words "wrongfully and without lawful authority" in the part of section 501 which I have quoted above.

He suggests, as had been suggested long ago by others, that "besetting and watching" a house or premises is not in law wrongful, and hence the basis of the said subsection (f) renders it absolutely inoperative.

The answer to such an objection is that we must, if possible, give it some efficacy, and to do that we must ask ourselves, if it is correct that the act of so besetting and watching never was, in law, wrongful.

I answer that such a course of conduct always was at common law, wrongful, and might be the basis of a civil action, and hence clearly wrongful.

Such was the holding of the court in the case of J. Lyons & Sons v. Wilkins, L. R. (1899) 1 Chy. Div. 255, and the judgment of

Mr. Justice Lindley, M. R., at pages 266 and 267, deals with exactly what has troubled Mr. Justice Clarke herein and, I submit, the passage therefrom on page 267, which reads as follows:—

"But it is not necessary to shew the illegality of the overt acts complained of by other evidence than that which proves the acts themselves, if no justification or excuse for them is reasonably consistent with the facts proved. This is the principle always applied in criminal prosecutions in which the words 'feloniously,' 'wrongfully,' or 'maliciously' are introduced into the charge, and have to be proved before the person accused can be properly convicted; see Archbold's Criminal Pleadings and Evidence, 19th ed. pp. 64-7. That this is the correct method of construing and dealing with the words 'wrongfully and without lawful authority' in s. 7 is, in my opinion, perfectly plain if attention is paid to sub-heads 1, 2, 3 and 5, to which those words are as applicable as they are to sub-head 4. If the overt acts mentioned in sub-head 1, for example, i.e., using violence or intimidation, are proved, and it is proved that they were done with a view to compel, etc., and there is no reasonable ground for justifying them, it is unnecessary to give further evidence to prove that they were committed 'wrongfully and without legal authority'; see *Reg.* v. *McKenzie*, 1892, 2 Q.B. 519, 521-3. If this be true of all the sub-heads except 4 (watching and besetting), I can discover no justification for giving the words 'wrongfully and without lawful authority any different meaning or effect when applied to 4—namely, 'watching or besetting.'"

Others in like manner in same case and in a further appeal refer to this and express analogous opinions, and such was taken to be the law until the case of Ward, Lock & Co. v. The Operative Printers Assistants' Society, et al, 22 L.T.R. 327, in 1906, 26th February. Even in that Stirling J. expresses himself as if the court were in accord with what Lord Justice Lindley had said in the Lyons case above mentioned. It was the provision of exception that created the difficulty.

By our Canadian courts, cases were decided in Manitoba and Alberta, adopting the law as settled by the Lyons v. Wilkins case and others.

This I accept as good law yet, and more especially so when the subsequent paragraph above referred to had been eliminated in framing our Criminal Code in 1892.

It became increasingly more difficult to do so in England by reason of the Trades Disputes Act, to which I refer above. Indeed that rendered it almost quite impossible for us to follow the later English decisions. I imagine said Act was a result of the Ward, Lock case.

I need not elaborate further but submit the foregoing considerations remove all doubts such as in question, and therefore am of the opinion that this appeal should be dismissed.

I may add, however, that having read the entire case, I find there is evidence of actual violence, trespass and abusive and vile language, even in the presence of policemen keeping guard, which removes all doubt in law and in fact of the guilt of the appellant, who ran away on hearing someone approach. Why, if innocent, do so?

I have out of respect to the learned judge below, dissenting, tried to confine the expression of my opinion above to the point in which he expresses doubt, but if others think we should go beyond, think it as well to state concisely my conclusions if needed.

(*Supreme Court of Canada—Reners versus The King*).

Picketing to Injure a Man in his Business Held Unlawful

The Supreme Court of British Columbia on May 10 granted an injunction against the Vancouver local union of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, forbidding them to place pickets outside the Empress Theatre at Vancouver. The picketing took place under the following circumstances:—

The owner of the theatre for a long time had employed only seven stage hands, and when he gave notice that after a certain date he would employ only five, this announcement proved unsatisfactory to the stage hands and to their local union, and a strike followed. The owner then engaged five new employees, and the union thereupon placed men at the entrance to the theatre, who distributed handbills addressed to the "theatre-going public of Greater Vancouver," stating in large type that "the Empress Theatre is unfair to organized labour." The union also caused motor cars and sandwich men, displaying signs and banners bearing the same statement, to parade before the entrance to the theatre, "watching and besetting" the theatre. During the continuance of these acts the volume of business at the theatre was materially reduced.

Mr. Justice Gregory, in giving judgment, said: "I find, as a fact, these acts were all done with the intention of injuring the plaintiff's business and in the hope that to save himself from such injury he would return to the employment of seven stage hands as desired by the Vancouver Theatrical Federation—the body with whom the contract, if any, would have been made. Defendant's intention was to injure plaintiff; their object was to force him to conform to the Vancouver Theatrical Federation's views of the proper number of stage hands to be employed at the Empress Theatre. Apart from this, I find

no evidence of any personal malice against the plaintiff."

During the hearing it was argued by counsel for the defendants that there was no liability for the acts complained of by reason of the provisions of the Provincial Act relating to Trade Unions (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 258). This act is as follows:—

Chapter 258.—1. No trade union or any association of workmen or employees in the province, nor the trustees of any such trade-union or association in their representative capacity, shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act of commission or omission in connection with any strike, lock-out, or trade or labour dispute, unless the members of such trade-union, or association, or its council, committee, or other governing body, acting within the authority or jurisdiction given such council, committee, or other governing body by the rules, regulations, or directions of such trade-union or association, or the resolutions or directions of its members resident in the locality or a majority thereof, have authorized or have been a concurring party in such wrongul act.

2. No such trade union or association shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer, member, agent, or servant of such trade-union or association or any other person be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds or any such officer, member, agent, servant, or other person be made liable in damages for communicating to any workman artisan, labourer, employee, or person facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer or distributer of the products of labour or the purchase of such products, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation, or other unlawful acts, such last-named workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person, at the expiration of any existing contract, not to renew the same with or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer, or distributer of the products of labour.

3. No such trade union or association, or its officer, member, agent, or servant, or other person, shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike or lock-out, or proposed or expected strike or lock-out, or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or other persons against seeking or urging workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected by such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, or from purchasing, buying, or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lock-out, labour grievance or trouble, during its continuance.

In regard to section 1, the judgment pointed out that the defendants admitted their responsibility. Section 2 only permits the communication of *facts,* etc., and the persuasion by fair and reasonable argument, without any unlawful act. "The statement that the theatre was unfair to organized labour is not a statement of fact but one of opinion merely—about which people may and do differ—an attribute which does not belong to a statement of fact. The statements on the handbills, banners and sandwich boards were not 'fair or reasonable argument'—they were not argument at all, and in addition they were accompanied by the unlawful act of watching and besetting."

The judgment cited the decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta in the picketing case which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925, pages 1156-8. "This decision," Judge Gregory said, "I have no hesitation in accepting notwithstanding the suggestion that it is bad law. It is quite true, as argued, that the Parliament of Canada cannot by declaring a certain act to be criminal invade the exclusive jurisdiction of provincial legislatures to legislate on property and civil rights, but surely there can be no question that the preservation of the public peace is a subject coming within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament."

"The court held further that section 3 was equally inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. As the plaintiff had a perfect right to carry on his business with five stage hands, if he so wished, and the defendants have combined to prevent him from so doing and have endeavoured to carry out their object by unlawful means and have caused him serious loss and injury, I can see no reason why they should not be made liable for such injury even though their ultimate object was to promote their own lawful interests."

The plaintiff claimed that his losses amounted to $700 a week for a period of five weeks, but judgment was given for $1,750 with costs of action, and an injunction against the union was also granted, as stated above.

—*(British Columbia—Schuberg versus Local International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees et al).*

Master Must Provide Safe Conditions of Living for Resident Servant.

A farmer in Saskatchewan employed as a farm hand a Norwegian who had recently arrived in Canada, paying him $40 for the first month and $10 per month for the winter months, together with board and lodging. The two men lived together in the farmer's shack, a wooden structure divided into two rooms, a kitchen and a bedroom, both rooms being heated by one cooking stove. At first the hired man attended to the stove, but later the farmer told him he would attend to the fire himself. When the stove began to smoke they cleaned the pipes, but omitted to clean out the roof jack and the smoke grew worse. The hired man brought in a heater from the granary, but the farmer would not allow him to put it up, saying he would get a new stove next day. The next day was too cold to go to town for the new

stove and the old stove continued in use. The hired man became indisposed from the effects of the smoke and on the farmer's suggestion he went to bed in the afternoon. He slept for two days, being, as it was afterwards discovered, overcome with coal-gas from the stove, and when he woke up both his feet were frozen. Going to the kitchen, he found the farmer lying on the floor, dead and frozen. He tried to light a fire, but it would not burn, and he went back to bed, where he was found by a neighbour who came in and removed him to a hospital. The hired man subsequently brought an action for damages against the administrator of the farmer's estate owing to his personal injuries, and for unpaid wages.

The trial judge dismissed the action with costs, but on appeal the court of appeal reversed the decision and allowed the appeal, giving judgment for payment of $5,787.85 and costs. The court held that the farmer was negligently ignorant of the obstruction in the chimney, which would have become known to him on a casual examination of the roof-jack, and that the employee was therefore entitled to damages. "There is no evidence," the judgment stated, "that the plaintiff assumed the risk, in fact he tried to remedy the situation by suggesting the putting up of another heater with 6-inch pipes, but the deceased would not allow him to put them up."

The judgment found that the Masters and Servants Act requires that where, under the terms of his employment a servant lodges with his employer the latter is under a duty to the servant to have his house reasonably safe for living and sleeping in; and where the servant is injured because of a defect in the premises of which the employer should have known, and which he failed to remedy, he is liable in damages to the servant, in the absence of evidence that the latter assumed the risk. The fact that although the servant knew of the danger he remained on the premises does not constitute an assumption of the risk.

—(Saskatchewan—Petersen versus Sigerseth).

Actions Under Masters and Servants Act

A hired man brought action under section 4 of the Masters and Servants Act against his employer, a farmer, for failure to pay certain wages amounting to $45, and obtained judgment for that amount with costs. The farmer then brought another action, charging the hired man with having absented himself from his master's employ, contrary to subsection (*b*) of section 3 of the same act, and the accused was convicted on this charge and ordered to pay the sum of $30 and costs amounting to $8.65, or in default of payment to imprisonment for two weeks. The hired man appealed, and the District Court at Estevan quashed the conviction, declaring that "it is not the intention of the Masters and Servants Act that the questions whether a master has wrongfully failed to pay wages and whether the servant has unlawfully absented himself from his master's employment should be dealt with in separate proceedings under the Act. If the master is dissatisfied with the decision awarding the servant wages against the master's contention that the servant violated his contract, the master's proper course is to appeal therefrom, and not to prosecute the servant for absenting himself."

—(Saskatchewan—Myers versus Hilke).

A Compensable Accident Must Have Arisen Out of Employment

A workman who had been employed as a sectionman by a railway company in Alberta for about eight years was assigned the duty of night watchman at a point on the line where there was danger of a landslide, his hours of work being from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. His place of work was about two miles from his home, and the company allowed him to use a hand speeder to and from work. On a certain night he was late going to work leaving home and taking out the speeder about midnight. Shortly after 1 o'clock a.m. he was run down by a regular train at a point one mile from the place of work and killed. The widow applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Board referred the case to a judge as arbitrator. Section 14 of the Act provides as follows:

14.—(1) The Board may act upon the report of any of its officers and any inquiry which it is deemed necessary to make may be made by a commissioner, or by an officer of the Board or by some other person appointed to make inquiry and the Board may act upon his report as to the result of the inquiry.

(2) The person appointed to make the inquiry shall for the purposes of the inquiry have all the powers conferred upon the Board.

The arbitrator found that the deceased was in an intoxicated condition, and that while intoxicated he was overcome with sleep and was killed, and further, that he was killed "in the course of his employment." He therefore decided in favour of the applicant.

On appeal, the Supreme Court of Alberta held, on the contrary, that even if the accident arose "in the course of" employment, it was not one "arising out of his employment," and was not therefore subject to compensation under the act. "It is not a case

of doing his work negligently or wilfully misconducting himself, but what brought about his death was the act of going to sleep, something outside of and in fact necessarily contrary to the work which he was engaged to do."

The appeal was allowed with costs.

—(Alberta—Martineau versus Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.)

Dominion Lord's Day Act Rules in Absence of Provincial Law

A farmer obtained possession of a binder, under a purported sale by another farmer, pursuant to a contract made between the parties on a Sunday, in the year 1922. The sale was made on credit, the purchaser giving the vendor his note for $50 to cover the purchase price. The purchaser failed to pay this note when it became due, and upon action being brought against him in the District Court he set up the illegality of the contract of sale as a defence, the contract having been entered into on a Sunday. This defence was successful, and the vendor's action on the note was dismissed. In the meantime the purchaser had used the binder to cut 267 acres of grain in 1923 and 1924, and he continued to use it after having obtained judgment in his favour. The vendor then appealed from the dismissal of his action to recover possession of the binder, and for compensation for its use. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal with costs, the judgment ordering the return of the binder to the plaintiff, together with compensation for its use by the defendant since the date of the former judgment which declared the contract of sale illegal. The Court of Appeal, however, established the fact that the sale of a farm implement by one farmer to another on a Sunday is illegal in Saskatchewan because of section 5 of the Lord's Day Act of Canada which provides as follows:—

5. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein, or in any provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do, or employ any other person to do, on that day, any work, business or labour.

In 1898 an ordinance was enacted for the North West Territories "to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day," invalidating all contracts made on Sunday. This Ordinance as applying to Saskatchewan was repealed in 1920 by the Legislature of the Province. The judgment of the Appeal Court stated that "there can be no doubt that the repeal of the Ordinance in 1920 left the law of the province in such a state that, at least, a contract of the kind under consideration here, involving the sale of a farm implement by one farmer to another, could not be said to be invalid or illegal by virtue of any law. The common law was silent on the subject; therefore all persons had originally the same right to make a contract on Sunday as on Monday, or any other day of the week. The Ordinance of the North West Territories took away this right, but when that Ordinance was repealed it left Sunday where it had found it, i.e., in the same position as all other days, and therefore a contract of this kind made on Sunday in 1922 being no longer subject to any invalidating legislation, was just as valid as a contract made on Monday."

"In 1922," the judgment continued, "the law of Saskatchewan did not invalidate a contract made between two farmers for the sale of a binder on Sunday, and this was the case merely because the common law was silent and there was an absence of statute law on the subject. * * * * I think it is the clear intention of Parliament that the provincial rule which is to supersede the federal Act must be something positive, something *provided in* an enactment, and not the mere existence in the province of a system of law which has nothing whatever to say on the subject, and therefore does not invalidate the Act.

"I am therefore of opinion that when the Legislature of Saskatchewan repealed the territorial Ordinance in 1920, and enacted nothing in its stead, the field became vacant, and the prohibitory provisions of the Dominion Act stepped in and rendered unlawful all sales of property made on Sunday."

—(Saskatchewan—Demchenko versus Fricke)

Employer not a Builder Held Not Liable for Compensation in Building Industry

A journalist in the province of Quebec, wishing to erect a building on his own property, entrusted the work to a contractor. When the building was nearly completed the contractor became bankrupt. The owner then decided to complete the building himself, and engaged the former contractor as a foreman. Shortly afterwards a minor, who was engaged as a mason's helper, sustained an injury to one of his eyes, reducing his earning capacity 30 per cent. The guardian of the young man took action under common law, alleging that the method used in hoisting material was dangerous, and at the same time he took action also under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The

Superior Court for the District of Quebec dismissed the action, and this judgment was affirmed by the Court of King's Bench, on appeal. The Court held that the Act does not apply to a proprietor who, never having been engaged in the industry of building, assumes the completion of a building for his own use, because of his contractor's bankruptcy. The theory of professional or occupational risk, it was pointed out, had been fully discussed for many years, and the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act was to place upon industry the risk of injury, which under common law was carried by the workman himself, unless he were able to prove some fault or negligence of which the employer or his servants had been guilty. Therefore, to come within the provisions of the act an employer must be one who is engaged in one of the industries enumerated in the act. In the present case the contractor had not even assumed the responsibility of constructing the building from its inception and was only drawn into supervising it under special circumstances.

—(*Quebec—Gagnon versus Carrell*)

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

T the beginning of June there was a further substantial increase in employment as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Regular reports on employment are received from firms with a minimum of fifteen employees in industries other than agriculture and fishing. The gain was more pronounced than is usual at that time of year, the situation being more favourable than in any month since 1920. Data were tabulated from 5,907 employers having 828,483 workers, or 54,262 more than on May 1, 1926. The employment index number (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1920) stood at 101.0, as compared with 94.3 in the preceding month, and with 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6 on June 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a slight increase in the volume of business transacted in May as compared with the preceding month, but substantial gains are shown when the records are compared with those in May 1925. At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 4.9, as compared with percentages of 7.3 at the beginning of May, 1926, and 7.0 at the beginning of June, 1925. The percentages for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,558 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 150,765 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.06 at the beginning of June, as compared with $11.29 for May; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 continued to decline being 155.7 for June, as compared with 157.0 for May; 158.8 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 196.0 for June, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in June was less than in the previous month, and less than in June last year. Thirteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 2,237 employees, and resulting in the loss of 45,348 working days. Corresponding figures for May were as follows: 16 disputes, 4,016 workpeople, and 59,936 working days; and for June, 1925, 23 disputes, 14,761 workpeople and 320,594 working days, due chiefly to a dispute in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During June the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the previous month to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Montreal and Southern Counties Railway) and certain of its employees, being conductors, trainmen and motormen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A minority report was presented by one of the Board members.

Two other Boards were completed during the month. A full report of the month's proceedings under the Act is given on page 643.

The Honourable George B. Jones, New Minister of Labour

The Honourable George B. Jones, of King's County, New Brunswick, has been appointed Minister of Labour in succession to the Honourable J. C. Elliott, who retired on the resignation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King and the other members of the Government towards the end of the late session of the Dominion Parliament. The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, the new Prime Minister, announced the names of the new ministers on July 13.

Dominion-Provincial conference on labour conditions

The Dominion Parliament at the late session adopted the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, including a recommendation that a conference of provincial and Dominion representatives immediately in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace (The text of the report of the Committee is given on page 654 of this issue). The principal subject considered by the Committee was stated in the resolution referred to it by the House on March 17, to the effect that "a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage." The payment of an "adequate wage" to workpeople is one of the labour principles embodied in the Treaty. However, as the legislative authority necessary to give effect to the various principles laid down in the Treaty is in Canada divided between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial legislatures, it was necessary that a joint discussion should be held before these principles could be formally adopted in Canada.

Minimum wages and hours of female employees in Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan *Public Service Monthly* for June announces that a higher minimum wage for women and girls employed in shops and stores and in millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florists' establishments has been set by the Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board. A cut of an hour in the weekly total of hours permissible for female employees is also made by the board. The board has also decided that seating accommodation must be provided for the female employees in shops and stores. Representations urging that some provision for this should be included in the orders of the board were made at the public meetings recently held by the board in Moose Jaw and Regina. These changes will come into effect thirty days after the first official publication of the new orders by the board. This will not take place until the question of the inclusion of beauty parlours under the orders of the board has been decided. At present the board is seeking expert advice on this matter.

In shops and stores the regulations to be issued by the board will call for a minimum for learners of $10 a week for the first six months; of not less than $12 a week for the second six months; $13.50 a week for the third six months and not less than $15 a week for experienced workers (those having over 24 months' experience). This is a raise of $2.50 in the minimum for learners; $2 a week for the next group; $1.50 for the next and $1 for the experienced workers. The board also reduced the hours for female employees in shops and stores from 51 hours a week to 50 hours. Statutory holidays are to be regarded as time worked and paid for as such, while overtime is to be limited to six hours a week for individual female employees, excepting during the period between December 15 and 31 when nine hours overtime may be worked by individual employees. In millinery, tailoring, fur sewing and florists' establishments the board raised the minimum for experienced workers from $14 to $15 a week. In laundries and factories the minimum for experienced women and girls was increased from $13 to $14 a week. An all round raise of $1 a week was granted for women and girls employed in mail order houses. The new minima are: For learners not less than $9 a week for the first six months; not less than $11 a week for the second six months; not less than $14 a week for experienced workers (those having 12 months or more experience).

Superannuation in British Columbia

The Civil Service Commissioner of British Columbia recently published reports of the work done in the Province during the past two fiscal years in connection with the Superannuation Act of 1921. The provisions of this Act have been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, (February, 1924, page 131; May, 1924, page 391; December, 1921, page 1444, etc.). The Act is in five parts, of which Part I deals with the superannuation fund and allowances; Part II contains provisions in reference to the superannuation of provincial civil servants; Part III relates to municipal employees; Part IV relates to School Board employees, and Part V relates to employees in the province who are not in any of these categories.

The Superannuation Act established a general system of superannuation which is compulsory for employees of the provincial government and optional for other public employees and employees in private industry by agreement with their employers. Allowances are payable to employees at the age of 65 years, or by the employees' own request at the age of 60 years in the case of males, and of 55 in the case of females. The

Superannuation Fund is made up of equal contributions by the employees and the employers, the latter term including the Crown. The employee's contribution is made by a deduction from his salary of four per cent, this amount being retained by the Minister of Finance. A larger deduction may be made, at the employee's request, up to eight per cent, if he is over fifty years of age, up to seven per cent if he is over forty-five, up to six per cent if he is over forty and up to five per cent if he is under forty.

The Commissioner, after an experience of five years' administration, reports that the Act has achieved a remarkable success in its application to provincial civil servants. So far the Act has not been widely adopted by employees in private industry, but the Commissioner points out that "it would be difficult to place a limit on its usefulness in the future if full advantage were to be taken of its provisions." The civil servants show their appreciation of the Act by investing their savings in the Fund, making voluntary contributions in excess of the 4 per cent contribution which is required by the Act.

The province itself has derived substantial benefits from the Act. The old system of pensioning retired employees made no provision for the payment of a contribution during the period of service, and the provincial liability for superannuation tended to accumulate at a rapid rate. As the Commissioner points out, the time would eventually have come when the burden would have become too great and the Government would have been forced to either reduce allowances already granted or to refuse to continue to grant to civil servants reaching retirement age superannuation allowances on the same scale as previously followed. From such a dilemma the "Superannuation Act" provided an escape. It is calculated that the net gain to the Government under the Act has been $730,683 in five years. This is largely due to two reasons, first, the contributions of the civil servants, and second, the fact that where groups of civil servants are employed for the benefit of special interests and paid by those interests through special funds, such as the Scaling Fund and Fire Marshal Fund, these Funds are required to contribute the employer's share to the Superannuation Fund. Under the old system these interests would have escaped all liability and the Government would have been saddled with the responsibility for providing superannuation allowances when the individuals in these groups reached retirement age.

The Commissioner considers that in view of the gains secured by the province through the contributions of the employees, the Act should be interpreted in the most generous spirit.

Handicap men under B.C. Male Minimum Wage orders

The first order under the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, applicable to the lumbering industry, makes special provision to secure that the order shall not operate against the interests of handicapped men. Each employer in the lumber industry is permitted to choose 10 per cent of his entire staff from the "handicap section." Ten per cent is the limit of handicapped men that may be employed at less than the minimum wage set, and the wages to be paid to this class is a matter for the handicap man to determine, but no man whatever his handicap may be will be permitted to work for less than 40 cents per hour unless he has permission from the Board to accept a lesser amount. Employers are not permitted to designate who is or who is not handicapped. This is a matter to be determined entirely by the Board, and it is not the intention of the Board to place any man on the handicap list unless application is made by himself or on his behalf and over his signature. The Board will not set any definite wage for such men, but permit them to get all they can, and any man who is handicapped and fails to make application to work for a lesser amount comes under the minimum wage law of 40 cents per hour. This arrangement applies to all handicap men, both ex-service and civilians. The text of the order will be given in the next issue of the GAZETTE.

Employment of British workmen in Canada

The Ontario Office Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada, at their recent annual convention, discussed suggestions for dealing with an alleged prejudice on the part of some employers of labour in Canada against British workmen. It was stated that the Employment Offices were often asked by railway managers, contractors lumber and steel companies and other employers to supply non-English speaking workmen to the exclusion of British and Canadian workmen. As proof of the injustice of such a prejudice it was pointed out that British workers were able in their own country to carry on heavy work such as is required in Canada, without the assistance of foreigners. Moreover in Canada British workmen commonly engage in city labour at wages similar to those paid in the occupations in which preference is now given to foreigners. In former years, it was stated, railway track labour was all done by

English, Irish and Scotch workmen. The opinion was further expressed that competent British workmen are still available if provision should be made for wages, sanitary sleeping quarters, foremen of British stock, and fair living conditions. The married British workman, it is found, usually prefers to remain at home, but it was thought that there were sufficient unmarried men for the "long distance jobs" to be filled. In order to remedy these conditions it was recommended (1) that the Provincial Government should be asked to provide the same sanitary standards in connection with bunk cars and construction camps as are now followed in lumber camps; (2) that the manager of railways and other industries be invited to give English speaking workers equal opportunities of employment; (3) that the Employment Officers should use their best judgment in sending out men who are reasonably certain to prove successful; (4) that the Dominion Government should only admit immigrants of a good type, and return unfit immigrants to the country of their origin.

It was further stated at the meeting that the problem of the assimilation of new arrivals, particularly of those unable to speak English, was not confined to Ontario. In Saskatchewan, for instance, the newcomers tend to settle in isolated racial groups, and passively resist efforts to establish them as Canadians.

Question of legality of general strike

The text of an important judgment given on May 11 by Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of England appears in this issue among the "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour." The case arose out of the recent action of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in calling upon all its affiliated unions to take part in a general strike in support of the miners in their dispute with the coal operators. The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union was one of the affiliated unions called out by the order of the General Council. The Lower Hill branch of this union, however, declared a strike without awaiting orders from the executive council of the Union, as required by its constitution. The Union claimed an injunction against the local officials to restrain them from taking further action in regard to the general strike, and the Court granted the injunction. The case involved the question of the legality of the general strike in trades where no dispute exists. Judge Astbury held that persons taking part in such a strike, or inciting others to do so, are not protected by the Trades Dispute Act of 1906.

Pneumoconiosis an "industrial disease" in Ontario

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board published in June an amendment to Regulation 94, adding pneumoconiosis to the list of diseases that are compensable under the act when they have been contracted during, and in consequence of, employment. It may be noted that under Section 2 of the Act, which came into effect on January 1, 1915, the Board has power to add to the list of "industrial diseases" that is contained in Schedule III of the Act, and to declare by a regulation that any other disease falls within this category. The diseases mentioned in Schedule III are as follows: anthrax, lead poisoning or its sequelae; mercury poisoning or its sequelae; miners' phthisis (this disease added by amendment in 1917); phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae; ankylostomiasis (a disease of miners); and silicosis (added by an amendment in 1926.)

Regulation 94 now provides for the inclusion under the act of pneumoconiosis, stone workers' or grinders' phthisis due to employment in quarrying or in cutting, crushing, grinding, or polishing of stone, or in grinding or polishing of metal, and benzol poisoning due to employment in any process involving the use of benzol.

The original regulation was published in January, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 145). The following qualification has now been added: "Provided this regulation shall not apply to mining, and no workman nor his dependants shall be entitled to claim hereunder unless such workman has been actually exposed to stone or metal dust in his employment in Ontario for periods in all amounting to at least three years preceding his disablement."

Some account of this disease was given in the May and June issues of the GAZETTE.

Improved methods increase production rates in coal mines

The *Canadian Mining Journal* contains in its issue of June 18 an article by Mr. Walter Herd, on the "Output of Coal per man in Nova Scotia." The average output per shift for all employees of the Dominion Coal Company, he says, increased from 2.06 in 1919 to 2.53 tons last year, or 20 per cent. In the other constituent companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation the increase in production per man per shift was slightly more pronounced. Based on the number of underground producers the rate of production was 6.85 tons

per shift in 1925, an increase of 14 per cent as compared with 1919, and 9 per cent above 1922. "It may be interesting to note," the writer continues, "that in 1914, prior to the war, the output per shift per underground producer was 6.4 tons. To-day this output is increased by 7 per cent in spite of the fact that an 8-hour shift is now worked as compared to a 10-hour shift in 1914. In other words, the miner has been given such increased facilities that he can now produce more in an 8-hour shift than he previously could in a 10-hour shift."

Mr. Herd attributes the increased rate of production to the consolidation of the various coal properties in Nova Scotia in 1920 under the British Empire Steel Corporation, and to the improved mining methods that were adopted subsequently. "Since that date," he states, "year by year the physical condition of the mines has been gradually improving. Air-ways have been enlarged, resulting in increased ventilation, main roadways of a permanent nature have been constructed, underground mechanical haulage has been extended, reducing the number of horses necessary (in some mines horse haulage has been eliminated), miners have been provided with electric lamps, and the machinery and equipment generally has been brought to a higher state of efficiency."

It will be recalled that the Alberta Coal Commission, in their report which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, pointed out that in the latter province there is great scope for further improvement in the industry by increased efficiency in management and by the increased use of labour saving devices. The Commission found the various operators alive to the advantages to be derived from such devices, and that they would be "only too willing to employ them if they had the means, or if in their opinion they had the conditions that would make their application successful."

Mr. Herd agrees with the Alberta Coal Commission that the higher rate of production per man in the mines in the United States is to be accounted for mainly by the greater physical difficulties encountered in Canadian mines. "Many prominent American mining engineers," he says, "have visited Nova Scotia coalfields and several have made extended reports on the operations. Without exception they recognize that difference in the physical conditions precluded the wholesale adoption of the methods employed in West Virginia or the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania—realizing that the inclined seams being worked at considerable depth and the submarine conditions in Nova Scotia barred the possibility of the same output per employee as could be obtained from the thick, flat seams lying at little depth in the United States. Generally they found the conditions under which coal is mined in Nova Scotia somewhat comparable to the anthracite mining conditions in Pennsylvania where the output per employee is just slightly under that of Nova Scotia."

The Canada Year Book 1925

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of the Canada Year Book, 1925, which is now ready for distribution. This volume is the official statistical annual of the physiography, history, institutions, population, production, trade, transportation, finance, administration and general social and economic conditions and life of the Dominion, and constitutes a synthesis not only of the data collected by various branches of the Bureau, but of information relative to Canada drawn from the whole field of governmental activities. In addition it brings Canadian statistics, as a whole, into relation with British Empire and world statistics.

The present edition of the Year Book extends to over 1,000 pages and is divided into fourteen sections, as follows:—

(1) Physical characteristics of Canada, a description of the geography, geology, climate and natural resources of the Dominion;

(2) History and Chronology, including a chronological history of Canada from 1497 to 1925;

(3) Constitution and Government of Canada, including a treatment of parliamentary representation in Canada;

(4) Population, including detailed figures from the census of 1921, vital statistics and statistics of immigration;

(5) Production, including a general survey of Canadian production and sections dealing with agriculture, forestry, furs, fisheries, mines and minerals, water-powers, manufactures and construction;

(6) Trade and Commerce, dealing with Canadian foreign and internal trade;

(7) Transportation and Communications, with subsections on government control over transportation agencies, steam and electric railways, express companies, roads and highways, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping and navigation, telegraphs, telephones and the post office;

(8) Labour, Wages and Prices. Under this section an account is given of the constitution and functions of the Dominion

Department of Labour, with an account of the work carried on by the Department in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Fair Wages, The LABOUR GAZETTE, and the publication of "Labour Legislation." The various duties of the provincial Labour Departments and bureaus is also described. Canada's relations to the International Labour Organization are outlined, and a summary is given of the Department's annual publication "Labour Organization in Canada." Other features of the section include statistics of fatal industrial accidents during the year, and an outline of the work carried on in the provinces under the various Workmen's Compensation Acts; statistics of industrial disputes, employment and unemployment; the co-operative movement in Canada. Statistics of wage rates are given for the several industries and occupations, and the movement of prices, wholesale and retail, is described;

(9) Finance, with detailed treatment of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance, national wealth and income, currency and banking, and insurance;

(10) Education, chiefly dealing with general education, and technical and higher education;

(11) Public Health and Benevolence;

(12) Administration, including the administration of public lands, public defence, public works, Indian affairs, soldiers' civil re-establishment and miscellaneous administration;

(13) Sources of statistical and other information relative to Canada, including bibliographies of Dominion and provincial government publications;

(14) The Annual Register, 1925, with a sketch of recent Dominion and provincial legislation, principal events of the year and important extracts from the *Canada Gazette*.

Numerous maps and diagrams are used to illustrate various topics and to supplement the statistical tables of historical and current data.

New features to which special attention may be directed include the following:—a sketch of the history of the Canadian lumber trade; new trade statistics showing the trade of Canada with twenty-seven leading countries; an outline of the organization of Provincial Departments and Bureaus of Labour; a special article on the co-operative movement in Canada; an explanation of the Bureau's new index number of security prices; the Bureau's latest co-ordinated statistics of provincial and municipal finance; permanent rates of war pensions; new statistics relative to the Dominion civil service. Throughout the volume the latest available information is included in each section, tables generally including figures for the fiscal year 1924-25 or later and the letter-press supplying supplementary figures, extending in many cases to the end of the calendar year 1925.

This addition of the Year Book has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., Chief, General Statistics Branch.

A charge of $2 is made for the Year Book which may be obtained from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa.

Proposed family endowment by state

The Women's Co-operative Guild of Great Britain, at their forty-third annual convention, which was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in June, passed the following resolution in favour of a State system of family allowances:

"That this Congress is of opinion that family allowances would be of great benefit to working-class mothers, and desires the Central Committee of the Women's Co-operative Guild to approach the standing joint committee of industrial women's organizations with a view to the preparation of a non-contributory scheme for such allowances on a State basis, rather than on an employers' pool."

The Guild has a membership of 57,000 women of whom 326 are directors of co-operative societies, 700 are engaged in educational work, 50 are magistrates, and 670 are associated with the work of local councils and municipalities. The May issue of this GAZETTE contained a note on various proposals that have been made in regard to family endowment.

Progress of co-partnership in industry

The Labour Co-partnership Association of Great Britain held its third triennial congress in London in June, when the principles of industrial co-partnership were discussed, and reports were received showing the progress of the movement in the United Kingdom and in other countries. The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, in its issue for June, presents the results of a study of existing schemes of profit sharing and labour co-partnership. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis, and do not include schemes providing for bonuses depending on output, sales, etc.

The total number of profit-sharing schemes known to have been in operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1925 was 377. About 421,000 workpeople

were employed in the businesses concerned, of whom approximately 213,000 participated, or were entitled to participate, in the benefits of the schemes. These figures include schemes in co-operative societies as well as schemes in ordinary businesses. Apart from schemes in co-operative societies, 240 firms were practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of 1925; six of these firms had each two separate schemes. In addition there were six schemes as to which no recent returns have been received but which are still in operation, so far as is known to the Department, making totals of 246 firms and 252 schemes at the end of 1925. The number of workpeople employed by the 246 firms in 1925 was about 398,000, of whom about 191,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number participating in the schemes then in existence was 177,000. In the case of a considerable number of schemes, such participation is available only to those who are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking. In most schemes, also, employees have to fulfil certain conditions, such as serving for a minimum period, in order to qualify for benefit.

The industries or businesses having schemes in operation in 1925 were as follows: Gas, water or electricity supply, with 38,500 employees participating; insurance, banking or other financial businesses, with 37,000 employees; chemical oil, soap, paint, glass, etc., with 28,100 employees; food and drink (manufacture), with 24,300 employees; engineering, shipbuilding or other metal, with 18,300, employees; textile, with 16,700 employees; merchants, warehousemen or retail traders, with 9,700 employees; paper manufacture; printing, bookbinding, publishing, etc., with 5,000 employees; agriculture, with 400 employees; other businesses, with 12,700 employees (in all).

In the simplest, and most numerous, type of profit-sharing schemes the employees' bonus consists of a specified proportion of the net profits or is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend paid on capital. A type of scheme which has become prominent in recent years admits employees to a share in the profits by the issue of employees' shares, either free, or on specially favourable terms as to price or dividend; 46 such schemes are at present known to be in operation. Twenty-two further schemes are based on arrangements for the payment of interest, at a rate varying with the profits, on money deposited with the firm by its employees. In the gas companies' schemes, the bonus usually varies inversely with the price charged for gas, which itself varies with the rate of dividend paid; in some cases the bonus is a percentage on wages varying directly with the rate of dividend, or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in dividends.

For a period of about two years immediately following the war, a period of great industrial activity, there was a marked advance in the profit-sharing movement. In these two years 106 schemes are known to have been started; and, after allowing for schemes discontinued, there was a net addition of 82 schemes in this period. During the succeeding period of industrial depression this advance has been checked; and during the years 1921-5, although 55 new schemes appear to have been started, 41 schemes were terminated, the net addition being thus only 14.

Besides these schemes 125 co-operative societies had co-partnership schemes in operation in 1925. The number of workpeople employed by these societies in 1925 was about 23,000, practically the whole of whom were entitled to participate in the schemes. Of the 125 societies, 26, employing a little over 7,000 workpeople, were industrial productive societies; 52 employing nearly 15,000 workpeople were industrial distributive societies; and 47, employing about 600 workpeople, were agricultural societies.

Numerous references have been made in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to co-partnership schemes, particularly those on this continent. Some opinions on the significance of the movement were given in the issue for July, 1925, page 644; April, 1925, page 368, etc.

South African Economic and Wage Commission

The appointment of an Economic and Wage Commission in the Union of South Africa was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925 (page 1060). The report of this Commission is outlined in the *Social and Industrial Review*, issued by the Department of Labour of the Union. Among the subjects of the inquiry were current rates of wages; the differentiation of wage rates; the procedure in fixing wage rates; the relation of money to real wages and the cost of living; industrial conditions affecting wages; the effect of wage standards on the distribution of labour between various occupations; public wage regulations; and industrial training and apprenticeship.

In regard to existing wage rates the majority report of the Commission states that the level of urban skilled rates is high in South Africa—far higher than in any

European country, higher than in Australia, about as high as in Canada, and exceeded only in the United States of America. When real wages are compared the advantage of South Africa is reduced, but still remains considerable. Taken in connection with the capacity of industry to pay wages in different countries, the South African rates are relatively far higher than in any other country. The explanation is obvious. The rates selected (that is, the only rates which were available) are the rates of a small minority of workers, i.e. white workers. In other words, the explanation is found in the fact that the characteristic feature of South African wages is the wide spread between the highest and the lowest rates of wages—a spread several times as great as in any other country.

In regard to the procedure for settling wages the Commission urges that a co-ordinating authority is required for wage determinations. Without such co-ordination, unrest and unsettlement are bound to occur. The only possible authority existing under present machinery is the Wage Board, or, for certain purposes, the Chairman of the Wage Board. In this respect the commission makes certain specific recommendations. If these recommendations are carried out, it is suggested that the functions of the Wage Board will tend to an important extent to become those of a co-ordinating and advisory body.

On the subject of the public regulation of wages it is pointed out that if wage regulation is directed to raising the rates of the lowest paid workers it is possible that the increased pay may be counter-balanced by an increase in efficiency, so that the improvement is not at the expense of any one else. This possibility is in South Africa a probability, for reasons which are examined. The primary object of wage policy, it is stated, should be to aim at increasing the volume of production, and this being the case, the wage authority will concentrate on a study of the conditions of industries where wages are lowest and where any increase in wages is most likely to lead to an increase of efficiency. Better-paid classes can, and should, the Commission considers, be left to action under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

In a discussion of the principles of wage regulation the Commission discusses the legitimate sphere of functioning of the Wage Board which was inaugurated in February this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1926, page 309), and reaches the following conclusions:—

(1) Every industry should be dealt with by itself.

(2) The lowest paid classes of workers should have priority of attention.

(3) The first step in an ill-organized industry is to level up the poorly paid in any class of occupation to the average in that class.

(4) Where a general advance in wages is impracticable, an improvement in conditions may be made.

(5) While each industry is considered separately, it should be considered in relation to all industry as an interdependent system.

(6) There must be an implicit recognition of the necessity to fit the wage to the capacity of the industry to pay.

The Commission concludes that the higher classes of wage rates should be maintained and that the operations of the Wage Board should not be allowed to reduce them, but that the wide gap between the high and low rates must be bridged. Efficient organization and increased efficiency of the worker, it is thought, may make this result possible.

Workmen's compensation in Ontario and Manitoba

The benefits awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario during the half year ending June 30, amounted to $2,723,321.98, as compared with $2,728,916.96 during the corresponding half of the year 1925. The compensation for the half year amounted to $2,225,889.89 and the medical aid to $497,432.09.

The number of accidents reported for the past half year was 29,631, of which 147 were fatal, as against 27,266 for the corresponding half of 1925, of which 152 were fatal.

The average daily benefits awarded for the half year were $17,457, and the average number of cheques issued daily was 680.

During the month of June, 5,881 accidents were reported, 29 of which were fatal, this being the highest number this year and higher than for any month during 1925. The benefits for June amounted to $435,408.15.

During the month of June 1,046 industrial accidents, including seven fatalities, were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba. The fatal accidents were as follows:—A telephone line worker was fatally crushed while unloading poles; a carpenter was crushed by falling scaffolding; a deck-hand on lake boat fell overboard and was drowned; a brakeman was killed as the result of a collision; a railway yardman was crushed to death (particulars not yet available); a locomotive engineer was killed in a collision; and a wood-worker operating a rip saw was struck by a piece of lumber thrown by the saw.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of June was as follows:

The agricultural industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was reported as active. The fishing industry reported good catches. There was considerable activity throughout the province in the cutting of pulp wood. Miscellaneous manufacturing plants seemed busy, while the iron and steel industry, although not exceptionally busy, appeared to be maintaining its activity. The volume of construction work being carried on was not very great, and from Halifax it was reported that some contracts projected earlier in the year had not yet been proceeded with. Coal mining was very active, with numbers employed, working time and production showing cumulative gains each week. Trade was rather good.

As in Nova Scotia, farming in the Province of New Brunswick was active and crop prospects were fair. Fair catches of fish were reported along the coast. Manufacturing was brisk, with pulp and paper and lumbering reported as very active. Construction was being carried on in fair volume. General conditions seemed fair, although St. John reported that at that point they were none too good, due in a large measure to the decrease in this year's construction programme.

The improvement in the general industrial situation which was reported from the Province of Quebec earlier in the year continued during June. The demands for farm help were rather heavy and fairly general throughout the province. Logging activities were normal for the season. Manufacturing industries both in Montreal and outside of the metropolis continued busy, and showed activity at a fair level; the only important exception to this situation seemed to be the boot and shoe industry in the City of Quebec, where production had been halted by an industrial dispute. Placements of workers in the building and construction industry were heavy, and were reported from several points in the Province. Railroad construction and municipal work, the latter more particularly in Montreal, continued to employ increasing numbers. Trade was fair, having shown a betterment in recent weeks. The demand for women domestics, as is usual at this season, was in excess of the supply. Speaking generally, conditions throughout Quebec were stated to be good.

In Ontario the demands for farm workers were heavy and general. Most building tradesmen seemed to be employed. Highway construction and railroad construction, the latter particularly, absorbed a considerable number of unskilled labourers, and this, added to the fact that the railroad construction job at Rouyn, Que., and the power plant construction at Chelsea, Quebec, took men from contiguous Ontario points, eased the situation in so far as unskilled labourers were concerned. From all points in Ontario manufacturing was reported as showing steady activity, with a tendency toward increases, and while no phenomenal activity was reported in any one line, conditions were reported as being such that all lines are working at about a normal pace. The metal mines were reported as busy, although no staff increases were reported. Pulpwood cutters and peelers were in demand, but not many men seemed anxious to take this work. Orders for female domestic workers continued numerous.

The between seasons demand for farm hands in Manitoba was reported as somewhat heavier than usual, but there was no difficulty in filling orders. Building construction activity was fair, but railroad construction seemed dull. Demands for mine and bush workers received at Winnipeg were very few. Casual orders for general labour were scarce. The demand for domestic workers was fair, with some local shortages reported.

From Saskatchewan farm demands were reported as normal with sufficient applicants. Building and construction industries were fairly busy with demands for workers rather numerous in the different branches of this industry. The demands in casual employment were increasing. Women domestics were in demand with fair numbers applying.

As in Saskatchewan the demand for farm workers in Alberta had kept up well with an adequate supply. Extra gang work on the railroads was absorbing men. Building construction was active and mechanics for the most part seemed busy. The coal mining industry was dull. As in practically all other provinces, the demand for female domestic workers was reported as rather heavy, with a fair supply. Throughout Alberta conditions generally seemed favourable.

In the Province of British Columbia fruit picking had already required the services of some workers. The logging and lumbering industry showed quite a perceptible improvement and prospects seemed fair for the season, although no large increases in staff were

yet reported. While building and construction were not very active, mechanics seemed to be fairly well employed. The metal mining industry was active, although very few workers were being taken on. Every office reported a sufficient number of applicants for the vacancies expected in the ordinary course of business, but conditions generally throughout the Coast province were reported as being in a rather healthy state.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment returns were furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 5,907 employers, whose payrolls totalled 828,483 on June 1, as compared with 774,221 at the beginning of May. This increase, which is the largest shown in any month of the record, caused the index number to rise to 101.0, a point higher than has been indicated in any month since 1920.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	179,147,123	128,716,330	169,910,632	119,813,201	119,813,201
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	86,052,253	67,801,253	75,591,505	59,104,651	59,104,651
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	91,353,423	60,166,868	93,462,993	59,909,377	59,909,377
Customs duty collected	$	.....	12,944,735	11,216,756	11,801,845	12,072,595	9,625,263
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,415,275,589	2,631,481,440	2,151,206,593	2,281,817,679	2,229,135,033
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,465,171,889	1,472,000,000	1,240,079,079	1,342,000,000	1,278,773,239
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	161,334,624	161,311,976	163,146,336	162,045,843	150,761,459
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,334,842,107	1,340,450,250	1,253,703,216	1,259,879,335	1,263,964,473
Bank loans, commercial etc,	$	.....	926,508,698	930,964,621	895,592,277	909,091,414	909,360,244
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		130·7	127·7	128·9	107·5	106·2	104·4
Preferred stocks		95·7	95·5	98·2	96·2	95·7	95·8
Bonds		105·1	107·0	106·9	106·2	105·8	105·3
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		155·7	157·0	160·6	158·8	159·1	156·5
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·31	21·54	21·64	20·67	20·73	20·82
†Business failures, number		.....	157	152	.....	173	144
†Business failures, liabilities	$	.....	1,763,615	3,115,990	.....	6,107,458	2,049,617
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		101·0	94·3	91·4	94·5	90·8	87·2
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*4·9	*7·3	*7·3	*7·0	*8·7	*8·5
Immigration		.....	.....	.....	8,127	13,338	10,984
Building permits	$	.....	18,513,422	18,988,755	14,651,613	15,500,165	15,042,519
‡Contracts awarded	$	54,186,000	57,140,000	37,292,000	33,230,000	34,052,000	24,887,000
Mineral Production in—							
Pig iron	tons	70,854	72,762	67,607	45,883	63,204	60,065
Steel ingots and castings	tons	81,277	89,513	79,936	63,140	100,250	88,355
Ferro alloys	tons	3,938	3,396	2,487	2,229	2,293	2,262
Coal	tons	.....	1,139,137	972,106	732,759	664,236	554,835
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,661,679	1,015,122	.....	1,650,374	1,308,454	807,570
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	258,295,272	227,714,427	206,225,124	204,578,026	195,733,812
Railways—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	251,744	241,939	222,242	204,046	197,225	195,063
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,672,320	18,643,447	16,360,399	15,128,319	15,127,716	14,660,850
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	14,622,131	16,157,789	15,358,027	14,067,163
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,492,758	13,856,101	13,464,647	12,467,612	12,608,788
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	13,043,881	11,706,461	11,880,196	11,558,698	11,160,188
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,109,277,145	.....	1,863,803,732	2,076,102,803
Newsprint	tons	.....	153,969	151,739	124,209	130,013	128,911
Automobiles, passenger		.....	.....	19,943	14,249	18,351	15,515
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	134·3	115·1	115·0	111·5
Industrial production		.....	.....	149·4	125·2	116·4	115·1
Manufacturing		.....	.....	146·7	124·2	124·7	118·9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending June 26, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

Increased activity was reported generally throughout the country. In the Maritime Provinces, all industries except transportation registered heightened employment on the whole. In Quebec, continued improvement was noted; manufacturing as a whole, logging, transportation and construction recorded large gains. In Ontario, manufacturing showed a further advance, especially in sawmills and iron and steel works. Seasonal improvement was reported in logging (on account of river drives) and in transportation and construction. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing again increased, and railway construction and maintenance showed especially pronounced expansion. In British Columbia, construction and transportation were decidedly busier, but manufacturing was practically unchanged.

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Quebec and Vancouver—recorded reduced activity, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Winnipeg, additions to staffs were recorded by the co-operating firms. In Montreal, manufacturing increased steadily, the greatest gains being in iron and steel, wood-using and electric current plants. In Quebec, there were large reductions in boot and shoe factories. In Toronto, manufacturing recorded the most pronounced improvement, the gains in edible animal product, wood, printing, and iron and steel works being especially important. On the other hand, rubber and textile factories were slacker. In Ottawa, seasonal expansion was indicated in sawmills, and construction also showed improvement. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction continued to report heightened activity; within the former group, iron and steel plants showed the greatest increase, but in textiles there was a seasonal loss. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile factories and construction were more active. In Winnipeg, there were slight increases in manufacturing and quarrying, and major gains in construction. In Vancouver, reduction in staffs in sawmills and non-ferrous metal works caused a net decline in employment in manufacturing; construction also recorded small losses in payroll.

The construction, manufacturing, transportation, logging, and mining industries reported especially extensive increases in employment at the beginning of June. The gains were mainly of a seasonal character, but in many cases they exceeded those registered on June 1 of preceding years since 1920. Within the manufacturing division, the most marked expansion was in lumber, food, iron and steel, building material, pulp and paper, electric current, and rubber works, while seasonal losses were noted in leather, textile and tobacco factories. There were also reductions in non-ferrous metal works.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORT

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Substantial improvement in the trade union situation was noted at the close of May, as indicated by the returns received from 1,558 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 150,765 persons. These returns showed that 7,442 members, or a percentage of 4.9 were unemployed, as compared with percentages of 7.3 in April and 7.0 in May, 1925. In Alberta conditions were not so favourable as in April owing to lessened activity in coal mining, and in New Brunswick also there was a slight adverse change. Of the expansion in the remaining provinces the most noteworthy percentage gain was registered in Nova Scotia where more employment was afforded coal miners. In comparison with the returns for May of last year unions in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia, were more active. The situation in the manufacturing industries at the end of May as reported by 420 unions having a combined membership of 40,955 persons changed very slightly in comparison with the previous month the increase in employment being only .2 per cent. Textile workers were better employed and wood workers and cigar makers also registered improvement. Leather, glass and hat and cap workers, on the other hand, were slacker and employment for metal polishers and garment workers declined. The printing trades showed practically no change as did also the pulp and paper industry. A better situation than in May last year was reported in the manufacturing industries, the gains being rather generally distributed throughout the various trades. In coal mining Nova Scotia made a considerable advance in employment when compared with April; in British Columbia no idleness was reported but in Alberta unem-

ployment appeared in somewhat greater volume. The situation in the building trades was brighter than in April, as was shown by reports tabulated from 170 unions with 12,339 members, 7.4 per cent of whom were unemployed in May as compared with 12.5 per cent in the previous month. Conditions were, however, less favourable than in May last year when 7.0 per cent of the members were idle. The most outstanding gain in comparison with April was registered by bridge and structural iron workers, and the improvement among steam shovel and dredgemen was also pronounced. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, and painters and decorators and paperhangers were more active, and lesser gains were reported by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and plumbers and steam fitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers, however, were slacker. In comparison with May last year steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers and hod carriers and building labourers were all more active, but among the other tradesmen unemployment was in greater volume. Reports were tabulated from 618 unions of transportation workers with 56,346 members, 2.1 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.5 per cent in April and with 3.9 per cent in May last year. Steam railway employees were busier than in April, as were also navigation workers and street and electric railway employees. In comparison with May last year employment among navigation workers declined; steam railway employees were afforded more work, and the situation for street and electric railway employees remained unchanged. Retail shop clerks were slightly less active than in April. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were all more fully engaged. A much higher level of employment than in April was maintained by lumber workers and loggers and fishermen also were busier.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of May, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 35,115 references to employment and effected a total of 33,655 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 21,877, of which 18,473 were of men and 3,404 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 11,778. Employers notified the Service of 36,966 opportunities of employment, of which 25,994 were for men and 10,972 were for women. The number of applicants for work was 43,209, of whom 31,957 were men and 11,252 women. Nominal changes only were recorded in the volume of business transacted during May when compared with that of the preceding month, while substantial gains were shown when the records are compared with those of the corresponding period last year, the records for April, 1926, showing 36,166 vacancies offered, 42,029 applications made, and 31,772 placements effected, while in May, 1925, there were recorded 30,650 vacancies, 39,841 applicants for work, and 28,533 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of May will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 638.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig-iron in Canada in May amounted to 72,762 long tons, a gain of 8 per cent over the 67,607 long tons produced in April. Production of basic iron at 56,423 tons showed an increase of 44 per cent over the output of the previous month; of this total only 2,853 tons were produced for sale and 53,570 tons were made for the further use of the producers. Foundry iron at 16,339 tons was 34 per cent below the 24,654 tons of the previous month. No malleable iron was produced in May. For the five months ending May the cumulative production of pig-iron in Canada totalled 300,010 long tons, an increase of 22 per cent over the output of 245,009 tons made during the same period last year. This year's output was composed of 204,845 tons basic iron, 83,236 tons of foundry iron and 11,929 tons of malleable iron. In the first five months of 1925, production included 213,791 tons basic iron, 18,621 tons foundry iron and 12,597 tons of malleable iron.

Blast furnace charges in May consisted of 126,981 long tons of imported ore, 80,678 short tons of coke and 38,515 short tons of limestone. For each long ton of pig iron made, the furnace charges in April were: 3,909 pounds of ore, 2,218 pounds of coke, and 1,059 pounds of limestone.

There was no change in the number of active furnaces, the same six being in blast on April 30th, as at the end of March. The active furnaces had a capacity of 2,375 long tons per day which represented about 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. Two working furnaces were located at each of the following points: Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., and Sydney, N.S.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,396 tons showed a gain from the 2,487 tons of April and was 50 per cent higher than the 2,293 tons reported for May of a year ago. The cumulative production amounted to 13,913 tons, an increase of 40 per cent over the 9,988 tons produced in the same five months last year.

Reflecting the higher output of pig-iron, the production in Canada of steel ingots and castings advanced to 89,513 long tons, an increase of 12 per cent over the 79,936 tons of April, which in turn was 36 per cent in excess of the March output of 58,765 tons. Production of steel ingots totalled 85,604 tons, as compared to 76,046 tons made in April. The output of direct steel castings remained firm, the actual tonnage being 3,909 in May and 3,890 tons in April.

Cumulative production for the year to date totalled 349,907 tons, which was 3 per cent below the 360,557 tons reported for the same five months of a year ago. Taking the output by grades steel ingots at 332,919 tons showed a drop from 352,421 tons, while the output of steel castings showed an increase to 16,988 tons from 8,136 tons for the same period of last year.

Pig-iron prices moved to lower levels during May. No. 1 foundry at Montreal was quoted at $28.70 and No. 2 foundry at $28.20 per ton as compared with $29.25 in April. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was $25.80 and No. 2 was $25.30 per ton. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products, based on prices at the middle of the month (1913 prices = 100), declined from 145.0 to 144.1 due mainly to the lower levels for pig-iron and steel billets.

Full statistics of coal production during May are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during April was 10 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 8 per cent greater than the average for April in the past five years. The figures were 965,095 tons in April as against 1,066,900 tons in March and an average of 894,663 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

None of the coal-producing provinces showed a gain in production over the preceding month, but the outputs of Saskatchewan and Alberta were greater than the averages for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during April numbered 24,206, of whom 18,417 worked underground and 5,789 on surface, as compared with a total of 24,065 in March of whom 18,207 worked underground and 5,858 on surface. Production per man was 39.8 tons in April as against 44.3 tons per man in March. During April, the production per man-day was 2.3 tons, as against 2.4 tons in March. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in May, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $86,052,253, as compared with $75,894,532 in May, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $91,353,423 in May, 1926, as compared with $60,166,868 in April, 1926, and $96,356,747 in May, 1925. Foreign merchandise exported amounted to $1,741,447 in May, 1926, and $1,117,864 in May. 1925.

The chief imports in May, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $23,015,476, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $13,955,872.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $38,512,054, and wood, wood products and paper, $21,387,014. In the two months ending May, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $56,399,239, and wood, wood products and paper at $38,976,039.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty cities in Canada during the month of May, 1926, amounted to $18,513,422, as compared with $18,988,755 in the preceding month and $15,500,165 in May, 1925. This was a slight decrease of $475,333, or 2.5 per cent, from last month's total, but an increase of $3,013,257, or 15.9 per cent over the month of May, last year.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in June, 1926, at $54,186,400 as compared with $57,139,700 in May. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during June, 1926, $12,894,200 was for residential building; $33,747,400 for business building; $16,249,800 for industrial building, and $17,767,500 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts awarded during June, 1926, were divided as follows: Industrial building, $20,589,100; residential building, $14,323,800; business building, $13,209,600, and engineering, $6,063,900. The apportionment by provinces was: Quebec, $30,641,600; Ontario, $13,295,300; British Columbia, $5,044,800; Prairie Provinces, $4,392,400, and the Maritime Provinces, $812,300.

Strikes and lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June was less than during either May, 1926, or June, 1925. There were in existence during the month 13 disputes, involving 2,237 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 45,348 working days, as compared with 16 disputes in May, involving 4,016 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 59,936 working days. In June, 1925, there were recorded 23 disputes, involving 14,761 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 320,594 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during June, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were six strikes and lockouts affecting 1,725 workpeople, not including these strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices were again somewhat lower. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.06 at the beginning of June, as compared with $11.29 for May; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. Potatoes and butter were substantially lower, while less important declines occurred in the prices of milk, cheese, lard, rolled oats, rice and beans. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon and eggs were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.31 at the beginning of June, as compared with $21.54 for May; $20.67 for June, 1925; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics again declined, being 155.7 for June, as compared with 157.0 for May; 158.8 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 196.0 for June, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, three declined, while one was practically unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Animals and their Products, due to higher prices for live stock, meats, butter, cheese, lard and eggs; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, due to higher prices for copper, lead, silver and spelter, which more than offset lower prices for tin and antimony; Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, because of higher prices for gasoline and coal oil; and Chemicals and Allied Products. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, because of declines in the prices of grains, flour and potatoes. The Fibres, Textiles and Textiles Products group, and the Iron and its Products group also declined, the former because of lower prices for cotton, silk, jute and hessian, and the latter mainly because of a decline in the price of pig iron. The Wood and Wood Products group was practically unchanged.

Inquiry into Production in Germany

A German Act was passed on April 15 providing for the setting up within a month of a Committee of Inquiry into conditions affecting production and marketing in German industry. This Committee is to consist of eleven members nominated by the Reichstag, nine nominated by the Provisional Federal Economic Council, and nine members appointed by the Government. A further six members may be appointed by the Government on the proposal of the Committee either to serve during the whole term or for limited periods or in connection with specific questions which may arise. Sub-committees may be formed from among the members of the Committee to investigate special questions and the Act specifically prescribes that such a sub-committee must be appointed to inquire into the effect on output of "the duration of working time" and of methods of remuneration on the basis of experience acquired during recent years. The Committee and its sub-committees are empowered to summon witnesses, to inspect undertakings and to require the production of accounts, etc. The findings are to be reported to the Government which will communicate them to the Provisional Federal Economic Council, Federal Council and the Reichstag.

The Co-operative Union of Canada will hold their regular congress on August 2-3 at the Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, the provincial government having granted the use of the Buildings for the occasion. In addition to co-operative organizations, invitations have been sent to trade unions.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1926

DURING the month of June the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Montreal and Southern Counties Railway) and certain of its employees being conductors, trainmen and motormen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The membership of the Board was as follows: Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, namely, Messrs. Arthur Gaboury, Outremont, P.Q., nominee of the company, and Albert McGovern, Toronto, Ontario, nominee of the employees. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McGovern, and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. A minority report was presented by Mr. Gaboury. The text of the Board's findings and of the minority report is given below.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

A Board was completed in June in the case of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. The Honourable Mr. Justice J. H. Lamont, Regina, Sask., was appointed chairman by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Mr. J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Mr. Fred. J. Dixon, Fort Garry, Man., employees' nominee.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Express Company and certain of its employees being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, P. Q., chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, Ont., and David Campbell, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., nominees of the employer and men, respectively.

Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Montreal and Southern Counties Railway) and certain of its employees being conductors, trainmen and motormen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

IN RE Dispute between Montreal and Southern Counties Railway, Canadian National Railways, and Certain of its Employees being Conductors, Trainmen and Motormen, Members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Award of the Board

The Board was appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, on the 18th day of May, 1926, the members thereof being Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., of Montreal, Chairman and third member, Mr. Albert McGovern of the city of Toronto, representing the employees, and Mr. Arthur Gaboury of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, representing the company.

The Board met and sat on the following dates: June 9, June 18, June 21, June 22, June 23, June 24, June 25, June 26, and June 28. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, Mr. Gaboury was unable to attend sessions of the Board on the 18th and 26th. The majority met with his consent and knowledge in connection with the matter in dispute.

The representatives before the Board of the parties were the following: For the employees Mr. W. J. Babe; for the company Mr. W. B. Powell, Mr. A. E. Crilly, Mr. W. O. Lever. Mr. D. E. Galloway, Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways in charge of Electric Lines, was also present.

The application for a Board was made by the employees on the ground of their inability to adjust differences with the company in the matter of a basic day, scale of wages and working conditions. During the course of the hearing it was intimated to the Board that in the matter of working conditions the parties had practically reached an agreement, the two principal issues, therefore, being the basic day, with effective date, and scale of wages.

The representative of the men submitted a very carefully prepared memorandum in which they endeavoured to justify their contention that they were entitled to a basic day, as well as an increase in the rate of compensation. From the very outset the Board endeavoured to bring about a settlement of matters in dispute by conferences between the parties. Not-

withstanding the good offices of the Board in this respect, the parties advised the Board that they were unable to adjust the matters in dispute and that the Board would have to make an award.

The company submitted a memorandum, and, during the course of the several sessions which its representatives attended, strenuously objected to a basic day. They argued that the nature of the service which they rendered their patrons was such that to adopt a basic day would mean a very substantial increase in the cost of operation. They likewise pointed out in their statement that the company was presently operating at a deficit, which they put for the year 1925 at over $19,000. The undersigned recognize the difficulties confronting the company in the operation of the road, and appreciate that the officials are doing their utmost to reduce the deficit, at the same time maintaining a service demanded by those who either travel as passengers on its line or have freight conveyed by it.

They wish to take this opportunity of stating that the officials, on account of the conditions that prevail, are somewhat handicapped and are entitled to the support of those who are interested in the welfare of this line, either as passengers or shippers of freight. There is no doubt that, as the population of the district covered by this road increases, the deficit will be very materially reduced, and if efficient management and direction continues there is every reason to believe that the road will be operated at a profit.

The undersigned likewise wish to place on record their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them by the officials of the company, and particularly Mr. D. E. Galloway, Vice-President, who gave the Board every facility to inspect the road and acquire at first hand information as to the conditions affecting, not only the operating of the road, but the employment of the men.

After making all allowance for conditions and the allegations contained in the statement furnished by the company, the undersigned are of the opinion that the employees are entitled to consideration. Although they are very strongly in favour of the establishing of a basic day, deeming the same desirable in the interests of the employees, from both the efficiency and health standpoint, in view of the representations made by the company, and their very strenuous objection to the adoption of a basic day at present, they are not incorporating in this award the demand of the men for a basic day, but believe that in the interests of both the company and its employees that some effort should be made within the very near future looking towards the fixing of a basic day, since, in the opinion of the undersigned, the number of hours worked by a good many employees is altogether excessive.

They are of the opinion that the men are entitled to an increase of pay, and do respectfully recommend that the rates of pay should be the following:—

Conductors and motormen, first year 45 cents; second year, 49 cents; third year, 50 cents; fourth year, 52 cents.

The rate of pay for employees in freight work and snow-plow service shall be: Conductors and motormen, first year, 50 cents; second year, 52 cents; third year, 54 cents; fourth year, 55 cents. First brakeman, first year, 46 cents; second year, 47 cents; third year, 50 cents; fourth year, 51 cents. Second brakeman or trolleyman, first, second, third and fourth year, 45 cents per hour. These rates to be effective from June 15.

The undersigned believe that these rates of pay, in view of the nature and responsibility of the services rendered, are not incompatible; the Company contends that they are merely operating a tramway service, the undersigned believe that the Company can be more closely assimilated to a railroad than a tramway company. The undersigned regret that their colleague did not see fit to agree with their conclusions, and has decided to make a minority report.

They wish to likewise refer to the excellent relations between the Company and its employees, and trust that these will continue. They also believe that, in view of the efforts made by the officials of the Company to give a good service, they are entitled to the co-operation and support of citizens living along the line, and the businessmen in the different centres through which the road passes.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) BERNARD ROSE,
Chairman.

(Signed) A. McGOVERN,
Member of the Board.

Montreal, June 28, 1926.

Minority Report

MONTREAL, P.Q., June 29, 1926.

H. H. WARD, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR MR. WARD,—I was appointed on May 22 a member of a Board of Conciliation to inquire into an industrial dispute existing between the Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Company and its conductors, motormen and trainmen.

The Board sat for the first time on June 9 and has had several sessions since, the last one being on Monday, June 28.

At the sitting of June 18 another effort was made by the Board to get the two parties together, it being pointed out very ably by Mr. Bernard Rose, the Chairman, that the Board had been appointed to conciliate whatever dispute there might exist and that another effort should be made to endeavour to reach an agreement which the Board would only be too pleased to sanction, and a meeting was therefore adjourned until the following Monday.

At the opening of the meeting of Monday, June 21, declaration having been made that the parties had not ben able to arrive at an agreement on all matters but that the questions before the Board had been reduced to three, viz:—

(*a*) Rates of pay,
(*b*) Basic day,
(*c*) Effective date,

the Board, therefore, decided to proceed in the hearing of the parties.

The employees were represented by Messrs. H. Day, L. Sanguinet, and William Love, all conductors and motormen in the employ of the Company; and the Company was represented by Messrs. A. E. Crilly, W. B. Powell, and W. O. Lever, all officials of the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company. Mr. D. E. Galloway, Vice-President of the Company, and Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, also followed the proceedings, representing their respective interests.

The employees and the Company brought out arguments in support of their contention, and, having listened attentively to evidence offered by both sides and having taken cognizance of statements furnished, I am sorry indeed to say that I cannot consistently concur in the findings of the majority of the Board and wish to cast my dissenting vote and beg to offer reason for such a decision.

Evidence was brought forward that the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company should be considered similar to a steam railroad. My opinion is that this Company is no more than one of the many small other electric railway companies operating outside of their territory in an effort to reach enough returns to meet its financial obligations. It is, therefore, for comparison's sake, an electric suburban and inter-urban company, pure and simple.

In the matter of wages, the Company has proven to my satisfaction that its employees were remunerated for their service, not only as well as all other employees doing the same kind of work, but, it was clearly shown, that the rates of weekly wages were higher than are being paid on other electric railways operating in the Province of Quebec.

Official statements filed by the Company represented that the salaries had not only been increased since 1914 to a much greater extent than any increase in the cost of living, but a graphic prepared showed quite a margin for improved living conditions.

It was further demonstrated that in addition the employees had the privilege of free transportation for themselves and families over the entire system of the Canadian National Railways, a privilege not generally granted to employees of other electric railway companies.

The Company also furnished proof that this Railway had since 1914 been operated at a loss. It was also shown that the employees are receiving rate of wages superior to the wages received by other semi-skilled employees in industrial plants in the same territory served by the Company.

This is evidenced by the statements filed of wages paid to conductors, motormen and trainmen, during the months of July and October, 1925, and January, February and March, 1926.

Referring to the basic day, beg to state that from my experience of some thirty years in electric railway work on electric railways in Canada I can say without hesitation that on a suburban and inter-urban company, such as the one involved in this case, and the character of service they are called upon to perform, with peak load traffic movements morning and evening in one only direction, requiring a number of extra short runs, it is impracticable from an economic point of view to operate a service of this kind under the stringent limitations of a set basic day.

The copy of schedules filed with the Board clearly shows that the Company is endeavouring to offer to its employees a day's work of about 10 hours when it is practical, but, as it is necessitated by conditions to run a number of extra cars to fill in the requirements of the traffic, this is not always possible.

For all the above reasons, I beg to respectfully submit that in my opinion the evidence submitted by both parties in this case does not indicate that there is justification for granting an increase of wages at this time; considering the wages actually paid and the financial position of the Company, there is no reason to recommend the establishment of a basic day.

Therefore, and as much as I would wish and see the desirability for an unanimous report, I am compelled to present this separate report based solely upon the conditions as revealed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. GABOURY,
Member, Board of Conciliation.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

REPORTS have been received of seven cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2.

This Board was established towards the end of 1925 for the purpose of adjusting disputes arising between the management of the Railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees The classes of employees coming under the Board are those given in the schedule of rules governing these classes which is contained in the existing agreement between the Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway employees.

Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railway—Messrs. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B., J. F. Aitchison, Toronto, Ont.; George Turvey, Toronto, Ont.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, Sask.

Representing the employees—Messrs. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; M. M. McLean, Ottawa, Ont.; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

An outline of earlier cases dealt with by the Board was given in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

Case No. 12—Operating Department, Western Region.

A clerk on the timekeeping staff was laid off, with other employees, on a reduction in working forces. As junior employees had been retained, he claimed he should have been given preference of employment in accordance with the Rule (k) of Article 3 which provides that when a reduction in forces takes place the senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work shall be retained. The Board found that the claimant in this case had been dismissed for cause and denied the claim.

Case No. 13—Accounting Department, Atlantic Region.

This case arose out of Case No. 8, reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1925, page 1178. The ruling in that case was that the position of Material Distribution Clerk must be bulletined when a vacancy occurs, and the position awarded to the senior qualified applicant. As the result of this ruling certain changes were effected in the Auditor of Disbursements Office at Moncton. Among other changes, a timekeeper was demoted to the position of Register Clerk, his salary being reduced from $135 to $123, which is the rate for this position in the schedule covering the Stores and Mechanical Accounts Office. The employees contended that the salary of the new position should be $135, at which it was rated in the list submitted by the general comptroller of the staff of the Auditor of Disbursements Office in 1923. The railway replied that the latter list contained only proposed rates, which if accepted would involve decreases in the rates now being paid for some positions.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 14—Accounting Department, Atlantic Region.

A "referencing clerk" in the Auditor of Disbursements Office at Moncton, claimed that he had seniority rights which had been ignored in connection with an application he had made for the position of Assistant Store Order Clerk. The question at issue was whether or not the applicant should appear in the seniority list of the staff. The applicant contended that his name had appeared on this staff since 1923. On behalf of the railway it was stated that special arrangements had been made for this man, but it was admitted that by an oversight his name appeared on the seniority list.

The Board sustained the employees' claim.

Case No. 15—Accounting Department, Central Region.

This case concerned the question of seniority in connection with an appointment to the position of Shippers Claims Investigator at Montreal. Three men applied for this position, the first two having higher seniority in point of time, and the third being in a higher grade than the other two. The third applicant obtained the appointment. The railway contended that the promotion was made in accordance with a special agreement of 1924, dealing with a previous grievance. The Board decided that the senior qualified applicant should be awarded the position.

Case No. 16—Accounting Department, Central Region.

A position scheduled as "In Charge of Sections, Station Outstandings" rated at $160 per month, in the Auditor of Agencies Office, became vacant on November 4, 1925. The position was not bulletined, but was abolished insofar as supervisory feature was concerned. A rearrangement of the work was made and a position as clerk at a rate of $136 per month previously abolished was revived. An employee in the same office claimed to be next in line for this promotion, alleging that the position should have been bulletined in

accordance with Article 3 of the schedule which required that all vacancies be bulletined for five days; and further that the abolition of the position had violated Article II, Rule (d), which provides:

"Established positions shall not be discontinued and new ones created under a different title covering relatively the same class of work for the purpose of reducing the rate of pay."

On behalf of the Railway it was stated that conditions in the office were in an unsatisfactory condition and a consolidation was carried out, some of the employees being relieved of their supervisory duties. In regard to Article II it was explained that the position held by the claimant was different from that held by him before the rearrangement, and that the schedule does not require the continuance of positions where there is not sufficient work to maintain them.

The Board denied the contention of the employees.

Case No. 17—Accounting Department, Central Region.

This case was in regard to an appointment to a clerical position scheduled as "In Transit Investigator," in which the employees claimed seniority should have ruled. The position was bulletined for 5 days as required. The claimant filled the position of "Car Demurrage Checker" at a schedule rate of $96. Prior to the consolidation of the various accounting staffs (referred to in the preceding case) this position was rated at $106. In order to avoid hardship on the employees through this reduction, the management agreed to pay the employees the former rates until the positions should become vacant, when the new schedule rates would apply, the difference being granted as a "temporary allowance." The claimant was never informed that his schedule rate had been reduced, and was therefore ignorant of the effects it would have on his seniority and promotion. The successful applicant held a position scheduled at $106 per month, and was therefore considered as the senior applicant.

The management contended that they had considered only the permanent rate in determining the seniority of the applicants, and the employees contended that the claimant had been unjustly dealt with as regards promotion.

The Board sustained the employees' claim.

Case No. 18—Parlour, Sleeping and Dining Car Department.

The steward, waiter and chef on a café-parlour car in the Montreal-Rivière à Pierre Service, were alleged by constables of the Investigation Department of the railway to have misappropriated revenue of the railway on two occasions, the amount being $1.55 and $1.30. The constables alleged that the crew collected money from them for two meals but that the meal check covered only one meal. Following an investigation the three members of the crew were dismissed.

The Board held that the evidence submitted as to the misappropriation of the railway's revenue did not appear to be sufficiently conclusive to warrant dismissal of all three employees involved, and that the employees had not been given one day's notice of the investigation as required by article II of the schedule.

The decision of the Board was that the three employees be reinstated and that, if desired, the Railway then hold another investigation in accordance with the schedule

Training of Prospective Emigrants from Great Britain

The British Ministry of Labour made arrangements last year to establish four training centres, two non-residential centres in large towns, and two residential centres in country districts. The training consisted of a six months course for the benefit of unemployed young men without opportunity of learning a skilled trade. The men in non-residential centres are trained with a view to employment in Great Britain. About half the men in residential centres are trained with a view to employment overseas. The four training centres are at Birmingham, Wallsend-on-Tyne, Claydon (Essex), and Brandon (Suffolk). The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states that of the men who were trained at Claydon Centre in agricultural and other work for employment overseas, 43 are now employed on farms in Western Ontario and 51 embarked for Australia during May. The places at the Centre thus vacated have been filled with intending settlers for Australia. Pending the completion of hutments, the accommodation at the Brandon Centre is limited to about 80 places. None of the ment at this Centre have as yet completed the full 6 months' course, but about 60 of them have already been passed by the immigration authorities for employment in Canada. These men were expected to embark about the end of June.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during June was 13 as compared with 16 during May. The time loss for the month was less than during June, 1925, being 45,348 working days, as compared with 320,594 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees involved in June, 1925, were chiefly due to the cessation of work involving coal miners in Nova Scotia, from March to August.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
June, 1926	13	2,237	45,348
May, 1926	16	4,016	59,936
June, 1925	23	14,761	320,594

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 1,858 work people, were carried over from May, and six disputes commenced during June. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, and five of the strikes and lockouts commencing during June, terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts, as follows: boot factory employees at Toronto; boot factory employees at Quebec; hat and cap makers, Montreal; bookbinders at Montreal; moulders at New Westminster and Vancouver, and coal miners (pit boys) at New Waterford, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the third paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Owen Sound, January 19, 1925; upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925; stage hands at Vancouver, January 9, 1926; musicians at Vancouver, January 11, 1926; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, March 19, 1926, and firemen and engineers at New Westminster, May 17, 1926.

Of the strikes and lockouts commencing during June, five were for increased wages and the sixth one was against the discharge of employees. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, two were in favour of the employers; in two other cases the employees were partially successful, and in three other cases compromises were effected.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, QUEBEC, QUE.—In regard to the dispute of boot factory employees which occurred at Quebec on May, 3, involving some 1,500 employees in a strike not authorized by the union following an arbitration award, it was reported early in June that the boot and shoe manufacturers' association had issued a statement that they had no intention of renewing negotiations with the union involved, and would operate their factories under open shop conditions. Conflicts between pickets and workmen occurred during the month, and in some cases arrests were made and terms of from one to two months' imprisonment were imposed. Relief was given the strikers' families from funds secured from various organizations and individuals. This dispute remained unterminated at the end of the month.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, QUE.—In regard to the cessation of work on March 19, of 100 clothing workers at Montreal in protest against an alleged violation of the agreement, the employer opening a new factory in which non-union help was to be employed, it was reported that from time to time the workers secured employment elsewhere until at the end of June none were out on strike, but the union had not called off the strike.

FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—In connection with the strike of six firemen and engineers ceasing work on May 17, when their demand for increased wages was refused, at the end of June employment conditions appear to have been no longer affected (as the strikers reported they had secured work elsewhere), but the strike had not been called off.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1926

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to June, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	40	1,000	Commenced January 13, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Boot factory employees, Quebec, Que.	1,500	37,500	Commenced May 3, against reduction in wages awarded by arbitrators. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	10	250	Commenced March 4, against alleged violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	9	.....	Commenced March 19, against alleged violation of agreement. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected but union still claims strike in existence.
Saw and planing mills:			
Firemen and engineers, New Westminster, B.C.	6	.....	Commenced May 17, for increased wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected, but union still claims strike in existence.
Printing and publishing:			
Bookbinders, Montreal, Que..	5	125	Alleged lockout commenced March 9, of members of certain unions. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	100	2,500	Commenced April 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Sheet metal workers, Ottawa, Ont.	103	927	Commenced May 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 14; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Water transportation:			
Dock labourers, Port Alfred, Que.	100	100	Commenced May 26, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 2. In favour of employers.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during June, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners (landing tenders), Glace Bay, N.S.	50	75	Commenced June 18, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 19; compromise.
Coal miners (pit boys), New Waterford, N.S.	70	560	Commenced June 21, against discharge of employees; work resumed June 22; discharged employees reinstated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Carpenters, Victoria, B.C.....	80	1,760	Commenced June 1, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and mediation of Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia. Work resumed June 22; compromise.
Labourers (building), Halifax, N.S.	44	176	Commenced June 11, for increased wages. Work resumed about June 15; in favour of employers.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
Water transportation:			
Dock labourers, Port Alfred, Que.	125	375	Commenced June 10, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 14; employees partially successful.
SERVICE—			
Personal and domestic:			
Barbers, Ottawa, Ont.....	10	10	Commenced June 3, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed June 4; employees partially successful.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, OTTAWA, ONT.—A settlement of the dispute involving 100 sheet metal workers who ceased work at Ottawa on May 1 for an increase in wages from 80 cents per hour to 90 cents per hour, was effected on June 11, after several meetings had been held. An agreement was reached whereby work was resumed on June 14 at 83 cents per hour until May 1, 1927, and 85 cents per hour for the ensuing twelve months.

DOCK LABOURERS, PORT ALFRED, QUE., MAY 26.—Regarding the strike on May 26 of 100 dock labourers when their demand for an increase in wages was refused, on June 1, the strikers returned to work, apparently without any change in conditions.

DOCK LABOURERS, PORT ALFRED, QUE., JUNE 10.—Following the dispute of dock labourers at Port Alfred in May, causing a cessation of work from May 26 to June 1, another dispute arose owing to a demand for increased wages causing another cessation of work from June 10 to June 14. Pickets were placed about the docks to prevent others from either going to work or signing up with the employer, and when further trouble arose police were brought in from Chicoutimi. It has been reported that some concessions in wages were made and work was resumed June 14.

COAL MINERS, (LANDING TENDERS), GLACE BAY, N.S.—On June 18, 50 landing tenders in a colliery at Glace Bay ceased work when a demand for a change in wages was refused, some 500 employees out of 1,200 being involved directly during that shift or the next. A local contract with piece rates, expected to yield higher earnings, was arranged.

COAL MINERS (PIT BOYS), NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—A cessation of work occurred at New Waterford on June 22, when 70 pit boys ceased work on account of the dismissal or suspension of two boys who had left off work before the regular hour. This caused the mine to be shut down and after the return to work the disciplined employees were reinstated at the request of the union, the executive of which found that they had been justifiably laid off.

CARPENTERS, VICTORIA, B.C.—A strike of 80 carpenters occurred at Victoria on June 1, for an increase in wages from $6 to $7 per day. Several conferences were held and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia met both sides to the dispute. Finally a settlement was arrived at whereby an agreement was reached providing for $6.50 a day from June 26 to September 1, and $7 per day thereafter. Work was resumed June 26.

LABOURERS, (BUILDING), HALIFAX, N.S.—Forty-four labourers at Halifax ceased work on June 11, when their demand for an increase in wages from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour was refused. After four days 17 returned to work, and the remainder sought work elsewhere.

BARBERS, OTTAWA, ONT.—A cessation of work involving about 10 barbers in three shops occurred at Ottawa on June 3, an increase in wages being refused. The union attempted to secured new agreements with a number of master barbers providing for an increase in wages from a minimum of $20 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts over $31, to a minimum of $25 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts over $35, previous agreements having expired April 30. Most of the master barbers signed an agreement providing for a minimum of $25 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts over $34. It was reported that some of the shops involved agreed to these terms after one day's cessation of work.

The Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association at a meeting on June 20, issued a call to all units of organized labour in Canada to take action in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in regard to picketing. It was suggested that legislation should be sought establishing the lawfulness of picketing without violence, and that definite action be taken in this direction through the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Department of Health of Ontario is undertaking an investigation for the purpose of securing by means of future legislation the protection of workmen employed in compressed air. This action is being taken in consequence of the recent death at Toronto of a man who was working under this condition.

During the summer of 1925 a farm hand agreed with a farmer in the Moose Jaw district of Saskatchewan to work for the season until "freeze-up," at a monthly wage of $35. After working for three months he left the employment, and the farmer refused to pay wages for the time he had worked. The case was brought before the provincial police court at Moose Jaw in June, the hired man claiming $100 alleged to be due from the farmer as wages. The justice of the peace held that he had broken his contract of employment, and was therefore not entitled to any pay for his work. The action was dismissed without costs.

LABOUR SUBJECTS AT RECENT SESSION OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE First Session of the Fifteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened on January 8, and continued until July 2, when Parliament was dissolved.

No new labour legislation was completed during the session, but various subjects of interest to labour were discussed and action in regard to some of these was taken. Reference has been made in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to some of the proceedings in the Senate and House of Commons.

Old Age Pension Bill

The last issue contained a note on the Senate's rejection by 45 votes to 21 of the proposed Old Age Pension Act which had been passed by the House of Commons. The Bill followed the lines of the resolution adopted by the House in March, which was reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March. Briefly, it was proposed to establish a system of old age pensions in Canada, under which the Dominion Government would contribute to the various provinces one-half the net amount paid out by them in pensions, the payment of pensions being contingent upon the passing of legislation in the individual provinces to take advantage of the federal act, making it effective in their respective areas. Old age pensions were to be granted to British subjects of the age of 70 years or over resident in Canada for 20 years, and resident for five years in the province in which application is made. The maximum pension was to be $240 a year, subject to reduction by the amount of the pensioner's income, if any, in excess of $125 a year.

Proposed Immigration Act Amendment

A bill to amend the Immigration Act was passed by the House of Commons on June 7 but was rejected by the Senate. This bill which was the subject of considerable discussion in both Houses, proposed to repeal section 41, which was enacted in 1919. Its purpose was stated in an explanatory note as follows:—

(a) To make deportation for certain causes dependent upon a conviction in Canada, under Part II of the Criminal Code, relating to offences against public order, rather than upon a hearing before a Board of Inquiry, concerning certain offences under section 41 of the Immigration Act;

(b) To remove the discrimination against the British born as it stands in the existing section, by recognizing his Canadian citizenship as in the case of the alien born who has been naturalized in Canada.

Section 40 of the Immigration Act provides that any person other than a Canadian citizen or person having Canadian domicile, and belonging to certain undesirable classes, may be reported by the municipal authorities to the Minister of Immigration.

Section 41, which it was proposed to repeal, reads as follows:—

41. Every person who by word or act in Canada seeks to overthrow by force or violence the government of or constituted law and authority in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or Canada, or any of the provinces of Canada, or the government of any other of His Majesty's dominions, colonies, possessions or dependencies, or advocates the assassination of any official of any of the said governments or of any foreign government, or who in Canada defends or suggests the unlawful destruction of property or by word or act creates or attempts to create any riot or public disorder in Canada, or who without lawful authority assumes any powers of government in Canada or in any part thereof, or who by common repute belongs to or is suspected of belonging to any secret society or organization which extorts money from or in any way attempts to control any resident of Canada, by force or by threat of bodily harm, or by blackmail, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to belong to the prohibited or undesirable classes, and shall be liable to deportation in the manner provided by this Act, and it shall be the duty of any officer becoming cognizant thereof and of the clerk, secretary or other official of any municipality in Canada wherein any such person may be, forthwith to send a written complaint to the Minister, giving full particulars: Provided, that this section shall not apply to any person who is a British subject, either by reason of birth in Canada, or by reason of naturalization in Canada.

2. Proof that any person belonged to or was within the description of any of the prohibited or undesirable classes within the meaning of this section at any time since the fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and ten, shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to establish prima facie that he still belongs to such prohibited or undesirable class or classes.

The purposes of the proposed legislation were summed up by the Honourable Senator Dandurand, government leader in the Senate. Referring to the proviso contained in the concluding lines of the section he said: "This proviso does not include the Britisher who has acquired Canadian domicile. 'Any person who is a British subject by reason of birth in Canada' means any Canadian born here, as most of us have been. Any person who is a British subject by reason of naturalization in Canada means any alien, not a Britisher, who has come to Canada and become a naturalized subject. The British-born coming from other parts of the British Empire are thus excluded. They can gain Canadian domicile by five years' residence, under clause 40, but they shall not be excepted from

the operation of clause 41. An alien coming from any part of the globe who obtains his letters of naturalization in Canada cannot be deported without a trial. He cannot be deported at all under this clause, for the simple reason that the acquisition of his Canadian nationality has deprived him of any country to which he might be deported. But the Britisher who comes from the British Isles, who is not a British subject by reason of birth in Canada or naturalization in Canada, can be deported even if he has been here thirty or thirty-five years." The section, it was thought, "puts altogether too much power into the hands of the Board of Inquiry, which, according to section 22 of the Immigration Act, may be composed of but one officer, who in the very nature of things may be a man largely if not wholly without legal training.... It is in the public interest" he continued, "and more in accord with British methods of justice that determination of undesirability as defined by section 41 of the Immigration Act shall be left to our regular courts of justice rather than to the decision of an Immigration Board. Canada is amply protected when provision is made for deportation of a person convicted of a criminal offence in Canada. I have read clause 40, which is to remain in the Act, and which declares that anyone may be deported who has been convicted of a criminal offence in Canada. The deportation of such person is provided for in section 40 of the Immigration Act. The undesirable classes of section 41, to be repealed, are included in Part II of the Criminal Code, and therefore the repeal of section 41 does not remove the power of deportation. It merely makes it dependent upon a court conviction rather than on the order of an Immigration Board. Labour also considers it is a discrimination against the British-born to make him liable to deportation regardless of his length of residence in Canada, when aliens naturalized in Canada are placed beyond the power of deportation the moment they become naturalized. No person has yet been deported under the authority of section 41 of the Act of 1919; there is therefore no ground for believing that the repeal of section 41 will remove any power or authority now exercised for the protection of Canada."

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand further stated that labour people say that Parliament is giving immigration agents a power which should belong to the courts.

The Honourable W. B. Ross, leader of the Opposition, in opposing the bill, said: "Some nine years ago this Parliament passed the law which it is now proposed to repeal. At that time the consensus of opinion in Parliament was that the measure was necessary. It has been on the Statute Book ever since, and I understand there has never been any injustice or wrong done to anyone under it, though the administration of it has been in the hands of the immigration authorities all the time. This is the fourth, or at least the third, time it has been proposed to repeal section 41. Under the law as it stands now a man may be dealt with by a Board if there is a strong suspicion of his being an undesirable citizen. Having been dealt with by the Board, if he is ordered to be deported, he has an appeal to the Minister. Now, I am not ready to-day to go back upon the position that this House has taken from the time it gave its sanction to section 41 of the Immigration Act until the present time. There are, I suppose, differences of opinion in the House, but I see no necessity for this amendment being made now. The time may come when this House may prepare a Bill dealing with both the Immigration Act and the criminal law of this country. But the thing is very much mixed up, and when the time comes to deal with it—which I think has not yet arrived—it will have to be dealt with with a great deal of care and at a juncture when the House has abundance of time to study every word and every clause in the Bills which are presented. The position I take is that this Bill is entirely premature. This matter can very well stand over for the future, because there is not the slightest chance of any honest, law-abiding man who comes into this country being in any way molested under this provision."

The motion for the second reading of the bill was negatived on a division by 35 votes to 16.

Proposed Criminal Code Amendment

The House of Commons on June 4 passed a bill for the amendment of the Criminal Code. This bill, like the proposed amendment to the Immigration Act, was identical in its aims with bills introduced at three previous sessions of Parliament and met with a similar fate. Among other changes it was proposed to repeal the two sections 97A and 97B which were enacted in 1919, some time after the labour disturbances in Western Canada and to re-enact section 133, which was repealed in the same year. The two sections which it was desired to repeal gave the right to police officers on the warrant of a justice of the peace to search the papers of a citizen who is supposed to be a member of an association "whose professed purpose or one of whose purposes is to bring about any governmental, industrial or economic change within Canada by use of force, violence, or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such

injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises or defends the use of force, violence, terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, in order to accomplish such change, or for any other purpose, or which shall by any means prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, advise or defend." Any one attending meetings of such an association would be guilty of the crime of sedition, and liable to a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment. A similar penalty is fixed for printing, circulating or importing seditious literature, that is, advocating the use of force as above defined. The former section 133, exempts from the definition of sedition the intention to point out errors or defects in the existing system of government.

The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, made the following statement in explanation of the amending bill:

"These two sections which we intend to repeal were added to the Criminal Code in 1919. I do not say that they were placed in the act on account of events in Winnipeg, although it was done after those events. But it was explained at the time that owing to the period of unrest through which the world was passing it would be important to place those sections in the act which, if not enlarging the powers already given under the clauses relating to sedition, would at least make them more definite in certain ways. It was further explained that they were intended to replace to a large extent, certain provisions which had been made during the war under the War Measures Act by way of orders in council. Since that time labour in general, but especially organized labour, has continually and strongly complained about these two sections. Every year since I have been a member of the government representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress, when they came annually to present their suggestions to the government, have asked that these two sections might be repealed, leaving the situation as it was prior to 1919. They have always feared that the sections in question would be directed against the activities of labour unions, although those who are responsible for the insertion of the sections in the code always claimed that such was not the intention. At all events we have already in the code sufficient protection as to everything against which we should be protected in the matter of sedition. We have those precautions in section 87 and also provisions concerning unlawful assemblies. We find provisions in section 130 regarding sedition, oaths or engagements in societies; in section 132 against seditious works, seditious libel and seditious conspiracy, in section 135 against any libel on a foreign sovereign, and in section 136 against publishing false news. Sedition under the British law, of course, is an old offence, but there has never been a strict definition of sedition. I think it was in 1880 that the British commissioners who were entrusted with the work of drafting the English code inserted a clause defining seditious intention. That clause read as follows:

> An intention to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the person of Her Majesty, or the government and constitution of the United Kingdom or of any part of it as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice; or
>
> to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in church or state by law established; or
>
> to raise discontent or disaffection amongst Her Majesty's subjects; or to promote feelings of illwill and hostility between different classes of such subjects.

"This was not made part of the British code; parliament rather preferred to let the tribunals decide as to sedition under the common law as the practice had always been in the past. The same thing happened in Canada. When our Criminal Code was introduced in parliament there was a clause similar to the one which had been drafted by the commissioners of the English code. Here also, after a good deal of discussion and criticism, both in committee and in the House, the clause was not accepted, and we were left with the old British law concerning sedition and governed by the common law of England. This has always worked well in Canada, as well as in Great Britain, and I am firmly convinced that the sections which were added in 1919, on account, as was said at the time, of the unrest which prevailed in the world, are not at all necessary. I asked the officers of the Department of Justice to ascertain whether any prosecutions had ever been made under these sections, and I was told that they could find no record of any. I do not think there is any reason why we should not accede to the requests of the Labour unions, in which they are supported by the railway brotherhood. Their representatives have come here every year, and especially this year, and insisted very strongly upon their requests. They have a feeling that these provisions are directed against organized labour. I do not think that such was the intention, but owing to the fact that we are amply protected by the sections of the Criminal Code as they are and as they were, we are asking the repeal of those two sections."

The bill was passed by the House of Commons after a prolonged debate but without a division. The Senate, however, negatived it in so far as concerned the sections already mentioned.

Resolution on Minimum Wage

The House of Commons on March 15 considered a resolution moved by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg North Centre, "that in the opinion of this House a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage." The subject matter of the resolution was, on the motion of the Prime Minister, referred for further consideration to the committee on Industrial and International Relations.

The final report of the committee was presented to the House of Commons, on June 16, and adopted without opposition on June 30, as follows:—

Wednesday, June 16, 1926.

The select standing committee on Industrial and International Relations beg leave to present the following as their second and final report.

In the House of Commons on March 17th, the resolution, "That in the opinion of this House a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage" was referred to the select standing committee on Industrial and International Relations for examination and report.

Your committee has held several meetings and made a careful examination of the said resolution, having regard to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace and the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament, and the provincial legislatures. Six witnesses in all were examined. The witnesses who appeared before your committee and the subjects respectively dealt with were:—Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Gerald H. Brown, who traced the history of minimum wage legislation in Canada and the contribution the federal Department of Labour was trying to make to the effective solution of the many problems arising in the realm of labour in the Dominion; W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, who gave a legal opinion on the question of jurisdiction involved in the resolution under examination; C. W. Bolton, statistician, Labour department, who took up the question of family budgets considered from the point of view of living wages; Margaret S. Gould, Research department of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, who further continued the discussion in a specific and detailed manner on family budgets; Albert Hewiston, departmental superintendent, Canadian Colored Cottons Limited, Cornwall, Ontario, who made a statement of the wages and conditions existing in a typical Ontario factory town; and Dr. J. W. MacMillan, Chairman of the Minimum Wage board, who explained minimum wage administration.

The labour principles embodied in the Treaty of Versailles and the other Treaties of Peace recognized the well-being physically, morally and intellectually of industrial wage earners. They are nine in number, the third of which is "The payment of the employees of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of living as this is understood in their time and country." The latter clause of the Peace Treaty was explained by Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, when he gave evidence to the effect that "The labour part of the Peace Treaties opens with the declaration that if we are going to have peace in the world it must be based on social justice, and there must be a world-wide acceptance of reasonable living and working conditions, and that the principle which is enunciated in the Peace Treaties, and the principle which has already been endorsed by Canada through its acceptance of the Peace Treaties and its approval by parliament and ratification by proper diplomatic authorities on our behalf constitute acceptance of the idea of minimum wages."

The evidence presented by Dr. MacMillan showed that the principle of the minimum wage as applied to women was working out most satisfactorily. His words, "The very convincing appeal which the Minimum Wage principle makes to the world, is of this nature; it is an assertion of the preciousness, or if you prefer sacredness; the supreme sacredness of human life—the right of the worker to live from his work." Dr. MacMillan further states that if the principle has been applied to women workers and found satisfactory there is no reason why its scope should not be extended to men. He says, "There seems to be no reason why if this principle is good for women's wages, it should not be applied at least to some classes of men's wages, as a provision that the proper type of law should first be passed and then that the proper type of administration of this law should be applied. It is to be noted in this connection that the British Columbia Legislature at its last session passed a minimum wage act for men applicable to most phases of industrial activities, and that the board appointed to carry out the act is now engaged obtaining data and evidence to enable it to fix the minimum wage for the lumbering industry, the first industry to be dealt with.

The evidence of family budgets given by Mr. Bolton and Miss Gould showed the items of family expenditures and the cost in Canada of such budgets. The evidence also showed that some workers in Canada are receiving less than will enable them to adequately maintain this standard. Such an injustice is manifestly unfair and unbusinesslike inasmuch as it costs the country much, involving, as it does, an excess of unrest, ill-health and crime.

It was stated by the Deputy Minister of Justice that according to the British North America Act legislative jurisdiction in regard to minimum wages is vested primarily in the provincial legislatures. He also quoted section 132 as follows: "The parliament of Canada shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligation of Canada or any provinces thereof as part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries, arising out of any treaty between the empire and such foreign countries." Commenting on this he said "There can be no doubt that where Canada has entered into an obligation by treaty—and in that connection I mean an association with the empire of course—within the meaning of section 132, which I have just read—I do not think there is any doubt but that parliament has power to legislate for the purpose of carrying into effect the provision of the treaty." This opinion goes to show that the British North America Act by no means contemplates industrial problems of the kind and scope to which Canadians to-day must adjust themselves.

Your committee accordingly recommend (a) That a conference of provincial and Dominion representatives intimately in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace; (b) That 10,000 copies of the present report and the evidence

upon which it is based be printed, these to be distributed by the Department of Labour, and that Rule 74 be suspended in connection therewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CAMERON R. MCINTOSH,
Chairman.

Government Policy on Unemployment Relief

The Government's policy in regard to unemployment relief was communicated to Parliament early in the session and was set forth in an Order in Council in March (P.C. 315. The text of this Order was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for that month (page 237). It was stated in the Order in Council that the problem of unemployment relief is regarded as being primarily one of municipal and provincial responsibility. The Federal Government expressed itself in the Order in Council as willing, however, where distress exists as the result of unemployment to such an extent that the local authorities are unable to cope with it, to co-operate with the municipal and provincial governments in bearing a share of the cost of relief measures during the period January 1—March 31, 1926. It was also provided that requests for such co-operation and assistance must come from the municipal authority concerned through the provincial authority in each case.

Productive Labour for Prisoners

The House of Commons, on March 31, without opposition, adopted a resolution moved by Miss Macphail, member for South-East Grey, "that, in the opinion of this House, the administration of penitentiaries be amended to provide: first, sufficient productive work to keep the inmates employed; and, second, that a share of the proceeds go to dependents, and in case of no dependents such share to be held in trust until release."

This resolution is in conformity with a recent proposal of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada that steps should be taken to give effect to the report of the Prison Reform Commission of 1921. This commission emphatically recommended statutory provision to provide productive labour for all convicts. The report said "such provision need not extend to any work except for what is known as state use and can, in Canada, not extend any compulsion beyond the federal service, but the evidence taken by the Commission has satisfied it that manufactures within this limitation will afford much more than ample scope for all the industry and activity which the penitentiaries can put forth."

Workers Right of Contract for Wages

The House of Commons, on March 18, adopted the following resolution on the motion of Mr. A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni) seconded by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North):

"That, in the opinion of this House, every effort should be made to affirm and establish the full industrial freedom of the citizens of Canada to bargain for their services on all industrial contracts and works; that the exploitation of labour should be prevented and condemned; that no person should be induced or compelled by undue influence, threats of dismissal, loss of wages or position or by any other unfair and improper means, to work for wages less than the standard or to engage in work which he has not agreed to do; that in all cases such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out should be enforced and paid; and that this House will, so far as it is within the jurisdiction of parliament, endorse every reasonable and legitimate proposal to preserve such industrial freedom of contract and action, and will co-operate with the several provinces in these objects to provide for uniform legislation throughout Canada."

This resolution was suggested by a discussion in the House of the question of the payment of emergency labour such as that required for fighting forest fires.

The various provincial laws on this subject show a wide diversity in regard to the requisitioning of such labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 305), and the Prime Minister made this discussion the occasion of a plea for uniformity of legislation throughout Canada with respect to industrial standards in general.

Utilization of Workers' Spare Time

The Acting Minister of Labour on February 22 laid on the table of the House of Commons the Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference at its sixth session in 1924 concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time, together with the text of an order in council dealing with the extent to which the subject matters of the Recommendation fall within the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament, or of the provincial legislatures. These documents were reprinted in the March issue of this Gazette (page 243).

Revaluation of Soldiers' Lands

A bill was passed by both Houses amending the Soldiers Settlement Act, 1919, enabling the Soldiers' Settlement Board to make provision for the revaluation of lands held by returned soldiers under the act, where the holder has not repaid his indebtedness to the Board, and where there has been a depreciation in the market value of the land, not being the result of neglect or mismanagement on the part of the settler.

This bill however had not received the Royal assent when Parliament was dissolved and consequently lapsed.

BRITISH LAW ON INTIMIDATION AND MOLESTATION IN CONNECTION WITH PICKETING IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

THE following circular, explaining the provisions of the law relating to intimidation and molestation in Great Britain, was sent out by the Home Office December 30, 1925, to the chief constables of England and Wales. The circular was signed by the Right Honourable Sir John Anderson, permanent Under-Secretary of State, Home Office.

HOME OFFICE WHITEHALL,
December 30, 1925.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he desires to remind the Chief Officers of Police of the provisions of the law relating to intimidation and molestation, contained more particularly in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, and the Trade Disputes Act, 1906.

Section 7 of the Act of 1875 is as follows:—

"7. Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority—

"1. Uses violence to or intimidates such other person or his wife or children or injures his property; or

"2. Persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or

"3. Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in the use thereof; or

"4. Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or,

"5. Follows such person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road,

shall, on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment as hereinafter mentioned, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour."

Section 2 of the Act of 1906 enacts as follows:—

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

The Secretary of State desires to emphasize the point that all that is made lawful by the later enactment is picketing *for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working;* the offences described in section 7 of the Act of 1875, as quoted above, remain criminal offences.

The only effect of section 2 of the Act of 1906 is that "attending at or near a house or place" is not criminal if it is done merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working; but it remains a criminal offence under the Act of 1875 if it goes beyond these peaceful purposes and is carried on for purposes of compulsion. The Act of 1906 gives no protection to a person who attends at or near a house or place with a view to compulsion or who intimidates or uses threats of violence, actual or implied, and the duty of the police in dealing with these offences is not in any way affected by that Act.

The chief difficulties, however, which confront the police in dealing with trade disputes arise, no doubt, in the enforcement of the law rather than in the interpretation of it, especially where acts which are complained of were not observed by the Police and witnesses are reluctant to come forward to give evidence in Court. Occasionally there may also be doubt whether picketing which is being carried on is merely for the purpose of peacefully persuading a person to cease from work or to abstain from working or amounts to intimidation. In endeavouring to deal with this question, the numbers composing the picket is often a material point. The Act has not laid down any limit to the number of a picket, but it is clear that where a crowd watching or besetting any works is so disproportionate in size to what is needed for lawful purposes as to exclude the idea of peaceful persuasion, the Act of 1906 may cease to apply, and the persons taking part in the demonstration would then become liable to be charged with watching or besetting under the Act of 1875.

In this connection the Secretary of State would also point out that the Trade Disputes Act confers no right to hold meetings upon or otherwise to obstruct the highway, and occasions may arise where the police should take action on this account and disperse a crowd which has assembled in connection with a trades dispute, even though there is at the time no actual evidence of intimidation.

I am also to point out that nothing in the Trade Disputes Act gives pickets the right of entry into any works. If they enter private premises contrary to the wishes or directions

of the owner they are trespassers and can be expelled by the owner or his agents. The police are not called upon to expel them unless they use violence in resisting removal, or otherwise; but if they do, it becomes the duty of the police to take all steps necessary for the maintenance of the peace.

Neither does the Trade Disputes Act authorize pickets to interview a workman in private (that is, apart from his comrades or from the escort which may have to accompany him in cases where violence is feared), unless the workman himself desires it. The Act does not interfere in any way with the liberty of the workman, who may stop to speak to the picket or not as he pleases, and may speak to the picket alone or in the company of his comrades or escort as he pleases. The pickets are given the right peacefully to persuade any workman who is willing to listen to them, but they are not entitled to compel the workman to listen to them by stopping him or obstructing his passage, or by any other means.

The police must, of course, carry out their duties with strict impartiality as between employers and workmen, and as between strikers and non-strikers. On the one hand, workmen have the fullest right, after due notice, to refuse to work; and they have the right peacefully to persuade other workmen to do the same—a right which is secured by the Trade Disputes Act, and must be respected and maintained. Even if they break their contracts by stopping work without notice, it is, except in the cases provided for in sections 4 and 5 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, and section 31 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, a matter of civil justice, and does not concern the police. On the other hand, the police are bound to maintain order, to prevent riot and damage to property, and to protect from violence and molestation workmen who voluntarily continue to work or are willing to work. It is essential, therefore, that in dealing with pickets they should observe the distinction between proceedings which are lawful and those which are unlawful, and that in any future dispute in which the country may become involved, they should take all possible steps, so far as their resources will permit, to repress any proceedings, on the part even of properly constituted pickets, which pass beyond peaceful persuasion and assume any form of compulsion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN ALBERTA IN 1925

THE Commissioner of Labour of Alberta in his annual report 1925, recently published, outlines the activities of the Bureau of Labour during the calendar year. This Bureau was created under an act of 1922 (chapter 80). It is in charge of a Commissioner of Labour appointed by Order in Council, the duties of this official being to "superintendent the performance of such work relating to the collection, assortment, systemization and publication of information and statistics affecting labour as may be directed by the minister;" to administer such acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Orders in Council; and to discharge such other duties as may be delegated to him by the minister. The Bureau now administers the provincial Employment Bureau and the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Factories Act and the Theatres Act.

The co-ordination of the various provincial inspection services under the Bureau has continued to increase the efficiency of these services, better attention being now given to places situated at outlying points in the province. The practice of the Bureau during the past two years has been to make use of all its inspectors for the enforcement of the Factories Act and the Minimum Wage Act. During the year boiler inspectors at the time of their regular inspection visit to outlying points inspected 115 factories, which, prior to the adoption of the present policy, did not receive attention.

Under the provisions of the Factories Act a total of 3,055 inspections were made of 2,882 factories, shops, offices and office buildings in which 21,131 employees were engaged. This is an increase in the number of inspections, places visited and employees. Included in the places visited are 12 new factories in which 322 persons are employed. All places within the scope of the Act received one inspection visit during the year, subsequent visits being for the purpose of checking up on recommendations, on complaint, or where there is a varying element of risk.

During the year 325 recommendations relative to safety, health, hours and wages and the employment of children were made, all of which were fully carried out by employers. Additional to this 372 inspections were made of

370 elevators, situated in places within the scope of the Act, and 171 recommendations relative to safety in operation were made.

Inspections were also made of 54 elevators, of which 38 were passenger and 16 freight, situated in places not within the scope of the Act, under the provisions of regulations made under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Statistics of Trade and Industries

The returns for 1925 indicated an improvement in business conditions over 1924. Returns received from 1,271 firms covered 19,804 male employees over eighteen, 512 males under eighteen 2,861 females over eighteen, 214 females under eighteen and 318 apprentices. The total payroll for wages and salaries was $31,596,105, of which sum $27,389,023 was paid to wage earners. The returns show no marked difference between the number of males employed by months when all industries are considered, there being 17,664 in April, the month of least employment, and 19,097 in October, the month of greatest employment. The returns by industries, however, showed a greater fluctuation than in the grouped total. The periods of greatest employment in the main groups were as follows: in coal mining, the first two and last four months of the year; in lumbering, the first three months; and in railroad and general construction, from May to November. "It is apparent," the report states, "that for the unskilled work in these industries men interchange from one to the other, by which a better balance is maintained."

The returns of monthly employment of females show a steady increase in the number employed throughout the year. February, the month of least employment, showed 2,731 females employed, and following that there was a small increase each month, with December the month of greatest employment, 3,183 being females employed.

A table is given showing the classified weekly wage rates for the week of employment of the greatest number of employees, as follows:—

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of employment of greatest number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under $6.00	28	24	10	7	8
$6.00 to $6.99	12	23	10	9	14
7.00 to 7.99	9	39	23	15	3
8.00 to 8.99	21	43	13	7	25
9.00 to 9.99	27	72	66	51	33
10.00 to 10.99	88	56	124	25	34
11.00 to 11.99	95	51	90	16	17
12.00 to 12.99	179	67	465	36	36
13.00 to 13.99	104	15	130	13	28
14.00 to 14.99	645	25	239	17	16
15.00 to 15.99	589	39	294	6	21
16.00 to 16.99	189	5	202	7	12
17.00 to 17.99	754	5	164	1	10
18.00 to 18.99	1,108	12	192	3	2
19.00 to 19.99	743	10	108	1	6
20.00 to 20.99	678	4	174	.....	12
21.00 to 21.99	780	18	78	.....	5
22.00 to 22.99	789	.....	86	.....	2
23.00 to 23.99	461	1	74	.....	11
24.00 to 24.99	839	.....	62	.....	.....
25.00 to 25.99	1,260	.....	102	.....	2
26.00 to 26.99	773	2	35	.....	7
27.00 to 27.99	696	.....	31	.....	2
28.00 to 28.99	879	1	24	.....	1
29.00 to 29.99	453	.....	7	.....	1
30.00 to 34.99	2,966	.....	36	.....	8
35.00 to 39.99	1,764	.....	14	.....	2
40.00 to 44.99	976	.....	6	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99	662	.....	2	.....	.....
50.00 and over	1,237	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	19,804	512	2,861	214	318

The majority of employees in the province worked 48 hours a week, but a considerable number worked longer hours. The number employed, for example, for 40 hours in the week was 1,474; for 44 hours, 3,451; for 48 hours, 12,645; for 50 hours, 1,462; for 54 hours, 1,530; for 60 hours 1,381; for 84 hours, 112.

The loss of working time, expressed in "man-days," was 35,938, about half this loss being in the mining area in Edmonton and district, and a large proportion of the remainder in the mines at Drumheller and Wayne.

Minimum Wages During 1925

Industry in the province was divided into six classifications and an order made for each division. These orders which were reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1925, made no change in the wage rates or in the maximum weekly hours, but they made provision for a minimum wage rate that must be paid for all overtime, and fixed a maximum number of working hours per day. The nature of the Board's work may be seen from the following account of the work during the year:—

Nine requests were received from individual firms for permission to work their female employees overtime to permit of seasonal rush trade being taken care of. Six of these requests were granted and three refused. Additional to this requests were received from merchants of Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat for permission to work their employees additional hours during Christmas rush. Permission was granted to all merchants who applied. In each case employers were required to observe the provisions of the various Orders of the Board relative to payment for overtime.

Twelve requests were received for permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than is permitted by the Regulations on account of there being a shortage of experienced help. Ten of these requests were granted for a limited period and two refused.

Requests were received for handicapped rates to be fixed in the case of twelve employees. All cases were investigated by inspectors of the Bureau of Labour and acting on the information contained in their reports special rates were fixed for each of the twelve employees.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act a total of 2,332 inspections was made of 2,146 businesses, 227 orders were made for adjustments of wages, 61 orders for adjustment of hours and 13 orders made for adjustment of staff so that not more than twenty-five per cent would be in receipt of apprentice wages. These inspections were made at the same time as the regular factory inspection in the four cities. Special visits were made to the other eight localities within the scope of the Act.

There was a slight increase in the total number of females employed under Orders 1 (manufactures), 2 (laundries), 4 (personal service) and 6 (shops and stores), and a slight decrease under Orders 3 (hotels and restaurants) and 5 (offices).

The number of recommendations made for adjustments increased over the previous years. This is accounted for largely by the situation found early in the year, due to the publicity given to the decision of the Appellate Court rendered in December, 1924, that the Orders of the Board were *ultra vires* (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1924, page 1109). Employers in a number of instances assumed the position that as a result of this decision they could pay whatever wages they could persuade a female employee to accept, neglecting to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Orders of the Board published December 31, 1924. In most instances, however, when the position was explained, ready compliance was obtained.

Seven prosecutions were instituted for violations of the provisions of the Orders during the year; five convictions were obtained and two were dismissed by the magistrate.

Steam Boilers.

A more general inspection of pressure vessels governed by the Boilers Act was completed throughout the province during the year than had been possible for a number of years past. The report points out that "explosions of the steam boilers that are commonly used with threshing machine outfits, sawmills and other portable equipment are, we believe, the most serious accidents associated with agricultural operations. The conditions under which boilers in this service are used are often such as to cause rapid deterioration. In many cases, the boilers are sadly neglected. As a rule there is no attempt made to provide such boilers with suitable feed water, reasonably free from scale-producing substances or alkali. When used for heavy duty, such as ploughing or sawing, they are not always safely operated with regard to the water level above the fire line, as provided for in the Boilers Act. It is for these reasons particularly that traction and portable boilers are considered poor insurance risks, and insurance companies do not like to cover them. In the absence of insurance the loss would fall on the owner if a boiler explodes. He is, therefore, largely dependent upon Government inspection and the services of a competent and reliable engineer who will safeguard the owner from a loss of this kind, by frequently opening up the boiler to remove all scale, mud and other deposits, overhaul all gauges, safety valves and other equipment so as to provide against such loss. In pointing out some of the advantages of inspection service, the seriousness of defects found have often been emphasized. There are several instances of defects in both

boilers and engines, also in their accessories, which were located by members of the inspection staff, which are of particular interest. Most of them undoubtedly would have been passed over by men not specially trained and experienced in boiler and engine inspection service."

Alberta Government Employment Offices

The work of these offices has been described in the regular articles in the LABOUR GAZETTE. The general employment situation, throughout the province during 1925 was much better than in 1924. The number of vacancies filled increased from 46,153 in 1924 to 60,806 in 1925. While the increase was greatest in farm placements there was a fair increase in placements for building construction, clerical, domestic and personal, general labourers, manufacturers, mining, miscellaneous and casual. There was, however, a material reduction in the vacancies offered in lumbering, railroad construction and railroad operation

THE CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

Address at the recent fourth annual conference of Ontario Office Superintendents, Employment Service of Canada, by Mr. C. S. Ford, superintendent of the Provincial Office at Ottawa.

OUR country is somewhat peculiarly situated as regards distribution of employment during the summer and winter (for purposes of this paper I am including late Spring and early Fall in Summer) as, during the Summer probably five times as many men can be employed as in the Winter on seasonal work, the chief being Agriculture. The result is that even in times of national prosperity during Winter months there is a large amount of unemployment in the cities and towns, as the unemployed farmhand, railway and other construction worker naturally makes for the city in search of work. I do not propose to go into the causes of unemployment, as that is not the purpose of this paper, further than to say that the chief causes are cyclical depression, seasonal fluctuation, ineffective distribution of labour and various international causes.

In the creating of employment due regard should be paid to the economic value of the proposed work. The carrying of stone from one pile to another and then returning it, is work, but it is non-productive and useless. The intention is that the *morale* of the men should not be impaired by receiving something for nothing. It is advisable that, in conjunction with other schemes, our natural resources should be developed, having due regard to their conservation for the future and not ruthlessly destroying that which would eventually prove of much greater value.

In agriculture the farmer generally engages men from March or April to November rather than for twelve months with the result that during the winter months large numbers, of workers, unskilled along other lines, are thrown on the labour market and their presence adds to the difficulty of placing at work other groups of unskilled or semi-unskilled workers. It would seem reasonable that the farmer who in part receives the benefit of these men's labour should in part be responsible for their welfare during the other four months of the year; therefore, if the farmer would hire his help for twelve months even at considerably lower wages during the winter months, he could surely find work for them to do, he would relieve the labour market to a great extent, farm work would become more attractive and good experienced farm workers would stick to the farms rather than migrate to the cities. We have known many cases where good farm hands have stated that they would have been willing to stay with the farmer for the winter months for their board and carry on with him in the Spring, but were told it could not be considered.

The lumber woods require a large number of men every year though latterly the number asked for has been decreasing. One of the difficulties in connection with this industry is that the demand for men for the lumber camps begins before other seasonal work, especially after the western harvest ceases. If it were possible to commence lumber operations somewhat later these men already in the country would be available. Work which is not done which could be done with advantage is the cutting out of ground or underbrush, growths of poplars, birches etc., which are now retarding the growth of the larger trees. Work of this kind is not as heavy as lumbering in the camps and gangs of men could be employed on this work up to January or until there was deep snow. The reward for this work is not immediate and for this reason, although it has as beneficial

results as weeding a garden, it has not been undertaken except in maple bushes where the increased yield of syrup has more than justified it. It would also be worth considering the question of clearing up the slash in our forests, as slash is the most prevalent cause of forest fires and it would seem that some, at least, of the large amount spent annually on prevention, both by governments and lumber companies could be better expended on a more certain way of removing the cause. Henry Ford has adopted this method of cleaning up his forest reserves with the result that they have been practically immune from fire, thereby saving millions of dollars.

In mining circles, the possibility of utilizing low grade ores by means of electrical processes, for which our water-power supplies excellent facilities, would be an important extension and would react very favourably on the unemployment problem. Owing to the initial cost of this project I believe governments have been asked to interest themselves in the matter.

The further development of our water power can be initiated during the winter months, as in the case of the International Paper Company work on the Gatineau River near Ottawa. From seven hundred to two thousand men have been employed this winter, clearing sites, constructing huts, building coffer dams, etc., in preparation for the concrete work in the spring.

In other countries having a similar climate to our own there is not the migration to the urban centres that there is here, as in the rural districts the farms are much smaller and usually worked by the owner who, during the winter months, turns his attention to such work as he can do at home. Some of these winter products have become known all over the world; Switzerland—lace and toys, North Germany—toys, Norway—skis, and it might be possible to make something in the homes of Canada which would become well known and have a ready market. It has long been advocated that federal, provincial and municipal authorities plan all public works far enough ahead so that, having due regard to the possibility of doing work, it may be done during the winter months or during periods of depression. Stone for highways may be crushed, repairs to canals and bridges and all underground work. The municipalities should particularly commence their sewer and drainage work in the fall, as the cost would be rather less than in the summer, the expense of shoring being reduced.

In industry the only real gain could be in building and construction. There still remains the private employer and the householder who may have odd jobs that require doing, which brings us to the vexed financial question, what is there to induce the householder to have painting, carpentry or other work done in the winter when it would inconvenience him to a greater degree than in the spring? It is undoubted that the work would be done less hurriedly and with more care, but this argument does not seem to appeal to those concerned, but the fact that the work would be done considerably cheaper would appeal to them. The same applies to the motor garage industry which is very slack in the winter and extremely busy in the spring, working in many cases twenty-four hours a day. One has to offer a very strong inducement to the general public to get them to have work done before it is absolutely needed and this would appear to be that they can save money. The ways and means by which they could save money would be an arrangement between the employer and employee, and quite possibly the manufacturer.

The creation of work as relief work pure and simple has been undertaken in the past, but has in the main been necessary public and municipal works which were being postponed owing to cost and only undertaken when it was realized what serious proportions unemployment has assumed. In 1925, the Ontario Legislature passed the Unemployment Special Rate Act enabling the Council of any municipality during the year 1925 to levy, in addition to all other rates, a special rate not exceeding one mill in the dollar on the whole rateable property in the municipality, for the purpose of meeting the cost of any work or service undertaken for the express purpose of providing work for those out of employment; this only applied to the year 1925, but, had it been applicable to all years where serious unemployment was likely to exist, it would encourage municipalities to do as is advocated and indulge in long range planning of their work. Therefore, after a fairly careful study of the subject, one realizes that the variety and complexity of conditions bearing upon winter employment are such that one is diffident about offering a solution for this old problem, so, with due timidity, I would summarize my foregoing remarks into the following:—

The employment of farm help by the year rather than for seven or eight months each year.

The development of natural resources and care of existing timber areas.

Federal, provincial and municipal authorities to plan public works ahead with a view to allotting such work as is suitable to the

winter months including letting of contracts and supplies.

In conclusion I must mention that the only authentic source for ascertaining the amount of unemployment is the Employment Service; and the workers themselves, by not registering, handicap us in rendering them service, as the figures we give to the authorities rarely, if ever, show the full amount of unemployment. I would also mention, although it does not come under Creating Employment, an agreement called Unemployment Insurance, which has many good points and might prove of great value to the community as a whole.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Proceedings at Annual General Meeting, June, 1926

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their annual general meeting at Toronto on June 8-10, the president, Mr. J. H. Fortier, in the chair.

Industrial Conditions in 1925

The president, in the course of his address, reviewed industrial conditions during the past year. "During the autumn months and December and January," he said, "improvement in a number of departments of national activity was evident, but in February and March a reaction set in, many factories went on short time, and the present outlook for industry and business, while retaining some encouraging features, is not nearly as satisfactory as anticipated.

"Part of our present industrial production is not remunerative. Too many factories are operating without profit, after allowing for operating charges, heavy taxes, and depreciation. Too much business is being done merely to maintain staffs and to keep in the race. Present prices of many commodities do not yield sufficient profit to maintain the industries in a healthy condition and to lay aside necessary reserves for new machinery, buildings and equipment. Many buyers in Canada think only of cheapness and not of quality. They are so preoccupied with prices that they forget standards and values. This does not encourage craftsmanship nor the best business methods.

"During the past year railway earnings show an encouraging increase; building permits reached a higher aggregate; bank clearings rose until January and declined afterward; iron and steel production decreased steadily from last summer until April; bank deposits have been growing monthly, but current loans have been decreasing, indicating that money is piling up in the banks and is being loaned in less amounts to business.

"Conditions have improved in agriculture, due largely to successive good crops. The value of the field crops in 1925 was $1,153,000,000, as against $995,000,000 in 1924, and $900,000,000 in 1923. The improved prices for farm products have enabled farmers to pay their debts and to buy more manufactured goods.

"During the past year, as in several preceding years, there was a continued revival of international trade, following the slow but steady recovery of most countries from the war. As a result, the demand from other countries for Canadian products, including primary, partly manufactured and fully manufactured, has been increasing, a fact reflected in the statistics of our export trade."

Relations with Employees

Referring to the relations of workmen and employers Mr. Fortier said:

"The relations of employers and employees in Canada on the whole are excellent. They have been constantly improving for some years. Much has been accomplished by co-operation. Wage earners are being told the true conditions in their industries and are realizing more and more that the interests of employees and employers are the same, that loss and discontent are the results of fighting, and that better conditions can only come through the prosperity of the industries in which they are engaged. The collapse of the general strike in Great Britain was inevitable, because, if it had been pushed to its logical conclusion, it would have deprived the people of food, clothing, shelter, water, heat and light, and the families of the strikers would have suffered with the rest.

"As manufacturers, we should do everything possible to increase the confidence of our wage earning associates, and to secure a larger measure of their interest in our enterprises. As a matter of fact, we are nearly all wage earners ourselves, because we are employed by the individuals or shareholders who own our companies, and consequently, our interests are the same as those of other wage earners, namely, the success of the business in which we are employed. We sincerely hope that the present good relations exist-

ing among those engaged in industrial enterprises in Canada will continue and improve. This hope extends to those in other occupations. We are conferring with farmers in our many common problems, with the railways in transportation and with the wholesale and retail trades in distribution and we welcome further proposals to exchange views and to achieve further co-operation."

Resolutions adopted

Numerous resolutions were adopted by the association relating to the customs tariff and tariff preferences; tariff preference to the United Kingdom; asking the Dominion Government to establish a system under which each shipment of imported goods over $100 should be accompanied by an "import invoice" marked by an officer of the Dominion in the country of export; thanking the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments for the support accorded to the "made in Canada" movement; recommending the fullest use of Canadian seaports; condemning the sales tax; recommending the further development of industrial and scientific research; recommending drastic measures to eliminate smuggling; and asking relief from the heavy weight of taxation, which is sometimes duplicated by the taxing authorities.

Canadian Conference Committee

The following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, it is desirable that there should be co-operation among Canadians of all occupations in considering national questions, and, whereas, manufacturers, in addition to studying production, selling and other matters connected with industry, should give as much attention as possible to the problems of agriculture, labour, transportation, distribution, finance and other great occupational activities.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in annual meeting assembled in Toronto, on June 10, 1926, request the executive committee to appoint a special committee of nine, from the membership at large, to be called "The Conference Committee," which will consult with representatives of agriculture, labour, transportation, distribution, finance and others, for the purpose of improving relations among Canadians of various occupations and promoting measures for the general development of the country, and which will report from time to time to the executive committee.

Industrial Relations

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee outlined the report of the employers' representative at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1925. In comparison with previous sessions, it was stated, the Seventh Conference was much less European and much more representative of other parts of the world.

In regard to the draft convention guaranteeing adequate compensation for injured workmen, the report stated that—

So far as Canada is concerned the minimum set by the convention is considerably below that which prevails in the various provinces, so that the convention represents a levelling-up of conditions in countries less advanced than our own.

In regard to the draft convention provisionally adopted by the Conference in 1924 to prohibit night work in bakeries, the employers decided, in view of the far-reaching nature of the question, to demand that the High Court of International Justice should be asked to decide whether it was within the powers of the International Labour Conference to pass a convention applying to proprietors or the heads of undertakings as well as to employees.

The 8-hour Day

The Industrial Relations Committee expressed the opinion that it is impossible for the employers of Canada to modify in any way the attitude they have always adopted of opposition to compulsory eight-hour-day legislation, if for no other reason than that the United States shows no sign of adopting such a principle.

"The situation in Canada with regard to hours of work," the report continued, "is that no province except British Columbia has seen fit to pass such legislation; and in British Columbia it has been found necessary to allow so many exceptions that the law is largely inoperative.

"At the past session of the Alberta legislature an eight-hour day clause was inserted in a new consolidated Factories Act. Our Alberta members having decided to oppose this to the utmost, and having asked the association for assistance, your committee sent its secretary to Alberta to give all possible assistance. A strong delegation waited on the Government, the heads of the United Farmers of Alberta and members of the Legislature were thoroughly canvassed, a radio address was given, the co-operation of other business organizations was enlisted; and in the result the eight-hour-day clause was struck out of the bill and instead, a commission was set up to study the whole question of eight-hour-day legislation as it would effect Alberta.

"Your committee feels that there could hardly be a better example than Alberta of a community that should, and indeed must avoid arbitrary restriction of working hours. At present predominantly agricultural, it aspires to become industrial; and in the view of your committee it cannot be the one or become the other if hours of work are to be arbitrarily restricted by eight-hour-day legislation. If it is retorted that the law would not apply to agriculture, the answer is that

the result would be: (1) to draw men from the country to the towns and (2) to increase the cost of goods to the farmer; and industrial employment in the towns would fail to thrive for want of the capital that was frightened away by the handicap of arbitrarily-restricted hours of work."

Accident Prevention

After a review of the legislative changes during the year in connection with workmen's compensation, the committee made the following statement of the employers' views on accident prevention:

"With five compulsory state insurance systems of workmen's compensation in force in Canada it becomes increasingly clear that too much attention cannot be paid to the prevention of accidents. Under the present Canadian legislation, as is well known, the employer must pay compensation for practically every accident regardless of whether he is in any way responsible or not. This obviously means a heavy financial burden; and therefore, in addition to the humanitarian, there is a direct financial, reason for doing everything possible to reduce accidents. The charge is sometimes made by the private insurance companies that a compulsory state system is bound to fail in accident prevention because there is not the same direct incentive to reduce accidents as when the individual employer's rate is determined entirely by his individual accident record. Without admitting the charge it is well to remember that in a sense accident prevention is the "acid test" of the compulsory state insurance system. In other words, if the compulsory state system were to breed slackness in accident prevention, it might almost be pronounced a failure. The fact, however, is that the employers in the various provinces where compulsory state systems are in force, have developed effective organizations for grappling with this problem, and are sparing no efforts to achieve results."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Committee reviewed the recent action taken by the Dominion and by various Provinces in regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in consequence of the Privy Council decision of January, 1925, declaring the act as it formerly stood to be *ultra vires* in so far as purely provincial disputes were concerned. Following the Dominion legislation of 1925, the report points out that "British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia passed enabling legislation making the Lemieux Act apply to disputes within their respective borders. It is to be noted that in all this no real change was made in the character of the Act itself. Thus the definition of 'employer,' which determines to what classes of employment the Act shall apply, remained unchanged, i.e., it included only railways, mines and public utilities.

"Alberta, instead of following the example of the other five provinces, introduced a new Act modelled on the Lemieux Act, but differing in this one important respect, viz., that the definition of 'employer' was widened to include everyone who employs ten or more people. Your Committee on being consulted by our Alberta members, took the view that, while the principle of compulsory arbitration may be necessary and sound in the case of vital public services, the suspension of which would directly injure a large number of the public, the application of this principle to general industry is unnecessary in the interests of the public, and, therefore, constitutes an unwarranted interference with an employer's management of his own business. It was also pointed out that, as the chief object of the legislation was to deal with the situation in the mining industry (which, of course, the Lemieux Act covers), Alberta should be content to follow the example of the other provinces and simply pass enabling legislation making the Lemieux Act apply to a purely provincial dispute. In spite of the representations made, the Act was passed."

Minimum Wage for Boys in Ontario

In a review of the minimum wage regulation of the year the Committee referred to the appointment of a Board in Quebec, noting favourably that the new Board proposes not to interfere in any industry unless and until some complaint is made, when the parties will be called together, the case investigated and some settlement recommended, such recommendation to be subject to the approval of the Minister of Labour.

Reference was also made to the enactment of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, the first act of its kind on this continent.

"In Ontario" the report states, "it was proposed early this year that the scope of the act should be extended to include boys under eighteen. Your Committee opposed this on the grounds: (1) That there was no demand or need for it (the labour turnover in the case of boys being greater than with any other class of workers). (2) That it might easily be harmful (by attracting boys from apprenticeship jobs, to which the minimum would not apply, to "blind-alley" jobs). (3) That no such innovation should be made until the situation had been thoroughly surveyed,—which had not been done. In the result the proposed legislation was withdrawn.

EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION PLAN OF DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

A JOINT council on the Employees' Representation Plan was established by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in September, 1923, in its various establishments in Nova Scotia. It has thus been in operation for more than two years and a half. During that time it has dealt with a wide range of questions involving the relations between the management and the employees, both individually and collectively. A solution of these administrative difficulties was found in all these cases by means of the co-operative plan. The constitution of the Joint Council, and an outline of the various cases dealt with, showing the scope of its activities, will be found in the following paragraphs:

It is mutually agreed by the employees and management that this plan be established to provide an orderly and expeditious means of communication and adjustment on matters pertaining to conditions under which the employees work and to develop a closer relationship between them and the management.

1. Representations

1. Representation shall be by departments on the basis of one representative for each one hundred employees or major fraction thereof.

2. When applying the unit of representation to the smaller departments, it appears desirable to group some of these. In so doing regard shall be had to logical groupings.

3. Fluctuations in forces of the various units will require adjustment in representation from time to time. These changes shall be made in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee.

2. Voters

1. Any employee who is eighteen years of age, or over, is eligible to vote. Foremen, Assistant Foremen, Chief Clerks, and others in similar or higher positions are excluded.

3. Representatives—Qualifications and Terms

1. (a) Any employee 21 years of age, or over, who has been continuously in the employ of the company for at least six calendar months immediately preceding the nomination and who has had a total of twelve calendar months' service with the company shall be eligible for nomination and election; (b) Foremen, Assistant Foremen, Chief Clerks, and others in similar or higher positions shall be excluded.

2. Representatives shall be elected for a term of six months, and shall be eligible for re-election.

3. A representative shall be deemed to have vacated office upon leaving the company's services or upon being permanently and voluntarily transferred to another department or upon his permanent appointment to any of the positions mentioned in paragraph 1 (b), of Section 3.

4. Vacancies in the office of employee representative shall be filled by special election. However, if four months have expired and it appears satisfactory at the time the General Works Committee may arrange to carry on for the balance of the term with the remaining representatives of the department affected, or by appointing some employee of that department to act for the unexpired portion of the term.

5. A representative may be recalled for cause by a petition being signed by two-thirds of the employees of the department he represents and approved by the Joint Committee.

4. Nominations and Elections

1. Nominations shall be made semi-annually and outlined below.

2. Nominations shall be made by petition. Any employee can circulate a petition for the nomination of any qualified employee or as a candidate.

The signature of at least fifteen employees of the interested division shall be necessary for each nomination.

3. Nominations shall close at 5 p.m. on the second Wednesday of February and August of each year. In the event of either of these days being a holiday, the next full working day shall be substituted.

4. Nomination petitions shall be filed, not later than the time specified above, with the clerk in the office of the department superintendent. These may be left open, or sealed in an envelope which shows that it contains a nomination petition.

Immediately after nominations close all these nomination petitions shall be delivered to the Joint Committee which shall promptly arrange for printing of election ballots and the posting in each department of lists showing nominees.

5. Elections shall be held semi-annually on the third Wednesday of February and August of each year. In event of either of these days being a holiday, the next full working day shall be substituted.

Elections shall be by secret ballot and so conducted as to avoid undue influence, or interference with voters in any manner whatsoever, and to ensure a true count and return of votes cast. The election shall be conducted by the employees themselves, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the General Works Committee, and agreed to by the Joint Committee, with only such assistance from the management as may be required.

The number to be elected in each division of the plant shall be based on the allotment of units of representation. Within this limitation the candidates receiving the highest number of votes in their divisions shall be declared elected.

6. Ballots showing in alphabetical order the names of all candidates, as nominated for each of the divisions of the plant, shall be provided by the Joint Committee which shall also arrange for suitable ballot boxes and other election supplies.

Should any controversy arise concerning any election it shall be referred to and decided by the Joint Committee.

5. Management's Representatives

The General Superintendent shall appoint from his staff the management's representatives which may equal but shall not exceed in number the Central Works Committee, as elected by the General Works Committee. One member shall be appointed as secretary.

6. Arrangement of Plan and Committees

Committees:

1. The Employees' Representatives, as elected, shall constitute the General Works Committee.

2. The General Works' Committee shall meet promptly after each semi-annual election for the purpose of electing from among their own numbers a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary, and also to appoint

from among their own members a committee of nine (9) representatives which shall be termed the *Central Works* Committee. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall be members of this Cenral Works Committee.

3. The Joint Committee shall consist of the Central Works Committee, and the representatives of the management.

7. Committee Meetings

1. The meeting of Committees shall be held on the Company's premises and time, with pay. Any outside work done by representatives in connection with their duties as such, shall be regarded as entirely voluntary and no compensation shall be allowed.

2. A quorum of any committee shall require the attendance of not less than two-thirds of its members.

3. The General Works Committee shall meet during the first and third Tuesday of each month. The meetings to be held at such hours as appear to best fit in with the next succeeding meetings of the Joint Committee. Special meetings to be held when necessary.

4. The Joint Committee shall meet on Thursday following the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Special meetings to be held when necessary.

8. Procedure

1. Any matter which in the opinion of any employee requires adjustment and which the employee affected has been unable to adjust with the foreman of the work on which he is engaged, may be taken up by such employee, either in person or through any representative of his department in the following order:—

First: With the foreman concerned.

Second: With the superintendant concerned.

Third: With the General Works Committee which shall consider the matter fully, and where the merits of the case warrant, it shall be referred to and dealt with by the Joint Committee.

Fourth: If the General Joint Committee fail to effect a settlement the President of the Company shall be notified and with due consideration to the nature of the controversy the President may refer the matter to arbitration.

It is urged that all particulars of such matters be taken briefly in writing by the representatives interested, as this will greatly assist in the efforts towards prompt adjustments.

The General Works Committee and the Joint Committee shall consider any such matter with reasonable promptness, at a regular or special meeting, and may adopt such means as are necessary to ascertain the facts and effect a settlement.

Suggestions as to changes that might result in improvement in quality or quantity of output or in reduction of costs should be taken, in writing, not only to ensure proper credit to the employee making the suggestion, but to permit the idea being correctly transmitted and thoroughly studied.

9. Discrimination

Departmental representatives shall be wholly free in their performance as such, and shall not be discriminated against on account of any action taken in good faith in their representative capacity. Should any representative feel that his independence is being abridged he shall have the right to appeal to the General Works Committee, or directly to the Joint Committee, for the removal of the discrimination.

In adopting this plan, it is also mutually agreed that there shall be no discrimination by the management or by any of the employees on account of membership or non-membership in any lawful society or union.

10. Amendments

The method of procedure under this plan may be amended as changes appear to be mutually desirable to the employees' representatives and the management.

This plan, freely approved and adopted at the meeting of the General Works Committee, held January 15, 1924, was signed on February 21, 1924. At a meeting of the Joint Committee held June 5, 1924, the following changes in the Plant Committees' Scheme were suggested by the Employees' Representatives.—That three sub-committees be formed; one on rates and conditions, one on safety, compensation and benefit, and one on personnel, to consider all matters affecting employment, promotion, discipline and discharge.

The Committees as now constituted are as follows:—General Works, 23 members; Central Works, 8 members; Management, 5 members; Joint, 13 members.

The Sub-Committees are as follows:—Rates and conditions, 9 members; Safety, Compensation and Benefit, 7 members; Personnel, 9 members.

Minimum Wages in Manitoba

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has issued an order, dated July 3, 1926, making Regulation No. 1 applicable to female employees in the Canning Industry in Manitoba.

Regulation No. 1 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921. It standardized the regulations previously made for female employees in the following industries: Abattoirs; cigars, confectionery and biscuits; creameries; drugs; groceries; macaroni and vermicelli; paper boxes; pickles, soap and yeast. The minimum wage for experienced employees in these industries is fixed at $11 per week. Adult learners receive $9 for the first three months and $10 for the second three months of employment; minor employees begin at $8, increasing by one dollar after each of three periods of four months. The hours of labour are 48 per week, and not more than 9 hours per day.

The Government of Italy, in order to check the further rise in the cost of necessities, has opened a series of special stores for state employees, which will sell at cost price all the articles essential for the maintenance of a family. It is stated that a reduction of fifty per cent in the cost of these articles would result. Nine central stores opened at Rome on July 10. The government has expressed the hope that other large employers of labour would take similar measures on behalf of their employees.

CONVENTION OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOUR OFFICIALS

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada was held in Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, delegates being present from the Federal Departments of Labour of Canada and the United States, from fourteen State departments and from one provincial department (Ontario). The convention was opened by a banquet at which Mr. H. R. Witter, the president of the Association presided. In the absence of Mr. V. Donahey, Governor of Ohio, who was to have addressed the assembly, Mrs. Donahey welcomed the delegates to the State of Ohio. An address was also delivered by Mr. James Wilson of Cincinnati, seventh vice-president of the American Federation of Labour.

The business sessions commenced on the morning of June 8. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise E. Schutz, of St. Paul, Minnesota, showed that 28 States and provinces had paid dues during the fiscal year, the number of dues-paying States having increased by four. The committee to which this report was referred suggested that the association should consider re-classifying some of the State departments of labour which are now paying the minimum fee. The report on the financial statement was adopted, but the question of dues was laid over. The committee paid tribute to the work of the retiring president, Mr. Herman R. Witter, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, who subsequently was made an honorary member of the association.

The association re-affirmed its support of the child labour amendment to the United States constitution.

The report of the committee which had been appointed at the 1925 convention to consider uniform methods of collecting and compiling statistics, dealt with (1) accident statistics, (2) employment statistics, (3) wages and hours of labour (pay roll data), and (4) the acceptance of the union scales of wages as the prevailing rates in the localities where the trades are well organized. The committee recommended that the association adopt the principle of uniformity in the collection and compilation of industrial statistics, and that the committee be continued until such time as it can work out a report on terminology to be used. After some discussion, and the adoption of a few minor amendments, the report was approved.

As a substitute for the recommendation of the committee on the employment of migratory children, the convention decided to instruct the committee to extend its study to include non-migratory children employed in industrial forms of agriculture.

The committee on industrial home work recommended that this subject should be undertaken as a nation-wide inquiry by some national research organization. The convention, however, disapproved of this suggestion, and adopted as a substitute a resolution calling for the continuation of the committee with a view to enlarging the scope of its investigation.

The afternoon session of Tuesday, June 9, was devoted to the consideration of women and children in industry. An address on "The Effect of Labour Laws Upon Women in Industry" was delivered by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation. An address on "Industrial Hygiene" was delivered by Dr. E. R. Hayhurst, consultant of the Department of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health of the State of Ohio.

The Wednesday morning session was given over to the question of employment, the first paper read being one by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, the subject of which was "Preventing Unemployment by Statistics." Captain T. S. Wharton, manager and special agent of the Richmond, Virginia, Public Employment Bureau, read a paper on "Securing the Confidence of Employers" (in supplying their labour requirements), and Mr. B. C. Seiple, Cleveland superintendent of the Ohio State Employment Service, dealt with "Public Employment Work in Ohio." An address was delivered by Mr. M. F. Carpenter, assistant industrial manager of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, on the unemployment insurance plan as carried on by that firm.

On Wednesday afternoon the delegates visited the plant of the Jeffroy Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, after which they were taken on a sight-seeing motor trip.

On Thursday morning Mr. W. W. Adams, statistician of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., delivered an address on "Accidents and Accident Prevention in Bituminous Coal Mines," followed by a paper prepared by Mr. Joseph J. Walsh, secretary of Mines of the State of Pennsylvania, and which was read by Mr. R. H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labour and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania. Fol-

lowing the discussion on this paper, which was led by Mr. J. H. Hall, commissioner of Labour of Virginia, a demonstration of first aid work in mines was given by two teams, one of which represented the American Rolling Mills of Columbus, the other being made up of mine inspectors of the State of Ohio.

The session of Thursday afternoon was devoted to inspection and safety. The first address was by Mrs. Lillian M. Gilbraith, of Montclair, N.H., on the subject of "Industrial Fatigue." Mr. T. P. Kearns, superintendent of the Division of Safety and Hygiene, Industrial Commission of Ohio, read a paper on "Educational Phases of Safety Work," followed by a paper by Mr. C. B. Auel, of the Westinghouse Electric Co., of East Pittsburgh, Pa., on "Co-operation Between the States and the National Safety Council." Mr. Robert Northrop, safety inspector of the Department of Labour of New York State, delivered an address on "Motion Pictures as an Aid in Accident Prevention Study." Following a general discussion on various phases of safety work led by Dr. Andrew McBride, commissioner of the Department of Labour of New Jersey, and Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, a screening was given by Mr. H. W. Mowrey, of New York, of a film depicting the causes of many accidents both in factories and on the streets.

The election of officers for 1926-27 resulted as follows: President, John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Bureau of Labour, Concord, N.H.; first vice-president, R. H. Lansburgh, secretary of Labour and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.; second vice-president, R. T. Kennard, Workmen's Compensation Board, Olive Hill, Ky.; third vice-president, Miss Maud Swett, director, Women's Department, Industrial Commission, Milwaukee, Wis.; fourth vice-president, H. C. Hudson, superintendent Ontario employment offices, Toronto, Ont.; fifth vice-president, M. H. Alexander, Deputy Labour Commissioner Bureau of Labour Statistics, Denver, Col.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise E. Schutz, superintendent, Division of Women and Children, Industrial Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

New Jersey was selected as the State in which the 1927 convention is to be held.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Workers' Educational Association in Ontario

AT the annual meeting of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario recently held in Toronto, the secretary reported that 31 classes had been carried on, with an enrolment of 821 adult students. These classes were held in Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, Toronto and Windsor, the subjects of instruction being, English literature and rhetoric, economics, psychology, drama, civics, finance, astronomy, sociology, journalism, and public speaking. A new centre is being arranged in Stratford, where there is a large group of enthusiastic students, and classes are to be established in Ottawa early in October.

During the past year the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has affiliated and has appointed a representative on the executive council. Gratitude was expressed to the Provincial University for its generous financial support which has made possible the extensive educational work carried on by the association. The delegates were asked to make clear to the members of the various branches that the classes are open to workers of all sorts, hand workers and brain workers, whether organized or unorganized.

Representatives of the various branches gave optimistic reports of the work done during the year in the different Ontario centres and outlined plans for advancement during next season.

Proposed Training Programme for the Pulp and Paper Industry

The following are extracts taken from an article contributed to the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* on May 27, 1926, by Mr. T. Linsey Crossley.

In the paper, textile, and other industries, craftsmanship is yielding to mass production. These industries used to provide for self-perpetuation by systems of apprenticeship, wherein the future craftsman was held in practical bondage for long periods, for the privilege of picking up such fragments of the inner mysteries as were grudgingly thrown to him in the process of using him as the craftsman's drudge.

Industrial liberty and free schools gradually destroyed that system but its hierarchy made no provision for its successor.

Into this situation is being projected an increasing number of men with scientific training, who, finding the professions crowded, have turned their attention to industry, not as engineers, or chemists, but as workmen, with this difference, that they wish to master the industry, not for a job and pay envelope, but for a life work.

Further, our educational systems now are sending into industry boys with a higher degree of preparation and greater expectations than was the case even twenty-five years ago. These two classes of employee find no preparation made to receive them, but instead a

tyrannical system of advancement by seniority and personal connection or "pull".

There are 130,000 employees, more or less, in the pulp and paper industry of the United States and Canada. With endless opportunities for self study or night schools, we believe it is not overstating the case to say that less than 3 per cent of these employees are doing anything for self advancement, or are finding provision made by the industry, for increasing their knowledge or adding to their pay envelope.

There are grounds for hope, however, that ere long some system of general application may be devised and put into operation.

The organization of the technical men some twelve years ago and the superintendents a few years later, provided machinery for the production of text books, and interest sufficient to develop agencies for study of the industry.

We are still faced with the fact that only a notably small proportion of the men and women engaged in the industry are giving it a thought beyond job and pay cheque.

The great hindrance to any development of this nature is covered in the phrase "counsels of perfection." Some system apparently is expected to spring fully armed from the head of Jove, function immediately and occasion no direct expenditure. Manifestly there is no such system. The writer ventures to suggest a plan. There are two requisites to success in this work. Both involve expense.

PLAN FOR MILL

I. The employee seeking opportunity must spend some of his own time and energy, and sacrifice, for the time being, some earnings.

II. The company must be prepared to spend a little money and a lot of thought.

1. Education and training should be a part of the company's policy and come before its intention on the employer's part, either in the matter of undertaking a training, a correspondence, or other course.

2. There should be an agreement covering directors.

3. The plan should be understood and accepted as fair by the other employees.

4. It should be supervised by a committee representing management and operatives.

5. It should be voluntary and open to all who are prepared to submit to the ruling of the committee in charge.

6. It should be administered by a competent person, compensated adequately for the time and thought given. One good man should be engaged on full time basis in larger mills. Smaller mills could be grouped for one man to a group.

7. In addition to agreement to serve in the mill, the employee taking training should be required to follow some definite course of study at the company's expense.

8. If the employee wishes to discontinue, he may do so upon due notice, and reimbursing company for expenditures other than the pay agreed upon.

9. There should be a definite period.

10. Entry should be voluntary and by application to the committee.

With these general provisions agreed upon it does not appear necessary for any organization to endeavour the almost impossible task of evolving details to be practicable in all mills. Each mill committee could decide these.

An arrangement on these lines would involve a minimum of expense and a definite start could be made.

PLAN FOR INDUSTRY

The industry as a whole could undertake some such plan as the following, which if taken up by even fifty per cent of the mills, would probably be self-supporting.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

General Outline

I. Finance.

(*a*) Industry guarantees $5,000 per annum.

(*b*) School or schools repay to the industry 25 per cent of the amounts received by them from mills or individuals in mills.

(*c*) Amount required about $10,000 per annum.

II. Personnel.

(*a*) One International Field Operative and Educational Secretary with one or two stenographers.

(*b*) Committee of three in each mill to approve candidates and oversee operation of courses or progress of apprentices.

III. Character of Work or Training.

(*a*) Self-study by any individual.

(*b*) Voluntary course of training and study by individuals entering the industry as a life work.

IV. Schools Involved.

(*a*) The Institute of Industrial Arts at Gardenvale, Que., under supervision and control of the industry, for Pulp and Paper Technology.

(*b*) Other approved schools giving courses in Combustion Engineering, Business Administration or Machine-shop Practice.

The school must accept financing arrangement to comply with this plan.

Organization

I. General Secretary.

To visit mills and conduct campaigns to arouse interest and explain courses, advising prospects.

To maintain records of progress of students, endeavouring to secure more constant adherence to courses, to rearrange where necessary, and to maintain file of all employees graduating from schools or completing courses. To prepare statistical data and make reports to supporting associations.

II. Local Committee.

Each mill to have a committee of three, one nominated by the management (preferably the personnel director), one nominated by a majority ballot of the employees, and a third mutually agreed upon by these two. This committee's duties will be;

(*a*) To approve or disapprove applications for courses to be undertaken by employees where assistance or reward is offered by the company.

(*b*) To consider applications of persons wishing to undertake a course of experience with the object of making a life work of the industry.

(*c*) To receive reports of progress from schools and endeavour to keep men interested in their courses.

(*d*) To advise General Secretary of any criticism of schools by students.

Operation

This will affect two classes of employees as in section III of General Outline.

I. Those who wish to study some course.

If the company through its committee approves the course as being one to increase the value of the employee, it will advance on his behalf the cash price of such course, in quarterly payments, collecting from the employee such amounts weekly or monthly as will cover cost of course in one year or more as decided by committee. If the employee completes the course and is still in the employ of the company he will, upon securing diploma or certificate, be repaid the amount he has paid for the course. If this student leaves the mill before he has completed payment for his course, he should pay the company to the amount of the current quarter paid by the company to school. If he wishes to discontinue, he can do so by paying the company in like manner.

II. Those who wish to enter the mill with a view to making it a life-work.

(*a*) These must first be approved by the committee (who should consult with superintendents or executive of department in which applicant is employed if he is not a new man).

(*b*) They must signify their willingness to work for a definite period of years, say three, in such positions as can be made available.

(*c*) They must undertake at the same time to study a definite course in the technology of the industry, to be paid for by the company.

(*d*) They shall agree, if they decide to discontinue training or to leave the employ of the company to repay to the company the amount paid to the school for their courses.

Recognition

Upon satisfactory completion of the period of work and the study course undertaken, some form of recognition, possibly the right to use certain letters, such for instance as F.P.I.A., Fellow, Paper Industry of America, might be conferred, or a special button, only to be used in such cases. The presentation of certificate, or button, to be made by the senior association of the industry either in Canada or the United States, at either of their respective annual meetings, and with due formality, the employer to defray expense on this occasion.

Apprenticeship in Commerce, South Africa

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, at Port Elizabeth, which recently considered a proposal regarding an apprenticeship system in commerce, has reported that in its opinion such a system is not desirable.

In giving it as their opinion that the proposal would result in increased juvenile unemployment, the committee state that commerce is not an easily defined calling owing to its numerous ramifications, and cannot be confined within limits, such as a trade or profession. Business houses must, at all times, endeavour to give their youths the fullest opportunities of becoming efficient in their respective spheres, and, until a youth has discovered his true avocation, it is necessary to transfer him from department to department. Or, again, it may be necessary to arrange such transfers in order that he may become fully acquainted with the business as a whole. It is also a fact that no two businesses are run on identical lines, and it is, therefore, necessary that houses should train their own staffs, as is now done in order that wastages in the higher positions may be replaced.

Finally, it is the definite opinion of the committee that the enforcement of a system of apprenticeship would cause a serious reduction in the number of youths employed.

The Board, at its last meeting, decided to put the matter before the Retail Section of the Chamber in the hope of meeting with a better result.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Electrical Protection in Alberta

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta issued in June revised regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Electrical Protection Act, the administration of this act being assigned to the Board. The new regulations are practically the same as the regulations issued under the act in 1920, to which reference was made on page 216 of the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. (It will be recalled that the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada suggested early this year that the Ontario Government should make regulations for the protection of electrical linemen similar to those in force in Alberta (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, page 122). The regulations contain rules to be observed in connection with overhead lines; jointly used wood pole lines carrying supply circuits and signal circuits; underground lines; and miscellaneous installations; and conclude with general safety rules and special rules for workmen in supply station and switchboard operation.

Among the additions made in the new regulations mention may be made of rules relating to insulating drop wires which are contained in the section on the vertical spacing of wires; rules relating to large transformers in connection with roof fixtures; rules governing line wires on cross-arms used in connection with jointly-used pole-lines; rules governing live wires of high voltage in connection with switches in supply station, etc.

It is required that rubber gloves must be tested at least once every twelve months by a method approved by the Board. No regulations made under the provisions of the Electrical Protection Act are to apply to any underground work in connection with coal mining.

The general rules for workmen, which were also contained in the earlier regulations, are in part as follows:—

(1) Workmen should familiarize themselves with approved methods of first-aid, resuscitation and fire extinguishment, those whose duties do not require them to approach or handle electrical equipment and lines should keep away from such equipment or lines.

(*a*) They should cultivate the habit of being cautious, heeding warning signs and signals, and always warning others when seen in danger near live equipment or lines.

(2) *Inexperienced or Unfit Employees.*—No workman shall do work for which he is not properly qualified on or about live equipment or lines, except under the direct supervision of an experienced and properly qualified person.

(3) *Supervision of Workmen.*—Workmen whose employment incidentally brings them in the neighbourhood of electrical supply equipment or lines with the dangers of which they are not familiar shall proceed with their work only when authorized. They shall then be accompanied by a properly qualified and authorized person, whose instructions shall be strictly obeyed.

(4) *Exercising Care.*—Workmen about live equipment and lines should consider the effect of each act and do nothing which may endanger themselves or others. They should be always careful to place themselves in a safe and secure position and to avoid slipping, stumbling, or moving backward against live parts. The care exercised by others should not be relied upon for protection.

(5) *Treat Everything as Alive.*—Electrical equipment and lines should always be considered as alive, unless they are positively known to be dead. Before starting to work, preliminary inspection or tests should always be made to determine what conditions exist.

Accident Prevention in Ontario Pulp and Paper Mills

Mr. R. A. McInnis, of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, in his report as president of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association for 1925, outlined the activities of the Association as follows:—

(1) A meeting of the safety experts of a large number of mills was held in Toronto during the late summer.

(2) Letters were written every company in the Association asking for their form of Safety Organization, their methods of combating accidents, their system of recording accidents, and any methods they had for studying them. The purpose of that letter was to make a survey of the mills to find out exactly what was being done.

(3) There were correspondence and visits with various companies in order to secure their actual promise to support the work of the Association; and, more particularly, to induce them to see that active work was carried on in their plants.

(4) A group system was inaugurated, dividing all the mills in the Association into four groups, geographically located, for the purpose of enabling the safety men in those mills to get together three or four times a year, and to study the problems common to their locality.

(5) The next step was to distribute monthly data to the various mills in such a way as to show them their standing and status in comparison with other companies. A set of suggestions, in pamphlet form, were compiled and issued by the Association to all mills. Various rules governing the computation and recording of accidents were improved, so as to make them clearer and more equitable.

The results in accident experience for the year 1925 as compared with 1924, are very in-

teresting. There has been a reduction of a substantial nature in frequency, severity, and fatalities. According to the reports, it would appear that a reduction took place in the time lost, by 3,319 days or 553 weeks; which, in turn was equivalent to a saving of $13,-272. This was a saving in time alone, of which two-thirds would have been paid by the manufacturers.

Natural and Artificial Ventilation

The Department has received a report recently published by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain giving the results of a physiological study of the ventilation and heating in certain factories. The atmospheric conditions of a factory have for many years been recognized as exerting an important influence on the health and comfort of the workers employed therein, and in Great Britain statutory provisions regulating ventilation, temperature and humidity were embodied in the Factory Acts as long ago as 1844. Formerly there was a tendency to regard ventilation as being largely independent of temperature and humidity, and to limit its definition to the replacement of vitiated air by fresh. As the result, the legal standards were almost always formulated in terms of chemical purity of the air. Recent physiological research, however, has shown that an important relation exists between the above three factors, and has introduced into the study of ventilation the new conception of air movement. It is, in fact, now generally accepted that neither the chemical purity of the air nor the temperature (whether dry or wet-bulb) is *per se* an accurate index of the physiological effects of the physical environment, but that in addition to these the rate of movement of the air must be taken into account. A temperature, for instance, which will prove insupportable in still air, may be borne without discomfort if the air in contact with the body is kept in a state of motion. The present study shows that natural systems of ventilation are to be preferred to artificial systems, although it is often impossible to avoid artificial ventilation entirely.

Natural systems of ventilation are not only less expensive than artificial systems, but they are more pleasant and more healthy. On an average they yielded more air movement, whilst the air was rather more humid, and created a greater sensation of freshness. The rigid system of ventilation installed in one factory, though it gave eight air changes per hour, was especially liable to induce a stale and oppressive smell in the air.

A Model Factory in England

The Shredded Wheat Company's new factory at Welwyn Garden City, England, is described in the May issue of *Industrial Welfare* (London) as follows:—

"Both outside and inside, the factory is a beautiful structure, looking in the distance as if it had been carved out of white ivory, and with innumerable windows sparkling like diamonds in the sunshine or when lit up from the interior. This effect is produced because the exterior walls are encased in white tiles interspersed with large glass windows. The work stands in the midst of its own grounds which have already been laid out for cricket and tennis and which will later on allocate pitches for football and other team games. Beds of flowers are being cultivated and carefully kept lawns adjoin the playing pitches. Within the factory itself all is harmony and light. No dirt or dust can flourish where there are no dark and inaccessible corners, and the various departments are as spick and span as a ward of a modern hospital. In their airy and pleasant workrooms, the employees are as busy as bees, and attired in spotless white overalls and caps look the picture of happiness and contentment. Each individual is treated as a partner in the enterprise and there are no special privileges retained for any one section more than another. The pleasant dining-room is shared by everyone from the directors down to the youngest and newest employee. Run on the Cafeteria system, there are no special restrictions as to reserved seats and preferential treatment of service or diet. As a matter of fact no charge whatever is made for the three-course dinner which is served in the middle of the day, as the management consider that as many of their employees come from a considerable distance, it is a sound investment for health and efficiency to ensure that everyone has a good mid-day meal. Of course this would probably not be possible in the case of large numbers, but when only a small working force is involved (there are about 100 employees at the Shredded Wheat Works), it is an experiment which is well worth carrying out.

"The dining-room is worthy of special notice, fitted up as it is with small glass-topped tables and comfortable chairs—a place of refreshment for mind as well as body. The kitchen is a model of spotless cleanliness and purity, and in addition to all the latest equipment and apparatus, has its own refrigerating and ice-cream plant. There are two intervals of rest pauses—each of one quarter of an hour—one in the morning and one in the after-

noon, when tea and biscuits are served, and for which the employees pay 2d. a head. The profits derived from these breaks are devoted entirely to the workers, and are spent mainly on social amenities and the like. Already a stage has been erected out of the proceeds and the dramatic society is contemplating producing plays and operas when compiling next winter's social programme.

"Whist drives, concerts and dances are being held periodically and are organized entirely by the employees themselves, with every support and encouragement as required from the management. A piano has been provided and a works orchestra is at present in course of formation.

"The cloak room and sanitary arrangements are particularly good. Each employee has his or her individual steel locker, and these are housed in well warmed and ventilated rooms, where in addition there is an ample supply of wash hand basins of the newest type. Towels are supplied *ad lib.*, a very excellent welfare feature is a food factory, where personal cleanliness is of such vital importance. Better still, there are shower baths which may be used during working hours, and which are much appreciated by the employees.

"Visitors to the factory—and it is worth noting that they are welcome to inspect the works at any time during working hours—have their own delightful reception room fitted up with cane armchairs and palms. But the employees fare no less well, as they too have rooms fitted up in a similar manner, to which they can retire for rest and recreation. In addition, ambulance rooms, in charge of qualified workers, are set aside for those employees requiring attention for illness or accident, or for rest in the case of those who are temporarily indisposed.

The works closes down on Saturday mornings, so that the employees have the advantage of a long week-end, a custom which is becoming fairly common in industries where the nature of the process will admit of it.

Group Life Insurance Association Formed in Canada

Early this year a Group Life Association was formed in Canada, the chartered members being the Metropolitan, Canada Life, Prudential, Sun, Equitable of New York, Travelers, Missouri State Life, Connecticut General and the Aetna Life.

Group insurance was explained by Mr. K. N. Burns McKenzie in a recent address to the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada. He said that this kind of insurance is divided into two parts: (1) where 50 or more lives are involved; and (2) where 10 to 49 lives are to be insured. In both cases it is on the Yearly Renewable Term Plan with the same disability feature. Where 50 or more lives are covered the estimated average premium is $10 per $1,000, while the premium where 10 lives are involved is approximately $12 per $1,000.

Insurance is now provided to cover the "four worries" experienced by workmen, namely, sickness, unemployment (in some cases), old age and death. A master policy is issued to the employer for the benefit of his employees. This is a contract between the insurance company and the employer. Each employee receives a certificate pertaining to the benefits payable to his beneficiary or to himself in event of disability up to age 60, the conversion privilege to which he is entitled if he ceases to be employed, and usually some form of message from the employer giving his reasons for arranging this service.

It has been estimated that approximately 30 per cent of the workers in industry carry no insurance, 30 per cent have not more than $500, while the average insurance in force on the remaining 40 per cent does not exceed $1,000. It is, therefore, not surprising that employers are called upon for burial expenses or sufficient funds to help the widow and children through the period of adjustment. It is estimated that because of physical disability 20 per cent of all employees cannot get insurance of any form or are obliged to pay premiums which have been rated up; because there is no medical examination, various employers have introduced Group insurance in order to do something for employees, which employees cannot do for themselves.

The City Council of Hull, Quebec, resolved in June to petition the provincial government to promote legislation which would provide that all unnecessary work shall cease on Sunday. This action was taken by the council on the representations of the Quebec Sunday Observance Society. The legislation asked for would, if enacted, affect chiefly the paper industry at Hull.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference

THE Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace were held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 26 to June 6 and from June 7 to June 24 respectively.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Seven previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, Switzerland, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, Switzerland, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, Switzerland, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, Switzerland, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925).

It will be observed that only one Session of the Conference has been held annually until the present year. In this connection the Treaty of Peace required that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." It was desired this year to deal with certain questions relating to the employment of seamen and also to consider the adoption of a Convention relative to the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. The latter question was referred to the Eighth Session and was the principal item on the agenda of this gathering, while the agenda of the Ninth Session was confined to certain questions affecting seamen. The present article deals with the proceedings of both the Eighth and Ninth Sessions.

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, each State adhering thereto is entitled to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

Proceedings of the Eighth Session

The results of the Eighth Session may be summed up as follows:—

By 72 votes to 35, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

By 89 votes to 19, the Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship. This Recommendation provides for the appointment of properly qualified women conductresses to give to women and girl emigrants while at sea any material or moral assistance they may need.

By 75 votes to 19, the Conference adopted a Resolution in favour of the carrying of an interpreter on any emigrant vessel carrying at least 50 emigrants speaking a language not that of the country under whose flag the vessel sails.

By 66 votes to 33, the Conference adopted a Resolution in favour of the appointment of a committee of experts to examine the annual reports from Governments, under

Article 408 of the Peace Treaty, on the application of Conventions ratified by them, with a view to facilitating the scrutiny of the reports by a Committee set up by the ensuing Session of the Conference.

By a unanimous vote, the Conference adopted an amendment to its Standing Orders designed to enable all delegates who so desire to take part in the discussions of Committees of the Conference.

The Conference also adopted unanimously a number of amendments to the Standing Orders intended to substitute a "double discussion" procedure for the scheme of first and second readings which had been applied experimentally to proposed Conventions and Recommendations at the two preceding Sessions.

The Conference, further, adopted resolutions concerning native labour, the scientific organization of industry, unemployment, the Hours Convention, and the establishment of a Correspondence Office in India.

In addition, the Conference afforded an opportunity, during a general discussion on the annual report of the Director, for an exchange of views with regard to the progress of ratifications, especially in relation to the Hours Convention, and with regard to a variety of problems arising in connection with the current work of the Organization.

Countries Represented

Of the fifty-seven countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, thirty-eight countries sent delegations to the Eighth Session. In all but six cases these delegations were "complete" in that they consisted of representatives of organized employers and workers as well as of Governments. A list of the countries represented follows:—

South Africa	India
Germany	Irish Free State
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Norway
Brazil	Netherlands
British Empire	Peru
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Chile	Roumania
China	Kingdom of the Serbs,
Cuba	Croats and Slovenes
Denmark	Siam
Spain	Sweden
Esthonia	Switzerland
Finland	Czechoslovakia
France	Uruguay
Greece	Venezuela
Hungary	

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

Government Delegates.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.

Adviser to Government Delegates.—Mr. Thomas Poulin, of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, Que.

Employers' Delegate.—Mr. Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary, Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, Que.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate.—Mr. R. W. Gould; Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Montreal, Que.

Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate.—Mr. Bertram Merson, President, Toronto Division 113, Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America, and Vice-President, Trades & Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

Selection Committee.—12 Government delegates, 6 employers' delegates, and 6 workers' delegates, nominated by the respective groups.

Credentials Committee.—Three members—one from each group.

Second Committee (on measures taken in various countries to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which they have respectively adhered).—Thirty-six members—12 from each group.

Third Committee (on proposed discussion of subjects of two successive Sessions of the Conference before adoption of Draft Conventions or Recommendations).—Thirty-six members—12 from each group.

Fourth Committee (on proposed amendments to the Standing Orders of the Conference).—Eighteen members—6 from each group.

Committee on Proposed Simplification of the Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship.—Forty-eight members—16 from each group.

Dr. W. A. Riddell was chosen as one of the members of the government group on the Selection Committee.

Mr. Tom Moore was appointed a member of workers' group on the Committee on Standing Orders.

Canada was represented on all three groups of the committee on the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. Dr. W. A. Riddell was elected as a member of the government group, Major Thomas Robb as a member of the employers' group and Mr. Bertram Merson as a member of the Workers' group.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud and Mr. R. W. Gould acted as substitutes for Dr. Riddell and Major Robb respectively at some of the meetings of the Committee on the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Mr. Thomas Poulin acted as a substitute for Mr. Pacaud at one of the meetings of the Conference.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

President.—Monsignor Nolens, Minister of State of the Netherlands.

Vice Presidents.—Mr. Aguero y Bethancourt, Government Delegate (Cuba); Mr. Hodac, Employers' Delegate (Czechoslovakia); and Mr. Muller, Workers' Delegate (Germany).

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, acted as Secretary-General of the Conference.

The President's Address

The President, after thanking the delegates for the honour conferred on him and his country, referred to the objects of the International Labour Organization, to the obstacles encountered, and to possible remedies for the situation. The ideal of the organization was the promotion of social justice and peace between employers and employed. It was to be an organization taking decisions involving strict obligations on its members, including the obligation of adapting national legislation to the minimum standards laid down in international conventions. He regretted to have to say that the reality still fell short of the ideal. Monsignor Nolens declared, however, that he spoke in no spirit of uncertainty or doubt as to the future of the International Labour Organization. If he had felt it possible to make criticisms in public on this occasion, it was because the Organization had already acquired a lofty consciousness of its mission and because the populations of the member states were coming to desire more ardently that simultaneous action in reform which should be the very basis of the Organization's constitution.

Director's Annual Report

Three days were devoted to the discussion of the Director's report. A summary of the report of the Director appears on page 690 in the present issue. During this discussion an exchange of views occurred with regard to the progress of ratifications, especially in relation to the Eight Hours Convention, and a variety of problems arising in connection with the current work of the Organization. During the discussion of the Director's report, Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, referring to what had been said by an earlier speaker with regard to the development of scientific management, said the workers of Canada and the United States had realized for some considerable time that if prosperity, measured in the workers' terms (i.e., higher living conditions, greater purchasing power and reduced hours of labour) were to prevail, it could only come about by constantly improving the methods of production and distribution. Mr. Moore stated that the greatest obstacle to these ideals was not so much on the workers' side as on the management side. The workers had, therefore, taken the matter into their own hands in many countries, and were determining for themselves how the great waste caused by inefficient management might be eliminated. The Director's report called attention to the developments that had taken place in this field. It was necessary to point out that these new developments had no connection whatever with the so-called "Taylor systems" of the past, which involved the destruction of human initiative. These new developments were along the lines of introducing a kind of democracy into industry, whereby all those interested, whether by the investment of capital, or by the contribution of manual labour, would take their just part in discussing the problems of the industry, and the results achieved would be equally distributed among those who participated in securing increased production. One of the greatest experiments in this direction had been undertaken by the State-owned railways of Canada, some 23,000 miles in length, and employing some 110,000 workers and, after a year's experience, it had been whole-heartedly approved by the workers concerned. As regards vocational education and apprenticeship, legislation had been passed in Canada which was probably as advanced as that of any part of the world. Mr. Moore suggested that the International Labour Office should examine the Canadian systems of vocational education which co-related the work carried on by the apprentice in the workshop with the technical education

in the school. In closing, Mr. Moore said: "I just wish to say one word of warning in that particular regard, namely, that there should be no confusion between vocational training of apprentices and the so-called trade school. It is impossible to take a school and train anyone in the rudiments of industry, even as it is known to-day, merely through a school. It is essential that technical training of that kind shall be vocational: that it shall supplement the work, the manual labour, which the boy or young apprentice is called upon to perform in the industry in which he is training himself, by giving him the necessary technical knowledge. Where vocational training takes place, it should give him knowledge as to the remainder of the industry so that he may know not only the particular operation with which he is concerned, but also the operations before and the result of those operations in the completed article. Therefore, I wish to commend to the Office a study of our Canadian system, along with the systems already referred to, which I am sure are excellent."

Dr. W. A. Riddell, one of the two government delegates from Canada, expressed satisfaction at the recognition in the report that extra-European countries had something constructive to contribute to social welfare and to the work of the Organization. Reference had been made to experience in North America in what was called scientific management. In his judgment it was something infinitely greater than scientific management; it was an industrial philosophy, and as such demanded the fullest investigation. This new industrial philosophy was a recognition among organized workers and employers alike that the class struggle, with its distrust and its suspicion, could not bring about industrial prosperity. It was a deepening conviction that industrial prosperity could come only from mutual confidence and intelligent co-operation, that it depended on better and more economic methods of production and on the just distribution of the profits of this increased production making possible an increased purchasing power for the great mass of the workers in North America. He congratulated the Office on the emphasis it had laid on this question.

Continuing, Dr. Riddell said: "I would like to point out that since we met here last year some progress has been made in the way of ratification—not all the progress we would like to see, but some considerable progress in view of the world in which we live and the difficulties attendant on making progress. I am very pleased to be able to state that my Government has contributed considerably with regard to progress in ratification. When I spoke from this tribune last year, I stated that we had passed legislation covering four Conventions. I am glad to say that we have ratified four Conventions recently. Canada, as you know, is a federal state; the jurisdiction is a divided one. We have gone to almost every length to ascertain where the responsibility lies; whether it lies with the Federal Parliament or with the Provincial Legislatures. We have consulted the highest judicial authority in our land. That authority has stated, in effect, that six of the Conventions which have been adopted here may be considered within the competence of the Dominion Parliament; there are six that are clearly within federal jurisdiction. We have already ratified four of those six. There is another Convention part of which is of federal concern and part of which is provincial. We have passed legislation—both federal and provincial—which largely covers that Convention. Possibly this is the best evidence of the interest which Canada has taken and is taking in the International Labour Organization."

M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, referred to the various points which had arisen in the discussion. In reference to the ratification of Conventions he intimated that the total number of ratifications on June 1 stood at 199. It had been calculated that if all the member states of the Conference had ratified all the Conventions that had been adopted by the Conference since 1919, the total number of ratifications would be 896. This, however, was not a fair calculation. All the Conventions were not of the same value and could not indeed be ratified by every state. What, for instance, would be the value of a ratification of a maritime Convention by countries which had no seaboard. If they made the necessary adjustment of the number, it would be found that a fair total of ratifications which could be expected was 600. Actually, therefore, the ratifications to date represented one-third of the possible, which was at least a fair result. Twenty countries had ratified the Convention on unemployment; 16 countries had ratified the Convention with regard to night work of Women; 16 countries had ratified the Convention with regard to night work of children; 15 countries had ratified the Convention on the admission of children to employment at sea. These figures show that certain results had been obtained and the permanence of those results was guaranteed by the existence of the international Conventions.

Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship

Following the organization of the Conference a resolution was submitted by members of the employers' group challenging the competence of the Conference to deal with the main item on its agenda, namely, the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. The resolution submitted by the group not only denied the competence of the Organization to deal with "questions of the regulation of the transport of emigrants", but also invited the Conference to decline to discuss the specific question on the agenda. This resolution was rejected by 77 votes to 23 and, the ground thus being cleared, the Conference settled down to the tasks before it.

The Conference proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on the Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship. A Draft Convention on this subject was adopted by 72 votes to 35. This Convention, the full text of which appears hereafter, is based on the principle that the official inspection carried out on board an emigrant vessel for the protection of emigrants shall be undertaken by not more than one Government—as a rule, that of the country whose flag the vessel flies—in order that the present duplication and overlapping may be avoided.

A Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship was adopted by 89 votes to 19, providing for the appointment of properly qualified women conductresses to give to women and girl emigrants while at sea any material or moral assistance they may need.

A Resolution was also adopted by 75 votes to 19, in favour of the carrying of an interpreter on any emigrant vessel carrying at least 50 emigrants speaking a language not that of the country under whose flag the vessel sails.

Double Discussion Procedure

The committee which had been appointed to consider the double discussion procedure of subjects appearing on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, proposed a series of amendments to Article 6 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, under which the various stages of the procedure would be as follows:—

(1) The Governing Body places an item on the agenda of a Session of the Conference;

(2) At this Session the Office submits a documentary report setting forth the law and practice followed by a draft questionnaire;

(3) The Conference holds a general discussion on the substance of the question and decides whether the matter may suitably form the subject of a Convention or Recommendation;

(4) If its decision is in the affirmative, it draws up the questionnaire to be sent to the Governments;

(5) The Conference decides by a two-thirds majority to place the item on the agenda of the following Session;

(6) The questionnaire put into form by the Office ("Red Book") is sent to the Governments within one month;

(7) The Governments' replies reach the Office as early as possible, and in any case so that the Office can despatch the final report ("Blue Report") about four months before the Session of the Conference;

(8) At the following Session the Conference has before it the report in question, and deals with it according to the usual procedure.

The committee's report on this subject was adopted unanimously. The Conference also adopted unanimously two resolutions providing that, as transitory measures, the new double discussion procedure should not be applied to the Ninth or Tenth Sessions of the International Labour Conference. The full text of the Draft Convention, Recommendation and Resolutions of the Conference follows:

Text of the Draft Convention Concerning the Simplification of the Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighth Session on 26 May, 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, the question on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention.

adopts, this fifth day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—For the purposes of application of this Convention the terms "emigrant vessel" and "emigrant" shall be defined for each country by the competent authority in that country.

Article 2.—Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes to accept the principle that, save as hereinafter provided, the official inspection carried out on board an emigrant vessel for the protection of emigrants shall be undertaken by not more than one Government.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent another Government from occasionally and at their own expense placing a representative on board to accompany their nationals carried as emigrants in the capacity of observer, and on condition that he shall not encroach upon the duties of the official inspector.

Article 3.—If an official inspector of emigrants is placed on board an emigrant vessel he shall be appointed as a general rule by the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies. Such inspector may, however, be appointed by another Government in virtue of an agreement between the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies and one or more other Governments whose nationals are carried as emigrants on board the vessel.

Article 4.—The practical experience and the necessary professional and moral qualifications required of an official inspector shall be determined by the Government responsible for his appointment.

An official inspector may not be in any way either directly or indirectly connected with or dependent upon the shipowner or shipping company.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Government from appointing the ship's doctor as official inspector by way of exception and in case of absolute necessity.

Article 5.—The official inspector shall ensure the observance of the rights which emigrants possess under the laws of the country whose flag the vessel flies, or such other law as is applicable, or under international agreements, or the terms of their contracts of transportation.

The Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies shall communicate to the official inspector, irrespective of his nationality, the text of any laws or regulations affecting the condition of emigrants which may be in force, and of any relevant agreements or contracts which have been communicated to such Government.

Article 6.—The authority of the master on board the vessel is not limited by this Convention. The official inspector shall in no way encroach upon the master's authority on board, and shall concern himself solely with ensuring the enforcement of the laws, regulations, agreements, or contracts directly concerning the protection and welfare of the emigrants on board.

Article 7.—Within eight days after the arrival of the vessel at its port of destination the official inspector shall make a report to the Government of the country whose flag the vessel flies, which Government shall transmit a copy of the report to the other Governments concerned, where such Governments have previously requested that this shall be done.

A copy of this report shall be transmitted to the master of the vessel by the official inspector.

Article 8.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 9.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 10.—As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 11.—Subject to the provisions of Article 9, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 into operation not later than 1 January, 1928, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 12.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 13.—A Member which ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 14.—At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 15.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Recommendation concerning the Protection of Emigrant Women and Girls on Board Ship

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighth Session on 26 May, 1926; and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the means to be taken to ensure the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship, which question is included in the agenda of the Session; and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this fifth day of June, of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Where fifteen or more women or girls unaccompanied by a responsible person are carried as emigrants on board an emigrant vessel a properly qualified woman who has no other duty to fulfil on board shall be appointed to give such emigrants any material or moral assistance of which they may stand in need without in any way encroaching upon the authority of the master of the vessel.

She shall report to the authority making the appointment and her report shall be available for the use of the Governments which may be concerned.

Resolution adopted in Favour of the Carrying of Interpreters on Emigrant Vessels

Wherever 50 or more emigrants speaking a particular language which is not the official language of the country under whose flag the vessel sails, are carried on board an emigrant vessel, the vessel shall be required to carry a person or persons (who may be the official inspector of emigrants on board, or some member of the ship's complement, or a passenger on the vessel) who is acquainted with the language of the emigrants concerned, and can act as interpreter for them, when required.

Resolution Respecting the Proposed Appointment of a National Correspondent in India

This Conference draws the attention of the Governing Body to the resolution referred to it by the Conference in 1922 regarding the appointment of a National Correspondent in India, and requests the Governing Body to decide on the matter as soon as possible.

Resolution Concerning Unemployment

Whereas unemployment in many countries still presents a grave and persistent problem, the International Labour Conference, while expressing the hope that the forthcoming International Economic Conference will discover effective methods of mitigating this evil,—

(1) Requests the International Labour Office to increase to the utmost its efforts to secure wider adoption of the measures proposed in the Recommendations and Conventions on unemployment adopted at previous Sessions of the Conference, i.e.,

(*a*) communication by Governments of all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment and the measures taken or contemplated to combat it;

(*b*) the creation and extension of systems of unemployment insurance, and the admission of foreigners to the benefits of these systems on condition of reciprocity;

(*c*) the creation and extension of public employment exchange systems and international co-ordination of these national systems, particularly for the collective recruiting of workers for employment abroad;

(*d*) the organization of public works so as to counteract the fluctuations of private business;

(2) Requests the Governing Body to place unemployment insurance on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference;

(3) Notes that the results of the enquiry into seasonal unemployment proposed by the 1922 Session of the Conference will be published in the series *Studies and Reports* during 1927;

(4) Notes the information given in the Director's Report on the work of the Joint Committee on Economic Crises, and requests that this work shall be actively continued, with a view both to the development in the several countries of the series of statistics known as "economic barometers" and to the discovery and application of the best means of counteracting the trade fluctuations which give rise to periodic outbreaks of unemployment; and

(5) In particular, requests the International Labour Office, in accordance with the intention expressed by the Director in his Report, to seek the advice of the Joint Committee on the financial obstacles to the putting into operation by public authorities of the Recommendation referred to above concerning the organization of public works, and on a suggestion which has been made as to the possibility of reducing trade fluctuations by a scientific regulation of railway goods rates.

(6) In connection with the above measures, requests the Office to approach the Governments of the countries concerned, in order to request them to take the necessary steps so that the finding of employment for foreign workers may be undertaken solely by public institutions or by organizations not aiming at making profits, operating under the supervision of the public authorities, and after consultation of the employers' and workers' organizations.

Resolution Concerning Scientific Organization of Industry

The Conference requests the International Labour Office to devote special attention to questions of the scientific organization of industry, in view of the fact that these questions are of increasing social interest, and to carry on its studies actively in this sphere.

Resolution Concerning the Conference of Governments held in London with a view to Ratification of the Eight Hours Convention

The Conference, in approving every effort tending to secure the ratification of the Conventions of the International Labour Conference, takes note of the agreement reached at the Conference of Governments held in London with a view to the ratification of the Eight Hours Convention, which agreement it regards as a progressive step.

The Conference does not intend to express an opinion on the London interpretations of the Washington Convention, but, in view of former declarations of the Governments represented at London, simply wishes to place on record that, as far as they are concerned, no objections against ratification now stand.

In consequence, the Director of the International Labour Office is requested to continue his endeavours to obtain from the countries signatories of the London agreement with the least possible delay the ratification of the Washington Eight Hours Convention.

Resolution Concerning an Enquiry into Conditions of Native Labour

The Conference welcomes the decision reached by the Governing Body to undertake an enquiry into conditions of native labour, and expresses the hope that, as the result of the labours of the Committee of Experts which it is proposed to establish, it may be possible to present a preliminary report on the matter to the Conference of 1927.

Proceedings of the Ninth Session

The Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference opened in Geneva on June 7 and continued until June 24. The agenda comprised the two questions following:—

1. International codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement; and
2. General principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

Countries Represented

Thirty-eight states were represented at the Conference by 126 delegates, 12 substitutes, 121 technical advisers and 2 substitute advisers. Representation in each case included two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate, excepting in the case of eight states, namely: China, Lithuania, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Uruguay and Venezuela, which were represented only by government delegates. The complete list of states represented at the Conference is as follows: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Canadian Delegation

Government Delegates: Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Secretary of High Commissioner's Office, London, England.

Adviser to Government Delegates: Mr. Thomas Poulin, of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Quebec, P.Q.

Employers' Delegate: Mr. Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary, Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate: Mr. R. W. Gould, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Montreal, P.Q.

Workers' Delegate: Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.

Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate: Mr. Eugene Hamelin, Grand President, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

President and Vice-Presidents

Viscount Burnham, one of the delegates of the British Government, was elected as President of the Conference. He had previously served as President of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Conference in 1921 and 1922, respectively. Mr. Bandeira de Mello (Government Delegate, Brazil), Mr. de Rousiers (Employers' Delegate, France), and Mr. Mahlman (Workers' Delegate, Belgium) were elected as Vice-Presidents.

President's Address

The president, after thanking the Conference for the unique honour conferred on him of election for the third time to the chair, and referring in graceful terms to others who had occupied that position, said in part:—

"This Conference is to be concerned wholly with the consideration of maritime questions, which present peculiar difficulties and divergent aspects. We work here to complete the work which was begun at the Second Conference at Genoa. If we can bring to our debates a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation we may do a good deal to facilitate and simplify the interpretation of the rules of the sea, and to lessen the extent of the difference which now exists between the maritime nations in our essential services to one another and to mankind. May I express the hope that it may be within the range of our reasonableness and our good-will to effect this purpose, and so to justify the existence of the International Labour Organization as one of the permanent institutions of the civilized world?"

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

Credentials Committee: one representative of each group.

Selection Committee: twelve government delegates, six employers' delegates, and six workers' delegates, nominated by the respective groups.

Item 1 of the Agenda (International Codification of the Rules relating to Seamen's Articles of Agreement):

First Committee (Articles of agreement): thirty-six members, 12 from each group.

Second Committee (Repatriation): twenty-four members, 8 from each group.

Third Committee (Discipline): twenty-four members, 8 from each group.

Item 2 of the Agenda (General Principles for the Inspection of the Conditions of Work of Seamen):

Fourth Committee: thirty-six members, 12 from each group.

It was also decided that a Sub-committee of six members from each group should be set up to consider the questions which might be common to the three Committees dealing with the question of codification.

Canada was represented on four of the above committees.

Dr. W. A. Riddell was chosen as a member of the government group on the Selection Committee.

Dr. W. A. Riddell was also appointed a member of the government group on the Committee on Seamen's Articles of Agreement, Mr. Thomas Poulin being named as a substitute for him, while Mr. Thomas Robb, with Mr. R. W. Gould as a substitute, was selected as a member of the employers' group.

Mr. Eugene Hamelin was elected a member of the workers' group on the Committee on Discipline of Seamen.

Mr. Thomas Robb was chosen as a member of the employers' group on the Committee on Conditions of Work of Seamen, and Mr. Tom Moore as a member of the workers' group.

Credentials

The Credentials Committee was called on to deal with protests which had been lodged against the admission of the following representatives in attendance at the Conference: Mr. Rossoni, workers' delegate of Italy (whose appointment had also been under challenge at the Eighth Session), Mr. Mahlman, workers' delegate of Belgium; Sir Arthur Froom, employers' delegate of India; and Arthur Pugh, workers' delegate of Great Britain. The Credentials Committee reported in favour of the admission of all of these delegates and the recommendation of the Committee was upheld by the Conference.

Proceedings of the Conference

The Ninth Session resembled somewhat in its initial stages the Eighth Session which immediately preceded it. At the Eighth Session the employers' delegates challenged the competence of the International Labour Organization to deal with the subject matter of the agenda and were defeated by 77 votes to 23. At the opening of the Ninth Session, the employers' group challenged the correctness of the preparatory steps taken by the International Labour Office in respect of the first item on the agenda and were defeated by 78 votes to 27. Stated broadly, the question raised by the shipowners' representatives was whether, in drawing up proposals for three Draft Conventions concerning the international codification of the rules relating to seamen's articles of agreement, the International Labour Office had or had not complied with the intentions of the Second Session of the Conference—the first devoted exclusively to maritime matters—held at Genoa in 1920. As a collateral issue, the question was raised whether the office was wise in dividing the subject into three parts, and suggesting three Conventions—one concerning articles of agreement generally, another concerning repatriation, and another concerning disciplinary and criminal penalties—instead of attempting to cover the whole ground in a single Convention.

The employers' representatives argued, with considerable vigour, that the Genoa Conference, from which the proposal for an international code sprang, intended no more than that an attempt should be made to stereotype existing law and practice in various countries by establishing a uniform code containing only such principles as were already generally recognized, and that any proposal to introduce new or additional provisions into the code was outside the scope of the Genoa decisions. This contention was opposed with equal vigour by the workers' delegates, some of whom roundly declared that the employers were actuated by wrecking motives, and was not accepted by the great majority of the Government delegates.

After a lively and exhaustive discussion, the Conference by a large majority dismissed, as already indicated, the restrictive proposals of the employers' group.

Results of the Conference

The results of the Session may be summed up as follows:—

By 95 votes to 0, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement.

By 76 votes to 22, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention relating to the rights of repatriation of seamen.

By 75 votes to 22, the Conference adopted a Recommendation in favour of measures for repatriation of masters and apprentices.

By 96 votes to 6, the Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

By 55 votes to 25, the Conference adopted a Resolution in favour of the placing on the agenda for an early Session of the Conference of the question of articles of agreement for the fishing industry and other forms of navigation excluded from the above-mentioned Convention.

By 72 votes to 17, the Conference adopted a Resolution inviting Governments to take steps to ensure the repatriation of fishermen left in foreign ports.

By 54 votes to 32, the Conference adopted a Resolution in favour of further study by the Office of penalties in respect to violations of articles of agreement, particularly by desertion or absence without leave, and the submission of the results to the Joint Maritime Commission with a view to the possible treatment of the question internationally.

By 67 votes to 26, the Conference adopted a Resolution asking the Governing Body to place the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship on the agenda of a special maritime Session in 1928, and to submit this question to the Joint Maritime Commission at its next regular session.

By a unanimous vote, the Conference adopted a Resolution instructing the Office to continue the study of seamen's welfare ashore, and requesting the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing this question on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference with a view to the adoption of a Recommendation.

By 38 votes to 27, the Conference adopted a Resolution requesting the Office to collect information on the conditions of work in sponge-fishing, pearlfishing, etc.

Other Resolutions were adopted relating to procedure for the appointment of group secretaries and for the consideration of objections to delegates raised by international organizations.

Election of Joint Maritime Commission

A Joint Maritime Commission composed of five representatives of shipowners, five representatives of seamen, and two additional members chosen by the employers' group and the workers' group, respectively, of the Governing Body, was established at the Second Session of the International Labour Conference in 1920. Its meetings are presided over by the Chairman of the Governing Body. Mr. Thomas Robb, manager and secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, served during the past six years as one of the shipowners' group. It was decided to change slightly the composition of the Joint Maritime Commission by providing for the election of two deputy members on behalf of the shipowners' group and two deputy members on behalf of the seamen's group. Provision was made also for the selection of substitute members. The elections were held by the employers' and the workers' groups respectively in attendance at the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference and resulted as follows:—

Employers' Group:
Mr. Cuthbert Laws (British Empire).
Mr. de Rousiers (France).
Mr. Matsukata (Japan).
Mr. Odfjell (Norway).
Mr. Brunelli (Italy).

Deputy Members:
Mr. Deckers (Belgium).
Mr. Rehmke (Germany).

Substitute Members:
Mr. Thomas Robb (Canada).
Mr. Doudriaan (Netherlands).
Mr. Arteta (Spain).

Workers' Group:
Mr. Henson (British Empire).
Mr. Fimmen (Netherlands).
Mr. Kohler (Germany).
Mr. Ehlers (France).
Mr. Lundgren (Sweden).

When the report of these elections was presented to the Conference, Dr. W. A. Riddell, one of the two Government delegates from Canada, voiced a vigorous protest based on the fact that only two of the ten members comprising the Commission will be drawn from other than European countries. He moved that the report should be referred back for further consideration. A vote was taken on Dr. Riddell's amendment, which was defeated by 39 votes to 36.

Director's Report

The Conference devoted one day's sitting to a consideration of the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office so far as it related to maritime affairs. Attention was drawn in this discussion to the fact that the maritime section of the International Labour Office had been abolished in 1922. The Director in his reply admitted that the maritime section of the Office had been discontinued some years ago on grounds of economy, but added that an effort was being made to build it up again.

Proposed Reference to Permanent Court of International Justice

Mr. Cuthbert Laws, employers' delegate for Great Britain, proposed that a reference should be made to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague in order that an advisory opinion might be given as to whether the International Labour Organization was within its rights in calling special sessions of the International Labour Confer-

ence to consider conditions of employment at sea. This proposal was discussed at some length in the Conference but was not adopted.

Proposed Draft Convention concerning Discipline of Seamen

A proposed Draft Convention was submitted to the Conference concerning guarantees to be provided to seamen in regard to disciplinary and criminal penalties. A report was received in the Conference from one of the committees containing the text of a Draft Convention on this subject. The vote on this Draft Convention stood 62 to 36 in its favour, but as a two-thirds majority is required for the passage of Draft Conventions under the Standing Orders of the Conference, it was not adopted. The subject matter was thereupon referred back to the committee, which introduced instead a Recommendation. The vote on the Recommendation was 38 for and 50 against. This particular item of the Conference agenda accordingly failed of adoption. A Resolution was, however, adopted by the Conference requesting the Governing Body to study the question of penalties inflicted in respect of the violation of seamen's articles of agreement; also to collect information in regard to the law and decisions of courts in various countries on this question and to submit the results of such study to the Joint Maritime Commission, with a view to deciding upon methods of dealing with this subject which might be adopted internationally.

Proposed Resolution concerning Seamen's Welfare

On motion of Mr. Thomas Robb, employers' delegate for Canada, a resolution was adopted unanimously by the Conference that the International Labour Office be instructed to continue the study of seamen's welfare and to submit the report of the Sub-Committee on Seamen's Welfare in Ports to the attention of the Government of the states members of the International Labour Organization; also that the Governing Body be requested to consider the possibility of placing this question on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference with a view to the adoption of a Recommendation.

President's Closing Address

The business of the Session having been concluded, an expression of thanks was voted to the President for his conduct of the proceedings. The President (Viscount Burnham), in acknowledging the vote of thanks described the Session as an important and progressive one. Referring to the resolution on seamen's welfare, he expressed a hope that a world-wide effort would be made to secure decent provision for the health and safety of sailors ashore. He went on to suggest that the Governing Body should consider two subjects which he regarded as being of paramount importance. The first concerned the volume of world production. He suggested that what was called limitation of output, whether by trade custom or by trade union rule, or by industrial agreement, went to the root of the social problems with which the International Labour Organization dealt. The second question was that of methods of avoiding such disastrous trade disputes as that now proceeding in the British coal industry. Compulsory arbitration had been tried in some countries, and had not been altogether successful. There was another matter: compulsory conciliation, and he thought this method was worth the fullest examination.

Text of the Draft Convention Concerning the Repatriation of Seamen

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninth Session on June 7, 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the repatriation of seamen, which is included in the first item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—This Convention shall apply to all sea-going vessels registered in the country of any Member ratifying this Convention, and to the owners, masters and seamen of such vessels.

It shall not apply to: ships of war, Government vessels not engaged in trade, vessels engaged in the coasting trade, pleasure yachts, Indian country craft, fishing vessels, vessels of less than 100 tons gross registered tonnage or 300 cubic metres, nor to vessels engaged in the home trade below the tonnage limit prescribed by national law, for the special regulation of this trade at the date of the passing of this Convention.

Article 2.—For the purpose of this Convention the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, viz.:

(*a*) The term "vessel" includes any ship or boat of any nature whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, ordinarily engaged in maritime navigation.

(*b*) The term "seaman" includes every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any vessel and entered on the ship's articles. It excludes masters,

pilots, cadets and pupils on training ships and duly indentured apprentices, naval ratings, and other persons in the permanent service of a Government.

(*c*) The term "master" includes every person having command and charge of a vessel except pilots.

(*d*) The term "home trade vessel" means a vessel engaged in trade between a country and the ports of a neighbouring country within geographical limits determined by the national law.

Article 3.—Any seaman who is landed during the term of his engagement or on its expiration shall be entitled to be taken back to his own country, or to the port at which he was engaged, or to the port at which the voyage commenced, as shall be determined by national law, which shall contain the provisions necessary for dealing with the matter, including provisions to determine who shall bear the charge of repatriation.

A seaman shall be deemed to have been duly repatriated if he has been provided with suitable employment on board a vessel proceeding to one of the destinations prescribed in accordance with the foregoing paragraph.

A seaman shall be deemed to have been repatriated if he is landed in the country to which he belongs, or at the port at which he was engaged, or at a neighbouring port, or at the port at which the voyage commenced.

This Article shall not apply to a seaman engaged in a country other than his own.

Article 4.—The expenses of repatriation shall not be a charge on the seaman if he has been left behind by reason of

(*a*) injury sustained in the service of the vessel, or

(*b*) shipwreck, or

(*c*) illness not due to his own wilful act or default, or

(*d*) discharge for any cause for which he cannot be held responsible.

Article 5.—The expenses of repatriation shall include the transportation charges, the accommodation and the food of the seaman during the journey. They shall also include the maintenance of the seaman up to the time fixed for his departure.

When a seaman is repatriated as member of a crew, he shall be entitled to remuneration for work done during the voyage.

Article 6.—The public authority of the country in which the vessel is registered shall be responsible for supervising the repatriation of any member of the crew in cases where this Convention applies, whatever may be his nationality, and where necessary for giving him his expenses in advance.

Article 7.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 8.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organisation have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 9.—As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 10.—Subject to the provisions of Article 8, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provision of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 into operation not later than 1 January 1928, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 11.—Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 12.—A Member which ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 13.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 14.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Draft Convention Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninth Session on June 7, 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to seamen's articles of agreement, which is included in the first item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention.

adopts, this 24th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1.—This Convention shall apply to all seagoing vessels registered in the country of any Member ratifying this Convention, and to the owners, masters and seamen of such vessels.

It shall not apply to: ships of war, Government vessels not engaged in trade, vessels engaged in the coasting trade, pleasure yachts, Indian country craft, fishing vessels, vessels of less than 100 tons gross registered tonnage or 300 cubic metres, nor to vessels engaged in the home trade below the tonnage limit prescribed by national law, for the special regulation of this trade at the date of the passing of this Convention.

Article 2.—For the purpose of this Convention the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, viz.:

(*a*) The term "vessel" includes any ship or boat of any nature whatsoever, whether publicly or privately owned, ordinarily engaged in maritime navigation.

(*b*) The term "seaman" includes every person employed or engaged in any capacity on board any vessel and entered on the ship's articles. It excludes masters, pilots, cadets and pupils on training ships and duly indentured apprentices, naval ratings, and other persons in the permanent service of a Government.

(*c*) The term "master" includes every person having command and charge of a vessel except pilots.

(*d*) The term "home trade vessel" means a vessel engaged in trade between a country and the ports of a neighbouring country within geographical limits determined by the national law.

Article 3.—Articles of agreement shall be signed both by the shipowner or his representative and by the seaman. Reasonable facilities to examine the articles of agreement before they are signed shall be given to the seaman and also to his adviser.

The seaman shall sign the agreement under conditions which shall be prescribed by national law in order to ensure adequate supervision by the competent public authority.

The foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been fulfilled if the competent authority certifies that the provisions of the agreement have been laid before it in writing and have been confirmed both by the shipowner or his representative and by the seaman.

National law shall make adequate provision to ensure that the seaman has understood the agreement.

The agreement shall not contain anything which is contrary to the provisions of national law or of this Convention.

National law shall prescribe such further formalities and safeguards in respect of the completion of the agreement as may be considered necessary for the protection of the interests of the shipowner and of the seaman.

Article 4.—Adequate measures shall be taken in accordance with national law for ensuring that the agreement shall not contain any stipulation by which the parties purport to contract in advance to depart from the ordinary rules as to jurisdiction over the agreement.

This Article shall not be interpreted as excluding a reference to arbitration.

Article 5.—Every seaman shall be given a document containing a record of his employment on board of the vessel. The forms of the document, the particulars to be recorded and the manner in which such particulars are to be entered in it shall be determined by national law.

The document shall not contain any statement as to the quality of the seaman's work or as to his wages.

Article 6.—The agreement may be made either for a definite period or for a voyage or, if permitted by national law, for an indefinite period.

The agreement shall state clearly the respective rights and obligations of each of the parties.

It shall in all cases contain the following particulars:

(1) The surname and other names of the seaman, the date of his birth or his age, and his birthplace;

(2) The place at which and date on which the agreement was completed;

(3) The name of the vessel or vessels on board which the seaman undertakes to serve;

(4) The number of the crew of the vessel, if required by national law;

(5) The voyage or voyages to be undertaken, if this can be determined at the time of making the agreement;

(6) The capacity in which the seaman is to be employed;

(7) If possible, the place and date at which the seaman is required to report on board for service;

(8) The scale of provisions to be supplied to the seaman, unless some alternative system is provided for by national law;

(9) The amount of his wages;

(10) The termination of the agreement and the conditions thereof, that is to say:

(*a*) if the agreement has been made for a definite period, the date fixed for its expiry;

(*b*) if the agreement has been made for a voyage, the port of destination and the time which has to expire after arrival before the seaman shall be discharged;

(*c*) if the agreement has been made for an indefinite period, the conditions which shall entitle either party to rescind it, as well as the required period of notice for rescission; provided that such period shall not be less for the shipowner than for the seaman;

(11) The annual leave with pay granted to the seaman after one year's service with the same shipping company, if such leave is provided for by national law;

(12) Any other particulars which national law may require.

Article 7.—If national law provides that a list of crew shall be carried on board it shall specify that the agreement shall either be recorded in or annexed to the list of crew.

Article 8.—In order that the seaman may satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of his rights and obligations, national law shall lay down the measures to be taken to enable clear information to be obtained on board as to the conditions of employment, either by posting the conditions of the agreement in a place easily accessible from the crew's quarters, or by some other appropriate means.

Article 9.—An agreement for an indefinite period may be terminated by either party in any port where the vessel loads or unloads, provided that the notice specified in the agreement shall have been given, which shall not be less than 24 hours.

Notice shall be given in writing; national law shall provide such manner of giving notice as is best calculated to preclude any subsequent dispute between the parties on this point.

National law shall determine the exceptional circumstances in which notice even when duly given shall not terminate the agreement.

Article 10.—An agreement entered into for a voyage, for a definite period, or for an indefinite period shall be duly terminated by:

(*a*) mutual consent of the parties;

(*b*) death of the seaman;

(*c*) loss or total unseaworthiness of the vessel;

(*d*) any other cause that may be provided in national law or in this Convention.

Article 11.—National law shall determine the circumstances in which the owner or master may immediately discharge a seaman.

Article 12.—National law shall also determine the circumstances in which the seaman may demand his immediate discharge.

Article 13.—If a seaman shows to the satisfaction of the shipowner or his agents that he can obtain command of a vessel or an appointment as mate or engineer or to any other post of a higher grade than he actually holds, or that any other circumstance has arisen since his engagement which renders it essential to his interests that he should be permitted to take his discharge, he may claim his discharge, provided that without increased expense to the shipowner and to the satisfaction of the shipowner or his agent he furnishes a competent and reliable man in his place.

In such case, the seaman shall be entitled to his wages up to the time of his leaving his employment.

Article 14.—Whatever the reason for the termination or rescission of the agreement, an entry shall be made in the document issued to the seaman in accordance with Article 5 and in the list of crew showing that he has been discharged, and such entry shall, at the request of either party, be endorsed by the competent public authority.

The seaman shall at all times have the right, in addition to the record mentioned in Article 5, to obtain

from the master a separate certificate as to the quality of his work or, failing that, a certificate indicating whether he has fully discharged his obligations under the agreement.

Article 15.—National law shall provide the measures to ensure compliance with the terms of the present Convention.

Article 16.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 17.—This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

Article 18.—As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organiation have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 19.—Subject to the provisions of Article 17 each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provision of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 into operation not later than 1 January 1928, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

Article 20.—Each member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

Article 21.—A member which ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Article 22.—At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

Article 23.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Text of the Recommendation Concerning the Repatriation of Masters and Apprentices

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninth Session on June 7, 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the repatriation of masters and apprentices, which is included in the first item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts, this 23rd day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

The Conference recommends that the national Governments shall take steps to provide for the repatriation of masters and duly indentured apprentices, who are not covered by the terms of the Draft Convention on the repatriation of seamen adopted by the General Conference at its Ninth Session.

Text of the Recommendation Concerning the General Principles for the Inspection of the Conditions of Work of Seamen

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninth Session on June 7, 1926, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen, the question forming the second item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals should take the form of a recommendation,

adopts, this 19th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Whereas among the methods and principles of special and urgent importance for the physical, moral and intellectual welfare of the workers, the Treaty of Versailles and the other Treaties of Peace make it a duty of the International Labour Organization to devote special attention to the inspection of conditions of work in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers;

Whereas the International Labour Conference at its Fifth Session (October 1923) adopted a "Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers".

Whereas that Recommendation is based essentially on the experience gained in the inspection of industrial establishments and it would be particularly difficult to apply or even to adapt it to the work of seamen, the nature and conditions of which are essentially different from those of work in a factory;

Whereas the inspection of the conditions under which seamen work will increase in importance in proportion as legislation for the protection of seamen is developed in the different countries and as further conventions concerning the working conditions of seamen are adopted by the Conference;

Whereas for the foregoing reasons it is desirable, in order to place the experience already gained at the disposal of the Members with a view to assisting

them in the institution or re-organization of their systems of inspection of the conditions under which seamen work, to indicate the general principles which practice shows to be best calculated to ensure the enforcement of measures for the protection of seamen;

The General Conference therefore recommends that each Member of the Organization should take the following principles into consideration:

I. Scope of Inspection

1. That the principal duty of the authority or authorities responsible in each country for the inspection of the conditions under which seamen work should be to secure the enforcement of all laws and regulations dealing with such conditions and the protection of seamen in the exercise of their profession.

2. That, in so far as it may be considered desirable and possible, by reason of the experience they gain in carrying out their principal duties, to entrust the inspecting authorities with other secondary duties of a social nature which may vary according to the conceptions, customs, or traditions prevailing in the different countries, such duties may be assigned to them in addition to their principal duties on condition that:

(*a*) they do not in any way interfere with the performance of the inspectors' principal duties;

(*b*) they do not in any way prejudice the authority and impartiality which are necessary to inspectors in their relations with shipowners and seamen.

II. Organization of Inspection

The Conference recommends:

3. That, wherever it is compatible with administrative practice and in order to secure the greatest possible uniformity in the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to the conditions under which seamen work, the different services or bodies responsible for supervising the enforcement of such laws and regulations should be centralized under a single authority;

4. That if existing administrative practice will not admit of such centralization of supervison, the different services or authorities whose functions are wholly or partly concerned with the protection of seamen should be enabled to benefit by one another's experience and to regulate their methods of work according to such common principles as may be considered the most effective;

5. That for this purpose close liaison and constant collaboration should be established between these different services or authorities, so far as is compatible with administrative practice and by the means considered the most suitable in each country (exchange of reports and information, periodical conferences, etc.); and

6. That the different services or authorities responsible for supervising the conditions under which seaman work should keep in touch with the authorities responsible for factory inspection in matters of mutual concern.

III. Reports of the Inspection Authorities

The Conference recommends:

7. That an annual general report on the supervision of the conditions under which seamen work should be published by the central authority or by the collaboration of the different authorities responsible for carrying out such supervision;

8. That this annual report should contain a list of the national laws and regulations affecting the conditions under which seamen work and their supervision together with any amendments thereto, which have come into operation during the year;

9. That it should also contain statistical tables with the necessary comments on the organization and work of inspection and giving information, as far as may be possible and compatible with national administrative practice, on the following points:

(*a*) the number of vessels in commission subject to the various forms of inspection, these vessels being classified according to type (mechanically propelled vessels and sailing vessels) and each category being subdivided according to the purpose for which these vessels are used;

(*b*) the number of seamen actually engaged on board the vessels of each class;

(*c*) the number of vessels visited by the inspectors, with an indication of the strength of the crews;

(*d*) the number and nature of breaches of the law or regulations ascertained by the inspectors and of the penalties imposed;

(*e*) the number, nature, and causes of accidents occurring to seamen during their work;

(*f*) the means adopted for the enforcement of the provisions of International Labour Conventions which relate to the conditions under which seamen work, and the extent of the compliance with such provisions, either in the form of the annual report transmitted to the International Labour Office under Article 408 of the Treaty of Peace or in some other appropriate form.

IV. Rights, Powers and Duties of Inspectors

(a) Rights of inspection.

The Conference recommends:

10. That the inspection authorities, on proof of their identity, should be empowered by national law;

(*a*) to visit without previous notice any vessel flying the national flag by day or by night, in national or foreign territorial waters, and, in exceptional cases fixed by national law and by authorization of the maritime authority, at sea, provided, however, that the time and manner of such visits should in practice be fixed so as to avoid as far as possible any serious inconvenience to the working of the vessel;

(*b*) to question without witnesses the crew and any other persons whose evidence may be considered desirable, to make any enquiries which may be judged necessary, and to require production of any of the ship's papers or documents which the laws or regulations require to be kept in so far as such papers or documents relate to the matters subject to inspection.

11. That national law should provide that the inspectors should be bound by oath, or by any other method which conforms with the administrative practice or customs in each country, not to disclose commercial secrets which may come to their knowledge in the course of their duties, under pain of criminal penalties or appropriate disciplinary measures.

(b) Compulsory powers.

The Conference recommends:

12. That the inspection authorities should be empowered, in serious cases where the health or safety of the crew is endangered, to prohibit by proper authorization or the maritime authority a vessel from leaving port until the necessary measures have been taken on board to comply with the law, subject to appeal to higher administrative authority or to the court of competent jurisdiction, according to the law in the different countries;

13. That prohibiting a vessel from leaving port should be considered a measure of exceptional gravity, which should only be employed as a last resort when the other legal means at the disposal of the inspection authority to ensure respect for the law have been used without effect;

14. That the inspection authorities should be empowered in special cases to issue orders for securing observance of the laws and regulations governing the conditions under which seamen work, subject to appeal to higher administrative authority or to the court of

competent jurisdiction, according to the law in each country;

15. That the central authority should be empowered in special cases to grant exemption from any specified requirement of any law or regulation governing the conditions under which seamen work, if such authority is satisfied that that requirement has been substantially complied with, or that compliance with the requirement is unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and that the action taken, or provision made, as regards the subject matter of the requirement is as effective as, or more effective than, actual compliance with the requirement;

(c) Right to call for an inspection.

The Conference recommends:

16. That national law should provide that the master of a vessel should be entitled to call for an inspection in all cases where he considers it necessary;

17. That national law should provide that the members of the crew of a vessel should also be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, to call for an inspection on any matters relating to health, the safety of the vessel, or the rules affecting the conditions under which seamen work.

(d) Co-operation of shipowners and seamen with the inspection authorities.

The Conference recommends:

10. That, so far as is compatible with administrative practice in each country, and by such methods as may be considered most appropriate, shipowners and seamen should be called upon to co-operate in the supervision of the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to the conditions under which seamen work.

In particular, the Conference draws the attention of the different countries to the following methods of co-operation:

(*a*) it is essential that every facility should be afforded to seamen freely to bring to the notice of the inspection authorities either directly or through their duly authorized representatives any infringement of the law on board the vessel on which such seamen are employed, that the inspection authority should as far as possible promptly make an enquiry into the subject matter of any such complaint, that such complaints should be treated by the inspection authority as absolutely confidential;

(*b*) with a view to ensuring complete co-operation by shipowners and seamen and their respective organizations with the inspection authorities, and in order to improve conditions affecting the health and safety of seamen, it is desirable that the inspection authorities should from time to time consult the representatives of shipowners' and seamen's organizations as to the best means of attaining these ends. It is also desirable that joint committees of shipowners and seamen should be set up, and that they should be enabled to co-operate with the different services responsible for supervising the enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the conditions under which seamen work.

(e) Safeguards.

The Conference recommends:

19. That only such persons should be appointed inspectors as command the full confidence both of the shipowners and of the seamen, and that such persons should therefore be required to possess:

(*a*) The qualities necessary to ensure absolute impartiality in the performance of their duties;

(*b*) The technical qualifications necessary for the performance of their duties.

It is desirable that the inspection service should include men who have served at sea whose appointment whether in a permanent or temporary capacity should be at the discretion of the administrative authority.

20. That, when necessary, inspectors should be assisted in their duties by competent experts who command the full confidence of the shipowners and seamen.

21. That inspectors should be public servants whose status renders them independent of changes of Government;

22. That they should be prohibited from having any financial interest whatsoever in the undertakings subject to their inspection.

(f) Other duties.

The Conference recommends:

23. That as, by reason of the nature of their duties inspectors have special opportunities of observing the practical results of the operation of the laws and regulations governing the conditions under which seamen work, they should be called upon, so far as it is compatible with the administrative methods in each country, to assist in improving legislation for the protection of seamen and to give the most effectual help possible in promoting the prevention of accidents;

24. That, so far as is compatible with administrative practice in each country, they should be called upon to take part in enquiries into shipwrecks and accidents on board ship, and that they should be empowered, where necessary, to submit reports on the results of such enquiries;

25. That, so far as is compatible with the administrative methods in each country, they should be called upon to collaborate in supplying information preparatory to the drafting of laws and regulations for the protection of seamen.

Text of Resolution adopted Concerning Hours of Labour at Sea

A Resolution was adopted in the Conference by 67 votes to 26 on a motion of the Workers' Group in the terms following:—

The Conference asks the Governing Body to place the question of the regulation of the hours of work on board ship on the agenda of the special maritime session in 1928 and to submit this question to the Joint Maritime Commission at its next regular session.

Text of a Resolution Adopted Concerning an Enquiry into the Sponge Fishing Industry, etc.

Whereas in present conditions fishing for sponges, pearls of all kinds, coral, and submarine products in general, is carried on beyond the reach of any administrative or other supervision and thus abuses may and do take place, and

Whereas this exceptionally unhealthy and dangerous occupation causes numerous victims among those engaged in it,

The Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference requests the International Labour Office to collect information on the conditions in which this work is carried out, with a view to determining the best means of protecting the workers.

Text of Draft Resolution Adopted Concerning Seamen's Welfare

The Conference, after having examined the conclusions of the report of the Sub-Committee on Seamen's Welfare in Ports, decides

(1) to instruct the International Labour Office to continue the study of seamen's welfare and to submit the above-mentioned report to the attention of the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organization;

(2) to request the Governing Body to consider the possibility of placing this question upon the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference, with a view to the adoption of a Recommendation.

Text of Resolution Adopted Concerning penalties Inflicted in Respect of Violation of Seamen's Articles of Agreement

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to study the question of penalties inflicted in respect of the violations of seamen's articles of agreement, and in particular the manner in which the national laws classify and punish the various acts in which a violation of such articles of agreement may consist (irregular absence, absence from duty, abandonment of the vessel, refusal to obey orders, desertion under ordinary or special circumstances).

The Conference requests the International Labour Office to collect information in regard to the law and the decisions of the Courts in the various countries on this question and in particular to study the most recent laws, in which new methods of dealing with it have been embodied.

The Conference requests the Office to submit the results of such study to the Joint Maritime Commission, with a view to deciding upon methods of dealing with this question which might be adopted internationally.

Text of Resolution Adopted Concerning Articles of Agreement for the Deep Sea Fishing Industry

The International Labour Conference, considering the extreme importance of the international deep sea fishing industry,

considering the fact that the fishing industry has hitherto been excluded from the application of international regulations,

considering that the deep sea fishing industry represents an essential part of the international shipping industry,

requests the Governing Body to place the question of articles of agreement for the deep sea fishing industry, as well as for other forms of navigation, excluded from the Draft Convention on articles of agreement, on the Agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference.

Text of Resolution Adopted Concerning the Repatriation of Fishermen

The Committee on Repatriation requests the Conference to adopt a Resolution inviting the Governments of all maritime countries which have not already done so to take the measures required to ensure the repatriation of fishermen left in a foreign port. It is understood that the term "fishermen" includes all persons employed in any capacity on board a fishing boat.

Text of Resolution Adopted Concerning Amendment to the Standing Orders

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to submit to the next Session an amendment to the Standing Orders, intended to define the procedure to be followed in the appointment of the Secretary of each Group, as well as the composition of the Secretariat of the Groups.

Annual Report of Director

The Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office for the calendar year 1925 has been issued in two volumes and was presented to the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference which assembled in Geneva on May 26th and June 7th of this year, respectively. The first volume deals with the general principles of the Organization and the second part with the reports submitted to the International Labour Office under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles, relative to the legislative measures which have been taken in various countries to give effect to conventions of the International Labour Conference.

The Report draws attention to the fact that the work of the International Labour Office is becoming increasingly systematized. During the early years of its existence the Office was obliged to collect material on a great variety of subjects, in order to have a basis for the supply of information and to prove that it was able to meet such requests as might be addressed to it. Henceforth, however, the enquiries called for by the Conference or by the Governing Body oblige the Office to concentrate on extending its work on certain subjects, while on other subjects the information collected in the past few years suffices for the moment to meet current requests. The character of the publications

is at the same time becoming better defined. In many cases, in order to meet the wishes of the Governing Body, there has been included for particular questions a statement of the law and practice in the various countries, in order to permit international comparisons to be made on the most accurate and critical basis possible. A striking proof of the scientific value which the publications of the Office are recognized to possess is found in the following instance. The National American Bureau for Economic Research, one of the many foundations which have been created in the United States during recent years for the purpose of facilitating in certain spheres extensive and detailed investigations, has decided to study the question of migration. In connection with this study it was necessary to begin by an examination of the available statistics. Professor Walter F. Wilcox, to whom this examination was entrusted, found such full information on the subject in the International Labour Office that he decided that even for the carrying out of a retrospective survey no institution was better equipped at the present moment than the International Labour Office. He thereupon requested its assistance in making the survey and with the concurrence of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, arrangements were made accordingly. The Office has also collaborated on other occasions with outside institutions and co-operation along these lines will no doubt increase in the future. In this connection the Director makes the following observations:—

"If the Office is able from year to year to acquire undisputed authority through its scientific work, is it fanciful to imagine that it may become the world centre for all scientific research on social affairs, and that the large official and unofficial institutions of all countries, social research bodies, universities, etc., may be grouped about it for the periodical consideration of a general programme of work? Already, from America, a suggestion of this nature has been forthcoming. If the idea further developed, it would surely be at Geneva, in collaboration with the proposed Labour University of which mention has been made in various countries would become a reality. This is perhaps a mere dream, but the fact that the idea can be entertained emphasises the scientific value of the work of the Office; and what is now a mere dream may eventually be realized if the Office is able to win increasing support and inspire increasing confidence in its work.

In his general conclusions at the end of the first volume, the Director attempts to form an estimate of the vitality and effectiveness of the International Labour Organization, to define its proper position in the general system for securing international peace, and to specify points on which its further efforts should be concentrated. In the report last year satisfaction was expressed with the stability which the Organization had gained. During 1925 this impression has been fully borne out. The faith and enthusiasm which in the early days of the Office constituted its strength are now disciplined, and possibly tempered with prudence. The Office has now a staff which is trained and experienced. Its capacity for providing information has become considerable. Its supply of documentary material has grown in reply to the demands made upon it by governments and industrial organizations. Its publications have fulfilled expectations in regard to accuracy and completeness. Moreover, as the social reform movement becomes in all countries more methodical and extensive, so the Office as a clearing house of information becomes more vigorous and capable of development. Whilst the labour movement and the demands of the trade unions, since the economic crisis of recent years, may have lost something of vigour and intensity, and above all of the sensational element of the post-war period, there is a remarkably vigorous and continuous development of ideas and of legislative activity. Striking illustrations of this assertion may be found in social insurance systems, in recent movements in favour of conciliation and arbitration and in experiments with a view to preventing and alleviating unemployment crises.

At the end of 1925, 194 ratifications of Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference had been registered with the League of Nations by various countries as against 146 the year before. This number has since been increased to 199. Moreover, whether they are ratified or not, the resolutions of the International Labour Conference exercise an increasing influence on legislation and administrative practice in all countries. In the far eastern countries, like India and Japan, the undertakings assumed at the First Conference at Washington (1919) tend more and more to lead to practical results. If it is not always possible, as it was in the case of the assistance given to Russian and Armenian refugees, to calculate arithmetically the number of persons directly benefited by the activities of the International Labour Office, it is at least clear that its efforts result every year in saving human life and that definite progress is being made in the attainment of proper labour standards. In particular, the great reform of the eight-hour working day appears to have accomplished in 1925 a fresh stage in its slow movement towards realization.

In his report for 1924, the Director endeavoured, in reply to certain criticisms, to convince employers in the great industrial countries that the most effective means of protection at their disposal against the dangers of competition lay in the more regular and complete fulfilment of its functions by the International Labour Organization. It appears to him to be fallacious to suppose that even in periods of economic crisis it might still be politically and morally possible to force a working class movement which daily becomes better organized to accept lower conditions of labour, longer working hours and lower wages. The countries where social legislation is advanced had, he urged, in reality nothing to lose by ratifying the Conventions, but on the contrary, everything to gain, since by ratifying they acquired power to insist that other countries which ratified should no less than themselves give effect to the resolutions of the Conference and exercise the moral pressure necessary for securing fresh ratification elsewhere. The ineffectiveness of protection by means of tariffs was contrasted with the efficacy of a simultaneous raising of labour standards. In his present report the Director reiterates his statements.

In this same connection the Director observes that the positive and realistic spirit of Great Britain has again opened the way to industrial progress through a conference of European ministers of labour which was held in London. The fact, however, that on all sides the question of the cost to national industry of insurance systems, family allowances, holidays with pay, etc., is being raised, and that the Office is asked to calculate and compare these costs, seems yet a further indication that it is recognized to be out of the question to put back the hands of the clock and refuse guarantees of justice to wage earners, but that it is desired to ensure that nations undertaking such burdens shall not thereby be placed at a disadvantage.

Thus, the idea of securing a certain international uniformity of labour standards no longer appears as an abstract theory, but is viewed by the more advanced States, whose position may under present conditions be threatened by the competition of neighbouring countries, as an essential means of protection. This in turn signifies that the International Labour Organization is no longer on the fringe of economic reality but is right at its centre.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Inauguration of International Labour Office Building

THE Inauguration of the new building of the International Labour Office in Geneva took place on June 6th in the interval between the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the International Labour Conference. In the morning a meeting was held in the *Bâtiment électoral* of Geneva, the building in which sessions of the Conference are held Among those present were the President of the Swiss Confederation, members of the Council of the League of Nations, ministers of various states, members of the League and of the Labour Organization, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the public authorities of Geneva. Addresses were delivered by the following: Mr. Haeberlin, President of the Swiss Confederation; Mr. H. Wolfe, British Government delegate; Dr. Brauns, German Federal Minister of Labour; Mr. Camille Huysmans, Belgian Minister of Science and Art; Dr. Riddell, Government Delegate of Canada; Mr. Durafour, French Minister of Labour; Sir Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India; His Excellency G. de Michelis, Italian Government delegate; Mr. Mayeda, Japanese Government delegate; Mr. Pinto, Latin-American delegate, representative of the Argentine Republic; the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, *Rapporteur* of the Labour Legislation Committee of the Peace Conference; Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office and General Secretary of the First International Labour Conference; Viscount Burnham, President of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the International Labour Conference; His Excellency Mr. Adatci, Japanese Ambassador in Brussels, President of the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference; His Excellency Mr. Benes, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, President of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference; Mgr. Nolens, Minister of State, President of the Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference; Mr. Epitaux, architect of the new building; Mr. Arthur Fontaine, Chairman of the Governing Body; Mr. J. Carlier, Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, representative of the Employers' Group; Mr. Jouhaux, representative of the Workers' Group; Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations; Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Mr. Epitaux, the architect under whose direction the building has been erected, handed to Mr. Fontaine three keys intended for the representatives, respectively, of the Government, employers' and workers groups on the Governing Body of the Office.

In the afternoon, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, the entrance gates of the new premises were opened by Mr. Fontaine, Chairman, and Mr. Carlier and Mr. Oudegeest, Vice-Chairman, of the Governing Body, representing the three groups already mentioned. An official inspection of the building was made, and afterwards a reception was held in the grounds.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, League of Nations Advisory Officer in Geneva, read a message from the Minister of Labour, Hon. J. C. Elliott, in the terms following:—

"Canada is proud to have been associated with other nations in the erection of suitable office premises for the International Labour Office in Geneva.

"Please convey to those assembled at the inauguration ceremony the fullest sympathy of the Government of Canada with the high aims which are expressed in the Labour Part of the Peace Treaty and our hope that through the continued co-operation of employers, workers and Governments, means will be found progressively to improve the working conditions throughout the world."

Great Britain and the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill

On June 4, the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill, 1926, introduced by the Home Secretary, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, received its second reading in the House of Commons and was then committed to a standing committee. At the Third Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1921, the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting was made the subject of a Draft Convention, but the Bill under discussion is merely one for regulation of the use of lead paint so as to minimise its dangers, and not one to embody the Convention as passed at Geneva. During the debate in the House on this question, it was argued by those who opposed the measure that regulations in connection with the stamping out of lead poisoning would be absolutely impracticable and unenforceable, while those opposed to the ratification of the Convention for the prohibition of white lead maintained that such prohibition would lead to considerable unemployment and cut down a very large industry. In his speech to the House, the Home Secretary stated that he was as determined as any of his Labour opponents to reduce the evils of lead poisoning, and that if the Government found that the proposed regulation was not sufficient and that the increase in lead poisoning still went on, it would probably be necessary for him to ask the House to pass a Bill completely prohibiting the use of white lead. This would be a very serious Bill from the point of view of the trade of the country, but one which he hoped would not be necessary, as he felt confident that this horrible disease will be, if not completely stamped out, very largely reduced indeed by the proposals of the Bill before the House.

Labour Legislation in Japan

The International Labour Office has just published a volume entitled "Industrial and Labour Legislation in Japan" by Dr. Iwao F. Ayusawa, which is an informative study, based on the latest available material, and containing an account of present conditions and present legislation in Japan. In no other country, perhaps, have such striking developments taken place in recent years in labour legislation and industrial conditions generally as in Japan. The beginning of this period of development coincided more or less with the creation in 1919 of the International Labour Organization. Japan holds one of the permanent seats on the Council of the League of Nations and, as one of the eight states of chief industrial importance, is permanently represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Japan was the first country to establish in Geneva a permanent delegation, attached to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Many other countries have followed the example set by Japan. The delegation of the Japanese Government was set up as early as 1920, by an Imperial Ordinance, within a few months after the International Labour Office was set up. The staff of the delegation includes experts on industrial and labour problems and the Delegation acts as a *liaison* office between the Tokyo Government and the International Labour Organization. It has a dual function in that, on the one hand, it studies labour legislation in Europe, and keeps the Japanese Government informed; on the other hand, it supplies information on the subject of Japanese labour and industry to the International Labour Office and to any other organizations or individuals who request it. Moreover, every year Japan has sent to each session of the International Labour Conference a large delegation (often among the largest of the delegations) which is thoroughly representative and which indicates the immense interest which Japan takes in the proceedings of the Conference. This is shown

also by the legislative measures adopted in Japan to deal wtih the subject matter of the various conventions and recommendations of the Conference.

Since 1919 there has been marked progress in Japanese social legislation and in the betterment of general conditions of work. Notwithstanding the growing demand in other countries for information on these developments however, very little literature which treats the subject either scientifically or completely has so far been available in any language other than Japanese. As a result of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925 requesting the International Labour Office to make an inquiry into working conditions in certain Asiatic countries, including Japan, the questions dealt with in the above-mentioned study have been and are the subject of careful and continuous examination by the Office, which hopes in due course to publish the results of its official inquiry.

Dr. Ayusawa's report contains chapters on Japan's industrial population, the historical development of her labour legislation, hours of work, wages and cost of living; woman and child labour, unemployment, industrial hygiene and safety, social insurance and trade unionism, and also gives as an appendix a conspectus of Japanese labour legislation. The study in question shows that a tremendous change is taking place in Japanese industry, in working conditions and in labour legislation, but the author hazards the statement that progress is by no means confined to industry. He points out that as long ago as 1921, one of the advisers to the Japanese Workers' Delegate at the International Labour Conference declared: "A young Japan entirely different from what it has hitherto been . . . . is coming upon the tide. The labour movement is simply a manifestation of it. The workers have awakened and the power of their organizations is increasing year by year. . . . .A new era is dawning."

STATISTICAL RELATION BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND PRICE CHANGES

THE *International Labour Review* for June publishes an article by Prof. Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics at Yale University, entitled "A Statistical Relation between Unemployment and Price Changes." The question so much discussed by economists at the present time as to the possible relation between changes in the price level and changes in the volume of employment has already been debated in the pages of the *Review,* but in the present article Professor Fisher, one of the foremost authorities on monetary problems and for years a protagonist of stabilisation, removes the question from the sphere of controversy to that of exact statistical research. The paper under discussion is based on a report made by Professor Fisher in June, 1925, to the American Statistical Association. The writer points out that the correlation for unemployment, while not quite as high as for trade, is sufficiently high to enable us to say that for the period between 1915 and the present, changes in the purchasing power of the dollar may very largely explain changes in employment. The principle underlying this relationship is, of course, familiar. It is that when the dollar is losing value, or in other words when the price level is rising, a business man finds his receipts rising as fast, on the average, as this general rise of prices, but not his expenses, because his expenses consist, to a large extent, of things which are contractually fixed, such as interest on bonds; or rent, which may be fixed for five, ten, or ninety-nine years; or salaries which are often fixed for several years; or wages, which are fixed sometimes, either by contract or custom, for at least a number of months. For this and other reasons, the rise in expenses is slower than the rise in receipts when inflation is in progress and the price level is rising or the dollar falling. The business man, therefore, finds that his profits increase. In fact, during such periods of rapid inflation, when profits increase because prices for receipts rise faster than expenses, we nickname the profit-taker the "profiteer". Employment is then stimulated—for a time at least. The ultimate effects of a long-continued inflation are doubtless bad all round, and even during the period when it does help to provide jobs for the labouring man it raises the cost of living against him. On the other hand, when prices are falling, expenses likewise lag behind and reduce profits, for exactly the same reason reversed. Consequently, during periods of falling prices profits are reduced, bankruptcies are increased, concerns shut down entirely or in part and men are thrown out of employment. Therefore, statistics show exactly what we would expect, namely, that unemployment is correlated with the purchasing power of the dollar. The writer points out that it is not a high price level that makes for full employment, nor a low price level that makes for unemployment. Whether a price level is high or low has, in

the long run, nothing whatever to do with employment. But, if we sink from one level to another, then, during the time of falling, we do produce depression of trade and unemployment. Reversely, if we rise from one level to another, then during the period of rising, we do for a time produce more employment. Charts are presented by Professor Fisher in his article that show a genuine and straightforward causal relationship between inflation and employment or deflation and unemployment; that the ups and downs of employment are the effects, in large measure, of the rises and falls of prices, due in turn to the inflation and deflation of money and credit.

The author is of the opinion in short, that facts and theory both indicate that in the "dance of the dollar" we have the key, or at any rate a very important key to the major fluctuations in employment, and that we have in our power, as a means of substantially preventing unemployment, the stabilisation of the purchasing power of the dollar, pound, franc, lira, mark, crown, and any other monetary units.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT

THE Indian Legislature on February 8, passed the Indian Trade Unions Act, which provides for the registration of trade unions and in certain respects defines the law relating to registered trade unions in British India. The bill extends to the whole of British India, and will come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may appoint. Under the provisions of the Act a registrar is to be appointed for each province, and if the trade union can satisfy the requirements of the registrar a certificate of registration is issued. An appeal from the decision of a registrar may be taken to a Judge of a principal Civil Court. In the event of the dismissal of an appeal the person or persons aggrieved shall have the right to appeal to the High Court. Every registered Trade Union will be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, and may sue and be sued. The rights and liabilities of registered trade unions as set forth in the act are in part as follows:—

Objects on which general funds may be spent

The general funds of a registered trade union shall not be spent on any other objects than the following, namely:—

(*a*) the payment of salaries, allowances and expenses to officers of the trade union;

(*b*) the payment of expenses for the administration of the trade union, including audit of the accounts of the general funds of the trade union;

(*c*) the prosecution or defence of any legal proceeding to which the trade union or any member thereof is a party, when such prosecution or defence is undertaken for the purpose of securing or protecting any rights of the trade union as such or any rights arising out of the relations of any member with his employer or with a person whom the member employs;

(*d*) the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the trade union or any member thereof;

(*e*) the compensation of members for loss arising out of trade disputes;

(*f*) allowances to members or their dependents on account of death, old age, sickness, accidents or unemployment of such members;

(*g*) the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance on the lives of members, or under policies insuring members against sickness, accident or unemployment;

(*h*) the provision of educational, social or religious benefits for members (including the payment of the expenses of funerals or religious ceremonies for deceased members) or for the dependants of members;

(*i*) the upkeep of a periodical published mainly for the purpose of discussing questions affecting employers or workmen as such;

(*j*) the payment in furtherance of any of the subjects on which the general funds of the trade union may be spent, of contributions to any cause intended to benefit workmen in general, provided that the expenditures in respect of such contributions in any financial year shall not at any time during that year be in excess of one-fourth of the combined total of the gross income which has up to that time accrued to the general funds of the trade union during that year and of the balance at the credit of those funds at the commencement of that year; and

(*k*) subject to any conditions contained in the notification, any other object notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India.

Constitution of a separate fund for political purpose

(1) A registered trade union may constitute a separate fund from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund, from which payments may be made, for the promotion of the civic and political interests of its members, in furtherance of any of the objects specified in subsection (2).

(2) The subjects referred to in subsection (1) are:—

(*a*) the payment of any expenses incurred, either directly or indirectly by a candidate or prospective candidate for election as a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority, before, during or after the election in connection with his candidature or election; or

(*b*) the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate; or

(*c*) the maintenance of any person who is a member of any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or of any local authority; or

(*d*) the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for any legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act or for any local authority; or

(*e*) the holding of political meetings of any kind, or the distribution of political literature or political documents of any kind.

(3) No member shall be compelled to contribute to the fund constituted under subsection (1); and a member who does not contribute to the said fund shall not be excluded from any benefits of the trade union, or placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the trade union, (except in relation to the control or management of the said fund) by reason of his not contributing to the

said fund; and contribution to the said fund shall not be made a condition for admission to the trade union.

Criminal conspiracy in trade disputes

No officer or member of a registered trade union shall be liable to punishment under subsection (2) of section 120B of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of any agreement made between the member for the purpose of furthering any such object of the trade union as is specified in section 15, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence.

Immunity from civil suit in certain cases

(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any civil court against any registered trade union or any officer or member thereof in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the trade union is a party on the ground only that such act induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills.

(2) A registered trade union shall not be liable in any suit or other legal proceeding in any civil court in respect of any tortious act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by an agent of the trade union if it is proved that such person acted without the knowledge of, or contrary to express instructions given by the executive of the trade union.

Enforceability of agreements

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an agreement between the members of a registered trade union shall not be void or voidable merely by reason of the fact that any of the objects of the agreement are in restraint of trade.

Provided that nothing in this section shall enable any civil court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted for the express purpose of enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement concerning the conditions on which any members of a trade union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, work, employ or be employed.

Right to inspect books of Trade Union

The account books of a registered trade union and the list of members thereof shall be open to inspection by an officer or member of the trade union at such times as may be provided for in the rules of the trade union

Rights of minors to membership of Trade Unions

Any person who has attained the age of fifteen years may be a member of a registered trade union subject to any rules of the trade union to the contrary, and may, subject as aforesaid, enjoy all the rights of a member and execute all instruments and give all acquittances necessary to be executed or given under the rules.

Provided that no person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be an officer of any such trade union.

Proportion of officers to be connected with the industry

Not less than one-half of the total number of the officers of every registered trade union shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the trade union is connected.

Provided that the local government may, by special or general order, declare that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any trade union or class of trade unions specified in the order.

Picketing Held to be Justified in Certain Cases

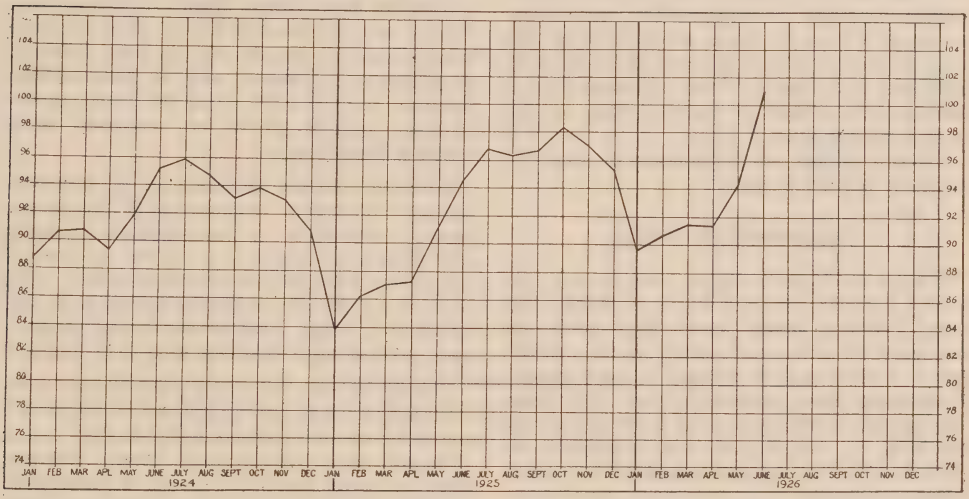
A company manufacturing men's clothing at Cleveland, Ohio, employing about 20 or 25 men to cut and trim garments, the sewing being contracted to outside firms, brought an action against the employees' union, a local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to enjoin the union from picketing the establishment and from inducing the employees to break their individual contracts of employment. It appeared that the plaintiff had in the past contracted work to firms employing only union labour of the defendant union, but that it had more recently refused to give work out to certain manufacturers who employed union labour. There was testimony that the officers of the company had induced several sub-manufacturers to put their establishments on a non-union basis in consideration of further work from plaintiff, and that work had been refused to companies who had refused to go on a non-union basis.

Denying that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction, the Court of Appeals of the County of Cuyahoga said:—"In the light of these facts it would be an unconscionable exercise of the powers of a court of equity to grant this company an injunction on the ground that the defendant was attempting to persuade its employees to break their contracts of employment with it. The plaintiff is not here with clean hands. The situation of which it complains is the inevitable result of its own interference in the affairs of the union . . . . The active cause of the alleged strike and the subsequent picketing complained of grew out of the discharge by the plaintiff of one of its employees named Neville. It is claimed that he was discharged because of his affiliation with a labour union. . . . . We do not question the right of the plaintiff company to discharge Neville for the reason that he belonged to a labour union if such was the case. . . . We do, however, question the plaintiff's contention that such discharge in connection with its other acts may not be the basis of a legitimate trade dispute with the defendant organization. It would be difficult to conceive a grievance more vitally affecting the rights of union labour than those appearing from the evidence in this case. If such organization may not protect their members and their contracts by lawful means they have no right to exist and, in fact cannot long exist. There is no evidence of any unlawful acts or violation or intimidation on the part of the defendant or its representatives in this case."

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REPORTS from 5,907 employers show that at the beginning of June, 54,262 persons had been added since May 1 to their staffs, which totalled 828,483 workers. The index number of employment stood at 101.0, as compared with 94.3 on May 1, 1926, and with 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.55 on June 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. The situation was thus more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years; in fact, the index number stands higher now than at any time since 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

All the larger divisions reported increases, the only losses being minor ones in furniture, non-ferrous metal and leather product factories and seasonal ones in textile and cigar establishments. Nominal losses in telephones and personal services were more than compensated for by gains in other subdivisions of the communication and service groups.

Employment by Provinces

Increased activity was noticeable in all parts of the country.

Maritime Provinces.—All activities except transportation registered increases in the number of workers employed. Reductions in iron and steel works were more than compensated for by improvements in other manufactures. The 539 firms reporting had 64,681 employees or 2,842 more than on May 1, 1926. The index number for the Maritimes was, however, higher on June 1, 1925, 1924 and 1923.

Quebec.—Continued improvement was noticed in Quebec. Manufacturing showed a further increase, some 3,500 persons being added to staffs, though there were losses in textile, leather, and cigar factories. Logging again showed an increase, owing to river-driving. All other activities showed gains, of which those in transportation and construction were the most noticeable. Reports were received from 1,271 employers, with a payroll of 238,687 persons, as compared with 217,357 last month. This increase exceeds that registered on June 1, 1925.

Ontario.—Manufacturing continued the steady increase noted of late. Saw-mills and iron and steel works accounted for the greater part of the increase in this province. River-driving brought the logging index up some seven points, while transportation and construction also showed considerable gains. Retail trade was the only activity showing any pronounced loss. Co-operating firms numbered 2,688, with 337,444 persons employed, an increase of 16,695 over last month. The

increase on the same date last year was only about half as large.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing was again active, losses in edible plant product and textile factories being more than counterbalanced by gains in other groups, of which those in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works were most pronounced. All other activities showed gains, railway construction and maintenance alone showing an increase of nearly 7,500 workers. Employers reporting numbered 756, whose payrolls of 109,599 persons showed an increase of 11,529 workers over May 1, 1926. The increase on June 1, 1925, was very much smaller.

British Columbia.—While manufacturing remained practically steady, the total volume of employment showed an increase, due largely to gains in construction and transportation. Reports were received from 653 firms employing 77,594 persons, an increase of 1,868 over last month. Over a thousand more persons were added to payrolls than on the same date last year.

Table I gives index numbers of employment by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Montreal.—Manufacturing continued its steady increase, seasonal losses in textile and cigar factories being more than offset by increases in iron and steel works, wood-using industries and electric current plants. Statements were compiled from 691 firms employing 116,903 persons, or 7,820 more than on May 1. Gains were also registered on June 1, 1925, but the index number was much lower.

Quebec.—Large reductions in boot and shoe factories were the outstanding feature of this months report, the index for the city as a whole dropping from 100.4 to 89.3. Other activities showed practically no change. Reports were received from 86 employers, with 7,798 persons on their payroll, as compared with 8,691 on May 1, 1926. On the same date last year employment was in somewhat greater volume.

Toronto.—Increases were registered in all phases of activity except services and trade. Manufacturing was higher, increases in edible animal products, wood-working, printing and iron and steel groups compensating for losses in rubber and textile factories. Co-operating employers, numbering 767, reported 96,677 employees, a gain of 557 over last month's total. The increase was greater on the same date last year.

Ottawa.—The opening up of saw-mills was the most noteworthy incident in this month's report. Pulp mills registered small losses. The usual seasonal increase in construction was evident. The monthly increase was greater than that of last year. Data were received from 128 employers with 10,547 workers as compared with 9,736 on May 1.

Hamilton.—The increase in employment in Hamilton, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, was not so large as that registered on May 1, but was more pronounced than that shown on June 1, 1925. In manufacturing, iron and steel works showed the principal gain, while textiles recorded a seasonal loss. Firms reporting numbered 200, with payrolls of 29,246 as compared with 28,627 last month.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.—Conditions in the Border Cities were slightly better than last month. Gains were reported in antomobile factories and in construction. Reports were received from 80 firms, whose payrolls totalled 12,241, as compared with 11,918 a month ago.

Winnipeg.—Slight increases in manufacturing and quarrying, together with the large seasonal expansion in construction, brought the Winnipeg index up some 4 points. Employers who reported numbered 279, with payrolls of 26,883, as compared with 25,664 on May 1, 1926. Last year's figures showed very little change between May and June.

Vancouver.—In manufacturing losses were recorded, caused by reduction of staffs in saw-mills and non-ferrous metal works. Construction also recorded small losses. Reports were received from 216 firms, whose June payroll of 24,805 was smaller by 327 than that of May 1. The later month's downward movement repeats that shown on June 1 in 1925 and 1924.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

The Manufacturing Industries

Further advances were made in employment in manufacturing, the largest gains being in the edible animal product, lumber, printing, and pulp and paper and iron and steel groups. Losses were recorded in textiles, non-ferrous metals and tobacco. A combined working force of 460,894 persons was employed by the 3,818 manufacturers making returns, who had 448,490 operatives at the beginning of May. The general increase was more than half as much again as that recorded on June 1, 1925.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I and II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district to the total number of employees reported in on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
June 1	86·6	89·5	83·4	84·9	91·1	93·3	81·1
1922							
June 1	89·2	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	84·2
1923							
June 1	97·3	93·9	99·1	96·8	95·5	100·4	93·5
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	82·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at June 1, 1926	100·	7·8	28·8	40·8	13·2	9·4	55·6

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
June 1	95·4	.....	89·9	109·6	94·6	.....	87·1	94·7
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1926	14·1	·9	11·7	1·3	3·5	1·5	3·2	3·0

Animal Products, Edible.—The continuance of seasonal activity in fish-preserving establishments caused very important increases in the number of persons employed in this group, while dairies and meat-preparing plants also reported gains. The greatest advances were in the Maritime Provinces, but an upward tendency was noted generally. Statements were received from 214 firms in the edible animal product group, having 16,295 employees as against 14,768 at the beginning of May. This increase was rather larger than that noted on June 1, 1925, when the index number stood between four and five points lower.

Leather and Products.—In accordance with their usual practice at the time of year boot and shoe factories laid off a considerable num-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative weight	June 1, 1926	May 1, 1926	June 1, 1925	June 1, 1924	June 1, 1923	June 1, 1922
Manufacturing	55·6	93·9	91·3	88·3	88·4	93·5	84·2
Animal products-edible	2·0	105·8	94·7	101·3	97·0	95·0	94·7
Fur and products	0·1	86·1	82·4	78·8	80·9	90·4	92·8
Leather and products	1·9	72·4	76·5	70·3	76·5	78·1	77·2
Lumber and products	6·6	110·8	94·7	109·1	106·6	112·4	107·0
Rough and dressed lumber	4·4	134·5	105·5	135·8	130·8	134·6	130·0
Furniture	1·0	85·1	85·7	76·1	76·3	79·8	76·3
Other lumber products	1·2	78·6	77·8	72·7	75·3	86·3	74·5
Musical Instruments	0·4	68·9	68·5	56·6	57·2	68·4	59·8
Plant products—edible	3·1	92·3	90·0	89·8	88·6	90·0	87·6
Pulp and paper products	6·7	108·4	105·3	100·9	100·6	104·4	96·5
Pulp and paper	3·5	121·1	114·9	107·5	106·7	114·7	100·5
Paper products	0·7	90·5	90·9	89·9	86·7	91·2	84·7
Printing and publishing	2·5	99·7	98·9	97·9	98·0	96·7	95·6
Rubber products	1·5	85·0	82·6	84·9	75·6	84·3	70·1
Textile products	8·5	91·9	93·2	87·9	82·5	90·6	88·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2·1	107·3	107·4	101·4	88·9	104·0	99·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	102·2	102·7	91·1	86·8	96·2	90·9
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	71·6	73·6	71·3	72·2	75·5	78·1
Other textile products	1·1	98·6	102·6	98·7	94·0	96·3	87·1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	99·9	103·2	99·7	96·0	95·9	93·9
Wood distillates and extracts	0·0	100·0	88·2	95·8	105·2	98·6	71·2
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	86·5	85·1	80·1	86·4	91·6	88·3
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	103·6	98·0	88·9	92·5	100·3	90·8
Electric current	1·4	125·8	120·1	132·4	129·1	118·2	115·3
Electric apparatus	1·1	117·0	115·9	109·7	111·5	103·0	75·6
Iron and steel products	15·6	84·1	83·0	75·0	79·2	86·7	70·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	64·0	62·9	62·0	69·3	81·8	51·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	74·9	75·4	71·0	70·1	75·1	46·4
Agricultural implements	1·0	82·7	81·8	57·1	57·9	66·4	49·0
Land vehicles	7·4	102·0	101·1	91·6	98·6	104·6	89·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	34·6	31·4	38·0	32·2	29·3	41·6
Heating appliances	0·6	88·7	88·4	82·4	81·6	95·2	85·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	97·1	95·7	73·7	85·9	91·7	73·4
Foundry and machine shop products	0·7	83·6	83·2	74·2	76·4	92·1	69·7
Other iron and steel products	2·2	84·1	77·8	70·3	72·5	81·1	68·9
Non-ferrous metal products	1·6	92·6	95·3	79·8	84·2	91·1	67·7
Mineral products	1·2	106·5	107·1	109·9	107·5	104·1	96·7
Miscellaneous	0·5	88·3	88·2	84·6	85·4	94·6	94·5
Logging	2·6	53·4	40·3	51·3	53·6	52·5	37·5
Mining	5·0	92·3	88·9	94·5	103·7	101·6	92·6
Coal	2·9	77·1	74·4	77·0	89·8	93·8	90·8
Metallic ores	1·3	140·9	140·4	151·6	155·7	126·2	99·2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	107·2	97·0	100·2	99·6	105·3	92·4
Communication	2·9	116·9	115·8	110·1	109·8	102·2	100·6
Telegraphs	0·6	120·1	112·8	110·9	108·2	102·4	93·1
Telephones	2·3	116·1	116·5	109·9	110·2	102·1	102·5
Transportation	13·5	110·6	102·8	105·2	110·1	109·0	106·2
Street railways and cartage	2·3	114·3	110·9	111·9	114·7	116·1	128·0
Steam railways	9·1	97·5	94·4	94·2	99·2	98·3	92·4
Shipping and stevedoring	2·1	248·7	176·7	211·1	219·3	211·2	222·9
Construction and maintenance	11·6	186·7	134·6	155·9	147·3	140·2	129·5
Building	3·8	166·7	144·8	122·7	118·9	100·1	102·2
Highway	1·6	1,466·7	935·9	1,547·0	937·9	1,956·6	1,448·8
Railway	6·2	162·9	109·1	139·4	143·8	146·6	129·8
Service	1·8	120·8	114·6	116·4	113·8	108·8	100·3
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	124·5	114·6	124·0	121·4	117·3	102·8
Professional	0·2	115·9	117·1	115·7	111·5	98·1	96·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	117·2	113·9	105·8	104·3	100·2	97·7
Trade	7·0	97·5	97·1	93·8	92·5	91·9	90·0
Retail	4·5	97·3	98·3	94·2	91·1	90·2	87·6
Wholesale	2·5	97·7	95·0	93·1	95·2	95·1	94·2
All Industries	100·0	101·0	94·3	94·5	95·2	97·3	89·2

NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

ber of workers; the decline was more extensive than on June 1, 1925, but the index number then stood at 70.3, as compared with 72.4 on the date under review. An aggregate working force of 15,683 persons was reported by the 190 employers making returns, who had 16,515 workers in the preceding month. The most pronounced reductions were in Quebec.

Lumber and Products.—Extensive additions to staffs were noted in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and a few other industries coming under this heading showed moderate curtailment of operations. The working force of the 718 reporting firms rose from 46,625 persons on May 1 to 54,294 at the beginning of June. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the gains, but those in Ontario were greatest. The situation was practically the same as on June 1 last year, although the improvement then was rather less marked.

Plants Products, Edible.—Practically all industries in the vegetable food group showed heightened activity; fruit and vegetable canneries, biscuit, sugar and syrup factories, however, reported the largest increases. Much smaller additions to staffs were indicated at the beginning of June, 1925, when the index number was slightly lower. Data were compiled from 309 establishments employing 25,548 persons, as against 24,899 in their last report. Ontario registered most of the gain.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Further and greater expansion was shown in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing establishments made some recovery from the declines that have been noted in recent months. According to statistics from 461 manufacturers, their staffs were increased by 1,611 workers to 55,407 on June 1. Quebec mills absorbed the majority of these additionally employed persons. The gains exceeded those reported on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was over seven points lower.

Rubber Products.—The trend of employment in rubber factories was upward, 356 persons being reinstated by the 30 firms making returns, who employed 12,134 workers. Most of the improvement was registered in Quebec, while in Ontario further curtailment was shown. Increased activity was also recorded on June 1, 1925; the situation then was practically the same.

Textile Products.—General reductions of a seasonal nature were indicated in the textile group; by the 504 co-operating employers; whose pay rolls totalled 70,569 employees, or 1,116 less than on May 1. The largest losses were in garment and personal furnishing factories in Quebec. Somewhat greater contractions were noted on June 1 last year, and the index number then was about four points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquor.—A decline of 342 persons was recorded in this group, according to 104 reporting firms, with 11,874 workers on the date under review. The loss was mainly confined to factories in Quebec. Conditions on the corresponding date last year were very similar, although additions to staffs were made at that time.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued improvement was reported in building material factories, chiefly in brick works. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement, which gave employment to practically the same number of extra workers as on June 1, 1925. The index number then, however, stood at 88.9, as against 103.6 on the date under review, for which statements were received from 115 manufacturers having 10,272 employees, or 551 more than at the beginning of May.

Electric Current.—Further and more marked improvement was reported in electric current plants, the gain exceeding that indicated on June 1 of a year ago; the index number then, however, was higher. The most pronounced increase on the date under review took place in Quebec. A combined working force of 11,910 persons was reported by the 89 establishments reporting, which had 11,316 employees in the preceding month.

Iron and Steel Products.—The payroll of the 633 firms furnishing data rose from 127,772 employees on May 1 to 129,508 at the beginning of June. All branches of the iron and steel industry shared in the expansion, which was most marked in the railway car, steel shipbuilding, and crude, rolled, and forged divisions in Quebec and Ontario. On the corresponding data last year, a moderate reduction was reported, and the index number then was over nine points lower than on June 1, 1926.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Employment in smelters and refineries and other industries coming under this heading showed a decline that considerably exceeded the decrease also registered on the same date of last year when activity was decidedly less. Statistics were tabulated from 104 establishments having 13,462 employees, as compared with 13,863 at the beginning of May. Firms in British Columbia and Ontario recorded the bulk of the loss.

Mineral Products.—Further but less extensive increases were noted in mineral product factories, 76 of which added 120 workers to

their staffs, bringing them up to 9,803 on the date under review. Improvement was noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index number was somewhat higher.

Logging

River-driving operations provided employment for a large number of additional workers, according to statistics from 215 firms who increased their payrolls from 16,044 to 21,080 employees on June 1. The gains, which in many cases were temporary in character, were registered chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. Smaller increases were reported on the corresponding date of last year, and the situation then was very slightly less favourable.

Mining

Coal.—For the first time since the beginning of the year, there was a general increase in coal mining, most of the gain taking place in Nova Scotia and Alberta. Although considerable reductions were noted on June 1, 1925, employment then was in practically the same volume as on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 86 operators having 23,936 employees as against 23,120 on May 1, 1926.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Further additions to staff were registered in these industries at the beginning of June; all provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement. An aggregate working force of 6,649 persons was employed by the 72 firms making returns, as compared with 6,115 workers in their last report. Rather more extensive gains were shown on the same date of last year, but the index number then was about seven points lower.

Communication

Continued improvement was reported by telegraphs, while employment on telephones declined slightly. The result was a net increase of 238 persons in the staffs of the 182 communication companies making returns, which employed 24,304 workers. The index number stood at 116.9, as against 110.1 on the same date in 1925.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—For the fourth consecutive month, there was an advance in employment in this division, in which 113 employers enlarged their payrolls by 602 workers to 19,314 on June 1. A considerable proportion of the gain took place in Quebec. A much smaller expansion was noted on the corresponding date last year, when the situation was rather less favourable.

Steam railways.—Another and more pronounced gain in activity was reported on steam railways, in all except the Maritime Provinces. The level of employment was somewhat higher than on June 1, 1925. Statistics were received from 102 firms and divisional superintendents having 75,533 employees, as against 73,154 in the preceding month.

Shipping and stevedoring.—Seasonal activity at all except the winter ports caused employment in water transportation to show an important increase, that greatly exceeded the gain recorded on June 1, 1925. Sixty concerns in this division employed 17,243 persons, as compared with 12,238 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Very decided gains were recorded in building construction, according to 327 contractors who enlarged their working forces by 4,173 men to 31,825 at the beginning of June. The index number stood at 166.7, as compared with 122.7 on the corresponding date last year, when the improvement was much less extensive. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the upward movement indicated on the date under review.

Highway.—Further and larger additions to staffs were registered on highway work; the expansion was very slightly greater than at the beginning of June, 1925. Statements were compiled from 114 firms, whose payrolls included 12,907 workers, as compared with 7,277 in the preceding month. The most marked gains were in Quebec and Ontario, but all provinces reported heightened activity.

Railway.—The construction and maintenance departments of the railways reported the greatest increase indicated in any month since 1920, when 16,715 persons were added to their forces on June 1. They employed 51,258 workers. Important expansion was noted in all provinces, but that in the prairie district was most pronounced. The level of employment was higher than in any other month since the record was begun in 1920.

Services

Continued improvement was noted in summer hotels, while laundries and other personal service establishments were also busier. An aggregate working force of 14,660 persons was reported by the 166 firms making returns, as compared with 14,029 on May 1. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces showed most of the gain. Similar additions to staffs took place on June 1, 1925, but the index number then was over four points lower.

Trade

The trend of employment in retail stores was downward, while increased activity was recorded in wholesale establishments. The result was a net increase of 57 persons in the payrolls of the 568 trading firms, whose reports were tabulated and who employed 57,807 persons. Considerable reductions were noted on June 1 of last year, and the index then was nearly four points below its present level. Practically all the curtailment in retail trade on the date under review was in Ontario, while the gains in wholesale trade were generally distributed over the country.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for June 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORT FOR MAY, 1926

THE volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of May, 1926, showed only a nominal gain over that transacted during the previous month, but an increase of nearly 18 per cent was recorded when a comparison was made with the work effected by the Service during the corresponding period of last year. This gain was general throughout Canada, increased placements being recorded under all industrial divisions, except logging.

The accompaying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements declined somewhat during the first half of the month, that of vacancies being more pronounced, but both remained practically unchanged during the latter half of the period and on a much higher level than that attained at the close of May, 1925. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 85.6 and 85.5 during the first and second half of May, 1926, in contrast with the ratio of 78.8 and 74.8 during the same periods of 1925. The ratio of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review was 78.3 and 77.4 as compared with 71.8 and 71.4 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications during the first half of May was 1,678, as compared with 1,711 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,648 daily during the corresponding period of 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,783 daily, in contrast with 1,535 daily during the latter half of May a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,436 vacancies during the first half, and of 1,526 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,298, and 1,149 vacancies during the month of May, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of April, 1926, averaged 1,567 daily. The Service effected an average of 1,315 placements daily during the first half of May, of which 820 were in regular employment and 495 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,351 daily and 1,184 daily during the first half of May, 1925. During the latter part of the month under review placements averaged 1,381 daily (935 regular and 446 casual) as compared with an average of 1,096 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During May, 1926, the offices of the Service referred 35,115 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 33,655 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 21,877, of which 18,473 were of men and 3,404 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,778. Opportunities for employment numbered 25,994 for men and 10,972 for women, a total of 36,966. The number of applications for work was 43,209, of which 31,957 were from men and 11,252 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (5 months)	84,697	42,417	127,114

NOVA SCOTIA

During May there was a decline of nearly five per cent in the number of orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly one per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year, but placements were nearly 23 per cent higher than in April, and over 9 per cent higher than in May, 1925. The only noteworthy decline in placements from last year was in the logging industry, which was more than offset by gains in the manufacturing industries, mining and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 105; mining, 75; transportation, 49; services, 364 and trade 71. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 256 of men and 84 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at New Brunswick offices during May were nearly 50 per cent higher than in April and nearly 35 per cent above May last year. Placements were nearly 49 per cent above April and over 36 per cent in excess of May, 1925. Increased demand for railway construction labourers accounted for most of the gains in vacancies and placements under both comparisons. Placements by industries included transportation, 46; services, 632; and construction and maintenance, 245, of which 201 were railway. During the month regular employment was secured for 356 men and 93 women.

QUEBEC

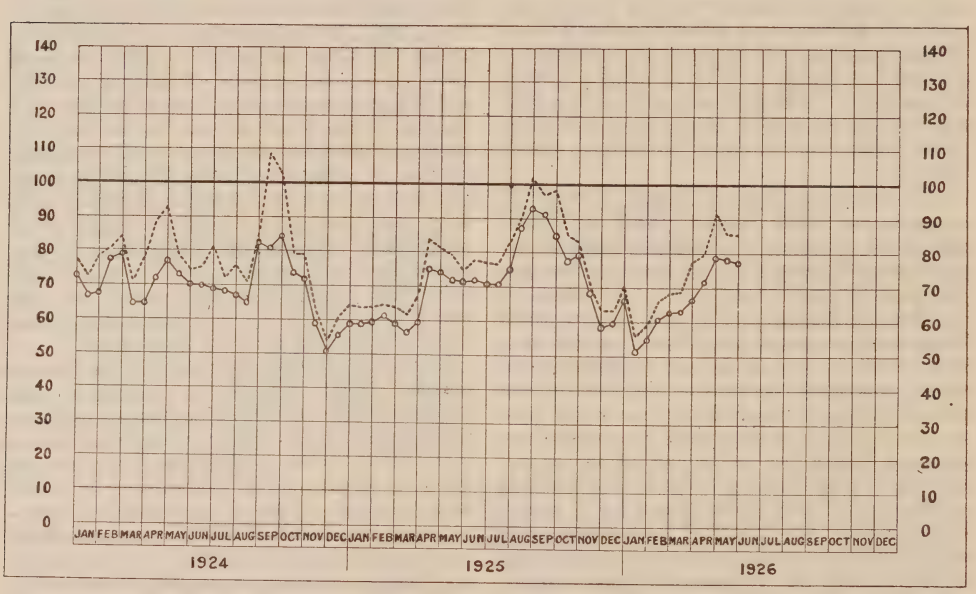
Quebec offices were notified of over 40 per cent more vacancies during May than in the preceding month, and over 52 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 55 per cent higher than in April, and over 22 per cent than in May 1925. All industrial divisions except services participated in the gains over last year, those in manufacturing and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 243; logging, 171; farming, 70; construction and maintenance, 1,197 and services, 555. During May, 1,914 men and 417 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario were nearly 32 per cent better during May than in the preceding month, and nearly 18 per cent better than in May last year. Place-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



ments also showed much improvement under both comparisons, there being an increase of more than 33 per cent over April and more than 14 per cent over May 1925. The most noteworthy increases in placements over the corresponding month last year occurred in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial groups were manufacturing, 1,689; logging, 797; farming, 844; mining, 100; transportation, 694; construction and maintenance, 3,822; services, 5,225 and trade 310. During the month 7,313 men and 1,153 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During May there was a reduction of nearly 2 per cent in employment offered through the offices in Manitoba when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 31 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 2 per cent less than in April, but over 33 per cent higher than in May, 1925. The most noteworthy increases in placements over May of last year occurred under manufacturing, farming, construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 191; logging, 95; farming, 721; construction and maintenance, 313; services, 2,558, of which 1,820 were of household workers and trade 186. Regular employment was secured for 1,153 men and 630 women during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan offices received orders for over 40 per cent less workers during May than in April, but nearly 32 per cent more than in May last year. Placements declined over 29 per cent from April, but were nearly 27 per cent higher than during May, 1925. The gains over the corresponding month last year were general increases, being recorded in all industrial divisions. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 118; farming, 1,454; construction and maintenance, 913 and services, 987. During May 2,407 men and 310 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at Alberta offices during May were over 21 per cent less favourable than in April, but over 4 per cent better than in May 1926. During May over 14 per cent fewer placements were effected than in April, but there was a gain of 9 per cent over May last year. Increased placements over the corresponding month last year were effected in all industrial divisions except communication and services, the reductions in the former being nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 371; logging, 100; farming, 2,116; construction and maintenance, 738; services, 816 and trade, 92. Regular employment was secured for 3,300 men and 350 women during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia offices during May received orders for 5 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 16 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 12 per cent from April, but were nearly 15 per cent higher than in May 1925. Placements effected during the month under review were higher than in May last year in all industrial groups except logging and services and in these the reductions were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 589; logging, 375; farming, 324; mining, 101; transportation, 208; construction and maintenances, 1,100; services, 987 and trade, 105. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,774 of men and 367 of women.

Movement of Labour

During May, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,877 placements in regular employment, of which 12,161 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,133 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 749 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 384 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 105 certificates, 46 of which were provincial and 59 interprovincial. The provincial ones were all issued by the Montreal office to persons transferred within its own zone, and included 23 sawmill labourers, 15 bushmen, 7 river drivers, and one camp cook. Of the interprovincial certificates, Hull issued 57 to bushmen going to North Bay, and Montreal one to a gardener and one to a bushman travelling to Sault Ste. Marie. In Ontario 210 persons were granted reduced transportation 195 of whom were sent to employment within the province and 15 to outside points. Provincially Chatham

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**797**	**162**	**891**	**876**	**340**	**435**	**735**	**303**
Halifax	426	73	429	371	86	285	410	24
New Glasgow	167	36	225	250	141	42	186	206
Sydney	204	53	237	255	113	108	139	73
New Brunswick	**1,062**	**25**	**1,213**	**1,050**	**449**	**601**	**392**	**202**
Chatham	88	7	90	83	27	56	74	20
Moncton	362	16	377	357	83	274	79	81
St. John	612	2	746	610	339	271	239	101
Quebec	**2,873**	**777**	**4,383**	**2,676**	**2,331**	**27**	**1,106**	**1,872**
Hull	245	311	397	242	239	3	86	166
Montreal	1,944	243	2,864	1,782	1,561	17	708	1,223
Quebec	143	31	579	164	128	6	196	234
Sherbrooke	183	69	242	177	158	1	56	155
Three Rivers	358	123	301	311	245	0	60	94
Ontario	**15,637**	**2,696**	**17,289**	**14,127**	**8,466**	**5,113**	**5,211**	**7,673**
Belleville	221	0	203	200	142	58	39	88
Brantford	223	25	305	218	112	104	118	112
Chatham	264	20	271	256	156	100	30	112
Cobalt	242	49	228	205	177	17	37	112
Fort William	333	0	399	338	264	74	167	220
Guelph	179	63	217	188	101	65	71	82
Hamilton	1,463	57	1,627	1,410	533	873	910	308
Kingston	343	32	308	323	169	152	20	114
Kitchener	190	23	362	235	108	86	146	117
London	427	410	401	396	270	90	239	306
Niagara Falls	249	47	259	234	126	101	170	149
North Bay	572	134	617	576	495	81	47	430
Oshawa	208	30	297	164	111	53	106	92
Ottawa	996	325	937	907	580	250	470	565
Pembroke	236	117	283	240	180	60	72	177
Peterborough	162	70	149	167	77	52	90	94
Port Arthur	1,327	38	1,175	1,159	1,102	57	27	655
St. Catharines	605	38	535	556	327	229	141	260
St. Thomas	175	19	189	181	110	71	29	102
Sarnia	237	11	227	225	140	84	131	150
S. S Marie	549	46	646	493	299	162	84	224
Sudbury	871	281	594	518	499	19	11	961
Timmins	385	135	293	237	226	10	47	116
Toronto	4,283	671	5,832	3,822	1,715	1,833	1,912	1,652
Windsor	897	55	935	879	447	432	97	475
Manitoba	**4,202**	**183**	**5,066**	**4,284**	**1,783**	**2,347**	**1,006**	**1,402**
Brandon	350	28	286	260	227	32	24	208
Dauphin	132	4	252	130	62	68	262	90
Portage la Prairie	140	14	110	94	76	18	11	.....
Winnipeg	3,580	137	4,418	3,800	1,418	2,229	709	1,104
Saskatchewan	**3,968**	**681**	**3,802**	**3,731**	**2,717**	**889**	**283**	**2,096**
Moose Jaw	1,252	245	1,093	1,177	830	222	73	548
North Battleford	122	54	102	102	61	41	0	38
Prince Albert	132	51	225	213	169	44	21	99
Regina	1,099	148	1,151	1,035	688	347	95	473
Saskatoon	747	88	628	610	483	127	72	544
Swift Current	206	42	207	208	181	27	1	157
Weyburn	175	29	154	138	104	34	18	68
Yorkton	192	24	199	205	164	41	3	93
Melfort	43	0	43	43	37	6	0	76
Alberta	**4,454**	**220**	**4,839**	**4,388**	**3,650**	**700**	**480**	**3,383**
Calgary	1,670	70	1,907	1,616	1,291	324	188	1,269
Drumheller	290	6	328	236	194	42	22	188
Edmonton	1,619	125	1,742	1,684	1,401	246	232	1,021
Lethbridge	504	19	481	468	403	65	38	592
Medicine Hat	371	0	381	384	361	23	0	313
British Columbia	**3,973**	**251**	**5,726**	**3,983**	**2,141**	**1,666**	**2,417**	**2,142**
Cranbrook	197	2	250	205	170	35	57	126
Kamloops	207	24	333	228	174	13	147	190
Kelowna	79	69	24	13	8	2	14	.....
Nanaimo	335	0	384	323	19	304	207	9
Nelson	132	4	137	132	125	4	27	125
New Westminster	128	1	223	130	86	44	84	74
Penticton	141	19	117	104	54	41	27	36
Prince George	80	6	75	75	75	0	4	184
Prince Rupert	118	4	139	113	101	12	34	72
Revelstoke	7	2	88	2	2	0	45	28
Vancouver	1,887	104	3,228	2,018	1,072	836	1,192	1,005
Vernon	32	9	42	26	21	1	35	28
Victoria	630	7	686	614	234	374	544	265
All Offices	**36,966**	**4,995**	**43,209**	**35,115**	**21,877**	**11,778**	**11,630**	**19,143***
Men	25,994	2,486	31,957	25,424	18,473	6,317	8,989	15,567
Women	10,972	2,509	11,252	9,691	3,404	5,461	2,641	3,576

*70 Placements effected by offices since closed.

transferred one hammersmith to Kingston, Cobalt 8 station workers to Timmins, Fort William 10 bushmen, 7 cooks, one farm hand, one tool sharpener and 10 rock gaugers within its own zone, Hamilton one metal polisher to Sarnia, Kitchener one boiler maker to Kingston, North Bay one miner and 1 mill worker to Cobalt, one machinist to Kingston and 9 construction men to Timmins. Ottawa sent 9 mill men and 20 river men to Sudbury, Port Arthur 3 carpenters, 2 cooks, one farm hand and 56 loggers to points within its own zone, Timmins sent one farm hand to Guelph, Sudbury one stationary engineer and one fire ranger to Sault Ste, Marie, and 2 cooks, 22 river drivers and one mill hand within its own zone. From Toronto one coremaker travelled to Kingston, 17 bushmen and one teamster to North Bay, one machinist to Sudbury, and one rockman, one carpenter, one blacksmith, and one cement finisher to Port Arthur. Of those going outside the province, Pembroke despatched 5 bushmen, 3 labourers, one mill man and one clerk to Hull, while Fort William sent 4 farm hands, and Sudbury one farm hand to the Winnipeg zone. The Manitoba offices transferred 366 workers at the special rate, 165 of whom were going to points within the province, and 201 to other provinces. Of the latter, Winnipeg transferred one baker, 7 bushmen, one carpenter, 2 engine men, one teamster, one pulp loader, one porter, 7 cooks, 4 maids, 6 waitresses, one night watchman, 69 mill labourers, 12 river drivers, and 25 mine labourers to Port Arthur, one cook, one carpenter and one pile driver to North Battleford, 15 carpenters and 2 waitresses to Saskatoon, one cook to Swift Current, 10 carpenters to Regina, 6 teamsters to Moose Jaw, and one mill labourer to Prince Albert. The balance included 2 farm labourers going to Alberta, and 21 farm labourers and 2 farm domestics to points in Saskatchewan. Provincially, one bushman and one logger travelled from Dauphin to points within its own zone, and from Winnipeg 15 carpenters, one cook, 4 waitresses, 4 maids and one labourer went to Brandon, one cook, one hotel clerk, 2 maids and 4 waitresses to Dauphin, and 6 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 7 bushmen and 2 cooks within the Winnipeg zone. The remainder were farm hands and farm domestics for various points throughout the province. The Saskatchewan offices granted 128 certificates, only 5 of which were for points outside the province. These were farm hands travelling to Edmonton, one from Regina and 4 from Saskatoon respectively. Of the 123 provincial transfers, 85 were farm hands and 2 farm domestics. In addition, Regina sent 3 housekeepers and 3 teamsters to Moose Jaw, one waiter to North Battleford, one blacksmith to Swift Current, and 2 hotel porters and 5 teamsters to Weyburn. Prince Albert shipped 15 mill labourers to employment within its own zone, and Saskatoon 2 teamsters and one camp cook to North Battleford, one carpenter to Regina, one mill hand to Prince Albert, and one blacksmith within its own zone. Alberta certificates numbered 184, of which 134 were provincial and 50 interprovincial. From Calgary the provincial movement included 2 labourers and 3 teamsters going to Drumheller, and one blacksmith, one setter and 2 iron workers to Lethbridge. From Edmonton one blacksmith, 8 miners, 8 labourers, 10 trackmen, one well driller's helper, 3 tie makers, one carpenter, one pipefitter, 2 firemen, 2 clerks, 2 engine men and 13 hotel and household workers travelled to points within the Edmonton zone, and from Lethbridge one sheep herder was sent to Medicine Hat. The remainder of the provincial movement was made up of 70 farm hands and 2 farm domestics despatched to employment at various points in the province. Of the interprovincial transfers, 49 were farm hands going to Saskatchewan, and one a cook sent from Calgary to Revelstoke. British Columbia offices issued 140 certificates, 86 for provincial points and 54 for other provinces. Of the provincial transfers, Vancouver dispatched 3 miners, 7 lumber pilers, one teamster, one loader, one dish washer, one mill hand, 14 labourers, 3 powder men, one setter, one sawyer, and one farm hand to Penticton, 2 bolt cutters, 2 farm hands, one orderly, 2 miners, one engineer, one steel sharpener, one saw filer, and one housekeeper to Kamloops, one farm hand to Vernon, one setter to Cranbrook, 4 electricians to Nelson, 4 miners to Revelstoke, and 10 miners, one farm hand and one blacksmith within the Vancouver zone. Nelson sent one logger to Penticton, one cook to Revelstoke, and one logger to the Nelson zone. Victoria transferred 2 firemen to Nelson, Prince George 3 millmen, 3 teamsters, 4 pole cutters and one cook to points within its own zone, and Prince Rupert 2 miners and Penticton one farm hand within their respective zones. The interprovincial transfers included 16 farm hands for Saskatchewan points, and 24 for Alberta. In addition, Regina received one housekeeper, 8 carpenters and 3 bricklayers, Weyburn one housekeeper, and Edmonton one housekeeper, all from the Vancouver office.

Of the 1,133 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 625 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 484 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 10 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 13 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and one by the Kettle Valley Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1926

ACCORDING to returns from 60 cities, the value of the building permits issued during May amounted to $18,513,422, as compared with $18,988,755 in the preceding month and $15,500,165 in May, 1925. This was a slight decrease of $475,333 or 2.5 per cent from last month's total, but in the more significant comparison with May of last year there was an increase of $3,013,257 or 15.9 per cent. The total for the month was higher than in any May since 1920, with the exception of 1922 and 1923, when the index number of wholesale prices of building materials was higher; standing at 162.5 and 167.4 respectively, as compared with 147.7 in May of 1926.

Some 45 cities reported that they had issued permits for nearly 1,950 dwellings valued at nearly $9,500,000, and for nearly 4,000 other buildings, valued at over $8,200,000. In April, authorizations included some 1,700 dwellings and 2,900 other buildings, each category being valued at about $7,000,000.

As compared with April, 1926, there were increases in all provinces except Manitoba, where there was a decline of 76.0 per cent from last month's unusually large total of $5,301,628. All provinces except Ontario registered higher totals of permits issued than in May, 1925. Ontario showed a decrease of $734,468 or 8.7 per cent from last year's total for May.

Montreal and Vancouver showed increases in the value of building authorized as compared with both April, 1926, and May, 1925, while Toronto's total was greater than last month's, but under that for May, 1925. Winnipeg, on the other hand, showed an increase over the May, 1925, figures, but a decrease from last month's total. Halifax, Moncton, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Ford, Walkerville, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Nanaimo, Point Grey, South Vancouver, and Victoria recorded greater totals of building permits issued in May than in either the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year.

Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1926.—The table on page 709 shows the value of the building authorized in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920. The January-May average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials during the first five months of those years are also given (1913=100).

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

Cities	May, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.—			
Charlottetown		Nil	5,000
Nova Scotia	92,691	84,576	93,437
*Halifax	88,052	26,995	79,412
New Glasgow	600	160	11,750
*Sydney	4,039	57,421	2,275
New Brunswick	109,168	97,205	42,565
Fredericton	5,690	3,300	29,100
*Moncton	94,978	52,505	8,465
*St. John	8,500	41,400	5,000
Quebec	5,365,226	3,273,084	3,214,210
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	2,781,110	1,942,197	2,140,920
*Quebec	377,636	358,237	569,905
Shawinigan Falls	28,125	26,925	77,200
*Sherbrooke	178,000	147,900	35,160
*Three Rivers	409,230	174,675	281,650
*Westmount	1,591,125	623,150	109,375
Ontario	7,707,534	6,746,731	8,442,002
Belleville	14,595	203,490	22,475
*Brantford	19,520	10,425	8,490
Chatham	70,650	37,155	67,200
*Fort William	184,680	55,220	65,925
Galt	14,058	54,320	18,143
*Guelph	24,650	32,705	45,220
*Hamilton	502,000	343,450	310,300
*Kingston	208,364	59,049	27,092
*Kitchener	169,557	160,212	166,588
*London	418,120	246,945	224,880
Niagara Falls	187,645	120,150	185,240
Oshawa	43,375	11,957	76,590
*Ottawa	382,875	176,915	1,875,385
Owen Sound	25,060	3,450	426,425
*Peterborough	50,770	14,730	25,210
*Port Arthur	98,466	85,938	179,785
*Stratford	72,510	53,482	54,378
*St. Catharines	91,180	91,070	52,590
*St. Thomas	89,727	30,410	25,020
Sarnia	78,085	55,312	116,390
Sault Ste. Marie	31,362	52,935	41,715
*Toronto	2,668,044	2,466,160	2,823,972
York Townships	484,110	556,365	629,625
Welland	51,150	122,114	18,720
*Windsor	971,320	969,308	441,650
Ford	193,275	162,175	149,550
Riverside	61,400	55,455	121,750
Sandwich	219,925	363,025	111,130
Walkerville	269,000	144,000	116,000
Woodstock	12,061	8,809	14,564
Manitoba	1,273,317	5,301,628	729,920
*Brandon	93,820	6,570	18,500
St. Boniface	127,197	33,708	46,980
*Winnipeg	1,052,300	5,261,350	664,440
Saskatchewan	860,198	815,895	651,347
*Moose Jaw	28,120	22,525	12,680
*Regina	519,190	550,465	219,890
*Saskatoon	312,888	242,905	418,777
Alberta	663,194	306,921	466,295
*Calgary	279,894	131,966	181,850
*Edmonton	372,575	153,710	270,575
Lethbridge	9,775	10,915	13,560
Medicine Hat	950	10,330	310
British Columbia	2,442,094	2,362,715	1,855,389
Nanaimo	13,900	7,450	8,300
*New Westminster	43,465	90,305	33,645
Point Grey	580,750	569,950	551,100
Prince Rupert	9,375	22,650	264,864
South Vancouver	164,800	145,850	163,790
*Vancouver	1,534,155	1,461,080	795,980
*Victoria	95,649	65,430	37,710
Total—60 Cities	18,513,422	18,988,755	15,500,165
*Total—35 Cities	15,816,509	16,206,805	12,212,694
Cumulative Record for 60 Cities—first five months	1926	1925	1924
	59,753,631	50,011,236	45,890,525

Year	Value of permits issued		Average Indexes of wholesale Prices of Building Materials in first five months
	In May	In first five months	
	$	$	
1926	18,513,422	59,753,631	151·1
1925	15,500,165	50,011,236	153·8
1924	14,762,400	45,890,525	166·0
1923	18,917,418	57,852,503	165·7
1922	19,468,741	33,918,812	161·1
1921	14,433,990	41,320,556	200·7
1920	13,076,380	47,574,581	215·9

It will be observed that the cumulative total for the first five months of 1926 is the largest since this record was begun in 1920, being 3.3 per cent larger than in 1923, the previous high level, and 43.7 per cent higher than in 1921, when building in the cities reached its lowest point in recent years. Further, the wholesale prices of building materials are lower in 1926 than in any previous year during the period.

The table on page 708 gives the value of the building permits issued by cities in May and April, 1926, and May, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest:—

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA AND DISTRICT AND LOCAL NO. 47, SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be effective from June 8, 1926, until April 30, 1928, except when three months' notice be given by either party of any desired change, previous to April 30.

Employees to have an increase in wages of three cents per hour, making minimum rate for journeymen 83 cents per hour, and for junior journeymen, 58 cents per hour until April 30, 1927; from May 1, 1927, journeymen, 85 cents; junior journeymen, 68 cents.

Hours, eight per day, forty-four per week. Overtime, from 5 p.m. to midnight and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. After midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time.

On work out of town, men to have fare and board paid. Travelling time to be paid single time to 9 p.m. Sleeper to be provided at night.

Man laid off at beginning of morning or afternoon to have one-half day's pay.

Each party agrees to create a board of arbitrators of three to settle disputes; board to meet within 48 hours with power to settle grievances and appoint an arbitrator if necessary. If any dispute cannot be settled matter must be referred to general office of the International Union, and no strike or lockout shall take place without an investigation and a decision.

No union member shall sub-contract or do work pertaining to the trade after the regular working hours.

Question of apprentices to be referred to the joint committee to draft rules governing apprenticeship, to be considered part of agreement when adopted.

Two apprentices may not work together unless under supervision of journeyman.

After an apprentice has served four years, if satisfactory to employer he shall become a junior journeyman for one year. Apprentices shall be registered.

Only sheet metal workers shall be employed when available.

Employers will notify the business agent of union when in need of sheet metal workers. If such are not supplied within 48 hours non-union men may be employed in the meantime, and shop stewards may approach them regarding joining the union after two weeks.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—GUELPH MERCURY AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 391.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 30, 1928. Proposed agreement to be submitted by union at least 30 days previous to expiration of this one.

Good standing members to be employed.

A standing committee of two from each party shall be appointed to settle wages and other questions under the agreement. If committee is unable to agree, matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration, of a representative from each party and a third selected by them, decision to be final.

Disabled employees may be placed on a superannuation list and receive wages as agreed on, subject to approval of the union.

Apprentices: one to four journeymen; not more than three at one time. Apprentice in order to change from one office to another must have written consent of the first employer and the president of the union.

Minimum wage for apprentices, third year, one-third of journeymen's scale; fourth year, one-half; first six months of fifth year, two-thirds; last six months, three-quarters.

Journeymen learners on typesetting machine, two-thirds of minimum operators' scale, for period not exceeding three months. Thereafter, regular union scale to men judged competent by examining board.

Other questions concerning apprentices shall be International Typographical Union laws.

Hours per weeks, day work, forty-eight; night work, forty-two.

Overtime, time and one-half; all work on Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per week, hand compositors, machine operators and make-up men, $35 per week of 48 hours. Foremen, $2 above minimum scale.

KITCHENER, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 366.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1926, until December 31, 1927.

Hours, forty-four per week, day work; forty-eight per week night work.

Wages per week, hand compositors, operators, make-ups, proofreaders, and other journeymen, day work, $32.12; night work, $40. Machinist operators, not less than $35 per week for day work.

Overtime work time and one-half.

Apprentices: Scale, per week: 1st year, $6; 2nd year, $7; 3rd year, $9; 4th year, $12 and $14; 5th year, $16 and $18. One apprentice to every four journeymen; there must be a journeyman regularly employed in the composing room. Applicants to the trade shall be examined. Apprentices shall be not younger than sixteen years of age, and shall be registered and serve five years. Beginning with the third year, apprentices shall take the International Typographical Union course in printing. During the fifth year, apprentices shall be instructed on typesetting and typecasting devices. Apprentices must undergo yearly examinations. No apprentice shall work overtime unless four journeymen in the same office are employed on the same shift. No apprentice shall leave one office and enter another without written consent of first employer and president of union.

Overtime, Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Foremen may employ and discharge help, by discharging first the persons last employed. These shall be reinstated in reverse order if force is increased.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN LOCAL NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1925, to November 1, 1926.

Only union members are to be employed. The union constitution, by-laws and scale of prices are to be observed by the employers.

A standing committee of two shall represent each party. This joint committee shall consider questions of prices and clauses of the agreement, and shall meet when a question is referred to it. If committee is unable to agree it shall refer matter to a board of arbitration, having a representative from each party and third appointed by them. Local union laws (not affecting wages, hours or condition of labour) and laws of the International Typographical Union shall not be subject to arbitration.

If machines are installed or substituted, a scale of wages may be agreed upon by the joint committee or matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration.

The parties to the agreement guarantee each the other against walkouts, strikes, lockouts or boycotts, as individuals or as a body.

Both parties desire that provision should be made for an appeal board sitting in some Canadian city to supplement the local arbitration board. Within ten days of date of execution of the agreement both parties will appoint a special committee to prepare an arbitration agreement.

Wages per week—machine operators, make-ups, proofreaders, bankmen, machinists and employees engaged in hand composition and distribution—day work, $44, 8 hours per day for five days and six on Saturday; night work, $46 per week, 7¼ hours per night. Middle shift employees, night scale of wages, 7¼ hours per shift. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

Wages per week for machine learners, on day work, first three weeks, $14; second three weeks, $16; third three weeks, $18; fourth three weeks, $21; fifth three weeks, $24; sixth three weeks, $27. Night or middle shifts, $2 over day rate. When learner attains set standard of competency he shall receive regular scale.

Work on statutory and civic holidays, double time.

Apprentices: two journeymen and under ten, one; ten journeymen and under fifteen, two; fifteen journeymen and under thirty, three; thirty and under forty, four. Never more than five.

Before the third year, apprentices must be enrolled in and complete the International Typographical Union course of lessons in printing, before being journeymen members.

Apprentices shall serve their apprenticeship in accordance with schedule as set forth in the agreement.

Scale for apprentices, per week, from $12 at the start to $33 at the end of four years and six months. Apprentices working on night shift, $1 over scale.

A machinist's apprentice shall be classed as an apprentice but shall not interfere with the present allotment.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—PUBLISHERS OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' UNION, NO. 59.

Agreement to be effective from January 11, 1926, until January 11, 1927.

Wages per week, journeymen stereotypers, $43.75.

Hours, eight per day, seven per night. Overtime, fraction of hour after regular day's work to be paid as a full hour.

Overtime, time and one-half. After three hours, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No apprentice shall work overtime when a journeyman is obtainable. A member called to work double shift shall be paid at overtime rates.

Wages for apprentices, per week, $18 with $5 per week raise each year.

The provisions of the arbitration agreement, in so far as it provides for local conciliation and arbitration shall be binding and effective during period of the agreement, being amended to provide for one arbitrator to be selected by each party and a third selected by them.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S AND ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 206.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1927, and thereafter for one year unless changed on six months' notice.

Hours per week in job press rooms, day shift, 44, consisting of 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays; night shift, 6½ hours Sunday, Monday to Friday, inclusive, 7½ hours each.

Minimum wages, web pressrooms, journeyman, night, $47; day, $44; pressman in charge, $5 over journeyman's scale. Assistant, first year, 33⅓ per cent of journeyman scale; second year, 42 per cent; third year, 53 per cent; fourth year, 68 per cent; fifth year, 80 per cent.

Hours, 8 per day; 7½ per night.

Job pressrooms—platen presses, journeymen, $37.50. cylinder presses, journeymen pressman, night, $45.98; day, $40.35; assistant, 1st year, 40 per cent of journeymen scale; 2nd year, 50 per cent; 3rd year, 70 per cent; 4th year, 80 per cent. Feeder, 2nd year, 33⅓ per cent. Offset Presses, pressmen, $46.

Apprenticeship: term, four years, an apprentice to be a feeder of at least two years. One apprentice to four journeymen or less.

Overtime, for all work after regular hours, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

The foreman may employ or discharge help.

Manufacturing: Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—VARIOUS FIRMS AND THE CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from various dates in February, March and April, 1926, in each case for one year.

Only union members are to be employed. Workers shall give one week's notice of leaving employment. The union to fill vacancies. Workers shall not be discharged without cases being submitted to a Board of Adjustment, composed of an equal number from each party and an impartial chairman.

Hours, 44 per week. Overtime, time and a half. Week work shall be the system in all branches of the trade.

When the firm is unable to supply full time work, work will be equally divided among the workers.

No work is to be given out to non-union shops.

At the beginning of each season a committee of the union shall meet representatives of the firm to adjust wages of employees whose work improved during the previous season.

The union agrees to supply the firm with help within one week, failing which, firm may engage help. Such help shall join the union within one week, or remain at work during the busy season only.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 221.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, and from year to year, with two months' notice of change or amendment.

Hours, eight per day; forty-four per week.

Minimum wage per hour, 90 cents.

Work on Saturday afternoons and after 5 o'clock only when absolutely necessary. Overtime rate, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. No men shall work two Saturday afternoons in succession without the consent of the union.

Men working out of town shall have board and transportation paid; travelling time to be paid single time.

Only union members will be employed.

Grievances will be referred to a joint arbitration board of three from each party, who shall meet within 48 hours of any grievance arising, with power to settle same and appoint an arbitrator if necessary. This does not include sympathetic strikes called by the Kingston Building Trades Council over matters coming within their jurisdiction, which can be adjusted locally.

In event of a dispute arising which cannot be settled, or violation of clauses of the agreement by the union, the matter must be referred to the General Office of the United Association, and no strike or lockout shall take place until matter has been investigated.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CARPENTER CONTRACTORS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 249.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1926, until May 31, 1927, and thereafter from year to year on two months' notice of change.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays. No work Saturday afternoon without a permit from the local union, under penalty of a ten dollar fine.

Overtime until 5 p.m. Saturdays, and midnight other days, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages, per hour, June 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927, 85 cents. April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928, 90 cents.

Only union carpenters are to be employed.

No carpenter shall work for any employer for less than the union rate.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTING PLASTERERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PLASTERERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 48.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927.

A joint committee will meet three months' before expiration to discuss renewal of agreement.

An arbitration committee of five from each party shall hear and adjust questions arising.

Wages, per hour, $1.25.

Overtime, and holiday work, double time.

Saturday afternoon work may be done only on a permit.

Where tenders have been given to general contractors and others by members of the Contracting Plasterers, the Union having been notified, no member of the union shall work for these firms until settlement has been made by the Arbitration Committee.

Any one desiring to engage in contracting must first resign his membership in the union, and then let six months elapse.

The union shall give precedence to the Contracting Plasterers in Toronto in the supply of men.

The union shall not order any strike until after complying with terms of the International Agreement, the matter being brought before a joint committee for settlement. No plasterers shall leave work collectively or take part in any sympathetic strike until after complying with terms of the International Agreement, and upon a two-thirds vote at a "summons" meeting.

On country work, transportation shall be paid. Regular scale of wages while travelling, and full board.

Any firm in business for one year may have one apprentice, indentured for four years. Where eight men are employed, there may be a second apprentice.

Where men are working in elevator shafts, employers should have enclosures made over-head and under the same.

Provision for shop hands: any firm in business one year may have one apprentice, to serve four years, and a second when the first enters his fourth year. It is suggested that an apprentice should be given three months' trial before being indentured. None but union men shall be employed in the staff shop. In event of an extreme demand for shop hands, union failing to supply men, employers may engage men from local 48 or other men with a travelling card.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATIONS AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' UNION NO. 27.

Agreement to be verbally in effect from May 1, 1926, until April 30, 1927.

Wages, per hour, bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers, $1.25. Sewer and conduit work, $1.35 per hour. Pit and tunnel work, $1.50. Apprentices, 1st year, 40 per cent; 2nd year, 50 per cent; 3rd year, 70 per cent; 4th year, 80 per cent of journeymen's wages.

The union as a whole shall not order any strike against contractor under this agreement. Matter in dispute must be brought before a joint committee.

Hours, eight per day. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON-NIAGARA PENINSULAR DISTRICT AND THE FRONTIER AND HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from March 15, 1926, to March 1, 1927.

An effort will be made to equalize rates of wages in all localities in the Niagara District next year.

No obstacles will be placed in the way of workmen joining the union, and union men will be employed when available.

Wages per hour, in Niagara Falls, Chippawa, Montrose, Stamford, Allenburg, St. David's, Queenston, Thorold, Merritton, St. Catharines, Homer, Port Weller, 85 cents. In Bridgeburg, Fort Erie, Port Colborne, Welland, and the city of Hamilton and within a radius of ten miles, 80 cents.

Hours, 44 per week; 8 per day, 4 hours on Saturday. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION, No. 254.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1928, with one month's notice of change or amendment.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturday.

Minimum wages, per hour, $1.12½.

Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Extra car-fare will be paid for work outside the regular city fare. Travelling beyond limit of city fare will be considered equivalent to being on the job or shop. Men sent out of town shall have transportation, board and lodging paid, and travelling time, at regular rate up to midnight. Thereafter, a sleeper to be provided.

One apprentice of each craft to each shop. One additional to each five journeymen, and not more than four to each shop. Apprentices to serve five years—three years helping and two years with the tools. When using the tools, wages for first year, 40 cents per hour; second year, 50 cents.

Grievances shall be referred to a joint arbitration board of three employers and three journeymen. This board may appoint an arbitrator if necessary.

A joint committee is to meet in January each year to arrive at a satisfactory scale of wages to be effective on May 1 of each year.

A Joint Conference Board shall meet every month to make recommendations for improving the general conditions of the trade.

Firms who are parties to the agreement are to be protected in case of a strike in shops who have not signed.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES OF REGINA AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1867.

Agreement to be in effect from May 10, 1926, until May 10, 1927, and from year to year thereafter, or until one association has given three months' notice of alteration.

Hours, 10 per day; 5 on Saturday.

Overtime to be discouraged and worked only when necessary.

Wages per hour, from May to July 31, 1926, 90 cents. From August 1, 1926, to May 10, 1927, 95 cents.

Members of the association may employ other carpenters than members of the union.

Construction: Waterworks, Gas and Sewer

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SEWER CONTRACTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO AND VICINITY AND HOISTING ENGINEERS, LOCAL UNION No. 793, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS.

Agreement to be in effect from January 6, 1926 until January 6, 1927, with 60 days' notice of termination.

Wages, operators on tunnel sewer work, using two drum machinery, $48 per week of 56 hours, 7 days, or 90 cents per hour for broken time. Overtime, time and one-half. Single drum hoists, mixers and compressors, $45 per week of 56 hours, 7 days, and 85 cents per hour, broken time.

Open cut sewer work: two drum hoists, clam shells and excavators, 85 cents per hour. Broken time, 90 cents. Mixers, compressors, pumps, 80 cents; broken time, 85 cents. Hours, 8 per day. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union members are to be employed.

In a six day week, engineers shall get a rate based on six-sevenths of the seven day schedule, or $6.80 per day of 8 hours at 85 cents per hour for one drum hoists.

Transportation: Street Railways

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 279.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1928, and thereafter from year to year, with 30 days' notice of change.

No discrimination shall be shown against any employee on account of membership in any association.

Employees shall not be censored in public. Cases will be investigated and employees found not guilty will be paid for time lost.

Promotions or transfers shall be based on merit and seniority, company being the sole judge.

When men are laid off owing to slackness of work, after 10 days' notice last on shall be first off, and last off first on.

No leave exceeding 30 days in any one year without loss of seniority, except employees on association business or employees in the service over 10 years.

Employees shall have free transportation on company's lines.

Hours, nine per day except in water power plant.

No extra work shall be compulsory excepting emergency work. Overtime rate, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, time and one-quarter.

The agreement provides for choosing of runs, classification of runs, spare men, supply of uniforms, and various other working conditions.

A student who has passed his preliminary examination and been accepted will be a spare man, on probation for four months, after which if he passes an examination he will be permanent.

Vacancies in shop or shed (day staff) will be filled on probation by senior night employees engaged in similar work.

Day gangs in track department required to do night work for a period of two nights or less shall not on that account be compelled to lose a day prior to the commencement of that night work, and they shall be paid time and one-half for work in excess of 9 hours.

Hours in water power plant, 8 per day.

Wages per hour, conductors and motormen, first year, 45 cents; second year, 47 cents; third year, 48 cents; thereafter, 50 cents. One-man car operators, 5 cents above regular rates.

Wages for other employees, same as on April 30, 1926.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING June the Department received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada, which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed thereunder.

Three contracts were awarded by the Department of Public Works in connection with works of construction, etc. ("A" group), the general fair wages clause being inserted as follows:

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Two contracts for interior fittings ("B" group), were also awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contained the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in their execution, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council, as follows:

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workpeople, the foregoing fair wages clause for the protection of the workpeople employed.

The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by each workman and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

The Contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose; all such premises shall be kept by the Contractor in sanitary condition.

With a view to avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of contractors; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workpeople, or, except as specially provided for under legislative authority, by inmates of penal institutions.

All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to this contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workman

employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Contracts in "A" Group

Dredging deep-water berths at Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractor, "National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Limited," Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1926. Amount of contract, Class "A" $4.50 per cubic yard (scow measure), Class "B" $0.34 per cubic yard (scow measure). Approximate expenditure, $38,760.

Dredging Basin at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Name of contractor "National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Limited," Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1926. Amount of contract, Class "A" $4.50 per cubic yard (scow measure), Class "B" $0.37½ per cubic yard (scow measure). Approximate expenditure, $7,366.

Dredging at Batiscan Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractor, "National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Limited," Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1926. Amount of contract, Class "A" $4.50 per cubic yard (scow measure); Class "B" $0.38½ per cubic yard (scow measure). Approximate expenditure, $13,125.

Contracts in "B" Group

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at St. Jérôme, P.Q. Name of contractor, "The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited," Newmarket, Ontario. Date of contract, June 17, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,475.

Supply and installation of interior fittings (in oak) in the Public Building at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractor "The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited," New Market, Ontario. Date of contract, June 18, 1926. Amount of contract, $2,544.90.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in June, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	909 23
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	206 36
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	9,849 26
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	58 09
Mail bag fittings	11,739 36
Scales	230 '0
Repairs, etc.	57 55

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued downward. Both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.06 at the beginning of June, as compared with $11.29 for May; $10.44 for June, 1925; $9.86 for June, 1924; $10.23 for June, 1923; $10.18 for June, 1922; $11.16 for June, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $12.79 for June, 1918; and $7.49 for June, 1914. The prices of potatoes and butter were substantially lower, while less important declines occurred in the prices of milk, cheese, lard, rolled oats, rice and beans. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon and eggs were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.31 at the beginning of June, as compared with $21.54 for May; $20.67 for June, 1925; $20.22 for June, 1924; $20.72 for June, 1923; $20.58 for June, 1922; $21.74 for June, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.36 for June, 1918; and $14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was again somewhat lower, due to a further decline in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 155.7 for June, as compared with 157.0 for May; 158.8 for June, 1925; 152.3 for June, 1924; 155.5 for June, 1923; 152.7 for June, 1922; 164.5 for June, 1921; 255.1 for June, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 196.0 for June, 1918. Fifty-two prices quotations were higher, thirty-seven were lower and one hundred and forty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, three declined, while one was practically unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Animals and their Products, due to higher prices for live stock, meats, butter, cheese, lard and eggs; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, due to higher prices for copper, lead, silver and spelter, which more than offset lower prices for tin and antimony; Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, because of higher prices for gasoline and coal oil; and Chemicals and Allied Products. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, because of declines in the prices of grains, flour and potatoes. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, and the Iron and its Products group also declined, the former because of lower prices for cotton, silk, jute and hessian, and the latter mainly because of a decline in the price of pig iron. The Wood and Wood Products group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, while producers' goods was slightly higher. In the former group higher prices for meats, butter, cheese, eggs, bananas, lemons, oranges, gasoline and coal oil were more than offset by lower prices for flour, potatoes and other vegetables. In producers' goods materials for the textile and clothing, leather, and milling industries were somewhat lower, while materials for the meat packing industry, for the fur industry, for the chemical using industry, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, due to lower prices for vegetables, grains, rubber, cotton, jute, pig iron, tin and antimony, which more than offset the increases in the prices of cattle, fresh meats, eggs, hay, straw, foreign fruits, copper, lead, silver and spelter. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were slightly higher, due to higher prices for smoked meats, butter, cheese, gasoline and coal oil, which more than offset lower prices for flour, shorts, steel ingots, hessian and matches. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin declined, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin advanced.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, continued to decline, being 175.9 for June, as compared with 176.9 for May; 172.1 for June, 1925; 269.9 for June, 1920; and 115.6 for June, 1914. The index for twenty food stuffs fell from 200.0 for May, to 197.9 for June. That for twenty manufacturers' goods was unchanged at 153.9

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of wholesale prices of exports declined from 162.17 in May to 160.84 in June. That for imports fell from 154.55 for May to 153.41 for June.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, not-

withstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods; laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were: 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

*LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1442.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to advance in most localities, sirloin steak averaging 30.2 cents per pound in June, as compared with 29.4 cents in May; round steak 24.5 cents per pound in June and 23.9 cents in May; rib roast 22.8 cents per pound in June and 22.1 cents in May; and shoulder roast 16.5 cents per pound in June and 16 cents in May. Veal roast was up from an average of 18.8 cents per pound to 19.1 cents; Mutton advanced from an average of 30.4 cents per pound to 31.4 cents, higher prices being reported from most localities. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the formed from an average of 29.7 cents per pound in May to 30.7 cents in June, and the latter from 27.7 cents per pound in May to 28 cents in June. Breakfast bacon advanced, averaging 42.6 cents per pound. Boiled ham was up from an average of 61.4 cents per pound to 62.7 cents. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly higher. Lard declined slightly, averaging 24.3 cents per pound, increases in some localities being more than offset by declines in others.

Eggs showed a slight increase in price, fresh averaging 35.2 cents per dozen in June, as compared with 34.9 cents in May, and 39.8 cents in April; and cooking averaging 31.9 cents in June, 31 cents in May and 34.8 cents in April. Declines occurred in many localities in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, while higher prices were reported, for the most part, from Ontario and the Western Provinces. Milk declined from an average of 11.8 cents per quart in May to 11.6 cents in June. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Timmins and Nanaimo. Butter prices continued to decline, dairy averaging 37.4 cents per pound in June, as compared with 40 cents in May, and creamery averaging 41.3 cents per pound in June, as compared with 43.6 in May. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Cheese showed a general decline, averaging 31.6 cents per pound in June and 32.1 cents in May.

Declines in the prices of bread were reported from St. Hyacinthe and Medicine Hat. Soda biscuits averaged slightly higher at 18.4 cents per pound. Rolled oats, rice and tapioca were somewhat lower. Canned tomatoes and canned peas continued towards lower levels. Prices of onions in many localities were substantially higher, the average being 8 cents per pound in June and 5.5 cents in May. The prices of potatoes were considerably lower, the average being down from $3.57 per ninety pounds in May, to $3.02 in June. The

Continued on p. 725

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	May 1926	June 1926
Total index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**152·7**	**155·5**	**152·3**	**158·6**	**157·0**	**155·7**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	155·9	150·4	147·4	174·3	180·7	173·7
II.—Animals and Their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	130·5	126·9	119·1	132·3	133·5	137·5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	176·0	201·2	205·4	194·4	174·0	172·0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	164·3	179·8	170·4	159·2	155·4	155·5
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	149·3	174·4	161·0	150·6	144·1	143·5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	98·9	98·2	93·4	103·1	103·5	104·1
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·7	182·3	184·6	177·2	174·6	175·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·2	163·9	167·4	157·8	157·2	157·9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	141·5	128·3	129·4	153·7	162·0	159·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	148·0	135·7	145·1	141·0	163·7	150·5
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	164·3	179·8	170·4	159·2	155·4	155·5
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	156·6	158·7	157·1	151·6	148·7	149·4
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	150·8	147·3	144·0	155·5	158·0	156·1
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·1	158·3	153·1	160·8	154·0	154·4
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**152·5**	**148·6**	**147·5**	**153·1**	**161·4**	**160·4**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**143·9**	**144·1**	**138·4**	**150·2**	**161·6**	**158·7**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	195·0	222·3	220·0	242·6	256·6	252·4
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	131·9	195·0	175·4	171·3
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	104·0	108·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	148·0	135·8	145·1	141·0	163·7	150·5
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	261·0	209·4	183·0	216·6	158·6	164·0
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	153·6	136·8	120·5	147·7	150·7	157·4
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	119·7	127·1	124·8	129·0	128·7	132·5
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	148·9	243·5	184·1	148·7	140·7	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	144·3	170·0	225·8	115·5	357·2	278·5
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	99·9	98·1	100·0	114·2	108·7	114·6
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	172·4	159·1	161·0	145·8	152·0	157·8
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·2**	**154·3**	**159·0**	**156·7**	**161·5**	**162·5**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·2	166·3	155·5	151·7	152·0	151·7
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·2	150·5	160·2	158·3	164·2	165·9
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	364·8	317·3	274·7	322·7	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·7	149·0	159·3	157·1	163·1	164·8
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**150·6**	**150·2**	**143·9**	**157·8**	**149·4**	**150·0**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·3**	**188·7**	**180·7**	**180·8**	**182·0**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	183·8	188·1	180·4	181·0	182·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	177·1	192·3	198·4	183·9	169·4	169·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**146·8**	**146·5**	**139·0**	**155·3**	**146·0**	**146·6**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	161·8	168·4	161·4	154·1	147·7	148·0
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	159·8	170·6	160·4	149·7	147·2	147·7
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	180·2	205·7	194·2	205·4	174·3	170·9
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·1	168·1	161·0	160·8	146·8	146·8
Manufacturers' materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**143·4**	**141·1**	**134·3**	**155·6**	**145·6**	**146·3**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	180·2	209·0	212·9	196·9	173·7	171·1
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	314·4	219·9	231·5	316·4	335·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	93·8	98·7	88·4	98·4	90·0	89·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	112·4	123·7	113·4	115·0	112·6	112·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	162·8	155·3	153·0	150·4	153·8	160·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	128·1	110·0	102·1	116·8	121·4	127·4
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	149·8	131·9	128·9	189·9	166·9	166·7
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	153·3	155·5	143·0	157·9	151·4	151·7

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·2**	**24·5**	**22·8**	**16·5**	**12·2**	**19·1**	**31·4**	**30·7**	**28·0**	**42·6**	**46·6**	**62·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·5**	**26·2**	**21·4**	**16·7**	**14·0**	**15·0**	**25·0**	**28·7**	**27·7**	**41·7**	**45·1**	**61·9**
1—Sydney	32	25·4	23·1	17·8	15·4	14·9	25	32·3	28·7	40·7	42	61·8
2—New Glasgow	28·5	25	19·7	14·3	12·1	13·8	22·5	27·6	25·2	38·8	42	62·1
3—Amherst	26·3	23·8	17·7	15	13	15	25	25·8	26·3	40·8	44	60
4—Halifax	34·5	25·3	27	17·9	14·6	15·9	27·5	30·8	27·5	40	44·2	61·4
5—Windsor	32·5	27·5	21	19	15	15·5	25	27·5	30	45	49	63·3
6—Truro	35	30	20	16	.....	15	.....	28	28·5	44·6	49·2	63
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·7	26·7	25	20·2	15·5	13·7	.....	29·3	26·4	41	44·4	60
New Brunswick (average)	**31·0**	**24·8**	**23·1**	**17·9**	**13·3**	**18·0**	**24·2**	**28·7**	**26·0**	**41·3**	**46·2**	**61·7**
8—Moncton	28·3	22·2	19·5	16·8	12·2	21	.....	32	25·1	39	43·5	60·7
9—St. John	35	25	26·6	18	13	20·8	25	29·5	26·1	38·7	43·3	62·2
10—Fredericton	34·7	27·5	26·7	21·3	14·8	13·5	23·3	26·7	27·6	42·5	48	64
11—Bathurst	25·8	24·4	19·4	15·5	13	16·8	.....	26·7	25	45	50	60
Quebec (average)	**26·6**	**23·4**	**23·4**	**15·8**	**11·5**	**13·5**	**29·6**	**26·3**	**26·0**	**38·0**	**40·5**	**60·6**
12—Quebec	26·4	23·8	21	16·6	12·4	14·6	27·6	26	26·9	41·1	44·4	59·2
13—Three Rivers	26·1	24·3	24·3	16	11·9	13·4	24·6	25·1	24·8	40	46·5	62·1
14—Sherbrooke	32·4	26·9	29·6	19·1	14	17	36·5	30	26·4	40·8	41	61·3
15—Sorel	23·3	20·5	21·3	13·8	9·8	11	30	24·5	24	35	40	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	24·2	21	21	14	11·2	14·3	23·3	24·5	23·3	38·3	38·3	56·7
17—St. John's	23·5	23	23·8	15	10	13·5	30	25	26	38	40	62·5
18—Thetford Mines	23	20	17·5	15·5	12	15	.....	19	27·2	30	30	.....
19—Montreal	31·5	26·4	28·2	15	11	10·4	30·9	31·6	28·3	39·8	42·2	64·6
20—Hull	29·1	24·6	23·9	17·4	11·4	11·9	33·8	31·1	27·1	38·7	42·1	63
Ontario (average)	**30·9**	**25·0**	**23·0**	**17·1**	**13·0**	**21·3**	**31·0**	**32·3**	**28·7**	**40·7**	**44·5**	**63·2**
21—Ottawa	30·8	24·8	23·1	16·8	11·8	17·9	28·6	30·3	28·1	41·7	45·8	62·7
22—Brockville	32·3	25·7	25	15	13	15·9	35	31·7	28·5	41·7	44·8	61·2
23—Kingston	31	23·8	24·7	17·6	12·6	15·3	26·9	31·3	26·5	38·7	43	58·6
24—Belleville	28·8	22·8	24·9	17·1	12·7	20·1	33·6	32·2	27·5	43	45·5	64·2
25—Peterborough	31	25·9	22·6	17·4	13·3	22·4	31·3	32·4	32·5	42·4	46·5	66·1
26—Oshawa	28·6	23·8	21·2	15·1	13·8	22·4	29	31·3	28·6	41	45	60·6
27—Orillia	31·1	25	22·3	17·6	13·4	21·2	30·3	30	28·4	42	45·6	60·6
28—Toronto	32·8	24·9	24·9	15·6	13·8	22·3	34·9	32·2	28·1	42·1	46·8	66·3
29—Niagara Falls	32·9	27·6	25	18·1	11·8	24	36·1	35·9	31·7	40·5	44·3	63·3
30—St. Catharines	28·5	24·1	22·4	16	11·1	21·7	29·3	32·5	28·8	38·9	41·6	63·8
31—Hamilton	33·7	25·7	26·1	18·5	14·5	22·5	29·4	33·5	.....	41·9	45·3	65·9
32—Brantford	31·5	26·2	23·3	17·8	13·8	21·4	34·4	32·6	30	39·8	43·1	62·8
33—Galt	30·4	25·4	22·2	17·4	13·4	23	30	33	32	41·6	44·8	63
34—Guelph	28·5	23·5	22·3	17·3	13·6	21·9	30	29	30	38·2	41·8	60·7
35—Kitchener	28·3	24·4	20	17·6	15·1	21·2	35	31·9	25	39	42·3	62·8
36—Woodstock	34·5	24·5	25	17·8	13·8	21·6	26·7	30	30	39·2	42·1	62·9
37—Stratford	30	25	19·8	17·6	13·9	23·2	27·5	31·6	25·8	40·8	44·8	65·4
38—London	31·3	24·5	24·3	17·1	12·2	21·3	30·1	33·3	29·1	40·9	44·2	63
39—St. Thomas	29·6	25·4	22·9	15·7	13	19·7	29	33·7	25	41·3	44·5	63·8
40—Chatham	30·4	24·7	22·1	15·4	12·6	24	31·3	32·1	29·4	41·2	45·6	64·1
41—Windsor	28·8	23	23·1	15·9	11·8	23·7	33·8	34·2	26·3	40·5	44·8	63·2
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·5	23·1	19	14·4	22·8	30·5	34·4	28·3	40	45·3	63·1
43—Owen Sound	28·5	24·2	20·5	17	13·3	22·5	23·3	28·3	25·8	41·6	44·3	60·6
44—North Bay	36·1	30	26·9	18	12·6	20·6	35	32·8	28·8	38·3	44·1	64·4
45—Sudbury	32·4	26·6	23·1	19·9	12·9	24	30	34·5	30·2	40·9	45	64·3
46—Cobalt	35	28·7	28·8	20	13	21	.....	36	30·3	41·8	43·2	65·7
47—Timmins	29·5	25	20·3	15·3	11·6	22·7	35	35	28	39	43·3	61
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·9	25·3	21·6	16·7	11·7	20·9	28·8	31·1	29·2	39·5	44·2	63·5
49—Port Arthur	30·2	22·8	20·2	17·4	13·5	19·5	33·3	30·8	30	41·5	46·4	65
50—Fort William	28·8	21·3	18·6	14·8	12·5	18·8	30·6	30·7	29·8	43·3	47·6	64·2
Manitoba (average)	**27·6**	**20·6**	**20·4**	**14·1**	**10·6**	**15·4**	**31·9**	**30·0**	**28·2**	**43·2**	**47·5**	**62·8**
51—Winnipeg	28·7	21·5	21·3	13·8	10·7	15	32·5	31·7	31·4	43·9	48·6	63·5
52—Brandon	26·4	19·6	19·5	14·3	10·4	15·8	31·2	28·3	25	42·4	46·4	62·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**29·8**	**23·2**	**21·1**	**15·5**	**11·5**	**17·5**	**34·5**	**28·8**	**27·6**	**47·6**	**53·1**	**64·7**
53—Regina	29·7	21·4	18·8	13·5	10·9	15·3	31·7	27·1	29	46·6	54	68·2
54—Prince Albert	26·7	22·7	18·7	14·8	11	17·7	31·7	28·3	25	50·8	53·3	61·2
55—Saskatoon	29·7	23·8	23·3	17·2	12·2	18·3	37	31·2	26·3	45·6	48	60
56—Moose Jaw	33	25	23·4	16·3	11·9	18·7	37·5	28·5	30	47·5	57·2	69·5
Alberta (average)	**28·4**	**22·1**	**21·0**	**14·1**	**11·6**	**16·4**	**33·8**	**29·3**	**25·9**	**47·1**	**51·8**	**60·0**
57—Medicine Hat	28·3	21·7	24·7	15·3	12	16·7	36·7	28·3	27	50	54·2	58·1
58—Drumheller	30	25	21	15	11·3	16·5	37·5	29	25	45	50	58·3
59—Edmonton	29·4	21·5	22·9	13·8	11	18·9	30	34·9	28·3	46·4	51·8	61·9
60—Calgary	26	20·9	18	12·7	10·5	16	29	29·3	23·3	45·1	49·8	63
61—Lethbridge	28·2	21·4	18·5	13·5	13·2	14·1	35·8	24·8	26	48·8	53	58·9
British Columbia (average)	**32·6**	**25·7**	**24·2**	**16·9**	**13·9**	**25·0**	**37·0**	**34·5**	**31·0**	**50·7**	**56·0**	**64·8**
62—Fernie	30·7	25	22	14·2	11·7	21·7	35	28·5	31·2	50·5	55·8	61
63—Nelson	32	25	25	20	13·7	22	35	35	28	48·8	55	64·2
64—Trail	30·8	25	21·8	19·2	13·2	24·7	36·2	35	28·2	54·4	60	63·1
65—New Westminster	33·1	26·2	22·1	15	13·1	26·2	37·5	36	32·2	49	55·6	65·3
66—Vancouver	34·7	25·7	24·4	15·1	14·2	24·4	37·1	35·9	30·3	50·4	55·5	68·6
67—Victoria	32·7	24·3	24·9	15·8	14·3	27·1	35·3	33	28·4	53·6	56·5	64·4
68—Nanaimo	31·4	24	23·4	18·2	16·2	28·6	40	34·4	35	48·9	54·2	63·3
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	30	17·5	15	25	40	38	35	50	55	68·3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1926

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·2	**30·0**	**20·3**	**14·0**	**60·2**	**20·9**	**20·5**	**35·9**	**24·3**	**35·2**	**31·9**	**11·6**	**37·4**	**41·3**	
14·0	**28·3**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**18·1**	**18·3**	**29·2**	**24·9**	**36·5**	**32·3**	**11·0**	**41·0**	**45·3**	
8	30	.....	.....	.....	18·6	16·2	29·5	24·6	41·7	40	b12–14	41·7	44·8	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17·2	18·3	29·8	23	33·3	28·4	12	40·2	45·5	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·3	19·3	29	24·6	31·6	30·7	9	36·3	42·8	3
15	30	.....	.....	50	17·6	17·7	26·8	25·2	40·9	37	a11·8	39·3	44	4
18	30	.....	.....	60	18·7	18	33·8	26·3	35·6	36	10	46·7	49	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20·3	26·3	25·5	36	31·4	10	42	45·7	6
12	35	.....	.....	60	19·2	20·4	39·7	24·6	32·1	28	10–12	35·1	39·2	7
15·5	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**55·6**	**18·0**	**17·3**	**31·9**	**24·6**	**33·9**	**32·5**	**12·1**	**37·9**	**44·3**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·4	18	35·7	24·8	37·4	33·3	10–12	40·6	44·5	8
18	35	.....	10	60	16·8	15·2	31·8	24	36·5	32·4	13·5	38·3	44·8	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19·3	17·8	35	24·7	33·4	31·7	12	37·5	43	10
12	.....	.....	.....	45	17·5	18	25	25	28·3	.....	12	35	45	11
15·1	**30·0**	**18·1**	**9·3**	**55·0**	**21·4**	**22·3**	**30·3**	**23·3**	**36·6**	**34·2**	**10·6**	**35·4**	**38·3**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	23	32·5	24	37·7	34·3	12–14	34·8	38	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	30	22·8	36·3	33·8	12	35	37·5	13
15	35	.....	.....	.....	20	25	30	23·9	37·5	36	10	36·3	39·4	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	25	25	24·9	24·6	35	31·5	10	.....	35·3	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22·6	32·1	.....	8	.....	37·1	16
.....	.....	15–20	10	60	.....	18	36·7	24	34	30	10	.....	38	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	22·7	25	22·2	22·1	35·8	33·3	10	35·4	40·9	18
18	35	.....	.....	.....	21	18·3	33·4	22·6	42·5	41·4	12–13	35·6	39·5	19
15	25	.....	.....	.....	18·9	19	33·2	23·5	38·9	33·3	10	35·5	38·6	20
19·9	**31·0**	**22·1**	**12·1**	**68·4**	**20·2**	**19·6**	**38·7**	**23·8**	**35·4**	**32·9**	**11·6**	**37·5**	**40·5**	
18	30	22	10	.....	20·6	16	40·5	23·8	38·9	35	10	38·3	40·7	21
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	22·5	18	40·6	25·6	34·7	32	10	36·5	37·7	22
15	32	22	10	.....	18·4	18·5	36·2	22·1	33·1	31·3	10	34	37·8	23
.....	28	20	.....	.....	21·5	.....	32·6	23·6	30·6	27·6	a9	42·8	40·3	24
.....	35	.....	.....	60	20	25	36·1	24·4	30·1	28	10	35·3	37·8	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	.....	18	37·4	24·3	34·9	33	12	38	40	26
20	.....	23	.....	.....	20	18	34·4	24·5	30·5	30	10–11·5	35·1	40·2	27
.....	30	.....	12·5	72·5	25	16·9	40	23·6	39·1	35·3	a11·8	36·8	41·6	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	21·7	25	43·4	23·9	37·5	.....	12	38	42·5	29
22	35	.....	.....	.....	21·7	18	38·5	21·5	37·8	33·5	12	39	39·6	30
18	30	20	15	.....	17·7	19·2	44·2	23·2	38·2	35	13	37·9	41·6	31
20	28	25	15	.....	18·6	17·3	38·6	22·5	33·5	31·9	12	37·7	39·3	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	21·3	38·8	23·3	34	33·3	a11·8	37·3	39	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	39·3	23·7	37·9	35·3	10–11	36·5	39	34
.....	.....	25	.....	75	20	.....	34·6	21·2	33·5	32·5	10–11	36·3	38·8	35
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	17	.....	37·2	20·7	30	29	9	35·5	37·6	36
25	30	25	15	.....	23	21·7	36·4	23·1	31	28·6	12	36·6	39·3	37
18	25	23	.....	60	20·6	18·3	42·9	23·7	35	31·9	10	38	40·6	38
20–25	30	.....	10	50	20·7	18	41·7	24·1	31·2	29·8	10	39·1	40·4	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	24·8	35·1	23·7	29·8	27·5	12	38	41·1	40
22	35	23	15	.....	22·5	22·5	46·7	23·2	37·1	34·1	13	42·3	42·5	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	18·8	24	41·7	24·7	33	.....	a12	37	42·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	36·8	23·3	30	30	11	35·1	38·2	43
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	36·4	25·3	37·6	36	12	35·5	38·7	44
.....	25	25	10	75	17·5	18	37·6	26·2	40·2	37·1	15	38·3	42·5	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	21·1	21	35·8	27	42·5	40	13	.....	43·3	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	18·3	21	36	23	46·9	38·3	a14·3	.....	43·9	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	19	20	42	22·6	40·1	37·3	13	36·2	41·1	48
18	30	20	9	.....	19·4	16·5	35·2	26	36·5	32·5	a14·3	40	42·9	49
20	25	18	.....	80	20	17·5	44·5	25·8	37·4	35	a12·5	38	43·4	50
.....	**30·0**	**19·0**	.....	.....	**21·8**	**17·5**	**36·2**	**24·5**	**34·1**	**30·5**	**11·0**	**34·5**	**39·4**	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	23·6	17·6	42·4	24·8	38·2	32·8	12	36·5	39·5	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	17·3	30	24·1	30	28·2	10	32·4	39·3	52
25·6	**29·4**	**15·7**	.....	.....	**25·2**	**22·5**	**34·4**	**25·4**	**30·6**	**27·8**	**11·8**	**31·9**	**39·4**	
20–25	30	.....	.....	.....	25	20·4	38·5	26·5	31·7	25·3	12	30·8	39·3	53
30	25–30	13–15	.....	.....	26·7	23·3	25·5	23·3	28·7	28·4	10	31·9	40	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24	21·2	34·3	26·9	31·7	28·4	12	33·5	39·4	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	25	25	39·3	25	30·4	29	13	31·4	39	56
22·5	**28·3**	**17·0**	**18·3**	.....	**23·3**	**22·9**	**35·6**	**25·5**	**32·4**	**26·3**	**10·9**	**33·3**	**40·8**	
.....	30	17	.....	.....	22·5	25	39	25·8	29·3	22·5	10	32·5	43·5	57
25	30–35	20	.....	.....	24·2	25	29·7	24·8	26·7	25	a12·5	33·3	41·2	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5–25	15	.....	21·5	21·8	28·7	25·5	37·8	29	a11·1	33·8	39	59
28	30	15–18	20	.....	24·1	20·3	39·6	26·1	36·5	30·7	11	33·1	39·2	60
18	25	15	20	.....	24	22·4	41·1	25·3	31·5	24·2	10	33·9	40·9	61
21·8	**26·1**	.....	**17·6**	.....	**22·9**	**23·1**	**38·7**	**25·4**	**37·2**	**31·8**	**13·7**	**42·5**	**45·7**	
25	30	.....	18	.....	23·3	25	41·5	24·4	37·9	32·5	a12·5	.....	44·3	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	40·8	26·2	37·2	30	a14·3	40	44·8	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	24·2	25	31	26·5	38·5	35	15	45	46·1	64
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21·5	21·2	40·3	25·1	33·5	30	a11·1	43·6	45·1	65
16·5	22·5	.....	15·3	.....	21·4	19	40·6	24·6	35·2	.....	a11·1	40·3	45·1	66
.....	25	.....	20	.....	20·6	20·8	34	24	34·3	31	a12·5	43	46·3	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	22·5	24	41·5	27·5	32·8	.....	a13·3	42	46·9	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	25	25	40	25	48·5	32·5	20	43·5	46·7	69

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·6**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**5·3**	**5·7**	**10·9**	**12·9**	**16·2**	**17·4**	**16·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·1**	**8·1**	**18·0**	**6·0**	**6·2**	**9·9**	**13·8**	**18·6**	**18·3**	**17·5**
1—Sydney	31·9	8	18	6·2	6·2	9·9	13·6	18·4	18·2	18·1
2—New Glasgow	32·3	8	16·8	5·9	5·4	10	13·8	17·6	17·1	17·2
3—Amherst	31·4	8	18·3	5·9	6·5	9·8	13·3	19·1	19·3	16
4—Halifax	32·5	8	18	5·8	6·5	9·8	12·3	17·8	17·4	16·9
5—Windsor	33·2	8·3	19	6·7	6·7	10	15	20·5	20	20·5
6—Truro	31·4	8	17·8	5·7	6	9·7	14·5	18	17·9	16·1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30·4	7·4	18·8	5·4	5·5	9·7	15·2	17·4	16·8	17
New Brunswick (average)	**32·1**	**8·6**	**18·1**	**5·6**	**5·9**	**10·6**	**14·8**	**17·1**	**16·9**	**16·0**
8—Moncton	34·6	9·3	17·8	5·9	6·4	11·4	14	18·1	17·1	16·3
9—St. John	31·6	8·7	18·9	5·4	5·5	9·6	14·7	15·8	16·2	14·8
10—Fredericton	32·1	8–8·7	17·8	5·5	5·8	11·5	15·3	16	15·6	15·3
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	6	10	15	18·3	18·5	17·7
Quebec (average)	**30·0**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·4**	**6·2**	**9·5**	**13·6**	**15·1**	**17·9**	**15·6**
12—Quebec	30·8	7·5	18·1	5·1	5·7	9·7	13·5	15·2	18·1	16·4
13—Three Rievrs	30·2	6	18·4	5·6	6·5	9·5	15·1	14·8	19·3	15
14—Sherbrooke	30·5	8	18	5	5·7	9·7	14·7	15·3	17·9	15·2
15—Sorel	27	6	17·7	5·2	6·5	9·8	13	15·4	20	17·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	28·3	5	16·4	5·2	6·7	9·8	12·8	14·8	18·3	15·9
17—St. John's	33·5	5·3	17	5·4	6·7	9·7	15	17·6	16·7	20
18—Thetford Mines	28·4	6·7	18·3	5·4	7	8·1	12·9	15·5	18·9	15·6
19—Montreal	31	5·3–8	17·8	5·7	5·4	9·8	12·1	14·1	15·8	12·3
20—Hull	30·1	6·7	18	5·8	5·8	9	12·9	13·2	16·1	13·3
Ontario (average)	**31·6**	**7·3**	**18·0**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**13·5**	**15·6**	**16·2**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	32·9	7·3–8	19	6·3	6·2	11·2	12·1	15·5	16·7	14·9
22—Brockville	28·3	6·7	16·4	5·6	5·7	10·4	13·6	16·8	16·5	15·2
23—Kingston	30·3	6·7	15·6	5·5	5	10·1	12·7	13·9	13·3	13·6
24—Belleville	30·2	6·7	17·4	5·1	5·1	11·3	12·7	14·6	15·4	14·7
25—Peterborough	32·5	7·3	16·7	4·9	5·3	12·3	12·9	15·1	15·6	15·2
26—Oshawa	33·1	7·3	16	4·3	5	12·1	13·4	14·9	14·9	14·9
27—Orillia	33·7	6·7	19·4	5·2	5	12·1	13·2	16·2	16·5	15·5
28—Toronto	34·3	7·3–8	18·6	5·2	5·2	10·8	11·9	15	15·7	14·6
29—Niagara Falls	33·5	7·3	19·6	5·3	5·1	14·3	14·6	15·5	16·3	16
30—St. Catharines	27·3	7·3	18	4·8	5	11·9	13·2	13·4	15·5	14·2
31—Hamilton	33·9	7·3–8	17·8	4·6	5·3	11·1	12·7	14·4	15·3	14·8
32—Brantford	31·8	7·3	17·5	4·8	5·1	12·5	13·3	14·9	15·8	14·6
33—Galt	31·2	6·7	19	4·7	5·2	12·2	14·7	15	16	14·8
34—Guelph	33·5	7·3	18·5	5	5·5	11·2	13·9	15·4	15·9	15·8
35—Kitchener	33	7·3	18·6	4·3	5·1	12·2	13·4	15·3	15·4	15·1
36—Woodstock	30·4	7·3	17	4·8	5	11·6	14·5	14·4	15·5	14·6
37—Stratford	31	7·3	18·6	5·0	5·8	12	13·6	16·5	16·7	15·1
38—London	32·8	7·3–8	19·1	5·2	5·5	12·5	14·6	15·9	17·4	15·3
39—St. Thomas	30·5	7·3	18·6	4·8	5·3	12·4	13·6	16·2	16·6	15·2
40—Chatham	31·8	6·7	18·5	5·2	5	11·5	14·1	15·2	15·6	14·2
41—Windsor	30·1	8	19·3	5·1	5·2	12·1	15·3	16·1	17·2	16·2
42—Sarnia	29·5	6	19	4·4	5·1	11	15	16·5	16·8	16·2
43—Owen Sound	30·9	6·7	18·3	4·7	5·1	11·1	13·2	15·1	15·8	14·9
44—North Bay	31·9	7·7	15	5·4	6	10·5	12·3	15	15·7	16·4
45—Sudbury	32·2	8	16·5	5·2	7·7	10·5	15	16·4	18·3	15·9
46—Cobalt	31·6	8·1	19	5·6	7·2	10·8	15·8	18·7	19·6	18·1
47—Timmins	32·6	8·3	17	5·3	6	10·5	12·5	16·6	16·6	15·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·3	8	19	5·1	5·6	12·2	13·7	15·9	15·9	15·7
49—Port Arthur	30·6	7·3	18·6	5·3	5·2	10·2	11·4	17·3	17·3	17·5
50—Fort William	32·3	7·3	17·8	5·3	5·3	11·7	11·8	16·6	17·2	15·9
Manitoba (average)	**31·1**	**6·7**	**16·8**	**5·3**	**5·4**	**11·9**	**13·7**	**18·3**	**18·2**	**18·2**
51—Winnipeg	32·2	7	18·5	5·3	5·8	12·5	13	17·9	18	18·3
52—Brandon	30	6·4	15	5·3	5	11·2	14·4	18·6	18·4	18
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·5**	**8·0**	**18·5**	**5·4**	**5·3**	**10·1**	**12·6**	**17·8**	**19·6**	**18·7**
53—Regina	30·5	8	15·7	5·3	5·2	10·6	12·3	17·2	19·1	18·2
54—Prince Albert	31·7	8	19	5·2	.....	8·1	11·2	18·2	20	19·2
55—Saskatoon	31·5	8	19·3	5·3	5·7	10·9	14·4	17·9	19·5	19·1
56—Moose Jaw	32·1	8	20	5·6	5	10·6	12·5	17·8	19·7	18·3
Alberta (average)	**31·8**	**8·0**	**18·5**	**5·3**	**5·4**	**11·8**	**10·3**	**15·8**	**19·0**	**18·4**
57—Medicine Hat	33·6	6·8	20·3	5·5	5·8	12·5	10·3	16·4	21·4	19·2
58—Drumheller	37·5	7·4	18·7	5·4	5·9	12·3	11·3	15	18·6	18·6
59—Edmonton	25·5	8	18·8	5	4·5	9·7	9·5	14·7	16·6	16·6
60—Calgary	34·2	8	16·9	5·2	5·2	12·2	9·7	15·6	19	19·3
61—Lethbridge	28·2	10	18	5·3	5·4	12·1	10·5	17·1	19·3	18·3
British Columbia (average)	**33·0**	**8·9**	**21·2**	**5·6**	**6·0**	**10·7**	**9·7**	**16·5**	**18·6**	**17·5**
62—Fernie	32·9	8·3	19·6	5·3	6	12·5	11·5	16·4	19	19
63—Nelson	30·7	10	18·8	5·2	5·2	11·9	11·1	15·7	20·4	20·7
64—Trail	30	9·3	17·2	5·7	5·1	10·5	9·2	16·2	19·1	19·1
65—New Westminster	34	8	24·1	5·6	5·9	9·2	8·1	16·7	17·8	15·3
66—Vancouver	34·8	8	22·1	5·7	6·4	9·5	8·9	15·3	17	14·9
67—Victoria	33·1	8·9	23	5·4	7	10	9	16	19	15·6
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	23	5·6	6·2	10	9·3	16·7	17·5	16·7
69—Prince Rupert	36·7	10	21·7	6	6	12·3	10·2	19	19·2	18·3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking., per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·8	8·0	**3·021**	**58·8**	**26·2**	**19·8**	**15·8**	**18·6**	**18·8**	**·859**	**29·1**	**·684**	**45·4**	
7·8	8·6	**2·998**	**59·1**	**24·4**	**19·2**	**16·4**	**19·1**	**20·2**	**·899**	**31·6**	**·735**	**46·7**	
7·2	8·6	3·308	63·1	25	20·5	18·8	19·3	21·3	·936	31·5	·775	.....	1
7·4	8·3	2·681	48·3	30	19	15·8	20	19·8	·869	32·7	·61	50	2
7·6	8·1	2·95	61·7	.....	19·3	15·3	18·5	20	·90	31·3	·90	45	3
7·7	9·4	2·899	59·5	24·5	17·7	15·7	18·2	19	·813	28·5	·675	.....	4
9·5	9	2·60	56·7	20	20	17	20	20·7	·90	35	·80	.....	5
7·4	8·4	3·55	65	22·5	18·8	15·6	18·7	20·2	·975	30·6	·65	45	6
7·6	8·7	2·517	45	20	19·5	15·1	18·	19	·758	28·9	·608	50	7
7·8	**8·5**	**3·201**	**64·2**	.....	**18·9**	**17·3**	**18·7**	**19·1**	**·846**	**31·6**	**·662**	**46·6**	
8·3	7·4	3·385	67·5	.....	18·8	17·5	18·5	19	·883	34·3	·60	50	8
7·6	9·3	3·42	66·7	28·3	17·4	15	18	18·6	·75	29·6	·626	43	9
7·3	7·4	3·333	65·8	.....	19·2	17·8	19·8	18·6	·904	30·7	·76	43·2	10
8	10	2·667	56·7	.....	20	19	18·3	20	.....	31·7	.....	50	11
7·6	**7·6**	**3·450**	**64·4**	**34·9**	**19·0**	**16·4**	**19·2**	**19·2**	**·965**	**28·8**	**·706**	**44·9**	
8·7	6·6	3·226	60·6	36	18·9	17·9	19·6	19·6	·894	28·6	·794	45	12
7·6	8·2	3·796	66·7	30	20	17·2	20·8	20·5	·976	27	·738	44·4	13
7·5	7·6	3·825	69·2	37·6	19·6	17·1	19·2	20·5	·99	31	·738	47·5	14
7·3	7	3·14	59	.....	20	18	20·8	18·3	1·063	27·5	.....	42·6	15
6·6	5·4	3·426	68·3	.....	18·7	16·7	16·5	16·7	·908	26·3	·65	43·3	16
8	10	3·08	57·5	40	19·3	14·2	21·3	21·7	1·015	32·5	·68	50	17
6·8	6·2	3·755	71·9	.....	19·8	16·3	19	15·9	1·064	34·2	·675	45	18
7·8	9·7	3·43	61·4	35·9	18·1	15	17·8	19·6	·975	26·1	·679	41·5	19
7·7	7·5	3·372	65	30	16·6	14·8	17·4	19·7	·804	25·7	·693	44·8	20
8·1	**8·6**	**3·426**	**65·9**	**24·5**	**18·5**	**15·8**	**17·8**	**18·2**	**·844**	**27·7**	**·665**	**41·9**	
8·3	8·9	3·49	68·8	33·1	21·7	16	18·2	20·8	·854	29·1	·622	45·1	21
7·1	8·3	3·17	71	.....	18	15·6	17·3	18·5	·875	32	·735	42·5	22
7·9	8·6	3·50	65·8	29	16	14·7	17·3	17	·844	25·6	·624	41·4	23
8·7	9	3·69	77·2	.....	.....	15·3	17·1	18·4	·861	25	·638	42·9	24
8·6	9·3	3·70	70	19·2	19	14·6	17·4	17·1	·85	29	·64	36·9	25
7·8	9·4	3·49	63·8	.....	15	14·5	17·2	18·6	·858	25	·658	43	26
7·4	9·3	3·528	65	26·7	16·2	16·6	16·9	17·6	·888	27	·636	39·9	27
7·9	8·8	3·40	60·4	22·4	.....	13·7	17	16·5	·776	24·6	·617	38·8	28
9·4	10	4·014	77·4	25	.....	18·4	18·6	17·7	·995	29·3	·773	43·8	29
9·2	8	4·40	77·8	20	.....	15·3	16	15·8	·808	23§	·625	40·4	30
8·5	8·2	3·46	65·7	30	20·5	15·4	17·3	16	·841	24·8	·639	46·7	31
7·4	7·8	3·16	61	26	.....	16·1	16·6	16·1	·758	26·7	·555	37·8	32
7·9	9·1	3·19	66·3	30	.....	15·8	15·9	17·8	·792	24·4	·625	40·8	33
8·3	7·8	2·75	61·3	17·5	.....	15·8	15·9	16·9	·835	26·3	·63	39·3	34
8·4	8·6	3·417	64·8	17·7	15	15·8	16·9	16·7	·675	26·7	·65	37·3	35
7·3	5·8	3·30	60	16·5	.....	15	16	17·2	·788	31·7	·65	38	36
8·6	7·6	2·69	54·1	20·4	15	16·4	18·2	16·7	·829	26·4	·614	40·2	37
7·7	6·6	3·00	60·3	21·6	.....	14·4	17·9	16·6	·867	27·9	·669	42·9	38
7·6	8·5	3·31	63	23·6	.....	14·2	18·1	16·8	·857	26·4	·732	37·2	39
6·8	8·8	3·84	71·1	.....	.....	16·3	17·5	16·4	·907	27·5	·677	39·4	40
8·2	8·5	3·873	68·6	27·5	18	17·3	18·1	17·8	·859	28·7	·757	42·1	41
7·6	5	3·62	67	22·5	.....	17·5	18·4	19	·956	30·6	·75	40	42
7·1	7·6	3·16	58·6	16·5	15	15	17·1	16·7	·808	28·6	·70	41·1	43
7·5	9·8	3·37	71·4	.....	17·5	15·4	18·4	18·6	·795	31	·66	42	44
8·6	11·2	3·66	73·3	.....	20	17·7	18·9	22·5	·925	30·8	·75	46·3	45
9·4	10·8	3·66	72·5	.....	21·3	18·8	21·8	22·5	·983	31·3	·70	51·7	46
9	6·8	3·81	71·7	.....	21	.....	22·5	18	·85	25	·75	45	47
8·3	11·1	3·58	66	33·6	19·8	13·9	18·4	22·4	·804	27·5	·686	44·3	48
7·4	7·7	2·75	51	27·5	22	16	18	19	·79	30	·60	47	49
7·8	9·6	2·80	52·5	32·5	22	16·4	20·1	23·3	·795	29	·60	43·5	50
8·1	**7·2**	**1·880**	**35·9**	.....	**18·7**	**15·8**	**19·2**	**19·2**	**·894**	**29·5**	**·631**	**45·5**	
8	7·6	1·86	36·1	.....	18·5	16·3	19·4	19·5	·783	28·9	·60	44·8	51
8·2	6·8	1·90	35·7	.....	18·9	15·2	19	18·8	·825	30	·662	46·2	52
8·0	**8·1**	**1·843**	**38·5**	.....	**20·6**	**15·7**	**19·8**	**20·6**	**·818**	**30·8**	**·723**	**51·9**	
7·4	7·8	2·36	46	.....	18	15·3	20·4	20·7	·76	29·4	·647	49	53
8·1	11·7	·895	20	.....	22·5	15	20	20	·825	32·5	·75	52·5	54
7·9	7·1	1·757	33·5	.....	20	15·1	18·1	20·8	·806	29·4	·744	51·9	55
8·4	5·7	2·36	54·5	.....	21·7	17·5	20·8	21	·88	31·7	·75	54	56
7·5	**8·5**	**2·132**	**42·8**	.....	**22·0**	**15·2**	**18·9**	**19·5**	**·823**	**29·5**	**·670**	**50·4**	
7·7	12·3	2·23	46·7	.....	22	15·7	20	20·6	·831	29·3	·75	51·4	57
7·7	6	2·25	42·5	.....	21·7	16·2	19·3	20	·867	30	·617	51·7	58
6·3	8·1	1·661	32·6	.....	20·5	13·2	17·6	20	·764	27·5	·609	46·9	59
7·9	5·5	2·40	50·8	.....	22	14·7	18·5	17·8	·811	29·8	·672	51·9	60
7·7	10·7	2·12	41·2	.....	23·8	16	19·2	19	·842	30·8	·70	50	61
7·6	**5·4**	**2·443**	**50·6**	.....	**23·1**	**14·9**	**18·8**	**18·0**	**·837**	**30·5**	**·712**	**51·3**	
9·5	3·2	2·02	45	.....	21·7	15·6	20	21	·87	32	·81	51·7	62
7·3	5·6	2·18	48·3	.....	24·5	15·4	18·6	18·6	·90	32·1	·70	55	63
8	5·3	2·18	43·7	.....	25	14·4	18·1	17·6	·90	34	·73	50·2	64
6·1	4·9	2·22	45	.....	21·4	13·9	17·8	15	·833	27·2	·72	46·7	65
6·7	5·9	2·40	49·4	.....	18	14·7	19·1	15·5	·73	27	·625	48·4	66
6·6	5·	2·75	56·2	25	25·8	13·8	19·5	17·9	·828	27·5	·647	48·1	67
7·7	4·9	2·72	52	.....	23·7	14·5	18·4	17·3	·767	31·3	·717	55	68
8·7	8	3·07	65	.....	25	17	19·2	20·8	·867	32·5	·75	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cent	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·2**	**71·9**	**27·1**	**15·5**	**3·7**	**55·8**	**61·2**	**12·4**	**7·5**	**17·058**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**65·6**	**71·6**	**29·4**	**12·3**	**4·0**	**60·0**	**46·8**	**13·6**	**8·0**	**16·875**
1—Sydney	8·3	8	68·3	71	30·6	14·2	3·7	68	52	12·7	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8·1	65	72·4	30	12·3	3·7	55	44	14	8·1	.....
3—Amherst	8·3	7·6	68·3	69·4	30	10·5	4·7	53·3	45	13·5	7·8	17·00
4—Halifax	7·7	7	58·6	72	28·8	13·3	4·1	61·7	58	14·1	7·5	e15·50–18·00
5—Windsor	9	8·5	65	72·5	26·7	12	4·4	60	41·5	14	8·3	.....
6—Truro	8·7	7·9	68·3	72·5	30	11·5	3·6	62	40	13	8·6	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·5	7·	63·9	68·1	29	14·2	3·9	57·1	41·6	14·1	7	.....
New Brunswick (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**65·0**	**72·0**	**26·1**	**12·4**	**3·7**	**65·6**	**41·1**	**12·7**	**7·4**	**17·188**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·5	70·7	76·3	29·7	12·7	3·6	63·3	42	13·7	7·9	f & g 18·00
9—St. John	7·7	7·4	64·3	65	25·8	11·6	3·8	65·3	44·7	12	7·3	15·50
10—Fredericton	8·1	7·9	65	74·2	25	12·1	3·4	61·7	37·6	11·6	7	16·00–16·50
11—Bathurst	7·8	7·3	60	72·5	24	13	3·8	72	40	13·3	7·3	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·4**	**6·9**	**59·9**	**69·6**	**26·1**	**14·9**	**3·8**	**51·2**	**67·6**	**11·5**	**7·1**	**16·514**
12—Quebec	7·3	6·8	62·5	73·8	26·8	22·5	3·5	52·7	65·7	11·2	7·5	17·50
13—Three Rivers	8	7·4	61·3	70·6	25	14·8	4·3	50	77·5	11·5	7·2	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	6·8	61·7	70	27·5	14·2	3·5	46·7	60	11·3	7·4	d18·75
15—Sorel	7·2	6·7	58·3	60·8	26·6	12·5	4·2	44	66·7	10·5	7·1	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·8	55·5	67·9	25	12·6	4·2	52	80	10	6·7	14·50–15·00
17—St. John's	7·4	7	58·3	70	25	14·6	4·1	57·5	65	15	7	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·7	7·1	65	73·1	25·8	13·9	3·9	51·4	62·1	12·3	6·9	f18·50–19·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·6	59·4	70·3	25·4	14·9	3·2	52·8	67·8	11·1	6·8	16·00–16·50
20—Hull	7·5	7·1	57·5	69·7	27·5	13·8	3·1	53·3	63·3	11	7	e16·75–19·50
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**62·1**	**72·3**	**26·2**	**13·6**	**3·5**	**55·3**	**61·6**	**11·6**	**7·3**	**16·382**
21—Ottawa	7·4	6·7	62·4	71·6	26·3	13·1	3·2	58·4	60	11·5	7·1	e16·75–19·50
22—Brockville	7·4	7·1	59	72	26	14	4	52	62	12·2	7·2	15·50–16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·8	56·3	65·5	25·8	12	3·6	53·8	51·7	10·4	7·1	e16·00–18·00
24—Belleville	7·9	7·4	63·5	71·3	25·7	13·9	3·4	58	65·6	11·6	7·5	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·3	63·9	69·1	25·3	14·6	3·2	60	57·5	10·3	6·9	15·75
26—Oshawa	7·9	7·8	65	72·2	25	12·4	3·5	56	60	11·5	6·8	16·00
27—Orillia	7·8	7·4	65·6	74·2	25	14·2	3·5	58·8	55	11·8	8·1	15·50–15·75
28—Toronto	7·3	7·2	63·5	71·9	24·4	12·3	3·2	56·7	55·3	10·2	6·7	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	8·3	7·9	66·4	79·9	26·9	14	3·7	57·1	60	11·5	7·5	14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·1	7·9	65·7	73·4	25	11·8	3·1	52	61·3	10·7	6·9	15·25–15·50
31—Hamilton	7·1	6·9	62·5	71·6	25·1	12	3·2	57·9	59·1	10·5	6·7	15·50
32—Brantford	7·7	7·3	60·5	69·7	24·6	12·5	3·2	52·7	66·9	10·5	6·9	15·50
33—Galt	7·3	7·2	61·7	69·3	25	13·7	3·9	56·7	58·3	10	6·7	15·50–15·75
34—Guelph	7·6	7·4	60·8	72·3	25	13·9	3·8	55	60	10·6	6·6	15·50–16·00
35—Kitchener	7·8	7·6	50·1	69	24·8	13·3	3·5	57·2	62·9	10·9	6·9	15·50–16·00
36—Woodstock	7·3	7	63	74·2	25	12·9	3·1	60	57·5	11	6·9	16·00
37—Stratford	7·7	7·5	61·5	72·3	25·2	13	3·2	58·5	56·9	11·6	7·3	15·50–16·00
38—London	8·1	7·8	66·4	75·5	25·1	14·6	3·9	60·9	68·6	11·6	7·9	16·00–16·50
39—St. Thomas	8	7·7	66·4	73·8	25·3	14	3·7	60·8	66·7	12·3	7·4	16·50
40—Chatham	7·2	7·2	56	67	25	13	3·5	58·6	71	11·6	7	16·00
41—Windsor	7·8	7·6	62·1	73	26·8	13·6	3·2	56·5	60	10·3	7·5	g14·75–15·00
42—Sarnia	7·9	7·5	61·3	72·8	27·5	13·8	3	55	61·7	11	7·3	16·50
43—Owen Sound	7·7	7·1	66·4	71·3	26·1	12·4	3·1	51·4	55·8	11·9	8	16·50
44—North Bay	8·2	7·7	70	73·5	30	14·7	3·8	63·3	60	12·5	7·3	16·00–16·50
45—Sudbury	7·9	7·6	68·3	76·3	27·5	15·1	3·6	51·3	70	15	7·3	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·3	63·3	74·5	31·7	14·2	4·1	48	54	14·6	8	19·00
47—Timmins	9·5	9	60	72·5	.....	15	4·2	45	60	15	7·5	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·1	7·6	56·1	75·3	29·3	15·3	3·8	49·4	77·5	12·6	7·9	16·00–16·50
49—Port Arthur	8	7·7	53	70·6	26	14	2·9	45	65	10·7	8·4	19·00
50—Fort William	8	7·7	62·9	73·9	30	15	3·6	51·5	67·1	12·3	7·9	19·00
Manitoba (Average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**58·4**	**71·3**	**28·1**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**49·9**	**62·5**	**11·8**	**7·5**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	7·9	7·7	56·7	72·5	28	13·1	3·3	48·6	56·1	12·3	7·5	19·00
52—Brandon	8·2	7·9	60	70	28·2	15	3·9	51·2	68·8	11·3	7·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·0**	**7·7**	**59·8**	**74·1**	**29·2**	**20·7**	**3·7**	**56·6**	**76·0**	**14·1**	**7·6**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·8	7·5	61·3	74·6	27	a20·8	3	59·2	64	14	6·9	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·2	8	58·8	76·2	31·7	a21·7	4	61·7	80	15	9·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·5	59·4	71·9	27·2	a22·1	4·1	52·9	80	15	6·8	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·1	7·6	59·6	73·7	30·8	a18	3·8	52·5	80	12·5	7·6	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·1**	**7·7**	**56·3**	**73·2**	**27·5**	**20·0**	**3·7**	**55·5**	**64·0**	**14·2**	**8·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·1	8	57·1	72·8	28·1	a22·1	3·5	57·1	74	14·8	7·4	g
58—Drumheller	8·5	8	51·7	71·6	27·5	a22·5	4·5	57·5	65	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton	8·3	7·6	54·7	71·6	27·1	a18·3	3·4	57·1	58	14·3	b8	.....
60—Calgary	7·8	7·7	59·5	72·1	27·1	a17·2	3·4	48·7	62	12·3	7·7	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·8	7·4	58·3	77·9	27·5	a20	3·8	57	61	14·5	b10	.....
BritishColumbia (Average)	**7·9**	**7·4**	**57·9**	**71·7**	**28·7**	**22·3**	**3·8**	**56·0**	**66·6**	**13·6**	**8·1**	**18·667**
62—Fernie	8·9	8·6	62	72·6	27	a20	4·2	56·7	65	14	b6	.....
63—Nelson	8·2	7·5	59·3	75	28	a20·7	3·8	45	73·8	14·7	b10	.....
64—Trail	8·5	7·7	57	72	27·5	a27·5	3·6	58	70	13·7	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·3	6·9	55	66·8	29·7	a16·4	3·8	55	61·7	13·1	b8·3	d20·00
66—Vancouver	7·4	7	56·5	72·4	27·8	a24·5	3·7	53·7	56·6	12·2	b9	d18·00
67—Victoria	7·3	6·9	58·5	70	29·3	a20·9	3·4	58·5	63	13·2	b7	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·4	7·3	61·7	71·7	30	a23·2	3·7	63	62·5	13·8	b6·5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·2	7·3	53·3	72·9	30	a25	4·5	58·3	80	13·7	8	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·182	**13·492**	**12·288**	**14·536**	**8·936**	**11·093**	**9·869**	**30·7**	**13·5**	**27·477**	**19·619**	
9·363	**13·313**	**9·000**	**10·300**	**6·400**	**7·450**	**5·590**	**34·0**	**14·6**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	.....	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	18·00	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	12·00–12·50	11·50	14·00	9·00	11·00	7·00–8·00	35	13	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
10·50–11·25	10·00–11·00	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	c4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·50–11·00	.....	8·50	9·50	4·50	5·50	4·00	33	....	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·00–11·00	13·25	11·00	12·00	7·00	8·00	c7·50	30	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·063	**13·083**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**13·3**	**27·009**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g 8·00	g 9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–13·50	13.00–16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
9·144	**14·050**	**13·810**	**15·712**	**9·445**	**11·041**	**11·188**	**28·1**	**14·4**	**22·889**	**14·875**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
9·00–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
9·50	.....	12·00	14·00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·00	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	25	....	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	15	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	16·00	.....	c12·00	.....	c 7·50	.....	30	15	15·00	11·00	18
7·00–8·00	12·50–14·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	30	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·00–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·880	**12·851**	**13·348**	**15·920**	**9·893**	**12·738**	**11·402**	**28·4**	**12·3**	**28·875**	**20·933**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–13·00	15·00	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·00	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	26–27	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	13	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–11·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00	10·50–12·50	18·00	20·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
10·00–13·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
7·25–9·00	11·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
10·00	13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	c8·35	30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	9·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	9·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24–28	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00	12·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	12·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–12·00	12·00–13·00	17·50	20·00	.....	16·00	c15·00	27–28	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g8·50	g12·00	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g 18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
12·00	13·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
10·00	10·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	28	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
12·00	.....	12·00	13·00	7·00	9·00	6·68	35	....	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c13·50–16·50	.....	c10·50–15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
14·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27·30	15	22·00	14·00	46
15·00	17·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	28–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
8·50–14·00	14·00	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
8·00–13·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	.....	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	.....	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	.....	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·125	**18·500**	**7·750**	**11·500**	**8·333**	**10·375**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	18·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·50–10·50	19·00	16·00	7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	20·00	19·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	17·00	.....	c & i 14·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·813	.....	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·4**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	.....	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
6·00–12·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
i5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·201	**12·550**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·404**	**35·4**	**14·9**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	.....	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	11·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses, $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20, Other houses $30–$35. s. Delivered from mine.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1915	June 1916	June 1917	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1924	June 1925	May 1926	June 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	48·8	52·0	63·2	76·8	79·8	83·0	70·2	63·2	58·6	58·6	59·4	58·8	60·4
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	33·6	35·0	43·6	55·6	55·8	54·2	42·6	35·0	31·6	31·2	32·4	32·0	33·0
Veal, roast,	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	17·5	18·8	22·6	27·9	27·6	27·7	22·5	19·1	18·2	17·8	18·3	18·8	19·1
Mutton, roast,	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	21·5	24·2	28·5	36·3	36·8	38·4	30·7	29·3	28·5	29·1	29·4	30·4	31·4
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	19·3	22·2	30·1	37·7	39·8	40·4	32·7	31·3	26·6	23·4	28·2	29·7	30·7
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	35·8	40·2	54·0	69·6	72·0	72·2	58·8	53·6	50·2	45·0	51·2	55·4	56·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	25·3	28·9	39·0	50·7	54·3	55·8	48·2	41·3	39·1	32·1	38·9	42·0	42·6
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	35·8	40·2	62·2	73·8	80·4	76·4	45·8	44·0	45·2	41·2	48·8	49·2	48·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	24·6	28·6	42·5	44·8	53·7	56·0	33·5	33·5	31·5	30·0	35·0	34·9	35·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	24·3	26·2	36·6	38·7	45·4	50·1	30·8	31·7	29·5	26·7	31·6	31·0	31·9
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	52·8	51·0	58·8	71·4	79·2	88·8	81·0	69·0	68·4	71·4	69·0	70·8	69·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	57·8	61·2	83·4	92·0	108·6	119·4	65·0	71·4	72·2	68·4	72·2	80·0	74·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	33·8	35·1	46·8	51·7	61·1	66·8	38·0	42·0	40·0	38·5	40·6	43·6	41·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	24·6	25·5	34·0	33·5	39·3	40·4	36·8	29·8	$31·2	$29·1	$30·7	$32·1	$31·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	22·8	23·8	32·0	30·5	37·3	38·2	30·6	26·1	$31·2	$29·1	$30·7	$32·1	$31·6
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	73·5	70·5	111·0	117·0	118·5	144·0	123·0	103·5	102·0	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	42·0	37·0	73·0	68·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	50·0	$45·0	$41·0	$58·0	$53·0	$53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	26·5	24·0	31·5	40·5	37·0	42·5	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	29·0	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	11·8	13·0	16·0	23·0	24·4	33·6	21·0	19·6	$20·6	$20·8	$21·8	$22·0	$21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	14·4	19·8	30·4	34·4	23·4	24·0	17·4	17·8	17·6	16·8	16·8	15·8	15·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	11·9	13·5	15·4	22·8	23·4	29·2	21·1	24·1	18·8	19·5	20·5	20·1	19·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	13·1	13·2	15·1	17·6	21·2	27·5	18·3	19·7	18·5	16·2	15·6	15·8	15·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	31·6	38·0	40·0	43·6	47·6	90·4	50·0	31·2	50·4	42·4	34·0	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	14·6	17·6	19·0	20·4	22·2	42·0	24·0	14·6	24·0	20·4	16·2	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	9·4	9·9	11·5	14·5	15·7	16·5	13·8	13·7	$16·6	$17·4	$17·9	$18·0	$18·0
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	9·9	10·7	11·3	13·9	15·4	16·9	14·9	15·0	$16·6	$17·4	$17·9	$18·0	$18·0
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·8	9·9	10·1	11·1	13·1	15·2	13·7	13·5	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·4	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	30·0	60·5	127·0	60·7	70·7	216·9	36·6	45·7	49·0	59·9	43·6	119·1	100·7
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·49	$ 7·78	$ 8·51	$ 11·89	$ 12·79	$ 13·72	$ 16·92	$ 11·16	$ 10·18	$ 10·23	$ 9·86	$ 10·44	$ 11·29	$ 11·06
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·9	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·5	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	51·5	54·4	67·3	71·8	73·5	101·6	109·9	107·4	108·1	104·8	103·1	108·6	106·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	37·0	37·8	53·9	58·1	61·3	72·6	77·6	68·2	70·3	65·9	63·2	63·9	63·6
Wood, hard	" cd	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	34·1	41·8	51·9	67·4	76·4	81·7	87·9	76·9	79·8	77·8	76·2	77·1	76·8
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	31·3	30·2	39·4	49·6	56·4	62·1	64·6	57·4	59·8	57·7	55·3	56·1	55·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	23·5	23·0	25·4	27·6	28·7	36·6	36·3	31·2	30·3	30·8	30·5	30·3	30·7
Fuel and lighting‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·77	$ 1·87	$ 2·38	$ 2·75	$ 2·96	$ 3·55	$ 3·76	$ 3·41	$ 3·48	$ 3·37	$ 3·28	$ 3·36	$ 3·34
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·11	$ 4·04	$ 4·36	$ 4·77	$ 5·22	$ 6·30	$ 6·77	$ 6·95	$ 6·97	$ 6·95	$ 6·90	$ 6·85	$ 6·87
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·27	$ 13·69	$ 14·46	$ 18·67	$ 20·36	$ 21·95	$ 26·81	$ 21·74	$ 20·58	$ 20·72	$ 20·22	$ 20·67	$ 21·54	$ 21·31

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	4·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	7·72	8·53	11·89	12·65	13·99	17·04	11·43	10·30	10·81	10·31	10·60	11·47	11·24
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	6·62	7·43	10·04	.....	12·40	15·08	10·28	9·50	9·53	9·23	9·60	10·72	10·39
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	7·57	8·43	11·71	12·51	13·32	16·24	11·46	10·29	10·46	10·20	10·51	11·73	11·28
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·84	7·21	8·10	11·58	12·51	13·14	15·99	10·41	9·54	9·74	9·17	9·78	10·93	10·54
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	7·48	8·49	12·18	12·74	13·52	17·12	10·85	10·08	10·03	9·78	10·22	11·38	11·17
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	8·05	8·08	10·89	12·45	14·07	16·83	11·30	9·89	9·72	9·43	10·20	10·45	10·27
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·88	8·21	8·54	11·32	12·74	14·29	16·47	11·53	10·03	10·25	9·50	10·60	10·67	10·56
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	8·16	8·48	11·89	13·15	13·99	17·12	11·16	10·02	9·89	9·69	10·72	10·61	10·56
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	9·16	9·02	12·30	13·65	15·00	18·18	12·68	11·48	11·31	10·83	11·92	11·95	11·81

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

Continued from p. 716

decline was less pronounced in the three prairie provinces. Raisins advanced slightly, averaging 18.9 cents per pound in June, as compared with 18.3 cents in May. Anthracite coal again averaged lower, at $17.06 per ton, as compared with $17.38 in May. Lower prices were reported from Halifax, St. John, N.B., Fredericton, Three Rivers, Sorel, St. John's, P.Q., Thetford Mines, Montreal, Hull, Peterborough, Guelph, Stratford, Sarnia, Timmins and Brandon. Bituminous coal averaged $10.18 per ton in June and $10.23 in May. Coke was down from an average of $13.76 per ton in May to $13.49 in June. Wood showed a slight decline, hardwood averaging $12.29 per cord and soft wood $8.94 per cord. Coal oil was up from an average of 30.3 cents per gallon in May to 30.7 cents in June. An increase in rent was reported from Calgary.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain prices showed little change as compared with last month. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.53¼ in June, as compared with $1.53¾ in May. The low price for the month was $1.49¼, reached on the 2nd, and the high $1.55⅜ reached on the 8th. Coarse grains also fluctuated within narrow limits, Western barley averaging 61⅞ cents per bushel in June, and 61½ cents in May; Western oats 50 cents per bushel in June and 49⅝ cents in May; and flax seed $1.93 per bushel in May and $1.95 in June. Ontario barley rose from 61 cents in May to 62½ cents in June, while rye declined from 85 cents in May to 84½ cents in June. Flour, in sympathy with the lower wheat prices of the last two months, declined, the price at Toronto being down from $9 per barrel in May to $8.73 in June. Shorts fell from $33.25 per ton in May to $30.75 in June. Lemons advanced from $3.50-$4 per box to $3.50-$5.50; bananas from $3.75 per bunch to $4; and oranges from $5.50-$6 per case to $6. Rubber continued to decline, a grade of Ceylon being down from 47¾ cents per pound in May to 43 cents in June. Prices of potatoes were much lower, Quebec grades in Montreal being down from $2.91¼ per bag in May, to $2.10 in June; and Ontario potatoes at Toronto from $3.50-$4 per bag in May to $2.75-$3 in June. The price at St. John, N.B., fell from $5.75 per barrel to $4.95. The backward season together with a strong demand was said to be responsible for the upward movement in the prices of hay and straw. Baled hay at Toronto rose from $15.57 per ton to $17.50, and straw from $10.23 per ton to $11. Rosin advanced from $16 per barrel to $17.25. Turpentine at Toronto rose from $1.37 per gallon to $1.40. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from $7.34 per hundred pounds to $7.76. Western cattle at Winnipeg were up from $7 per hundred pounds to $7.59. Hogs at Toronto rose from $14.22 per hundred pounds to $15.24. Sheep declined from $8.81 per hundred pounds to $7.44. Dressed beef at Toronto advanced, fore-quarters being up from $9 per hundred pounds to $11.63, and hind-quarters from $14 per hundred pounds to $16.38. Veal advanced from 19 cents per pound to 21 cents. Dressed hogs were up from $18.50 per hundred pounds to $18.75. Bacon advanced 3 cents per pound to 38 cents. Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 35 cents per pound to 37 cents, and prints at Toronto from 38 cents per pound to 40 cents. Cheese at Toronto advanced 2 cents per pound to 22 cents. Fresh eggs at Toronto advanced from 36 cents-37 cents per dozen to 37 cents-38 cents. Cotton prices continued to decline, the price of raw cotton at New York being 18.5 cents per pound, as compared with 18.9 cents in May. Gingham fell from 17¼ cents per yard to 16½ cents. Japan silk declined from $6 per pound to $5.90. Jute was down from $12.12 per hundred to $11, and hessian from $11.38 per hundred to $10 63. Iron and steel markets were slightly weaker, due, it was said, to lower prices in the United States. Basic pig iron fell from $22 per ton to $21, black steel sheets from $3.25 per cwt. to $3.20, and galvanized sheets from $4.50 per cwt. to $4.40. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced from $15.75 per cwt. to $15.85; spelter from $8.35 per cwt. to $8.65; lead from $7.55 per cwt. to $8; and silver from 65¼ cents per ounce to 65½ cents. Tin fell from 65 cents per pound to 63¼ cents. Gasoline at Toronto advanced from 23 cents per gallon to 24 cents, and coal oil from 25½ cents per gallon to 26½ cents.

A Department of Labour has been established in Bolivia, its duties being as follows: To investigate and decide questions concerning industrial accidents; to intervene in questions between employers and workers as to employment and wage claims; to collect statistics on industrial accidents, cost of living, and conditions of the working class; to supervise the enforcement of the law as regards health and safety measures and the prevention of industrial accidents in mines and industrial establishments.

The personnel of the department will consist of a chief and two assistants, two inspectors, and a medical adviser, and such other employees as may be appropriated for.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The trend of retail prices according to the latest information available was slightly upward in various countries, namely, Poland, South Africa and Australia, continued to rise in France and Germany, and continued downward in other countries. Wholesale prices showed a slight upward turn in Great Britain in June for the first time in several months, and were continuing to rise in France and Germany in May. Wholesale prices were upward according to the latest reports received from Finland, Poland, Sweden and Australia.

The following description of the course of prices is taken from the United States *Federal Reserve Bulletin* for June, 1926.

"The year following the restoration of the free gold market in Great Britain has been characterized by a downward movement of prices in England and in most other European countries, as well as in the United States. An important factor in this international decline of the average of commodity prices has been a recession in the prices of farm products, which had advanced considerably during the preceding year. World prices of other commodity groups, however, and particularly of some of the important industrial products, like steel, also declined during the

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES,

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria		Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods		Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910		July 1914
1910	(d)$ 6.95	(d)94	(e)96					(b)	135	
1913	7.34	99	102							
1914—Jan.	7.73	105						(b)	137	100
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1				
1915—Jan.	7.97	107	118	113				(b)	163	
July	7.74	104	132	125						
1916—Jan.	8.28	112	145	135						
July	8.46	114	161	148						
1917—Jan.	10.27	138	187	165						
July	11.62	157	204	180						
1918—Jan.	12.42	167	206	188						
July	13.00	175	210	203						
1919—Jan.	13.78	186	230	220			639			
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b)	1536	
1920—Jan.	15.30	206	236	225			410			
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b)	2252	
1921—Jan.	14.48	195	278	265			477			1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b)	2413	1303
1922—Jan.	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409			1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b)	3186	1430
1923—Jan.	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405			941
July	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b)	3311	921
1924—Jan.	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740				917
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521		3686	909
1925—Jan.	10.77	145	(m)178	(m)180	16446	13762	555		4224	899
April	10.56	142	170	175	(p)15830	(p)13432	537		4241	901
July	10.49	141	167	173			537		4119	916
Oct.	10.89	147	172	176			564		3776	875
1926—Jan.	11.63	157	171	175	17182	15004	560		3899	854
Feb.	11.50	155	168	173	16901	14889	559		3902	845
Mar.	11.46	154	165	172	16482	14680	555		3825	832
April	11.36	153	159	168						
May	11.29	152	158	167						
June	11.06	149								

year. . . . . In the latter part of 1924 and early in 1925, prior to the removal of the gold embargo, prices, according to official index numbers, were higher in England than in the United States, and the difference was larger than could be accounted for by the depreciation of sterling exchange. In February, 1925, when the committee of experts made its recommendation that England return to the gold standard, the value of the pound sterling was only 1½ per cent below gold parity, while the price level in the United States was 5 per cent lower than in England. The committee, in fact, pointed out that a readjustment of prices between the two countries was inevitable, because British prices had not declined in 1924 and the beginning of 1925 in proportion to the rapid rise in sterling exchange, and that the necessary readjustment would be rendered only slightly more severe by a rise of sterling to parity. At the end of April, when the gold standard act was adopted and sterling rose practically to par, prices had turned downward in both countries, but the difference in price levels between the two countries had narrowed somewhat, because in England prices had declined more rapidly than in the United States, and in April, 1926, according to the index numbers, British prices were about 5 per cent lower than American prices. In England the decline in prices during the year was somewhat larger in industrial than in agricultural commodities, while in the United States the decline in the prices of farm products was much larger than the reduction in the prices of non-agricultural commodities. Price recessions for the year in other countries were of varying degree, the largest declines occurring in Norway and Denmark and the smallest,

ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910= 1000	1914	1913–14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	(o)127	(o)110	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	126	116	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	136·6	124·0	176	.....	609·1	129·32
.....	.....	1099·3	1178·2	4392	390	144·2	136·7	175	79·9	606·2	132·45
210	219	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3	172	83·9	604·7	135·76
.....	.....	1128·6	1206·0	4654	421	150·5	143·5	168	81·9	644·9	144·49
177	194	1062·0	1149·0	5164	451	143·3	139·8	167	(a)79·1	658·3	145·68
.....	.....	1075·6	1156·9	5320	.....	141·8	138·8	167	.....	648·9	145·55
.....	.....	1068·6	1152·9	5342	.....	141·0	138·3	166	77·8	635·5	145·20
.....	.....	1048·6	1141·2	.....	.....	141·6	139·6	165	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1040·6	1136·3	5615	.....	142·3	139·9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

next to the United States, in the Netherlands. In Germany prices declined considerably less than in England, and the decline in the average reflected much larger reductions in the prices of foods than in the prices of industrial products."

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 144.9 in May, an advance of 0.9 per cent for the month. Foods advanced 4.1 per cent to 158.0, all three groups showing rises. Non-foods declined 0.7 per cent to 138.0, the only advance in this section being one shown by the cotton group.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77=100, rose in May after a decline during the five previous months. The index for the end of May was 125.7, being 0.2 per cent above that for a month earlier. The advance was due to higher prices for foodstuffs, in which there was an advance in groceries. In materials, minerals showed a recovery but textiles were weak.

The *Times* index number for May showed the level of wholesale prices to be 0.7 per cent higher than a month earlier, being 143.9 on the base 100 in 1913. The fall in prices has thus been arrested. This is largely owing to increases in food values, the index for which is 2 per cent higher at 150.0, while that for industrial materials is 0.1 per cent lower on the month at 140.3. In the absence of quotations for coal, prices ruling at the end

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES,

(Base figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914—Jan								
July	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan					(c) 113			(a) 107
July				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—Jan					221	192		(a) 197
July	279			(a) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—Jan	279				339	267		(a) 252
July	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan	334	251	141		283	271	235	243
July	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	211	214
1922—Jan	257	736	469	179	190	216	189	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	160	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	166	168
1924—Jan	230	(l) 165·1	(l) 120·5	178	163	176	173	170
July	248	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	170	168
1925—Jan	277	175·4	144·6	188	170	178	172	171
April	276	174·5	146·2	189	170	177	169	169
July	260	173·9	145·6	190	169	176	169	167
Oct	228	173·7	152·0	189	166	175	168	163
1926—Jan	216	191·1	170·0	188	162	174	165	162
Feb	212	194·6	170·7	183	160		163	
Mar	205	188·8	168·5	185				158
April	198	203·9	175·6	187	158	173		157
May		214·4	183·2	183	157			158
June								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913–December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) Index discontinued. New Index number in 1926.

of April were repeated. Cotton prices showed a recovery.

Finland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, fell slightly from 1152.9 in March to 1141.2 in April and 1136.3 in May, a decline for the two months of 1.4 per cent. Foods declined 2.6 per cent to 1040.6, clothing and lighting and fuel advanced slightly, and the remaining groups remained unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.—The following is quoted from the *Economist* for June 19, 1926.—"The index figure for wholesale prices, at the end of May, which has just been announced by the *Statistique Générale*, is returned as 702, indicating a rise of no fewer than 38 points as compared with that for April (which was itself 19 points above that for March), and of 171 points as against the figure for May, 1925. The rise of 57 points during the month in the figure for textiles indicates how severely the renewed fall in the franc has affected cotton and wool, and the same cause may be ascribed to the rise of coffee, but it is difficult to find adequate reasons, in spite of the bad weather, why vegetable foods should have risen by 54 points. Retail prices in Paris have also shown a sharp rise, the general index figure for May (based on the sale prices of thirteen articles of common necessity, of which only

ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909–13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(*f*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*i*)		
1,000	.....	.....	.....	(*h*) 991	93	.....	.....	.....
1,163	.....	.....	1,106	(*h*) 1,037	100	100	.....	100
(*b*) 1,148	.....	.....	1,099	.....	104	.....	.....	101·8
.....	100	100	1,164	1,070	102	.....	100	102·1
(*b*) 1,228	.....	.....	1,240	1,177	103	(*a*) 103·0	.....	102·9
.....	.....	.....	1,522	1,200	100	.....	100·5	101·7
(*b*) 1,275	.....	.....	1,504	1,236	107	(*a*) 105·1	.....	105·1
.....	.....	.....	1,516	1,276	111	.....	108·7	109·9
(*b*) 1,418	.....	.....	1,453	1,359	128	(*a*) 118·3	.....	119·6
.....	.....	.....	1,470	1,357	146	.....	131·3	129·3
(*b*) 1,437	.....	.....	1,505	1,426	160	(*a*) 142·4	.....	144·6
.....	.....	.....	1,523	1,491	167	..... (*a*) 152·2		155·1
(*a*) 1,559	.....	.....	1,627	1,553	185	(*a*) 174·4	.....	167·5
.....	187	186	1,714	1,539	190	.....	172·2	171·5
(*b*) 2,049	.....	183	1,862	1,688	201	(*a*) 199·3	190	192·0
.....	188	190	2,260	1,791	219	(*a*) 216·5	205	202·6
(*c*) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	(*a*) 200·4	181	179·6
(*c*) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148	.....	163	160·8
1,391	169	173	1,651	1,574	142	(*a*) 174·3	161	157·3
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	(*a*) 166·6	155·6	156·2
1,348	151	156	1,692	1,483	144	(*a*) 169·5	158	157·1
1,330	148	153	1,914	1,520	147	(*a*) 169·7	161·9	159·1
1,372	154	159	1,802	1,600	149	(*a*) 173·2	165·0	160·1
1,339	151	157	1,728	1,587	143·3	(*a*) 169·1	162·0	157·8
1,381	152	157	(*a*) 1,718	1,574	154·3	(*a*) 172·5	167	161·5
1,419	153	158	(*a*) 1,755	1,598	150·8	.....	165	161·1
1,382	152	157	(*a*) 1,807	1,612	159·9	(*a*) 173·5	169	163·4
1,360	148	153	(*a*) 1,812	1,656	161·6	.....	170	165·1
1,334	151	155	(*a*) 1,802	1,652	164·3	177·9	170	167·0
1,344	150	154	1,786	1,634	161·5	.....	170	166·6
1,358	151	155	1,842	1,623	159·9	.....	169	163·9
1,368	150	153	.....	1,618	162·4	.....	.....	164·5
.....	150	153	.....	.....	161·1	.....	.....	162·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (*e*) Beginning of month. (*f*) Base is average for six capital towns. (*g*) 15th prices hereafter, 1914=100. (*m*) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (*n*) No figures published.

petroleum is directly affected by the exchange value of the franc) being returned as 522, compared with 503 in April, 497 in March, and 418 in May, 1925. The index figure representing the cost of living to be met by a Paris working-class family of four persons (based on 100 as representing the corresponding expenditure in 1914) is reported by the local Regional Committee as being 451 for the first quarter of 1926, as compared with 421 for the last quarter of 1925. The figure for foodstuffs alone is returned as 473, as against 437 for the previous quarter."

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 123.2 in May, a rise of 0.4 per cent over the April level. Farm products continued to rise and industrial materials fell slightly. Goods produced rose slightly and goods imported declined. The most noteworthy change among the groups was a decline of 3.2 per cent in textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number rose very slightly during May to 139.9. Foods showed a slight increase, being 142.3, and rent rose to 98.6. Other groups declined, heat and light being 140.4; sundries 188.0 and clothing 165.2.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada				Great Britain				Austria	Belgium
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	150	44	45	60	42	130
Base Period	1913	1900–1909	1909–1913	1909–1913	1913	1901–05	1867–77	1913	1st half 1914 =1	April, 1914
		(h)			(j)	(h)	(h)	(h)		
1900						110·5	75			
1905						103·3	72			
1910			97·02	100·38		113·3	78			
1913	100		102·77	107·81	100	122·3	85	100		
1914—Jan.			103·96	99·05		119·0	83·5			
July			105·86	97·18		116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.			109·90	101·29		136·5	96·4			
July			115·41	114·77		149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.			123·75	128·07		174·5	123·6			
July			131·52	141·26		191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.			162·40	166·07		225·1	159·3			
July			187·26	210·52		254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.			199·13	202·98		262·9	186·2			
July			207·16	221·14		278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54		265·9	190·7			
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08		293·2	206·4			
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4		
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8		
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9		
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5		(d) 347
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6		366
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8		360
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	16,986	434
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	166·57	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	17,893	504
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	18,748	580
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	19,133	566
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	160·85	169·37	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	21,181	559
April	156·5	174.7	154·79	163·64	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	20,058	538
July	158·4	175·7	154·68	162·09	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	19,685	559
Oct.	156·6	178·0	155·45	164·21	154·8	196·7	130·2	155·1	18,305	575
1926—Jan.	163·8	181·3	163·57	162·95	151·3	190·4	129·3	149·4	17,554	560
Feb.	162·2	182·0	164·19	174·45	148·8	188·1	127·9	145·9	17,212	556
Mar.	160·1	179·5	162·93	158·98	144·4	185·8	126·1	143·7	17,088	583
April	160·6	177·8	164·81	157·58	143·6	184·2	125·5	142·9	17,086	621
May	157·0	176·7	162·17	154·55	144·9	183·1	125·7	143·9	17,056	
June	155·7	175·9	160·84	153·41						

Poland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a workingman's family of four on the base 1914=100 rose from 168.5 in March to 183.2 in May. Foods and clothing rose considerably, and lodging and rates and sundries also rose. Fuel and light declined slightly in April and rose slightly in May.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, rose one point in May to 151. The principal change was an advance in vegetable foodstuffs and a decline in paper and paper goods. Other groups varied one point or less.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Commonwealth Statistician, on the base 1911=1000, was 1856 in March, being slightly above the level at the end of the year. During the first quarter of 1926 there were sharp advances in dairy produce and meat and a slight advance in groceries. The groups jute, leather, etc., agricultural produce, etc., declined slightly. Metals and coal and chemicals showed no change.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Finland		France	Germany	Hungary	Nether-lands
Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Official	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	Federal Statistical Office	Official	Central Bureau Statis-tics
—	126		33	Imports	Exports	45	38		48
1913	July, 1914	1913-14	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913=1	1913
			(g)			*(k)*	*(j)*		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
100	.....	100	.....	100	100	.....	100	1	100
*(b)*121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	*(b)*106	.....	*(b)*109
*(b)*185	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)*142	.....	*(b)*146
.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*(c)*268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)*153	.....	*(b)*226
.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*(c)*667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)*179	.....	*(b)*276
.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*(c)*830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(b)*217	.....	*(b)*373
.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	.....
1739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	*(b)*304
1947	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	1256	.....	.....
2392	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	1366	.....	292
1721	.....	.....	341	1475	1626	.....	1439	.....	.....
2172	1675	.....	253	1311	1285	.....	1428	.....	182
2489	1464	.....	178	1083	1364	320	3665	.....	163
2657	1003	.....	180	1124	1215	332	10059	.....	164
2408	968	.....	181	940	1294	395	278476	.....	157
2711	990	.....	207	939	1157	415	7478700	.....	145
2737	953	.....	210	899	1157	505	117·3 *(l)*	(c) 7,915	156
3275	1045	(b) 153·8	220	941	1102	491	115·0	(b) 21,057	151
3244	1020	152·6	234	1123	1105	525	138·2	(b) 20,217	160
3041	1009	149·5	220	1166	1117	523	131·0	20,766	151
2823	989	153·8	206	1116	1117	569	134·8	19,591	155
2901	966	150·3	163	1080	1111	584	123·7	18,924	154
2899	950	149·4	157	979	1113	647	120·0	18,319	153
2844	938	147·2	151	1002	1120	649	118·4	18,031	149
2744	923	143·0	145	1018	1120	645	118·3	17,788	145
.....	.....	.....	141	1021	1115	664	122·7	17,683	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	702	123·2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Census and Statistics Office was recently revised, a number of new commodities being included, such as benzine and gasolene. A system of cross-classifying the commodities has been introduced "in such a way as to meet the demand that exists for information as to the fluctuations in prices of the raw materials and equipment utilized in the leading types of industry (e.g. farming, building, etc.), and also to meet the demand for a separate index number for the prices of imported articles." The new index number has been calculated by yearly averages from 1913 to 1925 and thereafter by months. The base is average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1000.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of food, on the base average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1000, declined each month from February to April, from 1652 in January to 1618 in April. This movement was observable in the groups groceries and meat but dairy produce rose from 1511 in January to 1625 in April.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Italy		Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Gosplan	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	100	125	93	58		74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July, 31 1914	1910=1000
	(j)						(c)				
1900											
1905											
1910											1000
1913	100	100	100		1	100		100			1125
1914—Jan.	102			1							
July	93					(b)101			100		(b) 1090
1915—Jan.	105		(c)115								
July	131					(b)119	(b)145			(b)120	(b) 1204
1916—Jan.	184		(c)159								
July	193					(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b) 1379
1917—Jan.	230		(c)233								
July	304					(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan.	363		(c)341								
July	429					(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan.	326		339				369				
July	362		(c)314			(b)204	320			(b)225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan.	507		333				319	347	326	318	
July	604		409			(b)221	364	374		283	(b) 2512
1921—Jan.	642		344			219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	520	466·06	300			186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan.	577	549·94	260	592	(b) 0·96	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July	558	524·54	232	1,016		174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan.	575	523·52	220	5,447	(b) 1·69	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	566	538·65	235	30,699		170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan.	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	(b) 1·72	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
July	567	544·88	271	(e)102·3		182	148	157	173	132	1404
1925—Jan.	657	612·06	279	119·5	(b) 1·83	191	164	169	171	157	1463
April	658	616·39	267	119·4	1·97	190	160	163	166	154	1460
July	707	667·83	254	119·6	1·75	188	160	161	161	151	1424
Oct.	716	671·57	221	127·7	1·75	187	148	154	159	153	1398
1926—Jan.	708	658·88	214	142·1	1·90	186	150	153	156	134	1397
Feb.	704	654·74	211	146·1	1·94	183	148	152	155	134	
Mar.	693	640·30	204	145·7	1·96	183	145	149	151	134	
April	690	636·41	198	166·6	1·97	179	145	150	148	133	
May			196			179		151			
June											

(a)Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100 was 151.7 in May, showing a slight increase. Farm products averaged slightly lower than in April. Clothing materials, metals, building materials and house furnishing goods were also somewhat cheaper. In other groups prices were higher than in the preceding month.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities), was $12.7378 on July 1, a decline of 0.1 per cent. An increase in provision prices, owing to advances in hog and dairy products, with smaller advances in metals, oils and naval stores, were more than offset by declines in grains, live stock, leather and hides, textiles and miscellaneous products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 162.3 in May, showing a decline of about 1.3 per cent, due principally to lower food prices, while shelter and sundries also declined slightly. Clothing and fuel and light showed slight upward tendencies.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

India		China	Japan		Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States			
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	U.S. Fed. Res. Board	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist
75	43	—	56	62	92	100	—		404	106	200	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1913	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*		*(k)*				*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*	*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	100	1088	.....	*(b)*1055	100	100	9·2076	118·576	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1085	.....	*(b)*1098	.....	98	8·8857	124·528	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	.....	*(a)*1185	.....	.....	.....	97	8·6566	119·708	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1387	.....	*(b)*1235	(b) 120·0	98	9·1431	124·168	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	.....	*(a)*1822	.....	.....	.....	100	9·8698	124·958	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1502	.....	*(b)*1328	(b) 145·9	113	10·9163	137·666	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	.....	*(a)*1506	.....	.....	.....	123	11·5294	145·142	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1525	.....	*(b)*1511	(b) 175·8	153	13·7277	169·562	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	.....	*(a)*1715	.....	.....	.....	188	16·0680	211·950	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)*1877	.....	*(b)*1778	(b) 212·5	184	17·9436	222·175	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)* 237	.....	*(b)*259·0	.....	*(a)*1954	.....	.....	.....	196	19·1624	232·575	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	.....	1959	.....	*(b)*1858	(b) 219·8	199	18·5348	230·146	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)* 222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	.....	2008	.....	.....	.....	212	18·8964	233·707	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	.....	2311	2359	*(b)*2181	(b) 238·1	233	20·3638	247·390	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	.....	2671	2700	.....	.....	241	19·3528	260·414	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	176	2233	2255	*(b)*2025	(b) 204·6	170	12·6631	198·600	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	178	1813	1903	.....	.....	141	10·7284	159·833	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	191	1673	1771	*(b)*1736	(b) 189·8	138	11·3725	164·444	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	192	1789	1833	.....	.....	155	12·1069	173·743	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	176	1855	1847	*(b)*1666	(b) 189·1	156	13·6665	192·944	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	182	2052	2039	.....	.....	151	13·0895	188·711	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	205	1984	1948	*(b)*1739	(b) 191·9	151	13·2710	189·930	177·175
179	184	151·5	258·4	191	1855	1852	.....	.....	147·0	12·2257	185·485	183·207
171	173	159·9	282·7	208	1863	1861	1747	(b) 201·6	160·0	13·9347	202·565	211·051
169	165	159·3	266·9	191	1807	1853	1677	205·7	156·2	13·6854	194·537	212·940
160	158	162·8	262·4	195	1846	1866	1698	198·3	159·9	13·8526	195·899	214·404
160	158	159·0	265·1	194	1860	1861	1706	204·6	157·6	14·1520	194·827	211 541
163	155	161·0	254·2	.....	1840	.....	1709	206·2	156·0	14·0146	197·781	221·893
158	152	163·0	249·2	.....	1826	.....	1676	205·0	155·0	13·7229	195·054	218·514
155	150	164·4	243·9	.....	1856	.....	1656	204·0	151·5	13·3985	192·678	217·767
153	151	162·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1650	203·0	151·1	13·1055	190·478	.....
.....	.....	159·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·0	151·7	12·8619	189·335	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·7594	188·072	.....

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(k)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Limit of Rights to Union Benefit

A member of Local 190, American Federation of Musicians (affiliated with the American Federation of Labour), died in July, 1925, having duly made his last will and testament in favour of a Miss Theobald. The legatee was in no way related to the deceased. As executrix and legatee she claimed the right to receive the benefits payable by the Union to the representatives of a deceased member. The question rose whether the Union was under any contractual obligation to the plaintiff. The objects of the Association are set out in Bylaw No. 3, as being "for mutual protection by means of contributions, subscriptions, donations or otherwise, against all casualties caused by disease, inevitable accident or death, with a view of helping the afflicted or the widows, orphans, relations and dependents of deceased members."

The bylaw (No. 84) of the Association in regard to the payment of death benefit is as follows: "Upon the death of a member who has been in good standing continuously for a period of three months immediately preceding his death the sum of $250 shall be appropriated and set apart for the purpose of being applied and paid towards his funeral expenses in such manner as the Board shall direct and appoint, and the Board shall have full control and power for the purpose. Should it be deemed necessary for the purpose the Board may make an assessment of fifty cents *per capita* upon the members to raise and pay the same."

Bylaw 85 relates to payments in connection with the Donation Fund: "Upon the death of a member who has been for at least one year a member of the Association and who has been in good standing for three months previous to his death the proceeds of an assessment of $2.00 on each member of the Association not exceeding in amount the sum of one thousand dollars will be donated to a designated beneficiary, or to the legal representative of such deceased member, any indebtedness to the Association from the deceased member having first been deducted from the amount payable,"

The Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg dismissed the action with costs. The court found that a member of the Union cannot by his will designate any person as a beneficiary of the donation fund of the Union; that in the present case the plaintiff, not being a relative of the deceased, would not even if she had been properly designated, have been entitled to be a beneficiary of the funds. The bylaw of the Union which provided for payment of the benefit alternatively "to the legal representative of a deceased member" was held to be *ultra vires*. The deceased was held to be a member of the Union in good standing. The court further held that a beneficiary of a deceased member of the Union is not entitled to be paid the sum set apart by the Union for the member's funeral expenses, the question being raised whether any person has a legal right to enforce such a payment. The provisions of the Life Insurance Act do not apply to the destination of benefits conferred by membership in the Association, which was incorporated under the Charitable Associations Act of Manitoba.—*(Manitoba—Theobald versus Winnipeg Musicians Association)*

Fixing of Yearly Salary Does Not Involve Hiring by Year

An overman or pit boss employed by a mining company, having been dismissed from his employment without notice, brought action for damages for wrongful dismissal against the company. He alleged that he had been employed at a yearly salary, the position being stated to carry a salary of $3,132 per year. The Supreme Court of Alberta, which tried the case, gave judgment for the plaintiff for $51.60, with costs, holding that as he had been dismissed without notice and had been paid less than a full month's salary in lieu of notice, he was entitled to recover the difference between what he was paid and the amount of a month's salary. The judgment laid down the principle that the fixing of a yearly salary in a contract of hiring is not conclusive evidence as to the period for which the employment is intended to continue, although it is a matter to be taken into account in determining the duration of the engagement. In regard to the hiring of the plaintiff in this case, there appeared to be no time limit expressly stated for the duration of the contract. It was therefore held to be, not a yearly hiring, but one of unfixed duration, and therefore subject to termination by either party on reasonable notice.—*(Alberta—Strickland versus North American Collieries Limited).*

Company Pedlar Holding Provincial License Exempt From Municipal License

The agent of a company operating in Saskatchewan was convicted by a magistrate of having made sales within the limits of a municipality without having obtained a pedlar's license as required by municipal bylaw

and ordered to pay a fine of $25, besides costs. Appeal was taken against the conviction on the ground that the Company had paid the fees required under the provisions of the Companies Act and of the Corporation Taxation Act of the Province, the latter Act providing at section 35 as follows:—

> No company made liable to taxation by this Act nor any of its agents shall require any license, authorization or permit of any municipality for doing business in the municipality.

On this ground it was claimed that an agent of the Company should not be required to obtain a municipal license. The appeal was allowed with costs and the conviction quashed.

(This decision may be compared with that in the case of *Rex ex rel Kyte versus Aune* reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925).—*(Saskatchewan—Rex versus Gebhardt)*

Position of Teachers' Alliance Not Recognized in Discussion of Wage Schedules

On June 1 the Supreme Court of Alberta gave judgment in an action which was described by the Court as a "trial of strength between the Teachers' Alliance, an association of teachers organized on much the same lines as the Trades and Labour Unions, and the board of trustees of the Blairmore School District." During the summer of 1925 the Board deliberated upon the question of teachers' salaries, the majority arriving at the conclusion that a reduction should be made. Accordingly a letter was sent to the teachers individually asking them to accept a new schedule. The teachers replied in one letter, signed by all, in which they said: "While we sign separate agreements, we are wholly in the hands of our executive when it comes to accepting alterations in a salary schedule. Arrangements to meet with our executive can be made with Mr. Conway, President of the Crows' Nest Pass Local of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance."

At a subsequent meeting the teachers refused to discuss the salary question with the Board except through a representative of their organization, whereupon the Board decided to give them 30 days notice of the termination of their agreement, as required by the Schools Act. At a later meeting the Board agreed to meet the representative of the Alliance to discuss the schedule, but apparently through some misunderstanding he did not appear, although having powers of attorney from all the teachers. The principal however appeared on behalf of the teachers, and after the meeting new notices of dismissal were issued. It was finally agreed by the teachers amongst themselves and with the Alliance that they would not recognize the notice which they had received purporting to terminate their contracts and that they would not accept any other positions but would return to Blairmore and demand reinstatement as teachers in the school.

The teachers claimed that neither notice to terminate was good in law, but that the school board having engaged each teacher by contract in writing, had wrongfully and without cause terminated the hiring by dismissing them, thereby giving rise to a cause of action in damages for wrongful dismissal. In the alternative it was claimed that the contract was not legally terminated until the receipt of the notices given pursuant to the second meeting of the Board, and that the teachers, therefore, had due and owing to them balances of salaries.

The judgment discussed several points arising out of the observance of the proper form of agreement, etc. In regard to the notice of dismissal it was found that the required conditions had been complied with. The teachers were all notified of the meeting in sufficient time to be present, but chose not to be there. The action of the teachers was dismissed with costs. A counter-claim by the Board for the return by the teachers of certain sums alleged to have been received by them in overpayment of their salaries was also dismissed with costs.

—(Alberta—Thoreson versus Blairmore School District)

School Trustees Must Follow Prescribed Forms in Dismissing Teacher

The trustees of a school district in Alberta in June, 1924, hired a teacher at a salary of $1,200 a year. The teacher continued in employment till the end of June, 1925, no complaint being made by the trustees as to her work. On June 9, 1925, the trustees wrote to the teacher inviting her to continue teaching at the reduced salary of $1,000, the amount offered being raised later to $1,100. The teacher made no reply to the letter, and the trustees advertised for another teacher. The teacher saw the advertisement and concluded that her engagement had terminated. The case was tried in the Alberta Supreme Court, which found that the Board had not observed the provision of the Schools Act, as follows:

> Either party hereto may terminate the agreement by giving (30) thirty days' notice in writing to the other party; provided that no such notice shall be given by the Board until the teacher has been given the privilege of attending a meeting of the Board (of which two clear

days' notice in writing shall be given to the teacher) to hear its reasons for proposing to terminate the agreement.

The teacher was awarded the sum of $243, with costs of action.

—(Alberta—Hunt versus Board of Trustees of Brant School District).

Employer may recover from Sub-Contractor Compensation Payable to Workman

A workman employed by a building contractor received injuries for which he was awarded $2,559.47 under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec. The accident occurred when the workman was engaged in work in connection with a rock-crushing machine, which was operated by a sub-contractor. He was engaged in shovelling stone from the bottom of a pile when the pile slid down and buried him. The sub-contractor alleged that he warned the men of the risk of the work, but it was not certain that the injured man was present when the warning was given. The principal contractor brought action against the sub-contractor to recover the amount ordered to be paid in compensation. The Superior Court at Montreal allowed the claim, ordering the sub-contractor to indemnify the principal in the full amount.

—(Quebec—Bernier versus Musy, and Musy versus Martineau & Company).

Unlawfulness of Unauthorized Strike by Local Union in Great Britain

A motion was made in May in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) of England and Wales by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland for an injunction to restrain the secretary and officials of the Tower Hill branch of the Union from calling out members on strike without the prior authority of the executive council of the Union. By the rules of the Union no strike may be called without the consent of two-thirds of the members voting by ballot. When the general strike was called by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress a ballot of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union was in progress, but it had not been completed. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress called upon all Unions affiliated to the Congress to cease work if required by the General Council; the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union was one of those directed by the General Council to strike. The Tower Hill branch of the Union, without the authority of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Trades Union Council, and issued a notice calling out the members, although the executive council of the Union had given no orders for such action. The Union claimed an injunction, the grounds being a breach of the rules of the Union, and also at common law.

Judge Astbury's Judgment

Mr. Justice Astbury in his judgment delivered on May 11, 1926, said:—

"This is a motion in an action brought by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland against a number of defendants who are officers or officials of a branch in London of the plaintiff union, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants, putting it shortly, as branch secretary or officials of the union, or in the name of the union, calling members of the plaintiff union out on strike or calling upon members of the plaintiff union to leave their employment without the authority of the executive council of the union. The defendants have appeared in person, and they have given me considerable assistance in dealing with this matter, which I am bound now to do. I will try and state as clearly as I can the facts which have been proved in the evidence which has been filed upon this motion.

The facts are as follows. First, a serious crisis has arisen in the country with regard to the dispute in the mining industry. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress have assumed control of this dispute, and have called upon all affiliated unions to the Trades Union Congress to cease work if required by the General Council. The General Council has called a so-called general strike; and the defendants have kindly explained to me the nature of that strike which has been so called. A large number of unionists throughout the country in railway, transport and other trades have been called upon by the Trades Union Council to come out on strike. The defendants are the branch secretary and delegates of the Tower Hill branch of the plaintiff union, and they intend to take instructions from the Trades Union Congress and not from the executive council of their own union in relation to the matter in question. The Tower Hill branch of the plaintiff union has, without the authority of that union, passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Trades Union Council or Trades Union Congress in calling a general strike, and that resolution is in these terms:—

> We, the members of the Tower Hill branch of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, endorse the action of the Trades Union Congress General Council in calling

the general strike, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to help them; and we call on the branch secretary and officials to notify all members to cease work immediately.

In pursuance of the above resolution the defendant Stuart has issued the following notice. It is written on the plaintiff union's paper, it is addressed from 27, Plough Road, Rotherhithe, and dated 4th May instant. It is in these terms: "All members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union except men on articles of agreement are to come out in support of the Trade Union Council's policy and are to picket their jobs." Mr. Stuart signs that as Acting Secretary, and he has explained to me in court what it means, and the other defendants are apparently in agreement with him. I have been told that that policy therein referred to is the policy of the Trade Union Congress in trying to induce and promote a general strike throughout this country. In addition to the resolution of the Tower Hill branch, which I have already read, they passed a further one as follows: "We, the members of the Tower Hill branch, express our confidence in the secretary and officials of this branch"—whom I have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing—"and we will support them in carrying out the instructions of the Trades Union Congress General Council." I have been informed by the defendants that those instructions are to come out on strike. The general president of the plaintiff union, Mr. Havelock Wilson, has made an affidavit, in which he has proved a number of the matters I have referred to; and in paragraph 3 he says this: "Having regard to the present emergency the attitude of the above-named defendants is one of national importance, inasmuch as, beyond it causing a breach of agreements with shipowners, it is an interference with the food supply on which the nation is dependent." According to the rules of the plaintiff Union certain trade union benefits are given to the members of the Union under certain conditions. One of these conditions is that, without the consent of a two-thirds majority assured, no general strike—that means no strike in the Union itself—shall be proclaimed; and I see in Rule 16, sub-rule 3, that there is a provision referring to members "wilfully and persistently doing or suffering any act or thing in contravention of any of these rules or of any lawful resolution of the executive council." According to the evidence before me certain members of the plaintiff Union have been misled and compelled in London by the defendants and their pickets to leave their ships and to suffer serious loss and damage, and have been placed in doubt as to their position as members of this Union. These acts on the part of the defendants have been done without the authority of the plaintiff Union and contrary to its rules and orders; and lastly, no strike has been called by the plaintiff Union and no ballot of its members, as provided for by its rules, has been completed. In these circumstances the plaintiff Union seeks the injunction which I have referred to, and the learned counsel who has appeared for the Union bases his right to claim this injunction on two grounds:—one, that the defendants have acted in breach of the rules and orders of the Union and are liable to be restrained as prayed; and secondly, that they have acted contrary to the common law of this country.

I will endeavour now to state what I apprehend is the law upon this matter. In the first place it is evident from the facts above mentioned, and from the rest of the evidence that has been filed that members of the plaintiff Union have been placed in a position of doubt and danger, and it is my duty to state shortly their rights and those of their Union. The defendants have very fairly admitted that they desire that the members of their Union shall be told their rights under the unfortunate circumstances which have arisen. The so-called general strike called by the Trades Union Congress Committee is illegal and contrary to law, and those persons inciting or taking part in it are not protected by the Trade Disputes Act of 1906. No trade dispute has been alleged or shown to exist in any of the Unions affected, except in the miners' case, and no trade dispute does or can exist between the Trades Union Congress on the one hand and the Government and the nation on the other. The orders of the Trades Union Council above referred to are therefor unlawful, and the defendants are at law acting illegally in obeying them and can be restrained by their own Union from doing so. The plaintiff's counsel has contended that, if the members of the plaintiff Union stay in their jobs and refuse to strike, they cannot be deprived of their trade union benefits, and the defendants who have appeared before me have stated, very properly, that it is important to them that their members should know their rights in this respect.

Now the law upon that matter is as follows:—No member of the plaintiff Union or any other trade unionist in this country can lose his trade union benefits by refusing to obey unlawful orders, and the orders of the Trades Union Congress and the Unions who are acting in obedience thereto in bringing about the so-called general strike are unlaw-

ful orders, and the plaintiff Union is entitled to have this fact made clear and brought to the attention of its members.

Mr. Luxmoore (counsel for the plaintiff Union) further contended that those members of the plaintiff Union who obey this order to strike will not be entitled during the continuance of the strike to receive any strike pay from their Union; and the defendants have, again very properly, and I think very fairly, stated that it is their desire that they should know, and that their members should know, their rights in this respect. Trade Union funds in this country are held in a fiduciary capacity, and cannot legally be used for or depleted by paying strike pay to any member who illegally ceases to work and breaks his contract without justification in pursuance of orders which are unlawful; and this fact also is one that the plaintiff Union is entitled and bound to make clear to its members in the difficult position in which they have been placed.

With regard to the second ground upon which the plaintiff Union seeks to obtain this injunction the matter is beyond question. The defendants, in addition to acting as above in defiance of the law, have acted contrary to the rules and orders of their own Union, and are on this ground also liable at the suit of that Union to be restrained by injunction from continuing to do so.

The result is that there must be an injunction until the trial or further Order, substantially in the terms of the Notice of Motion, which can be settled later; or the defendants may, if they prefer it, give an undertaking in those terms until the trial or further Order. I was desirous of assisting the defendants as far as I was able to do so in coming to a conclusion as to whether they would prefer to give this undertaking or be restrained by injunction. They agreed with me that they would like to know their rights before deciding which course to adopt. I have done my best to explain the rights as I understood them. I will now ask the defendants to kindly agree among themselves whether they will prefer that the injunction should be granted *in invitum*, or to give an undertaking substantially in the terms of the injunction that I have referred to."

The defendants submitted to an injunction.

United Kingdom—National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland v. *G. Reed and others.*

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

REPORTS on employment received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from firms with a minimum of fifteen employees in industries other than agriculture and fishing, showed a further large increase in the volume of employment at the beginning of July. The number of persons added to the payrolls during June was greater than in the same month of any previous year of the record. Data were received from 5,898 firms, employing 850,718 workers, as compared with 830,019 in the preceding month. The employment index number (the base 100 representing the number of employees of the same firms in January, 1920) stood at 103.7, compared with 101.0 on June 1, 1926, and with 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 of July 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a slight decrease in the volume of business transacted in June as compared with that of the preceding month. However a gain was shown by the comparison with the records of June last year. At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions was 4.1, as compared with percentages of 4.9 at the beginning of June, 1926, and 6.1 at the beginning of July, 1925. The percentages for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,502 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 145,732 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.07 at the beginning of July, as compared with $11.06 for June; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920 (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 rose slightly to 156.2 for July, as compared with 155.7 for June; 158.4 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); and 199.5 for July, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in July was greater than during the previous month but less than during July last year. Nineteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 11,208 employees, and resulting in the loss of 52,141 working days. Corresponding figures for June were as follows: 13 disputes, 2,237 workpeople, and 45,348 working days; and for July, 1925, 21 disputes, 13,458 workpeople and 331,976 working days; due chiefly to a dispute in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During July the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. A minority report was also received. (The text of these reports is given on page 754 of this issue). An application for the establishment of a Board was received from conductors, trainmen and yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Two members of the Board had been appointed before the end of the month.

Minimum wage for lumber industry in British Columbia

On November 1 a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour will be in force for employees in the logging industry of British Columbia under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1925. The order has not yet been gazetted, the act providing that the rates fixed by the Board of Adjustment are to take effect 30 days after the date of their publication in the *British Columbia Gazette*, but publication will be made, it is stated, in time to make the minimum rate operative on the date named above. The Board which administers this act is appointed under the Board constituted under the Hours of Work Act, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 24). It is composed of the following members: Mr. J. D.

McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman; Mr. F. V. Foster, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the employees, and Mr. T. F. Patterson, representing the employers. The order for the lumbering industry will be the first order of the Board to take effect.

Claim that arbitration agreement is legally binding

The Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union of Toronto took steps early this month to bring suit against the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, claiming damages for twenty-five employees alleged to have been discharged from work in a factory belonging to a member of the Association, and to obtain an order compelling the employer to re-engage the discharged employees. The Board's claim is based upon an alleged violation by the company of the terms of the agreement made in 1925 between the Association and the Union, which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1925, page 619. A dispute occurred in which it is claimed that the employer had failed to make full use of the machinery provided in the agreement for the arbitration of disputes. This provision was as follows:—

"Complaints or grievances involving interruption or application of any clause of the agreement or relations between employer and employee shall be submitted in writing by parties claiming grievance to other party, and managers of Association and Union or their deputies shall jointly investigate matter and attempt an adjustment. Decision reached shall be binding. In failure to agree question shall be referred to a Trial Board of one member from each organization, and an impartial chairman selected by the unanimous consent of both parties. Majority decisions of the board shall be binding. No decisions shall be used as a precedent for any subsequent case. The impartial chairman shall order any investigation of facts involved in the case."

The suit is stated to be the first case of its kind in Canada, but a similar case was tried in Massachusetts in 1919, in which it was held by the court that an arbitration agreement was legally binding.

Inquiry into probable effects of 8-hour day in Alberta

The Alberta Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the probable effects of the operation of an eight-hour day in industry in the Province. The members of the commission are: Messrs. A. A. Carpenter, chairman of the Public Utilities Board and the Minimum Wage Board; Norman Hyndsley of the P. Burns Company, and an active member of the Calgary Board of Trade, and Elmer E. Roper, editor of the *Alberta Labour News* and secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour.

It will be recalled (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 446) that the new Factory Act, passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature provided, in regard to the proposal to establish a legal eight-hour day, that a commission should be established by Order in Council to investigate the subject of a 48-hour working week with regard to any or all of the industries carried on in a factory, shop or office; this commission to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to report at the next session of the legislature. In the meantime it was provided that the hours of labour for any person employed in a factory, shop, office or office building should not exceed nine in the day and fifty-four in the week.

Conditions of casual female employment in Manitoba

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba published during July Regulation No. 6, governing the occupation of female employees in brickyards and in seasonal and casual employment in industries not already covered by other regulations. The minimum rate of wages fixed for this group is $12 a week, and 30 cents an hour for part time and casual workers. Wages are to be paid weekly, within three days after such wages have been earned. The hours of labour must not be more than nine in any day or 48 in any week. Night employment, that is, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., and Sunday work, are forbidden. Between the close of one day's work and the beginning of another there must be an interval of at least eleven hours. In case of exceptional emergent conditions arising, overtime may be worked on permit from the Bureau of Labour. There will be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked. One hour must be allowed for lunch, and employees required by the employer to spend time on the premises must be paid therefor.

Among the necessary "conditions of labour," in addition to the usual provisions regarding drinking water, toilets, etc., it is provided that "all machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by approved safety devices. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First-Aid Kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. No girl under seventeen years of age shall be employed."

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any employer, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in cases of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

Any violation of these regulations is punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both.

Ontario claims lead in compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has published a useful compendium containing the text of the act of 1914, consolidated with the numerous subsequent amendments, including that made in the present year; together with the text of all the regulations issued under the act, and a synopsis of its provisions. After more than eleven years' experience of the present act, the Board expresses the belief that few either of the workmen or the employers would desire to return to the old system. "The oustanding features of the operation of the present law," they state, "are the simplicity of its provisions and procedure, the elimination of litigation and expense, wide protection for workmen and their dependents, immunity of the employer from individual liability, and expeditious payment of benefits directly into the hands of the injured workman or his dependents."

The claim is made that in liberality of compensation the benefits of the Ontario Act stands first among the laws of this continent. Only one other province and ten of some 46 states with compensation laws pay as high a wage percentage; and in most places the nominal percentage is sadly curtailed by weekly maximums or by limiting the period of payment or the maximum total. The weekly maximum in New York, for instance, is $20; in Ohio it is $18.75; in Michigan, $14; in Pennsylvania, $12; in British Columbia, $24.04, and in Nova Scotia, $12.69, as compared with Ontario's $25.64 a week. In Pennsylvania a man losing an arm or a leg is paid for only 300 weeks; in Iowa for 400 weeks, and in Michigan for 500 weeks; and in death cases these states pay the widow for only 300 weeks, while Ontario pays the workman for life and the widow during widowhood. In Ohio, for loss of an arm or a leg, the total may never be more than $3,750; in New York the limit is $3,500, and in Massachusetts, $4,000; while in Ontario the total may run as high as $20,000 or over. In Great Britain the weekly maximum is now 30 shillings, and the maximum total is £600.

Placing of handicapped men in employment

An account of the work of the Handicap section of the Toronto Employment Office of the Employment Service of Canada is given on another page of this issue. The report of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year 1925, in the section dealing with the employment service, describes the extension of the placement work for handicapped men as "the most outstanding event of the year." This extension was the result of an agreement reached by the Federal and Provincial Governments in November, 1924, when the work of the employment branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was discontinued and its activities transferred to the Ontario Offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The results are stated to have surpassed the highest expectations of those responsible for the arrangement. The "handicap section" has enjoyed a greater degree of co-operation with the government and the civic departments, while the "employers in the large industrial plants appear to be realizing that the best possible results are not always obtained by the employment only of physically fit men to perform certain duties that may not require the utilization of 100 per cent physical effort."

Organization in Industry, Commerce, etc., in Canada

The Fifth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, being for the year 1926, has just been published by the Department of Labour. The volume shows the extent to which employers have associated for the purpose of dealing with matters of common interest. The report also contains the names of associations whose members are concerned with co-operative buying and selling as well as of those embracing wholesale and retail dealers. The associations are divided into the following groups, which cover almost every phase of industrial, commercial and professional activity:—Manufacturing; Building and Construction; Mining; Transportation; and Communication; Printing and Publishing; Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing, etc.; Personal Service and Amusement; General Manufacturers & Employers; Financial; Agriculture; Dairying; Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc.; Co-operative Societies; Wholesale Merchants; Retail Merchants; Real Estate Dealers; Professional; Technical & Scientific; Insurance; Funeral Service.

According to the report, the membership included in the first eight of the above divisions,

which consists of 353 associations, with a combined membership of 24,197, is composed of employers or firms who are for the most part operating industries in which the employment of help is essential. With some of the corresponding organizations of workpeople these employers have agreements covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the personal service and amusement and the retail merchants groups there is no corresponding body of organized employees. Although the majority of the associations whose names are recorded in the report are wholly Canadian, a number are identified with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States.

The report states that there are in the Dominion 1,318 main and 623 branch associations, making in all 1,941, an increase of 616 in the number recorded in 1925. The bulk of this increase is accounted for in the co-operative societies group, which now numbers 802 associations, 554 more than appeared in the previous report. The total membership of all classes of associations is 1,238,812, an increase of 205,681. The report for 1925 contained the names of 1,325 associations with a combined membership of 1,033,131.

Railway co-operative management

The results of three years' experience of the "B. and O. Plan" of co-operative railway management are described by Mr. O. S. Beyer, Junior, in an article appearing in the *New Republic* (New York) for August 4. Notes on the adoption of this plan on the Canadian National and Baltimore and Ohio Railways have been given in former issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (September, 1925; May, 1924, etc.). After the regular unions and the president of the Canadian National Railways decided to adopt the Glenwood experiment, the shop unions and managements of both the Chicago and North Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad adopted the co-operative programme and proceeded to introduce it. Thus there are to-day about 50,000 railway shopmen working co-operatively through their unions with railway managements to improve service, eliminate waste, and improve conditions of labour.

Mr. Beyer proceeds to describe the results already achieved by the new system of management: "How the men on the job feel about co-operation is revealed by an increasing accumulation of evidence. For example, at the system federation conventions of the Canadian National and Baltimore and Ohio shopmen held during April and May of this year, special committees were appointed to take testimony and report back to the conventions. The reports of these committees revealed briefly:

(1) That co-operation had resulted in a decided improvement in the relationship between management and men, thus strengthening the morale of the service;

(2) That substantial improvement in tools and working conditions had been effected, enabling increased output of better quality;

(3) That considerable progress had been made in stabilizing employment and so increasing wage income;

(4) That satisfactory progress had been made in developing a sound understanding of the co-operative idea among employees and officers; and

(5) That causes ordinarily making for grievances had been greatly reduced while the settlement of grievances which did arise had been greatly expedited.

"When the Glenwood experiment was first inaugurated the purpose of the co-operative programme was rather general—co-operation for mutual benefit. As the programme developed in the three years of its existence, its immediate objectives became more specific. Chief among them are reductions in grievances, increased sense of responsibility on the part of employees for the success of the railroad, and on the part of management for the welfare of the employees, improvements in methods of employee training, better conditions of employment in respect to working facilities, sanitation, lighting and safety, conservation of material, increased output, improved quality of workmanship, recruiting of new employees, stabilizing employment and finally financial participation by the employees in the gains due to co-operation.

"Definite progress towards the accomplishment of each of these objectives has been made. For instance an actual check for the three-year period preceding the adoption of the co-operative programme revealed that the unions on the Baltimore and Ohio had to handle one grievance appeal case for every 58 men represented. In the year just closed, the number of these cases had declined to one for every 131 employees represented. The increased sense of responsibility manifested by employees and managements in one another's welfare is shown first, by the remarkable number of propositions affecting employee welfare and shop efficiency dealt with at the local joint co-operative conference held every two weeks between the regular union shop committees approved by the

conferences and put into practice. Up to the present time, on three of the railroads concerned, in round numbers a total of twenty thousand such propositions have been initiated by both men and management and considered by the joint co-operative conferences. Of these, more than sixteen thousand are now in effect."

Basis of successful industrial relations

References have been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time to various welfare schemes, plans for joint management and other arrangements designed to interest workpeople directly in the well-being of the concern in which they are employed. The Committee on Employment Relations of the National Association of Manufacturers (U.S.A.) presented a report on this subject at the last annual meeting of the Association. The Committee believes that all such "plans" depend for their success entirely upon the spirit animating the parties concerned in them. "Whatever may be the local conditions surrounding an establishment, or the hereditary practices of an industry, your Committee wishes to point out that the establishment of sound relationships between the management and the workers of the plant rests primarily upon a sincere desire on the part of both to deal fairly and squarely with each other. Unless this wish is present, or there is a sincere desire to bring it about, no specific plan or method of securing sound relationship can be a success. The basic desire to create and maintain the square deal in industry is at the root of every sound plant condition, and it should be stated, also, that no single method or plan used to improve employee-management relations can be regarded as a universal panacea, regardless of the success it may have had in individual establishments. Only a study of the plant conditions of a given establishment can determine the methods of dealing with employee-management problems best suited to them."

The report states further that "within the last few years there has been a growing change not only in the attitude of the workers towards industry, but also in the attitude of the management with respect to the workers and with respect to the community, and special attention is now being given to such subjects as constant employment, co-ordination between sales and management, group insurance, pensions, profit-sharing, vacations, stock ownership, yearly physical examinations, recreation and safety work. These are all subjects of importance in the securing of proper relations with employees and their contentment with their work in which, also, the community has a vital interest."

The reasons for the new industrial welfare policy are stated in the July issue of *Current History* by Mr. Abraham Epstein, research director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Commission, as follows:—

1. The wide diffusion of corporate ownership and the replacement of the old line "captains of industry" by salaried heads and managers.

2. The replacement of the marginal employer by well established concerns, who can afford to give adequate consideration to the improvement of their labour maintenance as well as the quality of their products.

3. The desire to anticipate or avoid governmental regulation and legislation.

4. The advent of the social service engineer.

5. The growth of insurance companies.

American Bar Association favours Joint Boards

The American Bar Association at its annual meeting held at Denver, Colorado, in July, received a report from its Standing Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law, in regard to the settlement of industrial disputes. The Committee recommended an extension, through industry generally, of the principle of the voluntary settlement of such disputes by representatives of the parties concerned, the decision of joint bodies to have the force of law. The conclusions of the Committee are stated as follows:—

1. That the great conflicts in industry are not so much over the details of hours, wages or working conditions as they are over control of the industry, involving such issues as the "closed shop" or "recognition of the union."

2. That where organizations of workers are wisely led, there is a marked tendency on the part of employers toward so-called collective agreements establishing arbitrational machinery in the industry, a sort of self-government of the industry itself.

3. That where the organization of employees is more or less communistic in its tendencies, there is strong opposition on the part of management to the attempts of the organization to gain a foothold in industry.

4. That even in the case of organized international unions, the presence of communistic tendencies works toward a break-down of the machinery of self-government established by both employers and workers.

5. That a relationship between unions and employers' associations based upon contracts voluntarily made is in the public interest. Encouragement can and should be given to the making and enforcement of such contracts.

6. Procedure for voluntary submission to arbitration made in advance of dispute coupled with validity of awards made by the arbitrators is in the public interest.

7. That as the law gives sanction to contracts for the arbitration of commercial disputes, the law should in similar manner give sanction and enforceability to contracts for the settlement of industrial disputes.

8. That in encouraging the voluntary settlement of controversy by agreements binding upon the participants, the national bar is moving in line with its long established traditions and in harmony with the principles of the United States Arbitration Law, which the Association framed and for which it was sponsor, with the aid and co-operation of commercial organizations.

9. That the Association has an opportunity, through its well-established contracts with business organizations, to bring about a better understanding of the problem, and in all probability to secure some advance in legal methods of approach.

10. Great care should be taken not to drive too fast but to make use of the experience of men who have special knowledge of the whole subject.

"For these reasons, we believe that instead of urging at this time the passage of an act for the creation of an industrial court with power of coercion, or adding to the penal statutes, the Bar of the country should now give its attention to the encouragement of a movement for dealing with industrial controversy through voluntary agreement by the parties themselves, in line with the principles of the Parker-Watson Bill (The Railroad Labour Act). We are not now persuaded that setting up judicial machinery will win the confidence of sufficient numbers of people interested in the problem to make such machinery effective. Our experience with the Interstate Commerce Commission, workmen's compensation boards and other commissions quasi-judicial in nature indicates that commissions more in the nature of fact-finding bodies are necessary in the solution of these economic problems, and that the wiser course for the present is to let the parties interested select the personnel of such tribunals. When we dealt with the large field of commercial disputes, we were led to the conclusion that we were strengthening the law by validating the agreement made by parties at the outset to adjust their controversy in their own way. We believe the same viewpoint can be adopted with profit in the case of industrial disputes. The principles involved are similar:

"(*a*) The parties should be permitted freely to enter into any contracts they desire to make which are not against public policy.

"(*b*) Their contracts should be made valid and enforceable by law.

"(*c*) Where they desire to avoid the friction of controversy, either in the case of commercial disputes by avoiding litigation or in the case of industrial disputes by avoiding strikes or lockouts, they should not only be permitted but encouraged to set up machinery of their own and if they have confidence in the effective workability of such machinery it will go a long way towards its success.

"(*d*) The law should support and encourage such efforts by giving enforceability to such contracts."

Eliminating risks in photo-engraving industry

During 1925 the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario carried on investigations in order to secure more healthy conditions of work in the photo-engraving industry. Following this inquiry the Chief Factory Inspector made recommendations which seem to agree in their substance with those recently made by the Photo-Engravers Joint Industrial Council in New York City. This organization is composed of an equal number of representatives of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America and the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade, the employers' organization. The conditions under which work is carried on in the industry are described in the July issue of the *American Federationist* by President Volz, of the New York Photo-Engravers' Union. "Photo-engraving," he says, "is a photo-mechanical process for making the printing plates from which pictures and illustrations are printed in one or more colours. These pictures appear in newspapers, magazines, catalogues, on cover pages, show-cards, display advertising, etc. In other words, the photo-engraver makes the printing plates or engravings from which all matter except straight type is printed. The process is one in which a great many chemicals and acids for etching in various forms are used, and owing to the nature of the process it is necessary to do part of the photographic development in rooms absolutely dark. As a consequence, proper ventilation has become quite a problem. The business in general is one necessitating very close application, and,

due to the use of inflammables, high-speed machines, chemicals, acids and various gases produced, is one which entails a great variety of industrial hazards and possibly more than are in evidence in most trades."

A recent investigation into the health of the employees in New York showed that 64 per cent of all the workers in the group had affected throats, while the teeth, eyes and skin of many others had received serious injury. It was therefore necessary to find some means of eliminating from the workrooms through mechanical means or otherwise the excess acid and chemical fumes and monoxide gases, and the Joint Council drew up a set of general sanitary recommendations, including the mechanical ventilation of all plants and dark rooms, the hooding and ventilating of all acid machines, etching tubs, etc. They further recommend the use of indirect or semi-indirect type of lighting where possible so as to prevent glare and consequent eyestrain. All arc lamps are to be shielded as far as possible, and glass enclosed in a method to filter dangerous rays of light.

Suggested provincial departments of commerce

The Retail Merchants Association at a convention held at Montreal in July adopted a resolution recommending the formation of a provincial department of commerce. Discussing the proposal the *Canadian Textile Journal* says:—

"The immediate benefits that might accrue to retail merchants are very easily seen in the provision of a means of contact between the government of the province and themselves. This matter has been taken up on several other occasions, but for various reasons it has never been given serious attention by any of the provincial premiers. However, such a department is becoming more and more necessary. Conditions vary so greatly between provinces in regard to wages, legislation, etc., that competition in many instances is quite unfair. There is another field, however, in which a provincial department of commerce might do most effective work, that is, in the field of research, undertaking to provide business men, manufacturers, farmers and all interested in the commercial affairs of the province with information in connection with markets, vital statistics, etc. The United States Government has shown that such a department can be of the utmost value. Many of the States have departments in constant co-operation with the Department at Washington. The same can be done in Canada. Provincial departments should be able to augment the present work with special application to provincial requirements and in this way furnish the nucleus of a commerce branch. Research is becoming more and more necessary in all lines of business. Competition is so keen that regulation is essential to prevent unfair practices and trade abuses. And it is the smaller business house that needs the government assistance."

Municipal salaries in the United States

The results of a study of municipal salaries in the United States, published by the *National Municipal Review*, show that with the exception of a few of the unskilled groups all classes of municipal employees have suffered a reduction in the purchasing power of their salaries during the last ten years. The largest proportionate increases in wages have gone to the lowest paid employees, and the smallest increases to the highest paid, while the scientific and professional classes have fared relatively worse than other classes. Public school teachers have been dealt with more generously than the average municipal workers. According to a computation by the National Education Association the average salary of public school teachers has advanced from $543 in 1915 to $1,226 in 1924, an increase of 125.78 per cent. On the other hand, the average salary of municipal workers, exclusive of patrolmen, hosemen and laddermen and unskilled labourers, increased 60.87 per cent between 1915 and 1925. The study shows that municipal workers have not kept pace with the employees of the steam railways of the country; that they have been far outstripped by wage earners in private industry; and that salaried employees in municipal service probably have advanced more slowly in compensation that salaried employees in private service.

"It is especially unfortunate," the report concludes, "that professional and scientific workers have been among the most neglected. Municipal service in the United States has suffered in the past from the fact that professional men and women were not admitted to it in sufficient numbers. Too much of the work that required the hand and brain of the trained specialist was left to the untrained layman. In recent years the tendency has been to make greater use of the professionally trained, but this tendency is sure to be checked if more liberal remuneration is not offered."

Trade union bill in China

A Trade Union bill was recently introduced in China, its object being to lay down general and detailed rules for the formation and operation of trade unions. Under its provisions workers

carrying on the same occupations, or employed in the same undertaking, may form trade unions for the defence and advancement of their interests. Trade unions and federations of trade unions have legal standing. The legitimate objects of trade unions are specifically defined as follows:—They are authorized to create employment exchanges, unemployment funds, mutual benefit funds, savings bank and insurance funds; also to set up distributive co-operative societies and hygiene associations, to choose arbitrators in the event of collective disputes, and to take part in all enquiries into conditions of labour.

A trade union is not legitimately constituted unless it has at least 30 members who are of age, and also employed in the occupation concerned. The by-laws of the trade union must be submitted to the authorities and approved, registered and published by them.

The by-laws must mention the following particulars: the object and functions of the trade union, its official name, its headquarters, the occupation or undertaking to which it belongs, the conditions of admission and retirement of members, the date and procedure of its general meetings, the number of its officers and the rules which govern their appointment and retirement, the rules under which the budget is drawn up and which govern the general financial administration of the union, the possible causes of a disbandment of the union, and the rules concerning any possible modification of the statutes themselves.

The freedom of members to adhere to or withdraw from trade unions is guaranteed.

Employers may not make the engagement of their workers conditional on their not being members of a trade union.

The Bill also provides for a procedure for conciliation and arbitration between the parties to a collective agreement. In the event of disputes between the members of a trade union and the employers, the local authorities may, at the request of the authorities, institute an enquiry into the question and organize a system of arbitration. They may also, according to circumstances, ordain that arbitrators should be chosen with their own approval, half by the trade union and half by the employers, to decide on the question, with the assistance of an equal number of technical advisers chosen by the authorities. If the dispute breaks out in a public department, it must in the first instance be submitted to the good offices of the authority concerned. The authorities will also take part in arbitration proceedings, subject to the approval of the competent higher authority. If the awards or decisions of arbitrators are not carried out, the local authorities may, by administrative measures, cause them to be carried out. During the time that the enquiry or arbitration is in progress, both lockouts and strikes are forbidden.

Proposed amalgamation of British mining companies

An Act to facilitate the reorganization of the coal mining industry was passed during the past month in the British House of Commons. Its purpose was to carry out some of the recommendations of the "Samuel Commission," whose report was summarized in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 393). The Commission declared that "the amalgamation of many of the present small units of production is both desirable and practicable. This may often be effected from within, but in many cases it will only take place if outside assistance is given. Any general measure of compulsory amalgamation, on arbitrary lines, would be mischievous; the action to be taken should be elastic and should enable each case to be treated individually. The State as mineral owner will be able to promote desirable amalgamations when granting new leases or renewing old ones. Legislation should provide for a compulsory transfer of interests under existing leases where desirable amalgamations are prevented by the dissent of some of the parties or their unreasonable claims. Existing leases would not otherwise be affected."

The Secretary for Mines (Col. Lane Fox) explained the purpose of the bill in moving its second reading on June 23. He pointed to the success of the larger as compared with the smaller mines, the tables given in the report showing that the output per man increased in proportion to the size of the mines, and the cost of production per ton decreased correspondingly. "It is desirable," he continued, "in order to be of service to the mining industry, to encourage the elimination of small old-fashioned undertakings which in these days of big business cannot hope to carry on with complete success, but which in many cases might be improved by amalgamation. We have the contrast of Germany. Germany, in the great Westphalian coal-fields, giving an annual output of 100,000,000 tons, produces this output with some 70 undertakings. Great Britain, on the other hand, with an output of 220,000,000 tons a year, requires no less than 630 undertakings. I think it must be a matter of common agreement that bigger groups are desirable, but in this case compulsion in such matters is very often very undesirable and mischievous. Amalgamation should be a

natural growth and, in the first instance, should be inspired by the fact that someone who is interested in the industry sees some chance of success and thinks it worth while."

The Secretary for Mines further stated that "if when the time comes, three years hence, the Mines department consider that amalgamations are not going on as they ought to do—which will mean that those who are interested in the mines think that they are not likely to be a paying proposition—a report will be made to Parliament and Parliament will then have an opportunity of dealing with the situation."

The Act contains provisions for facilitating the reorganization of the coal-mining industry, by means of amalgamations and absorptions; it also proposes certain amendments of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, with a view to increasing the facilities for working minerals. It proposes a levy of 5 per cent on mineral royalties and wayleaves, to be paid into a fund for providing washing and drying accommodation at all coal mines. It proposes to limit the recruitment of persons over the age of 18 years, for employment in coal mines, to those who were so employed in the seven days ended April 30, 1926. It also proposes to empower any coal-mining company, notwithstanding anything in its memorandum or articles of association, to establish a profit-sharing scheme.

8-Hour day in British mines

By an Act passed in July the Parliament of Great Britain re-established the 8-hour day for underground work in the mines. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, provided, subject to certain exceptions, that a workman shall not be below ground in a mine for the purpose of his work, and of going to and from his work, for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours; the eight hours being reckoned, in the case of workmen in a shift, from the time when the last workman in the shift left the surface to the time when the first workman in the shift returned to the surface. Section 3 of the Act permitted the statutory hours to be extended as respects any mine by the owner, agent, or manager of the mine on not more than 60 days in any calendar year by not more than one hour a day; a register, open to inspection by the Mines Inspector, was to be kept of all such extensions.

The Coal Mines Act, 1919, reduced the eight hours normally permitted to seven hours, but made no change in the provision as to an extension by one hour on not more than 60 days in any year.

The Coal Mines Act, 1926, which received the Royal Assent on July 8, provides that Section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, shall have effect as if the words "on not more than 60 days in any calendar year" were omitted. The effect of this is to permit a working day of eight hours (reckoned as above) without restriction. The Act also dispenses with the necessity for keeping a record of the days on which the extra hour is worked.

The Act, which is purely permissive, came into force immediately, and is to continue in force for a period of five years from its passing.

The British Columbia Professional Gardeners' Association was incorporated in July under the Societies Act.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Collieries Limited, was incorporated in July under the Companies Act (Canada), with headquarters in Edmonton, Alberta, the amount of authorized capital being $200,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $50 each.

The *London Gazette* of July 13, contains a list of public employees in Canada to whom the Imperial Service Medal has been awarded by His Majesty the King. The list contains the names of six employees of the Post Office Department, 57 of the Department of Railways and Canals and one of the Department of Justice.

During July a commission appointed by the German Government, assisted by advisers from the National Economic Council, presented plans for the relief of the unemployed in Germany, who are stated to number about two million persons. It was proposed that productive emergency undertakings should be organized, chiefly on the railways, postal system and canals, giving employment to half a million workpeople.

According to reports in July there were 13,000 positions open in France for which no workpeople were available. On July 10 there were only 369 persons receiving unemployment allowances in all France. The Ministry of Labour reports the number of unfilled jobs as rising rapidly. A year ago there were 10,000 vacancies. There has been practically no unemployment in France for five years, it is stated, clerical labour being the only kind for which the demand does not exceed the supply.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of July was as follows:—

Crop prospects in the Province of Nova Scotia were reported as good, although the season was somewhat backward. The fishing industry reported good catches. Pulpwood cutters were wanted, but applicants were not anxious to take this particular work in the warm weather; the logging industry was quiet. Construction was fair, especially in Halifax, where work of some proportions yet remained to be put in hand. With iron and steel showing scarcely any fluctuations, manufacturing generally was taken as fair. The coal mines were working practically full time with exceptionally large production reported. The augmented activity in this latter industry was due to water shipments. Both trade and transportation were rather brisk.

Crop prospects in New Brunswick were fair. Pulpwood cutters were in demand, but men were shy about taking this work, owing to seasonal conditions. The fishing industry reported fish as plentiful. Construction of all kinds in fair volume was proceeding satisfactorily. Generally manufacturing was normal, with seasonal lines very busy. Transportation was rather good, while trade was showing some improvements.

Farm workers were in brisk demand in the Province of Quebec. In this Province logging and lumbering were absorbing some workers, and preparations for the next year's cut were about to begin. Asbestos mining showed increased activity. Manufacturing reported a continued improvement in textiles, boots and shoes and metals, while the pulp and paper industry maintained its normal activity. In Quebec City the industrial dispute which has been effective for some weeks in the boot and shoe industry continued to drastically curtail production in that line. The building trade in every branch seemed very active throughout the Province. The volume of trade was reported as being on the increase.

Farm orders were general and heavy throughout Ontario, and not a few offices reported shortages of applicants. Though a few centres reported stock-taking as being somewhat prevalent among manufacturing concerns, industries in this line seemed to be maintaining, and in some cases slightly augmenting, the increased working staffs reported earlier in the year. Building and construction in all branches were active throughout the province; most building tradesmen seemed to be employed. The activity in the bush and logging industries seemed chiefly to centre around the demand for pulp cutters, but here as elsewhere applicants for this line of work were not numerous, owing to the season of the year. Although only nominal demands for labour were being received from the mining industry, this line was reported as making normal progress. Employment conditions generally throughout the province appeared in a healthy state with demands for all classes of labour more encouraging.

Heavy demands for farm hands, with the first of the demands for the annual harvest labour just beginning to come in, were reported from Manitoba. So far the local supply of agricultural labour had been fair, and was practically adequate to meet requirements. Building construction was active, particularly in the City of Winnipeg, but railway and highway work were inclined to be quiet. Having reference to the City of Winnipeg, it was reported that odd jobs of short duration were fairly numerous, but that there were more than enough applicants to fill them. The usual seasonal increases in the demands for and placements of women domestic workers were recorded.

On the eve of the harvest, superintendents in Saskatchewan reported the demands for farm help as becoming very heavy, and some local shortages of labour had already developed. Railway construction and building construction, both being proceeded with in fair volume, were stated to have absorbed most of those seeking such work. As in Manitoba the customary increases in the demand for domestic workers, particularly for farms, were reported.

In common with Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Alberta reports showed an increasingly heavy demand for farm workers. While to date the local supply had been adequate, temporary shortages were imminent. The construction industry was reported as very active with practically all skilled workers employed, and several additional unskilled workers being constantly absorbed. Due to a variety of reasons, the coal mining industry was quiet. Fire fighting in the bush in some sections of the Province was affording temporary work to a number of men. The demands for women domestics were heavy.

The logging and lumbering industries in British Columbia were quiet, although signs of a resumption of increased activity were not lacking. Bush fires, which incidentally had caused the closing down of some logging

camps, gave temporary employment to some men engaged in fire-fighting. The construction industry was in a fair way, and some centres reported all tradesmen as working, while others stated that the earlier surplus of labour in this group had been substantially reduced. From Vancouver Island coal mining was reported as showing fair activity. The metal mining industry appeared to be busy, some little development work being proceeded with, although there were no exceptional demands for metal miners. Manufacturing was normal, and most lines were reasonably busy. Conditions generally in the Coast Province were rather good, and resident workers appeared to be rather well employed. An exodus to the Prairies for the harvest was expected to begin during the first week of August.

Employers' Reports

Information was tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,898 employers with 850,718 workers on July 1, as compared with 830,019 in the preceding month. This increase of 20,699 persons was the largest reported on July 1 of any year of the record, which was begun in 1920. The index number continued to be

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	210,912,014	179,147,123	184,772,322	169,836,632	119,813,201
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	91,513,173	86,052,253	81,492,403	75,517,505	59,104,651
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	118,188,590	91,353,423	101,678,787	93,462,993	59,909,377
Customs duty collected	$	.....	13,935,414	12,944,735	12,018,137	11,801,845	12,072,595
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,684,156,996	2,415,275,589	2,248,361,843	2,151,206,593	2,281,817,679
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,469,252,796	1,465,171,889	1,330,759,511	1,240,079,079	1,342,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	166,371,587	164,334,621	157,710,616	163,146,336	162,045,843
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,328,225,287	1,334,842,107	1,255,005,214	1,253,703,216	1,259,879,335
Bank loans, commercial etc.	$	.....	931,548,713	926,508,698	881,253,805	895,592,277	909,091,414
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		133·5	130·7	127·7	109·9	107·5	106·2
Preferred stocks		96·3	95·7	95·5	95·2	96·2	95·7
Bonds		104·2	105·1	107·0	106·3	106·2	105·8
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		156·2	155·7	157·0	158·4	158·8	159·1
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·30	21·31	21·54	20·70	20·67	20·73
†Business failures, number		160	.....	157	154	.....	173
†Business failures, liabilities	$	2,793,486	.....	1,763,615	2,501,581	.....	6,107,458
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		103·7	101·0	94·3	96·8	94·5	90·8
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*4·1	*4·9	*7·3	*6·1	*7·0	*8·7
Immigration		.....	12,191	18,620	8,159	8,127	13,338
Building permits	$	.....	18,672,238	18,537,932	12,637,551	14,915,884	15,500,165
‡Contracts awarded	$	33,865,000	54,186,000	57,140,000	22,179,000	33,230,000	34,052,000
Mineral Production in—							
Pig iron	tons	67,232	70,851	72,762	20,946	45,883	63,204
Steel ingots and castings	tons	64,847	81,277	89,513	22,471	63,140	100,250
Ferro alloys	tons	2,931	3,938	3,396	2,209	2,229	2,293
Coal	tons	.....	1,387,040	1,138,738	744,087	736,851	664,236
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	2,182,459	1,661,679	1,015,122	2,067,310	1,650,374	1,308,454
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	257,444,993	258,295,272	179,220,376	206,225,124	204,578,026
Railways—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	240,412	251,744	241,939	204,306	204,046	197,225
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	19,001,967	18,672,320	18,643,447	17,302,053	15,128,319	15,127,716
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,457,299	16,022,721	16,157,789	15,358,027
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	15,533,968	15,492,758	15,188,048	13,464,647	12,467,612
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,706,864	13,043,881	11,799,172	11,880,196	11,558,698
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,630,256,804	2,062,696,405	1,827,443,692	1,863,803,732
Newsprint	tons	.....	158,601	153,969	121,664	124,209	130,013
Automobiles, passenger		.....	.....	23,186	11,140	14,249	18,351
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	135·0	114·8	115·1	115·0
Industrial production		.....	.....	151·4	119·5	125·2	116·4
Manufacturing		.....	.....	149·7	124·3	124·2	124·7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending July 31, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

higher than in any other month of the last five years.

Firms in all provinces registered increased employment, Quebec showing the greatest gain. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, logging, mining and construction recorded improvement, but there were seasonal losses in transportation. In Quebec, all groups except logging, which showed a seasonal falling off, reported heightened activity, the expansion in construction, manufacturing and transportation being most noteworthy. In Ontario, manufacturing, transportation and construction absorbed a considerable number of additional workers, but the customary midsummer losses in logging camps offset part of the gain. In the Prairie Provinces, there was marked activity in construction and smaller increases on steam railways and in manufacturing, communication and trade. In British Columbia, further but more moderate improvement was noted, especially in manufacturing and construction.

An analysis of the returns for eight cities shows that there was slight curtailment in Windsor and the Other Border Cities, and in Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg the movement was upward. In Montreal, manufacturing, construction, trade and services afforded more employment, but shipping and longshore work was slightly less active. In Quebec, employment in transportation improved, while the industrial dispute in boot and shoe factories continued to affect the situation in the leather industry. In Toronto, the most marked expansion took place in manufacturing and construction, while retail trade showed midsummer dullness. In Ottawa, there were general but small increases in manufacturing, construction and communication. In Hamilton, the trend of employment in iron and steel works was decidedly favourable, while minor changes only were registered in other industries. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile factories laid off a comparatively small number of workers, but there were gains in construction and some other groups. In Winnipeg, there was another but smaller increase in employment; moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, communication, construction, and trade. In Vancouver, very little change was registered, advances in trade being offset by declines in shipping.

Manufacturing, construction, mining, communication, transportation, services and trade recorded greater employment, the gains in the two industries first named being most extensive. Logging showed seasonal dullness and shipping, on the whole, was slacker. Within the manufacturing division the largest increases were in lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories. Iron and steel works released some employees, as is usual at midsummer, but the losses were less pronounced than on July 1 of any previous year of the record.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Continued improvement in the trade union situation was registered at the end of June as shown by the reports tabulated from 1,502 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 145,732 persons. Of these 5,965, or a percentage of 4.1 were out of work, as compared with percentages of 4.9 in May and 6.1 in June last year. All provinces except Manitoba reflected more favourable conditions than in May, though the percentage of change was not particularly outstanding in any one province. In comparison with June last year Nova Scotia unions reported a nominal reduction in employment, while in all other provinces there was a greater volume of work afforded, the most substantial gain being that of nearly 6 per cent in Alberta due to greater activity among coal miners. The manufacturing industries, as a whole, showed some improvement in comparison with May, cigar makers, bakers, metal polishers, iron and steel, leather, glass, and hat and cap workers all indicating a somewhat higher level of employment. On the other hand, pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen and wood workers were not so busy. The garment trades continued to be slack as in May, and the percentage of unemployment among textile and carpet workers remained stationary. Greater activity than in June last year was reported in the manufacturing industries, especially in the iron and steel trades. Coal miners were better employed than in May, both in Nova Scotia and Alberta, the increase in employment in the latter province being quite sub-

stantial. As was the case in May, both coal miners in British Columbia and quarry workers in Nova Scotia registered no idleness. The percentage out of work in the building and construction trades stood at 4.4, as compared with percentages of 7.4 in May and 8.4 in June last year. Alberta and British Columbia were the only provinces to register more unemployment in building and construction than in May, and the most noteworthy percentage gain was shown in Manitoba. Granite and stone cutters, and hod carriers and building labourers indicated a much better situation than in May, and minor increases occurred among steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the other hand, were afforded less work. Practically no change was registered among transportation workers. The percentage of idleness among steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, remained almost the same as in the preceding month, 2.2 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 2.3 per cent in May. Street and electric railway employees also reported a gain of .1 per cent, while teamsters and chauffeurs registered no unemployment as in May. Navigation workers were not so active, 7.2 per cent of the members being idle, as compared with 5.9 per cent at the close of May. The transportation industry as a whole afforded more employment than in June last year. Retail shop clerks were busier than in May. Hotel and restaurant employees were more fully engaged, and the situation for barbers and stationary engineers and firemen also improved. Theatre and stage employees, however, were less actively employed. The percentage out of work among fishermen remained practically stationary. Lumber workers and loggers reported no idleness, as compared with an unemployment percentage of 4.8 in May.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives a summary of unemployment as reported by trade unions during the quarter ending June 30, 1926.

Employment Office Reports. Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1926, showed 33,649 references to positions and a total of 32,483 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 23,117, of which 19,727 were of men and 3,390 of women, while the placements in casual employment were 9,366. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 36,103, of these 26,021 were for men and 10,082 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 31,712 men and 10,479 women, a total of 42,191. A slight decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain was shown when the comparison is made with the records of June last year, the reports for May, 1926 showing 36,966 vacancies offered, 43,209 applications made and 33,655 placements effected, while in June, 1925 there were recorded 29,335 vacancies, 38,017 applications for work and 27,069 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1926 and for the quarterly period April to June, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production in Certain Industries. Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 749.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig-iron in Canada in June amounted to 70,854 long tons, a decline of 3 per cent from the 72,762 tons of May. The month's output was composed of 52,614 tons of basic iron, 10,087 tons of foundry iron and 8,153 tons of malleable iron.

For the first half of 1926, the cumulative production totalled 370,864 tons as compared with 290,892 tons for the corresponding period of last year, 427,105 tons in 1924 and 435,000 tons for the first six months of 1923. This year's tonnage was composed of 257,459 tons basic iron, 93,323 tons of foundry iron and 20,083 tons of malleable iron. Most of the basic iron was produced for further use by the reporting firms while the bulk of foundry and malleable grades was made for sale. Of the total produced 32 per cent was intended for sale as against 13 per cent in the previous year.

Blast furnace charges in June included 123,400 long tons of iron ore, 76,444 short tons of coke and 33,953 short tons of limestone. For the year to date each long ton of pig iron produced necessitated a furnace charge of 4,006 pounds of ore, 2,236 pounds of coke and 1,099 pounds of limestone. For the first half of 1925 the furnace charges for each long ton of pig iron included 4,131 pounds of ore, 2,217 pounds of coke and 1,146 pounds of limestone.

There was no change in the number of active furnaces, the same six being in blast on June 30th as at the end of May, April and March. The active furnaces had a capacity of 2,375 long tons per day which represented about 47

per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. In June of last year 15 per cent of the Dominion capacity was in blast and 10 per cent banked. On May 31st, 1926, two working furnaces were located at each of the following points: Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton in Ontario, and at Sydney in Nova Scotia.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,938 long tons showed an increase of 14 per cent over the 3,396 tons reported for May and consisted mostly of the grade having a silicon content of 15 per cent or less. For the half year, the output of ferro-alloys totalled 17,851 tons as compared with 12,217 tons during the first six months of 1925 and 15,768 tons in 1924.

Production of 81,277 tons of steel ingots and castings in Canada in June was 9 per cent under the 89,513 tons of May, but 29 per cent over the 63,410 tons produced in June a year ago. This month's output was composed of 77,684 tons of steel ingots and 3,593 tons of steel castings: all of the ingots were produced for the further use of the makers and 5 per cent of the castings were made for sale.

For the six months ending June cumulative production amounted to 431,184 tons as compared with 423,697 tons in the first half of 1925 and 488,733 tons in 1924. Steel ingots at 410,603 tons showed little change from the 413,891 tons made last year; steel castings at 20,581 tons marked an increase of 210 per cent over 9,806 produced in the first six months of 1925.

Pig iron prices remained practically unchanged in June. At Montreal, No. 1 foundry was still quoted at $28.70 and No. 2 foundry at $28.20. At Toronto, No. 1 foundry was $25.80 and No. 2 foundry $25.30. Basic pig iron at mill fell from $22 to $21 per ton. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices=100) fell from 144.1 to 143.5 owing to declines in price of basic pig iron and of steel sheets.

During the first quarter of 1926, pig iron prices remained steady, No. 1 and No. 2 foundry at Montreal being quoted at $29.25, while No. 1 at Toronto was $26.85 and No. 2, $26.35. During the second quarter downward revisions occurred to the levels above stated, following those in the United States markets, which were feeling the competition of cheaper foreign iron. At Montreal a further cut was made effective by re-establishing a 55 cent differential for silicon content.

Full statistics of coal production during June are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during May was 17 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 30 per cent greater than the average for May in the past five years. The figures were 1,140,630 tons in May as against 972,106 tons in April, and an average of 877,308 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

The coal-producing provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia showed a gain in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia were greater than the averages for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during May numbered 24,413, of whom 18,568 worked underground and 5,845 on surface, as compared with a total of 24,206 in April, of whom 18,417 worked underground and 5,789 on surface. Production per man was 46.7 tons in May, as against 39.8 tons per man in April. During May the production per man-day was 2.4 tons, as against 2.3 tons in April. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in June, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $91,513,173, as compared with $75,517,505 in June, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $118,188,590 in June, 1926, as compared with $91,353,423 in May, 1926, and $93,462,993 in June, 1925.

The chief imports in June, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $23,392,995, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,326,768.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $58,832,330, and wood, wood products and paper, $25,668,734.

In the three months ending June, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $115,217,969, and wood, wood products and paper at $64,644,773.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of June, 1926, amounted to $18,672,238, as compared with $18,537,932, in the preceding month, and $14,915,884 in June, 1925. This was a slight increase of 0.7 per cent over last month's total, but was a considerable gain, 25.2 per cent, over June, 1925.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in July, 1926, at $33,864,700, as compared with $54,186,400 in June. Of the con-

templated new construction in Canada during July, 1926, $12,096,700 was for residential building; $12,445,300 for business building; $1,829,700 for industrial building, and $6,132,200 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts awarded during July, 1926, were divided as follows: business building, $14,276,400; residential building, $10,154,700, and engineering, $2,230,600. The apportionment by provinces was: Quebec, $93,899,600; Ontario, $80,932,700; Prairie Provinces, $32,749,100; British Columbia, $16,860,300, and the Maritime Provinces, $3,966,600.

Prices

Retail food prices showed little change. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.07 at the beginning of July, as compared with $11.06 for June; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920 (the peak); $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. Prices of beef, veal, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, creamery butter and rolled oats advanced, while a substantial decline occurred in the price of potatoes, with less important declines in milk, mutton and dairy butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.30 at the beginning of July, as compared with $21.31 for June; $20.70 for July, 1925, $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. Prices of coal and wood again averaged slightly lower. Rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced slightly to 156.2 for July, as compared with 155.7 for June; 158.4 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); and 199.5 for July, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, one declined and three remained unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Vegetables and their Products, because of higher prices for grains, flour, rubber, hay and straw; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, because of slightly higher levels for cotton, silk and wool; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, due to higher prices for copper, lead, tin, spelter, antimony and solder; and Chemicals and Allied Products, mainly because of an advance in the price of glycerine. Animals and their Products declined, due mainly to lower prices for live stock, butter and cheese. Wood and Wood Products, Iron and its Products and Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products were practically unchanged.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater than in June, 1926, but less than in July, 1925. There were in existence during the month 19 disputes, involving 11,208 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 52,141 working days, as compared with 13 disputes in June, involving 2,237 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 45,348 working days. In July, 1925, there were recorded 21 disputes, involving 13,458 work-people, and resulting in a time loss of 331,976 working days. None of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July were terminated, but nine of the strikes and lockouts commencing during July terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were eleven strikes and lockouts affecting 6,488 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

An association of industrial nurses was organized lately at Toronto, membership being open to nurses in other industrial centres. The first industrial nurse began to practise at Toronto about ten years ago, and there are now said to be twenty regularly at work. Among the firms employing nurses are the Dominion Express Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Canadian General Electric, the Canada Kodak Company, the Toronto Carpet Company, the Massey-Harris, the Gutta-Percha Rubber Company, the Hydro Commission, Gunns Limited, the Harris Abattoir, the William Davies Company and Swift's.

Miss M. F. McKeown, employed by the Dominion Express Company, described the work recently to the Toronto *Globe*. Actual casualties are infrequent, she said, and the work consists mainly in organizing health and comfort work on behalf of the employees. This company now provides an employees' cafeteria, rest and recreation room, reading material, etc. Every morning and afternoon a rest pause of ten minutes is allowed, when all the employees are permitted to move freely about.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1926

DURING the month of July the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union. The membership of the Board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. H. Lamont, Regina, Sask., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, namely, Messrs. J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Fred. J. Dixon, Fort Garry, Man., nominee of the employees. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Coyne, and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. A minority report was presented by Mr. Dixon. The text of the Board's findings and of the minority report is given below.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received during July from employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways, being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The application arose from the companies refusal to accede to the employees request for increased wages. The number of employees stated to be directly affected was 15,000. A Board was established by the Minister, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., being appointed on the recommendation of the companies, and Mr. David Campbell, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., on that of the employees. At the close of the month a chairman had not been appointed.

Report of Board in dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as made applicable to the Province of Manitoba, by Chapter 26 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1926, and of the dispute between The Winnipeg Electric Company, employers, and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, members of The Street Railway Employees Unit, One Big Union.

To the Hon. G. B. JONES,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the above mentioned Acts to examine into the merits of the dispute referred to, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board held its first meeting on July 9, when it was informed that the company would not take part in the proceedings nor would their officers appear unless subpoenaed. The chairman thereupon issued subpoenas to L. Palk, secretary and assistant to the president, C. H. Dahl, assistant general manager, R. R. Knox, assistant to the president, and George McIntosh, statistician.

The members of the Board then spent two days, July 10 and 12, discussing the items in dispute, first with one side and then with the other, in an endeavour to negotiate a settlement acceptable to both parties.

The Board held its first public meeting on July 13, and thereafter held further public meetings in the course of the inquiry and negotiations on July 20, 21, 22 and 23. All members of the Board were present at each meeting. Between the meetings and even subsequent thereto, members of the Board spent several days in further negotiation and in the consideration of this report. The employees were represented throughout by a committee consisting of Herbert Jones, W. T. Rendall and A. Hume.

At the opening of the session of July 13 Edward Anderson, K.C., counsel for the company, appeared and asked to be allowed to make a statement. He said that the company was refusing to appear before the Board for two reasons. The first reason was that the Board had no jurisdiction to investigate the dispute, as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, had been held by the Privy Council to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, and that chapter 26 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1926, could not make effective Federal legislation which the Parliament of Canada had no jurisdiction to pass. The second reason for the company's refusal to

appear, he said, was that the company refused to recognize the organization known as the One Big Union, which made the application for the appointment of the Board, as it was not a trade union within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907. Having made his statement, Mr. Anderson withdrew.

The officials of the company who had been subpoenaed then stated that they were before the Board not voluntarily, but by reason of having been subpoenaed. They, however, expressed their willingness to give the Board any information in their possession.

The committee representing the employees then took up the matters in dispute, leaving the question of wages until the last. In opening their case they gave an outline of the negotiations which had taken place between the company and themselves before they applied for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and they submitted the correspondence which passed between them. From that correspondence it appeared that the company had offered an increase of wages over those specified in the agreement of April 27, 1922, which was the agreement under which the parties had been working. This offer, however, was conditioned upon, including in the agreement a clause requiring the employees not to permit any outside influence to be used against the company or any interference between the company and its employees. The demand for this clause arose by reason of the fact that last fall, when some of the motormen and conductors were protesting against the policy of the company in converting two-men cars to one-man cars, the Central Labour Council of the One Big Union joined forces with the protesting employees and put up a propaganda which was deemed hostile to the company and detrimental to its business.

The Company's offer was submitted to the employees and was rejected.

The Board felt that no progress could be made towards getting the parties together in an agreement unless a clause relating to this outside interference could be drafted which both sides would accept; consequently the members of the Board spent some days discussing various proposals and negotiating between the parties. Finally a clause was drafted which seemed to the members of the Board to embody the protection desired by the Company without infringing the rights of the employees. It read as follows:—

It is distinctly understood by the parties to this agreement that it is entered into directly between the company and its motormen and conductors represented by a committee of said motormen and conductors authorized to execute the same on their behalf. It is further understood that in order to avoid outside influence or interference of any kind both the company and the motormen and conductors agree that they will not invite or encourage and so far as in their power lies will not allow outside influence or interference in any dispute between them, and further that, in any dispute regarding wages or working conditions or other street railway matters, if the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted by the traffic superintendent, the manager of the railway utility and the assistant general manager to whom it shall be referred in successive steps, the parties hereto agree that such dispute shall be considered by a body consisting of officials of the company on the one side and a grievance committee composed of motormen and conductors on the seniority list on the other and they shall endeavour to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the dispute. Failing a satisfactory settlement the matter shall be referred to arbitration and it is agreed that there shall be no strike on the part of the employees nor lockout on the part of the company until the dispute has been submitted to arbitration.

Discrimination:

Neither the Company nor the employees shall discriminate against any employee for joining or continuing as a member of any labour organization or for not being a member of any labour organization.

This discriminatory clause should follow immediately after the clause respecting outside interference and be substituted for the discriminatory clause in the agreement of 1922.

While not definitely agreeing to these clauses, both sides intimated that, if an agreement were reached upon the other points in dispute, the clauses would probably be accepted.

The Board then heard the other items in dispute, which were as follows:

1. *Reporting Time*.—The time allowed under the previous agreement for reporting was five minutes, for which the men got paid. The Committee asked that this be raised to ten minutes, because in some cases the work could not be completely performed within the five minutes. The officers of the Company stated that the work had been satisfactorily performed under the five minutes clause and further that the reason for the payment of reporting time was that the Company desired to have the men on the ground five minutes before the schedule time for starting their cars, so as to be sure that the cars would all be taken out, and that, to secure the attendance of the men five minutes before starting time, the Company agreed to pay them for such time.

The payment for reporting time was passed upon by a former Board of Conciliation and Investigation and the time to be paid for was fixed at five minutes. Since then there has not been any very material increase in the duties to be performed by a motorman or conductor during the time fixed and in the opinion of the majority of the Board payment for five minutes reporting time is a fair provision.

2. *That extra pay earned by the employees for working over time or training students should be given to them the following pay day.*

We think this should be done.

3. *That all men should be paid the following pay day for schedule time travelling between relief points and the place of receiving or delivering fare boxes or schedule cards.*

This is reasonable and we think it should be allowed.

4. *Equipment of cars.*—We recommend that to the clause in the agreement of 1922 dealing with this matter there should be added the following words:

"All busses shall be equipped with the latest modern up-to-date equipment and it is agreed that the company will at all times provide every reasonable facility for the comfortable operation of the busses by the operator".

5. *Seniority.*—The complaint under this heading was that the Company had been in the habit a year or so ago of too frequently posting runs for selection and the Committee desired to add to the former agreement a clause requiring two months to elapse between postings. The Committee admitted, however, that for the past six months this cause of complaint has been largely remedied.

Mr. Dahl, Assistant General Manager, pointed out that, as the changing of runs depended upon changing traffic conditions and the necessity of meeting these, the Company could not be restricted in such a way as to prevent them from taking care of the traffic. He stated that he could assure the motormen and conductors that the runs would not be changed oftener than the traffic conditions demanded.

In our opinion the Company must be allowed some latitude in meeting changing traffic conditions. So long as the clause contained in the previous agreement is carried out in practice as it has been during the last six months the restriction asked for is not necessary and might prove detrimental to the proper management of the railway. We therefore recommend that no alteration be made in the clause.

6. *Promotion.*—One of the conditions specified by the Company in its offer to enter into an agreement with the employees represented before the Board was that men promoted from conductors and motormen to the position of supervisor, time-keeper or other officer in the traffic department, should retain seniority in the same manner and to the same extent as a motorman or conductor absent by reason of being employed as an officer in an association of motormen or conductors. The employees were unwilling to accept this condition. After some negotiations the following clause was submitted as meeting for all practical purposes the requirements of the Company and at the same time meeting the objection of the employees to the condition:

"If an employee who has been three years in the service as a motorman or conductor is promoted to the position of division or assistant superintendent, traffic supervisor, timekeeper, etc., he shall, if promoted immediately after he has been operating as motorman or conductor, retain his seniority rights, but such seniority rights shall not be exercised until the next regular sign-up of the runs after the employee retires from such position as he may now hold or to which he may hereafter be promoted in the traffic department".

We recommend the adoption of this clause as covering an employee's right to retain his seniority standing upon promotion.

7. *Change money.*—This should be increased from $35 to $40, as that sum was agreed upon by the parties during the negotiations.

8. *Uniforms.*—The chief controversy here was in respect to the demand of the men for an extra pair of pants with their uniform. Under the previous agreement the Company furnished each motorman and conductor after the first year with a regulation uniform free of charge. For their first uniforms the motormen and conductors paid half their cost. The contention on behalf of the men is that one pair of pants cannot be made to last a year and that pants will not wear as long as the coat and be presentable. The Committee stated that if the material in the uniforms was of as good wearing quality as in the uniforms furnished before the War, they would not be asking for an extra pair of pants, but that it was not. Mr. Max Goldstein, who supplies the uniforms, admitted that the quality of cloth obtainable since the War was not as good as he had been able to purchase in former times, but that it was getting better each year, and he expected that it would soon be as good as heretofore. The officials of the Company pointed out that this was the first demand they had ever received for extra pants and further that on April 27th last the Company had concluded an agreement with some fifty of its motormen and conductors who were members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and that these employees were satisfied to take only one pair of pants with the uniform. They also pointed out that they knew of only one Company "The British Columbia Electric Railway Company" who gave an extra pair of pants with the uniforms; that the cost to the Company of the uniforms, including overcoat, pea-jacket and caps, averaged $29,562 a year, and that an extra pair of pants would cost in the neighborhood of $7,000 additional.

It was also stated that the men would not wear out two pairs of pants in one year.

The question of uniforms is closely allied to that of wages. Some of the Companies do not supply uniforms to their employees at all, while other Companies pay a portion of the cost thereof.

The Winnipeg Electric Company supplies its men with uniforms. The undertaking to supply a uniform each year implies, we think, an undertaking to supply one that with due care will last a year. We think also that it is established that one pair of pants of the quality now obtainable will not last a year. The members of the Committee who were operating cars stated so positively. We also believe that two pairs of pants would last more than a year. Under these circumstances it seems to us not unreasonable that an extra pair of pants should be supplied to cover this year and next. This would be on the footing that two coats will last as long as three pairs of pants. At the expiration of two years the quality of the cloth in all probability will be as good as before the War, in which case further extra pants will not be required.

If, however, a motorman or conductor leaves the service of the Company for any cause or is discharged within four months after receiving the extra pair of pants, such motorman or conductor will be charged the full price of the same.

9. *Box Time.*—We recommend that schedule time required for the trip between the place of receiving or delivering a fare box or schedule card and the relief point be allowed. Also that overtime should be specified on the sign-up sheet.

10. *Runs and Spreads.*—The Committee requested that the percentage of straight runs should be increased from 35 per cent to 50 per cent; that all three-piece runs should be eliminated, and that spreads should be cut down from 13 hours to 10½ hours. In actual practice the straight runs have been increased to 46 per cent and the other runs have been arranged so that out of 400 runs only 12 runs require a spread of over 12½ hours and only 33 require over 12 hours. The officials of the Company pointed out that the runs are arranged so that the spreads will be kept as low as is consistent with good operating.

All things considered we recommend the continuance of the clause contained in the previous agreement.

11. *Wages.*—From May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1926, the wages paid to motormen and conductors were those set out in an agreement entered into between them and the Company on April 27, 1922, with this exception, that after the installation of a one-man car the operator of that car was paid an additional five cents per hour. On April 27, 1926, the Company entered into an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees representing some fifty of the Company's motormen and conductors. That agreement provided that the rate of wages for motormen and conductors operating a two-men car should remain the same as in the agreement of April 27, 1922, but that the wages of the operator of the one-man car and bus drivers should be increased 6½c. per hour above the schedule rate in the 1922 agreement, or 1½c. per hour above the wages which the Company were actually paying to operators of one-man cars.

The Company offered to the motormen and conductors represented before this Board the same wages as those contained in the agreement with the members of the Amalgamated Association. That offer was not accepted, because it did not provide for any increase of wages to the operators of two-men cars. During the negotiations the Company offered to increase the wages of the operators of two-men cars by 1c. per hour over the former rate. This would add some $27,000 per year to the wages received by the men.

The Committee representing the employees based their claim to an increased wage upon the improved revenues of the Railway, a somewhat higher cost of living in 1926 than in 1922, and that under the present rate they cannot maintain the standard of living to which they are entitled. They claimed that in 1922 they accepted a reduction in wages in view of the fact that the revenue of the railway was decreasing and that there had been a reduction in the cost of living since 1920.

The officials of the Company on the other hand pointed out that, while the net earnings for 1925 were $71,056 more than for 1924, they were $12,899 less than in 1922, $177,960 less than in 1921, and $236,996 less than in 1920; that although the net revenue of the Company decreased approximately $224,000 between 1920 and 1922, being over 30 per cent, and the cost of living as shown by the weekly budget of the Labour Department decreased approximately 20 per cent, yet the employees' wages were reduced in 1922 only 4c. or less than 7 per cent; that having carried the men over a period of depression without further reduction in pay, it was not reasonable that an increase should be demanded at the first sign of improved conditions and before the Company had been able to recoup itself in any degree for the losses of the last few years; that in no instance had any increase been given in street railway wages in Canada this year and that the Winnipeg wages are 8c.

above the average Electric Railway wages in Canada.

The officials also claimed that the earnings of 1925 fell far short of the fair return on its investment which the Public Utilities Commission held the Company entitled to, and that the increase of wages now offered would absorb the whole of the increased revenue anticipated from the Railway Utility in 1926 over that of 1922.

A large amount of material was presented and many statements were handed in and figures furnished in support of the respective contentions of the Company and the employees.

As the decreasing revenue of the Railway was one of the reasons which in 1922 influenced the motormen and conductors to accept a reduction in their wages, the present improved revenue of the Railway is in our opinion an element to be considered in determining what is a fair wage for the men.

After full consideration of the material before us, the majority of the Board are of opinion that the wages which the Company now offers are fair and reasonable for this year.

The majority of the Board therefore recommend the following wage schedule:

	Daily ex. Sunday		Sundays only	
	One-man car operators	Two-men car operators	One-man car operators	Two-men car operators
	per hr.	per hr.	per hr.	per hr.
First 6 months...	52½ cts.	47 cts.	57½ cts.	52 cts.
Second 6 months.	55½ "	50 "	60½ "	55 "
Second Year.....	59½ "	54 "	64½ "	59 "
Third Year and thereafter.....	62½ "	57 "	67½ "	62 "

At the close of the hearing of the matters in dispute the Committee requested the Board to enquire into the dismissal by the Company of W. Bancroft, Conductor. The reason for asking the Board to consider an individual case was that it was alleged that Bancroft had been dismissed owing to his activity in respect of the dispute now before the Board.

The Board expressed the opinion that if such was the case his dismissal might be germane to the enquiry and the Board might have jurisdiction to enquire into it, but that unless the dismissal was connected with the dispute, it would not be a matter into which the Board could enquire.

After hearing the evidence we are of opinion that it has not been shown that Bancroft's activities in respect of the dispute now before us had anything whatever to do with his dismissal. It is therefore not a matter for the Board's consideration.

The Board cannot close its report without a reference to the unfailing courtesy and good feeling displayed by the representatives of the employees and the officials of the Company who were before us.

(Sgd.) J. H. LAMONT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. B. COYNE,
Member of the Board.

Dated at Winnipeg this 29th day of July, 1926.

Minority Report

To the Honourable G. B. JONES,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—While concurring in the main with the Report of the Majority, there are certain points upon which I must differ, namely:—

(1) *Reporting Time.*—In my opinion sufficient evidence was submitted to the Board to show that five minutes was not sufficient in which to do the work required. Since the five minute rule was made additional duties have been imposed upon the Motormen and Conductors and the One Man Car has been introduced. The One Man Car Operator has to perform the duties of two men and has only five minutes in which to do it. It is only under the most favourable circumstances that the men can perform the duties required in five minutes. A number of other companies allow ten minutes reporting time and in my opinion it is not too much.

(2) *Runs and Spreads.*—In their original agreement submitted to the Company, a copy of which was forwarded to the Minister of Labour with the application for a Board of Conciliation, the men asked that Spread Time be cut to ten and one-half hours. This seems long enough time to take to work an eight hour day. However, during the negotiations, the Committee representing the men said they would be satisfied at this time if the spread was cut to twelve hours. The Company pointed out that there were only twelve runs requiring a spread of twelve and one half hours or more, and only thirty-three requiring over twelve hours. In view of the fact that, according to the Company's own statement, they are so near the twelve hour limit, I am of the opinion that the Company could easily arrange to have no runs with over a twelve hour spread.

(3) *Wages.*—The main arguments used by the Company against paying better wages at this time were that the Cost of Living was not

much higher now than it was in 1922 and also that while the Company admitted that its financial position had improved in 1925 and the early part of 1926 and gave every indication of continuing to improve, they were still unable to offer more than is set out in the Majority Report. Much higher wages are paid to Motormen and Conductors both in Toronto and Vancouver in spite of the fact that the cost of living is lower in both places than it is in Winnipeg—at least that is the only conclusion I could arrive at after a careful study of the Cost of Living Statistics in the Labour Gazette. However, apart altogether from the question of the Cost of Living and the financial position of the Company, the men are entitled to a decent living wage. The Company's own figures show that the average weekly wage of their employees is approximately twenty-seven dollars, while, according to the figures published in the Labour Gazette, the Cost of Living for a family of five is twenty-one dollars and fifty four cents per week. This does not include any allowance for clothes, education, medical expenses or recreation. It should be apparent to the most casual observer that this sum is insufficient to provide the decencies of life. If we had been dealing with the old horse car, the Company would have been required to keep their horses in decent working condition regardless of the cost of feed or the financial condition of the Company. If they failed to do this, they would have been prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Unfortunately, there is no society for the Prevention of Cruelty to working men and their families.

I am of the opinion that the employees should receive a substantial increase in wages in order to enable them and their families to enjoy the kind of life to which they are entitled in a community which calls itself civilized.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) F. J. Dixon,
Representing the Employees.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SIX new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods.

Case No. 272.—Canadian National Railways (central region) and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The members of a section-gang worked six nights per week, the hours being from 10 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. They went on duty on Saturday, but not on Sunday night. These employees are paid an additional allowance of two cents per hour to the section-men and five cents per hour to the foremen during the period that they are required to work at night time; this being in conformity with the decision rendered by the Board on Case 250, dated July 15, 1925. (Labour Gazette, August, 1925, page 766.)

The employees claimed payment at time and one-half rate between midnight on Saturday and Sunday morning, under the provisions of Clause F, section 2 of their wage agreement No. 7, which reads as follows:—

Except as otherwise provided, time and one-half shall be paid for work on Sundays, Christmas Day, Labour Day, New Year's Day, except for patrolling track. Employees required to patrol their own sections on these days shall be allowed one day straight time. If required to patrol beyond the limits of their own sections, or perform other track labour on these days, they shall be allowed time and one-half while so occupied.

The Railway contended that as these employees worked six hours per week and were allowed one night per week off duty like the other employees, the shift commencing prior to midnight on Saturday should be considered the Saturday shift, and that the shift commencing on Sunday, which was their regular assigned seventh day off, should be considered as the shift to which punitive rates apply.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, in view of the clause above quoted providing for relief on one day in seven.

Case No. 273.—Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Commission and the Brotherhood as to the interpretation of Article 27 of the Enginemen's Schedule and Rule 7 of the Trainmen's Schedule,

both being copied from corresponding articles in the Canadian Pacific (Eastern lines) schedules, as follows:—

Through freight or mixed train engineers and firemen making more than five stops to take on or set out a car (or cars) or who make more than ten (10) switches en route or a combination of seven (7) movements of such service will be paid way freight rates for the trip.

The Commission held that only a "stop" should be considered in the definition of what constitutes a "stop to set out or pick up cars," and that it does not include setting-off cars at a station in two or more sidings, as claimed by the employees.

The Board recommended further conferences between the parties in regard to the interpretation of the article in question. Failing an agreement on the matter the Board decided that the agreed interpretation of the corresponding articles in the Schedule of the Canadian Pacific (Eastern lines) should govern in the present case.

Case No. 274.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case concerned the interpretation of Article 21 of the Telegraphers' Schedule, which is as follows:—

Train Dispatchers will not be required to do clerical work that will interfere with the proper handling of their trains, nor will they be required to issue train orders to any person other than an authorized Telegrapher except in case of emergency.

The employees claimed that this article had not been complied with in connection with the running of a log-train belonging to a company which had running rights over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks under agreement, the conductor having copied his own train orders from the train despatchers, instead of having these orders copied by the agent. They claimed that the telegraphers affected should be compensated for the calls that should have accrued to them while this practice was followed.

The Company denied that there had been a violation of the agreement on their part, and that the independent company making use of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks was entitled to obtain orders direct from the dispatcher. Moreover, the orders for the log train had been copied by the conductor, not on Canadian Pacific Railway premises, but on the premises of the other company.

The Board held that orders had been transmitted in a manner contrary to agreement, and sustained the employees' claim.

Case No. 275.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The position of agent and operator were abolished at a station at Proctor, British Columbia, and a telephone was installed between the station and Nelson, the slipman at Proctor making use of this telephone for giving information to the train dispatcher at Nelson as to movements of boats, etc. The Company stated that the telephone was intended only for use in emergencies. The telegraphers claimed that a telegrapher should be employed at Proctor.

The Board saw no necessity for the maintenance of an operator at this point, and denied the employees' claim to that extent. The evidence however indicated that information relative to the movement of trains and barges had been transmitted contrary to the terms and conditions of Telegraphers' Schedule Agreement. As the result of negotiations between the parties the practice complained of has been discontinued, and the Railway's representative assured the Board that it will not occur again.

Case No. 276.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The railway telegraph operators at Banff, Alberta, formerly received a commission for handling commercial telegraph business. At the beginning of the tourist season of 1924 the company decided to re-arrange its commercial telegraph business at this point, having the telephone monitors accept telegrams and transfer them to the city by messenger. The telegraphers claimed an increase of $5 per month in wages, each of the three operators concerned having lost, it was claimed, $8.99 per month in consequence of the re-arrangement. In support of their claim they cited Article 23 of the Telegraphers' Schedule, which reads:

When the handling of express or telegraph business for which a commission payment is allowed is created or withdrawn at any office, thereby increasing or reducing the average monthly compensation paid to any position, prompt adjustment of the salary affected will be made conforming to the rates paid for similar positions at stations in the same locality. The amounts of commission earned will not govern in establishing the rates for positions.

The Board denied the employees' claim, finding that according to the evidence submitted the fluctuation in the commissions formerly paid to the telegraphers at Banff did not justify a revision of the wage rates.

Case No. 277.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A controversy arose as to the rate to be paid to a relief dispatcher who is temporarily relieving regular "trick" dispatchers in an office where the latter are employed for less than six days each week. A relieving dispatcher claimed a shortage of pay, the Company hav-

ing paid him the rate for the position he filled when not working as a dispatcher. The employees contended that the rate for relief dispatcher was fixed by the schedule in Article 30, Telegraphers' Schedule, and should not be deviated from, as it represented the minimum for this class of service. The Company, on the other hand, contended that when a relieving dispatcher is not employed relieving a train-dispatcher he is only entitled to the rate for such position as he reverts to. That is, if he assumes a position in the yard office he should be paid accordingly. There is no stipulated rate, they contended, for a relieving dispatcher when he is not relieving in that capacity, and the rate applying to the position he is filling is the one he should be paid.

The Board sustained the employees' claim, holding that a relief dispatcher is entitled to the rate of pay prescribed for this class in Article 30.

Case No. 255.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case was presented to the Board on August 11, 1925, when it developed that additional information was required before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly referred back to the parties.

The Board was informed that a settlement had been reached and acceded to a request for the withdrawal of the case.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during July was 19 as compared with 13 in June. The time loss for the month was less than during July, 1925, being 52,141 working days, as compared with 331,976 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees involved in July, 1925, were chiefly due to the cessation of work involving coal miners in Nova Scotia, from March to August.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
July, 1926	19	11,208	52,141
June, 1926	13	2,237	45,348
July, 1925	21	13,458	331,976

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Six disputes, involving 653 workpeople, were carried over from June, and thirteen disputes commenced during July. None of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July were terminated, but nine of the strikes and lockouts commencing during July terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, as follows: Boot factory employees at Toronto; boot factory employees at Quebec; hat and cap makers at Montreal; ladies' garment workers at Toronto; bookbinders at Montreal; moulders at New Westminster and Vancouver; coal miners in the Edmonton field; Clothing (men's) workers at Montreal; pile drivers and wharf builders at Vancouver, and structural steel and iron workers at Winnipeg.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the third paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: cigarmakers at Montreal, commencing March 24, 1925; moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Owen Sound, January 19, 1925; upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925; stage hands at Vancouver, January 9, 1926; musicians at Vancouver, January 11, 1926; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, March 19, 1926; and firemen and engineers at New Westminster, B.C., May 17, 1926.

Of the strikes and lockouts commenced during July, five were for increased wages, two were for union wages and working conditions, two were for changes in working conditions, one for increase in wages and recognition of union, one against employment of non-union workers, one for reduction in hours and one for enforcement of union rules. Of the strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, five were in favour of the employers, two were in favour of the employees and two ended in compromises.

The following notes give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute involved boot and shoe workers in one factory in Toronto since January 13, but the employers replaced most of the strikers within a short time. The strikers obtained work elsewhere from time to time until at the end of July only fifteen were still involved.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC, P.Q.—During July in connection with this dispute picketing continued with some conflicts between the picketers and factory employees. The City Council voted a sum of money for the relief of the strikers' families and funds were collected from various organizations and other sources. The administrator of the diocese attempted to have negotiations for a settlement renewed but without result by the end of the month. It appeared from correspondence regarding these negotiations that each party held that the other had not carried out the award of the arbitrators and that there might be resort to the courts in regard to the money deposited by each to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the award.

RIVER DRIVERS, GATINEAU POINT, P.Q.—The employees, engaged in the sorting of logs, ceased work in order to secure an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour, a ten-hour day being worked. Within a few days the employers increased the rate to 40 cents for those over eighteen years of age.

COAL MINERS (DRIVERS), GLACE BAY, N.S.—The drivers in two collieries at Glace Bay quit work in order to secure piece rates instead of day rates of pay. Under the agreement between the mine operators and the union it was provided that in such cases there should be no cessation of work until the case had been dealt with by the pit committee and the mine manager, with a further reference to higher authorities in case of no settlement being reached. The employers, therefore, refused to negotiate until work was resumed. The number of drivers on strike totalled 219 but nearly 1,600 other employees were indirectly affected as the mines were shut down for one day shift and two night shifts. After work was resumed the negotiations for dealing with wage rates were carried on between the district executive and the officers of the company as provided under the agreement.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, ETC., N.S.—Five coal mines in Cape Breton Island were not operating part of the time from July 27 to July 31 as a large number of the employees in these refused to work with employees who would not join the union, the United Mine Workers of America, or had left that union, some of them being reported to have joined another organization, the One Big Union. The strikers claimed that this was not in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, Supplement, page 10), wherein it was recommended that the coal mine operators should recognize and deal with the United Mine Workers as representing the employees. By the end of the month the work was resumed in all these mines, the employees complained of having either joined the United Mine Workers of America or left the employ of the company. The employees resumed work early in August. Some of the officers of the United Mine Workers were charged in court with intimidation in connection with these disputes, at the instance of members of the One Big Union. They were remanded for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court.

COAL MINERS, EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALTA.—This dispute, involving four mines, arose on the termination of an agreement reached in 1925 settling a dispute of some weeks' duration (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, p. 871). The miners in the meantime had affiliated their organization, the Edmonton District Miners' Federation, with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, organized in the southern part of Alberta following a dispute in that part of the province in the latter part of 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1926, p. 97). On the expiration of the agreement at the end of June the miners proposed an increase in wages of thirteen per cent and desired the check-off of union dues for their organization. The operators refused to grant the increase in wages or to recognize the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and are reported to have demanded that the employees sign agreements which would have involved non-union conditions. The miners accordingly ceased work, alleging they were locked out. They also claimed that immigrants from central Europe with no previous experience in mining were being employed in the mines. These later were reported to have joined the union. There were some disturbances in connection with picketing and some of the officers of the union were in court and were fined as result of charges of intimidation and assault. Early in the dispute the miners applied for a board of conciliation under the Alberta Industrial Disputes Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, p. 447). By the end of the month the board

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1926

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July, 1926.			
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	15	390	Commenced January 13, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Boot factory Employees, Quebec, Que.	500	13,000	Commenced May 3, owing to disagreement as to the application of a reduction in wages awarded by arbitrators. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que.	10	260	Commenced March 4, against violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Ladies' garment workers, Toronto, Ont.	23	598	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Printing and publishing:			
Bookbinders, Montreal, Que..	4	104	Alleged lockout commenced March 9, of members of certain unions. Unterminated.
Iron, steel and products:			
Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	101	2,626	Commenced April 1, for increased wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during July, 1926.			
LOGGING—			
River drivers, Gatineau Point, Que.	92	322	Commenced July 10, for increased wages. Settled by negotiations and work resumed July 15. Compromise.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners (drivers), Glace Bay, N.S.	219*	300	Commenced July 13, for change in working conditions. Employer under terms of agreement refused to negotiate during strike; work resumed July 16 and negotiations followed.
Coal miners, Edmonton Field, Alta.	140	3,640	Commenced June 28 for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, etc., N.S.	4,090	6,022	Commenced July 27 against employment of non-union workmen or members of another organization. Work resumed July 30, many of the employees in question having joined the union.
MANUFACTURING—			
Vegetable foods:			
Cannery employees, New Westminster, B.C.	175	22	Commenced July 6, for changes in wages. Work resumed July 6. In favour of employers.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
Clothing (men's) workers, Montreal, Que.	5,500	22,000	Commenced July 28, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Unterminated.
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS:			
Glass workers, Montreal, Que...	90	270	Commenced July 21, for change in hours. Strikers returned to work or were replaced by July 23.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and structures:			
Pile drivers, wharf builders, etc. Vancouver, B.C.	130	1,755	Commenced July 2, for increase in wages. Increase granted to about half and work resumed July 5; rest remained out. Dispute unterminated.
Steam and operating engineers, Vancouver, B.C.	11	33	Commenced July 5, for increased wages. Work resumed July 8. Partial increase secured.
Structural steel and iron workers, Winnipeg, Man.	60	660	Commenced July 20, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Plasterers, Winnipeg, Man.....	10	10	Commenced July 17, for enforcement of union rule. Work resumed after one day. In favour of employees.
Carpenters, Trenton, Ont.....	28	84	Commenced July 24, for increased wages and shorter hours. Strikers returned to work or secured work elsewhere by July 30.
Highway and Bridge construction:			
Structural steel and iron workers, Elbow, Sask.	10	50	Commenced July 23, for union wages and working conditions. Strikers returned to work by July 30.

*1,570 employees indirectly affected.

had not been completed as the operators involved desired a board for each mine and the employees desired one board for all parties involved.

CANNERY EMPLOYEES, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—This dispute arose out of a complaint on the part of certain employees in a fruit and vegetable cannery that the piece rates at which they were working and the amount of work available for each person resulted in very low earnings. The employees refused to work, and, on being told that they must begin to work within a short time or be dismissed, the bulk of them did so within an hour. It appears that eleven of them were discharged and complained to the City Council, requesting an investigation of the working conditions in the plant. The employer concerned also asked for an investigation by a committee specified by him.

CLOTHING (MEN'S) WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in the factories and shops employed in the manufacture of men's ready made clothing in Montreal were called out toward the end of July in order to compel certain employers to agree to union wages and working conditions, employees in union shops being called out as well as those in non-union shops. Within a few days the workers in the union shops returned to work and a large number of the non-union employers had signed agreements with the union, the strike continuing in a small number of large factories and a large number of contract shops which had not yet done so.

GLASS WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute involved a number of the employees, chiefly boys, in a glass factory, who desired an eight-hour day in three shifts. Within a short time the strikers had returned to work or had been replaced by new employees.

PILE DRIVERS, WHARF BUILDERS, ETC., VANCOUVER, B.C.—Toward the end of June the union to which these employees belonged proposed a new agreement with the employers involving increases in wages from $7.00 per day to $8.00 per day. By the end of June this was accepted by some of the employers, but was refused by others on June 30. Some of the employers shut down their works over the holiday on July 1 and until the next Monday, on which date they agreed to pay the higher rate. Other employers offered an increase of 50 cents per day but this was refused and the strike continued.

STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—The steam and operating engineers demanded an increase of $1.00 per day, the same as the piledrivers, and on being refused the men ceased work on July 5. On July 8 an increase of 50 cents was granted some classes and $1.00 per day to others and work was resumed.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—The employees demanded an increase from 90 cents per hour to $1.15, and, being refused, work ceased and no settlement was reached.

PLASTERERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute caused a short cessation of work owing to the enforcement of the union rule that only one member of a firm of employers should be allowed to work on a job, there being two members of the firm working in this case. The firm in question dissolved partnership and work was resumed under the remaining member next day.

CARPENTERS, TRENTON, ONT.—Employees ceased to work on July 24 for an increase of wages from 50 cents per hour to 70 cents per hour and a reduction of hours from ten hours per day to nine. They also complained that they had expected to receive 60 cents per hour when hired. Within a few days the strikers found work elsewhere or had returned to work.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON WORKERS, ELBOW, SASK.—Employees on the construction of a bridge ceased work demanding wages and working conditions according to the union scale as in the similar strike mentioned above at Winnipeg, the district headquarters. It was reported that the strikers had returned to work by the end of the month.

Beginning July 23, the employees of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, Quebec, numbering 1,400, are protected by life and accident insurance. The plan is non-contributory, as the Company pays the entire cost. According to arrangements with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, each single employee is protected to the amount of $500 of life insurance; married men and widowers with dependents have $1,000 life insurance. The contract also covers the employees with an equal amount of Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance. In the event of an employee dying as a result of an accident within 90 days of the date of accident, the beneficiary is entitled to the full amount of insurance plus $500, or $1,000 of Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance, as the case may be. The total amount of insurance involved under this plan is over one million dollars.

In addition to the above all employees insured under this plan are entitled to the free Nursing Service of the Insurance company, providing they live in the nursing area.

MINERAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1924

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published recently its annual report on the mineral production of Canada for the calendar year 1924. The report continues the series of annual reports that have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Union Branch of the Department of Mines, and since 1921 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The present issue contains much new material, and gives full information regarding every class of mining in Canada.

The mineral industry of Canada, representing a capital investment of about a half-a-billion dollars and employing upwards of 60,000 hands, is a basic industry second only to agriculture and forests production among the primary industries. The value of the output *per capita* has risen from $2.23 in 1886 to a maximum of $26.40 in 1920, and the value of production has grown in the same period from 10 million dollars to a high point of 228 million dollars. The fact that every province contributes annually to the output emphasizes the variety and wide distribution of Canada's mineral products.

Canada's mineral industry in 1924 yielded products valued in the aggregate at $209,583,406, a total which has only been exceeded in three previous years; in 1923, when the output was valued at $214,079,331; in 1920, when the peak of $227,859,665 was reached; and in 1918 when the total value of $211,301,897 was recorded. Ontario was again the principal mineral producing province of Canada, the value of its output in 1924 being determined at $86,398,656, or 41.22 per cent of the total for Canada. British Columbia came second with a mineral production valued at $52,298,533 or 24.94 per cent of the total for Canada. Nova Scotia contributed $23,820,353 or 11.38 per cent of the production, winning third place over Alberta which held this position in 1923. Alberta's output was valued at $22,344,940, representing 10.61 per cent. Quebec's minerals were valued at $19,136,504 or 9.14 per cent; and New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territory followed in the order named. In 1923 Yukon Territory held sixth place, but in 1924 it dropped to the end of the list; this was due in part to the reduction in the output of placer gold, but more particularly to the fact that shipments of silver-lead-zinc ore accounted for in 1924 were much less in quantity than those reported in the preceding year. Climatic conditions however, are an important factor in the movement of Yukon ores, and the totals from year to year therefore are not subject to the same strict comparisons that may be made in the case of other areas.

The accompanying table gives the principal statistics for the year 1924 under the three main headings into which mining is grouped, metallics, non-metallics, and structural materials and clay products.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE MINING, METALLURGICAL, STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, OPERATING PLANTS IN CANADA, 1924

—	Number of active operators	Number of operating plants or mines	Capital employed	Number of employees	Salaries and wages paid	Miscellaneous expenses	Cost of fuel and electricity	Total expenditures	*Net value of bullion, ore, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and smelters
			$		$	$	$	$	$
METALLIC—									
Auriferous quartz mining and milling	70	70	83,982,765	6,738	10,500,140	6,925,027	1,559,406	18,984,573	31,298,107
Silver-cobalt mining and milling	26	34	41,013,466	1,769	2,534,304	2,479,316	468,651	5,482,271	6,594,032
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling	82	94	12,328,511	1,936	2,943,635	802,882	474,343	4,220,860	16,600,970
Copper gold-silver mining and milling	15	15	[1]19,099,845	2,118	3,292,228	1,855,511	366,153	5,513,892	5,226,859
Placer mining	89	1,404	21,871,256	264	389,079	.....	.....	389,079	[2]1,038,013
Nickel-clopper mining and milling	3	7	37,189,778	1,421	1,880,823	1,673,492	150,460	3,704,775	4,235,934
Iron mining and briquetting[3]	4	4	5,000	42	16,436	990	4,010	21,436	17,394
Iron blast furnaces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]54,028
Metallurgical works	7	9	66,337,664	5,521	8,136,251	6,884,890	4,765,483	19,786,624	[5]21,760,273
Total	**296**	**1,637**	**281,828,285**	**19,809**	**29,692,896**	**20,622,108**	**7,788,506**	**58,103,510**	**86,825,610**

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE MINING, METALLURGICAL STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, OPERATING PLANTS IN CANADA, 1924—*Concluded*

—	Number of active operators	Number of operating plants or mines	Capital employed	Number of employees	Salaries and wages paid	Miscellaneous expenses	Cost of fuel and electricity	Total expenditures	*Net value of bullion, ore, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and smelters
			$		$	$	$	$	$
NON-METALLIC—									
Asbestos	15	15	43,216,966	2,597	2,977,304	2,173,991	760,046	5,911,341	6,710,830
Coal mining	451	520	146,711,531	27,183	35,123,490	.....	4,358,987	39,482,477	53,593,988
Feldspar	25	25	953,525	290	223,937	.....	16,866	240,803	358,540
Graphite	4	4	647,947	75	55,449	30,000	12,163	97,612	76,117
Grindstones	5	5	156,095	76	64,312	.....	5,260	69,572	130,824
Gypsum	14	15	4,423,697	1,219	1,114,468	458,268	181,003	1,753,739	2,208,108
Mica	50	50	249,876	223	127,201	22,866	5,532	155,599	357,272
Natural gas	186	2,031	50,561,757	1,240	1,315,405	821,276	3,059	2,139,740	5,708,636
Oxides, iron	5	5	193,633	38	33,221	34,428	16,815	84,464	91,160
Petroleum	119	2,473	5,650,086	158	152,957	15,314	18,656	186,927	467,400
Quartz	11	11	991,863	171	172,397	44,848	34,281	251,526	323,156
Salt	11	12	2,479,553	364	431,618	424,578	342,118	1,198,314	1,374,780
Talc	6	6	695,786	61	59,220	.....	18,351	77,571	154,480
All other non-metallic	33	34	2,428,619	136	82,937	129,904	14,948	227,789	240,718
Total	**935**	**5,206**	**259,360,944**	**33,831**	**41,933,916**	**4,155,473**	**5,788,085**	**51,877,474**	**71,796,009**
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—									
Clay products	205	210	29,810,994	4,120	4,041,318	.....	1,879,094	5,920,412	9,215,077
Cement	6	10	36,766,574	1,837	2,531,622	1,524,158	2,872,711	6,928,491	13,398,411
Lime	44	49	5,165,964	927	970,672	757,898	740,878	2,469,448	3,178,541
Sand and gravel	558	558	5,194,037	927	848,741	104,136	134,378	1,087,255	2,441,914
Stone	170	170	14,317,148	2,877	2,768,256	1,329,233	383,800	4,481,289	6,407,757
Total	**983**	**997**	**91,254,717**	**10,688**	**11,160,609**	**3,715,425**	**6,010,861**	**20,886,895**	**34,641,700**
Summary by Classes—									
Metallic	**296**	**1,637**	**281,828,285**	**19,809**	**29,692,896**	**20,622,108**	**7,788,506**	**58,103,510**	**86,825,610**
Non-Metallic	**935**	**5,206**	**259,360,944**	**33,831**	**41,933,916**	**4,155,473**	**5,788 085**	**51,877,474**	**71,796,009**
Structural materials and clay products	**983**	**997**	**91,254,717**	**10,688**	**11,160,609**	**3,715,425**	**6,010,861**	**20,886,895**	**34,641,700**
Total	**2,214**	**7,840**	**632,443,946**	**64,328**	**82,787,421**	**28,493,006**	**19,587,452**	**130,867,879**	**193,263,319**

*Net value here in gross value less freight and treatment charges.
[1]Does not include capital of Granby Co., Anyox, B.C.
[2] Includes $420,750 value of placer output for B.C.
[3] Includes 1 manganese producer in N.B.; 1 molybdenum producer in Quebec.
[4] Value of pig iron made from domestic ore less net value of the domestic ore.
[5] Value of shipments from metallurgical works less cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated at this latter value was included in the credits to the mines and mills.

MINING IN QUEBEC IN 1925

THE report on mining operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1925, published recently by the Provincial Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, shows that appreciable increases, as compared with 1924, were recorded for the year in the three branches of mining, metals, non-metallics, and building materials. In the rest of Canada the metal group alone showed an increase, non-metallics, building materials and clay products being below the level of 1924. The value of the products of the mines and quarries of Quebec in 1925 aggregated $23,824,912, an increase of 25.7 per cent over 1924. The value of the production in 1925 was the highest on record, except only that of the abnormal year 1920 when the impetus following the war period was in full effect. The bulk of the production of the province continued to be in the non-metallic group, which furnished 95.5 per cent of the total. However, the production of metallics which showed a value of $1,034,188, was in marked increase as compared with the previous five years. In fact it was the second highest annual value recorded, the banner year for metallics having been 1918, when the value reached $2,855,120.

It is to be noted that the figures given in the report for the value of metalliferous ores produced, represent the actual value received

by the operators from the purchasers of the ore. This method of calculation differs from that used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in whose tables the metallic contents of the ores are calculated at the price of the refined metal. The figures given by the provincial department are therefore considerably below corresponding figures furnished by the Bureau.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the various products of the mines during the year, with the number of men employed and the wages paid in each division.

TABLE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1925

Substances		Number of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1925	Value in 1924
			$		$	$
Asbestos	tons	2,836	2,724,527	273,522	8,976,645	6,571,594
Copper and Sulphur ore	tons	208	277,256	18,164	277,083	156,287
Dolomite	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,049
Feldspar	tons	148	77,199	11,287	94,730	143,076
Gold	oz.	287	217,549	1,834	37,900	18,372
Graphite	lb.	91	26,450	354	40,792	3,264
Magnesite	tons	73	34,601	9,967	122,325	101,122
Mica	lb.	201	82,506	6,156,029	200,512	162,951
Mineral paints (iro noxide, ochre)	tons	51	31,585	6,984	89,173	88,540
Mineral water	gal.	5	2,506	5,222	9,302	2,288
Molybdenite	lb.	18	8,725	30,764	11,176	6,606
Quartz and silica rock	tons	23	20,087	6,459	30,064	88,958
Silver	oz.	.....	.....	240,298	165,974	48,833
Talc, soapstone	tons	30	11,612	693	30,130	20,273
Titaniferous iron ore		10	1,442	3,978	11,934	3,771
Zinc and lead ore		214	235,919	16,044	530,112	146,935
Building Materials						
Brick	M	797	661,946	126,612	2,017,999	1,859,330
Cement	bbls.	741	845,868	3,365,802	5,689,992	4,796,959
Granite	tons	749	654,663	479,580	1,356,038	381,922
Lime	tons	273	181,490	2,694,353	673,164	684,581
Limestone	tons	1,494	1,145,976	1,752,067	2,215,592	2,276,248
Marble	tons	150	196,890	8,854	276,075	331,100
Sand, building	tons	482	227,172	2,196,569	576,105	498,865
Sandstone	tons	218	77,311	14,520	83,297	115,275
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc		205	211,597	.....	308,880	436,696
Totals	.....	9,304	7,954,877	.....	23,824,912	18,952,896

It is anticipated that the mining and metallurgical industries will benefit largely from the hydro-electric development now in progress in the Province on the St. Maurice, Batiscan and Gatineau Rivers, Quinze Lake and particularly in the Saguenay region. At the latter point a plant for the reduction of alumina into the metal aluminium is being erected at the present time. It is intended to eventually build here the largest plant in the world, and the hydro-electric development plans are for the installation of ten turbines of a capacity of 80,000 horse-power each, or a total of 800,000 horse-power, all to be applied to the aluminium industry. It is also projected to erect a zinc smelting plant in the same region, and it is probable that eventually an electrolytic copper refinery, to treat the matte from the Rouyn district copper ores, will also be established here.

The Quebec Bureau of Mines maintains at the Polytechnique School, of the University of Montreal, an up-to-date, well equipped laboratory for the convenience of the interested public. Analyses, assays, determinations of minerals, and tests of various ores, samples and materials found within the boundaries of the Province of Quebec, are made in this laboratory at prices which are extremely low for the high grade work done. This laboratory has been established for the sole purpose of aiding the development of the mineral resources of the Province of Quebec. The Quebec Bureau of Mines does not attempt to do any systematic geological work, but follows more the lines adopted by the British Columbia Bureau of Mines in restricting the field-work to examinations of ore deposits, prospects, mining properties, and mines of which detailed descriptions are given in yearly reports.

The report contains a full account of the operations of the year in each class of mining, and a description of the mineral deposits of Western Quebec and their development in 1925.

Detailed statistics of accidents which occurred in the mines and quarries during 1925, are given in the concluding section of the report. As stated in the table given above, 9,304 persons were employed during the year, as compared with 8,270 in 1924. In order

however to facilitate true comparisons from year to year the Bureau of Mines has for the past thirteen years reduced the number of employees to a basis of a full year of 300 working days. On this basis the number of 300-day men was 7,021 in 1925, 6,474 in 1924, 7,123 in 1923, and 5,885 in 1922. Wages paid to these workmen in 1925 amount to $7,954,877, a slight increase over $7,581,481 paid during the preceding year. Of that amount the miners received $3,751,964, and the quarrymen $4,202,913, which figures compare respectively with $3,915,506 and $3,745,087 for 1924.

The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1925 was $1,133; it was $1,171 for the preceding year.

The number of 300-day men at work at the mines was 3,395 and at the quarries 3,626. This is an increase of 12 per cent and 5 per cent respectively over the preceding year.

The mine and quarry operators sent to the Bureau of Mines, during the year 1925, notices for 269 serious accidents entailing loss of time of ten days or more.

The accident average is 38.3 per 1,000 full-year workers, as compared with 47.3 for the preceding year. There were seventeen fatalities in the mines and quarries during the year 1925, being an average of 2.42 per 1,000 men-year. This index number was 3.36, 2.51, 2.72, 2.38 and 1.83 for 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 respectively. In the mines proper the proportion of fatal accidents was 3.23 and in the quarries 1.38, as compared with 2.98 and 0.86 for the year 1924.

The report contains an annotated list of all accidents, fatal and non-fatal. "Operators who have at heart the safety of their men" it is suggested, "will know from these tables the principal causes of accidents, and they will apply themselves to protect their employees. In that part of the annual reports for the previous years which deals with the statistics of accidents they will find numerous recommendations as to precautions to be taken to better protect their workmen."

Cable-derricks accidents show a higher percentage among the causes of accidents in 1925 than in 1924, and falls of ground show a decrease. This is because a number of accidents which in previous years were ascribed to falls of rock, are really cable derricks accidents. These are caused by rock falling from jams during the loading of boxes at the foot of talus in the bottom of open cast pits. Attention is also called to gearing and shafting accidents which were high in 1925. The report recommends that stronger and more efficient guards should be built around places in mills where men are exposed to come in contact with fast running belts and high revolutions shafts or pulleys.

The report contains a list of the principal operators and owners of mines and quarries in the Province.

COAL MINING IN ALBERTA

Annual Report of the Mines Branch for 1925

THE annual report of the chief inspector of Mines of the Province of Alberta, recently received by the Department, contains full statistics of the mining industry for the calendar year 1925. The report is mainly in the form of tables, giving particulars of the coal production and numbers employed in each mine; the number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight; the number and nature of prosecutions under the Mines Act; the certificates issued; shots fired and missed; use of electricity, and other information.

Under the schedule of the Coal Sales Act of 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1923, page 619), which was re-enacted at the session of 1925, the province is divided into coal areas as follows:—

Ardley	Carbon
Big Valley	Cascade
Brooks	Castor
Brule	Champion
Camrose	Clearwater
Coalspur	Pekisko
Crowsnest	Pembina
Drumheller	Pincher
Edmonton	Prairie Creek
Empress	Redcliff
Gleichen	Rochester
Halcourt	Saunders
Highwood	Sexsmith
Lethbridge	Sheerness
Magrath	Smoky River
Milk River	Steveville
Morley	Tofield
Mountain Park	Taber
Nordegg	Valhalla
Pakan	Wainwright
Old Man	Wetaskiwin
Pakowki	Whitecourt
Panther	

An amendment was also made to the Mines Act during the year (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 566) with reference to the payment of wages. This requires the manager to

forward with the monthly statement as to production, etc., a form signed by him stating whether or not wages have been paid. It also provides, in the event of wages not having been paid, that the Chief Inspector may apply to a Judge for an order appointing a receiver for the mine.

Production in 1925.—There were three shale mines and 380 coal mines in operation during the year 1925, of which 34 were opened, 18 reopened and 92 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, 44 were closed temporarily, leaving 292 mines in operation at December 31, 1925.

The total amount of coal produced in the Province during the year was 5,883,394 tons, of which 1,440,032 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta; 1,953,176 tons were sold in other Provinces in Canada; 40,507 tons for consumption in the United States; 2,139,716 tons were sold to railway companies; 729 tons were used for making briquettes; 225,564 tons were used under colliery boilers; 6,124 tons were used by Colliery railroads; 54,996 tons were put to stock; and 76,190 tons were put on the waste heap.

During the year 1925 the production of coal in the Province was 679,681 tons greater than the production for the year 1924, the greatest increase being in the output from the bituminous mines, the largest monthly production being during the month of November, when 750,626 tons were produced.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 3,156,359 tons; sub-bituminous, 581,835 tons, and bituminous coal, 2,145,200 tons. It is to be noted that no anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923.

Per capita production.—The average number of tons mined per man employed under ground during each year since 1918, was as follows:

1918..	1,001 tons
1919..	958 "
1920..	1,055 "
1921..	824 "
1922..	971 "
1923..	893 "
1924..	982 "
1925..	834 "

It is to be noted that in calculating the total *per capita* production for men employed underground, the tonnage mined from stripping pits was deducted and only the tonnage produced from mines was used.

The average hours worked per week each month was 33.18 hours in the domestic coal mine; 37.38 hours in the sub-bituminous; and 31.86 in the bituminous mines.

Number of Employees.—There were 11,176 persons employed during the month of December, 1925, which was a reduction of 885 from the number employed during the month of December, 1924.

The number of men employed in the domestic, sub-bituminous, and bituminous mines of the Province as at December 13, 1925, by classes, is shown in the accompanying table:—

EMPLOYEES IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA ON DECEMBER 31, 1925

—	Domestic	Sub-Bituminous	Bituminous
Below ground—			
Officials	347	29	143
Hand-cutters	1,051	218	1,374
Machine-cutters	500	30	.....
Machine-loaders	2,331	170	.....
Horse haulage employees	648	19	151
Mechanical haulage employees	118	28	163
Ventilation employees	58	2	38
Roadmakers	176	6	59
Timbermen	226	24	103
Pumpmen	37	2	17
Other employees	136	28	299
Total below ground.	5,628	556	2,352
Above ground—			
Administration	74	15	22
Foremen and clerks	106	24	98
Screenmen and loaders	493	102	167
Enginemen	123	34	40
Firemen	71	23	48
Machinists	33	11	26
Carpenters and masons	34	13	25
Other mechanics	58	17	46
Surface haulage	57	7	37
All other employees	353	207	276
Total above ground.	1,402	453	785
Total above and below ground	7,030	1,009	3,137

Mining Machinery.—The report states that attention is being given to the introduction of mechanical loading underground, an electrically operated shaker conveyor having been placed in operation in the mine operated by the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, at Nordegg. In the mine operated by the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, Limited, at Coleman, a similar conveyor operated by compressed air had been installed, and in the mine operated by the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, at Blairmore, a shovel loader operated by compressed air is being operated on No. 5 Gangway. Two mines in the Crowsnest area have placed in use during the year a mechanical pick operated by compressed air. These picks are used to break down the coal, and result in considerably reducing the amount of powder required for coal production.

Prosecutions.—There were 86 prosecutions instituted for contravention of the provisions

of the Mines Act, a conviction being obtained in 83 cases; the other three charges against miners working overtime being withdrawn, owing to lack of evidence. Of those against whom convictions were obtained 22 were operators, ten officials, 43 miners, two farmers, two motormen and four miscellaneous.

Certificates.—There were issued during the year 263 provisional certificates giving authority to persons to act as overmen at mines which employed not more than ten men, if the person to whom the certificate was granted was the holder of a third class certificate, and not more than five men to be employed if the person was not the holder of a third class certificate. There is also the proviso that all shots fired in the mine must be fired by the person holding the certificate.

Accidents.—The report concludes with a number of tables of accidents in 1925. There were 30 fatal accidents, 59 serious, and 56 slight accidents recorded. The number of tons of coal mined per accident is given as 196,113 tons per fatal accidents, 97,718 tons per serious accidents, and 105,060 per slight accident.

It is to be noted that a large proportion of the accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, occurred in the smaller mines.

The most serious accident of the year, causing the loss of three lives, was caused by an explosion of gas at the bottom of a shaft. Two fatalities resulted from persons entering abandoned mines to get coal for their own use. The most frequent cause of accidents was haulage operations; the next largest group being the accident in connection with falls of rock.

MINING METHODS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1924, it was noted that an arrangement had been made by the Mines Departments of Great Britain and the United States for co-operative research in regard to safety in coal mining operations, with particular reference to the prevention of coal dust explosions. The United States Bureau of Mines was represented in this inquiry by Mr. George S. Rice, its chief mining engineer. It will be recalled that Mr. Rice, at the invitation of the Government of Nova Scotia, carried out an investigation in 1924 into the occurrence of "bumps" in the coal mines at Springhill, the report of this investigation being outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1925. The British representative at the recent joint inquiry was Dr. R. V. Wheeler, of the Safety in Mines Research Board of the Mines Department. The report of the commissioners, which has lately reached the Department, gives the results of a series of tests designed to determine the relative inflammability of the coals in certain mines in Great Britain and the United States, and the proportions of stone dust required to render coal dust non-inflammable. The investigators found but little difference in the behaviour of the coals from the selected mines, this conclusion making the results reached through past investigations applicable to the mines in both countries alike.

The report contains a comparison of coal seams and mining methods in Great Britain and the United States. In Great Britain, it is found, coal mining is generally carried on at considerable depths; that is to say, at from 1,200 to nearly 4,000 feet below the surface, and the seams are usually dipping more or less steeply and irregularly. In the United States, the mining of bituminous coal is most often carried on at depths of less than 800 feet (except in the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Mountain regions of the Far West) and the seams are usually level lying. Firedamp is given off from the coal seams in both countries, while in some mines of the United States natural gas, issuing from deeper measures and reached by wells through the mine, is liable to be encountered.

The longwall method of mining is prevalent in Great Britain, but in the United States the natural conditions and the conditions of labour are such that longwall mining is not applicable except in a few coal-fields, and the room and pillar, or pillar and stall, method is generally used. This method necessitates coal ribs and sometimes coal roof, along the roadways and rooms; and a much greater length of open roadway than in longwall for the same tonnage production. From the ribs and roof coal may fall and be ground to dust. Generally only one coal seam in any one mine of the United States is worked at a time. This is in part because of acute commercial competition which calls for the mining only of such coal as can be won most cheaply, but is mainly because there is usually a long distance between commercially mineable beds. In Great Britain, it is generally possible to mine several seams at the same time because they are steeply dipping or because the distance between seams is not great. The method of underground transport in Great Britain is by small cars (tubs), generally of less than 1,100 pounds capacity,

hauled by ponies and by rope at a comparatively slow rate with a minimum production of dust. In the mines of the United States, rapid electric trolley haulage is employed on the main roads, using large cars (of from 1½ to 4 tons capacity) which, except in the newest mines, are not tight-ended, and the coal is "built up" or "topped." There is thus considerable spillage and grinding of coal under the wheels of the cars.

"It would thus appear," the investigators state, "that the production of coal dust daily in the mines of the United States is liable to be greater than in British mines, while the widespread use of electrically operated mining machines (about 65 per cent of the coal production of the United States is machine mined) introduces, in a gassy mine, a risk of ignition which a room and pillar system of mining accentuates. One can understand, therefore, that American mining engineers who are primarily concerned with the safety of coal mines should seek to determine, and should place on record, the extent to which the 'stone dust remedy' must be applied in order that, so far as is humanly possible, absolute immunity from widespread coal dust explosions can be obtained; a matter of particular importance when comparing one coal dust with another."

WORK OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN 1925

THE sixth annual report of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario describes the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1925 (an account of the establishment of this Department, and its functions was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1925, page 355). The Department administers the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act; the Factory, Shop, and Office Building Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Steam Boilers' Act; and the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada.

Industrial Conditions.—The statement of the volume of employment in the manufacturing industries during the fiscal year is based on reports supplied by employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which reports are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. Approximately 2,700 firms in Ontario were covered by these reports, with a working force of from 288,744 in December to 335,061 in September. Taking the index number in January, 1920, as 100, the volume of employment for the fiscal year 1925 is indicated by 88.7 as compared with 90.1 for 1924, 93.1 for 1923 and 86.4 for 1922.

The most marked decline was reported for December, 1924, when reductions, mainly in iron, steel, lumber, textiles, construction and transportation, affected more than 25,000 workers. The pronounced recovery, however, along these lines of the manufacturing division in the following months, as well as improvement in the rubber, pulp and paper, logging and mining industries, resulted in the favourable balance in June, which was maintained for the remainder of the year, although the improvement was not sufficient to counteract the effect of the contractions of the early months.

The employment situation in building and construction work showed considerable expansion during the fiscal year, as indicated by the estimated value of building permits issued in twenty-five centres in Ontario. The total for 1925, $58,548,330, showed an increase of $2,569,401, or 4.39 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Wages and Hours.—In the building trades a wage decrease of 12½ cents per hour was reported for bricklayers in Toronto; a change in painters' wages from 65-75 to 75 cents, and in builders' labourers' wages from 40-65 to 45-65 cents per hour. Carpenters' and plumbers' wages remained unchanged in that centre. In Hamilton the only change was reported for plumbers, when the wage of 85-90 changed to 90 cents per hour. The hours of labour in the building trades remained unchanged in both centres except in the case of labourers in Hamilton, when the number of hours per week changed from 50-60 to 44-60.

In Toronto the wages of machinists increased from 50-70 to 55-75 cents per hour with no change in the number of hours per week. In Hamilton the wages increased from 40-65 to 50-70, and the hours changed from 48-50 to 44-59 per week.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The fiscal year 1924-25 was marked by a decided decrease in the time loss in working days through strikes in the Province. The total of 27,477 days showed a decrease of approximately 71 per cent as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of more than 57 per cent as compared with the year 1917, which showed the next smallest time loss in the past nine years. Altogether there were twenty-one strikes commenced during the year, two more than in 1924, and 2,499 workers were affected. Ap-

proximately 61 per cent of the working days were lost by members of the clothing industry, 15 per cent by members of the building trades, 13 per cent by employees in the metal and machinery group and the remaining 11 per cent was divided among the wood-working, pulp and paper, transportation and personal and domestic groups.

Factories, Shops and Office Buildings

The factory inspectors made 18,095 inspections during the year and in addition many special visits incidental to inspection were necessary and the delivery of 404 contract clothing permits. The employees in the industries, mercantile establishments and office buildings covered by the above inspections numbered 260,272. The various requirements of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act called for the issuance of 7,200 orders, as compared with 8,025 in 1924. The total of 3,806 accidents reported during the year was a decrease of 981 as compared with the number last year, and the fatalities, numbering thirty-five, showed a decrease of sixteen. In connection with their responsibility in the enforcement of the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Adolescent School Attendance Act and the Minimum Wage Act, the factory inspectors reported 1,854 violations of these Acts.

It is stated that the inspectors experienced little difficulty in carrying out their duties in connection with the enforcement of the Adolescent School Attendance Act. "It would appear however," the report continues, "that

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1925

Cause of Injury	Totals		Class of Industry														
	Fatal	This year to date	Pulp and Paper trades	Metal trades	Rubber and rubber goods	Textiles	Food	Lumber	Laundries	Chemicals	Conveyances, etc.	Transportation	Clay, glass and stone	Unclassified trades	Leather goods	Woodworking	Wearing apparel
Burns and scalds	....	217	33	87	18	6	10	....	....	5	10	35	4	8	....	....	1
Cranes and derricks	1	9	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Elevators	3	36	5	9	3	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	....	8	....	3	....
Electricity	5	17	6	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Engines and cars	1	26	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....
Explosions	1	10	....	2	1	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Falling substances	8	585	151	189	65	5	13	11	....	3	23	90	8	17	2	8	....
Falls	3	417	108	85	27	26	16	26	....	8	17	55	5	39	3	2	....
Flying missiles	1	129	16	66	4	2	3	3	....	....	7	18	4	5	....	1	....
Foreign substances in eyes	....	85	12	35	12	1	4	4	....	1	1	6	1	4	4	....	....
Hand tools	....	140	37	32	9	10	2	8	....	1	3	15	....	5	18	....	....
Hooks, chains, cables	....	37	14	10	1	2	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	1	1	....	....
Infected wounds	....	253	39	103	16	19	12	6	....	3	20	7	2	17	5	4	....
Jammed between articles	1	338	66	107	26	10	12	20	....	3	11	54	3	12	8	6	....
Sprains and strains	....	302	85	79	28	8	10	7	....	10	13	44	2	11	....	5	....
Machinery and Connections—																	
Rolls	....	43	22	9	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Gears, cogs, sprockets	....	29	9	9	1	7	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Belts, pulleys, shafting	4	55	13	13	....	11	6	2	....	1	....	2	3	2	1	....	1
Saws	1	66	11	13	3	1	1	6	....	....	5	3	....	5	....	18	....
Planer	....	15	4	6	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Drill	....	24	1	13	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	....
Milling machinery	....	6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Shears	....	22	....	18	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Emery Wheel	....	57	5	31	4	3	3	2	....	....	....	7	....	2	....	....	....
Press	....	64	12	32	9	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	1	3	1	1	....
Punch	....	11	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Dies	....	21	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Barker	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Calender	....	11	7	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cutter knives	....	8	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....
Conveyers	....	5	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Hammers	....	23	1	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....
Jointers	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....
Loom	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Centrifugal machinery	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper machinery	....	27	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spinning machinery	....	28	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winders	....	6	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grinding wheels	....	23	1	13	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....
Lathes	....	12	....	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
Machinery connections	....	58	5	22	9	2	2	3	....	1	2	2	....	6	1	3	....
Wire drawing, etc	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trucking	....	103	20	39	9	3	3	3	....	....	8	3	....	7	5	3	....
Other machinery	1	130	10	46	18	6	9	2	....	1	6	6	1	16	2	7	....
Miscellaneous causes	2	337	55	136	12	12	16	16	....	2	12	28	11	26	7	4	....
Asphyxiation	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	35	3,806	793	1,274	294	176	134	133	1	45	151	416	46	208	61	71	3

some employers are not cognizant of their responsibility for obtaining certificates from school authorities before giving employment to any adolescents."

The chief inspector reported improved sanitary conditions in the factories. "An increasing number of employers," he says, "realize the beneficial effect on employees and their work of clean, bright, well ventilated workrooms, although there are still those who have a general clean-up of workrooms, halls, stairways and windows only on the occasion of the inspector's visit. Many employers have established cafeterias and lunch rooms, where meals are served at cost, or tea and coffee are provided. Usually lack of space is the reason given by firms who have not provided such equipment and they are frequently firms occupying the old-fashioned type of building.

The employees in the shops and office buildings covered by the Factory inspectors numbered 260,272 in 1925 (188,581 males and 71,667 females) as compared with 272,949 (193,730 males and 79,199 females) in 1924. In 1925 there were 541 male employees between the ages of 14 and 16 years, and 2,315 female employees between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Fourteen children were dismissed, having been found to be under 14 years of age.

Industrial Accidents.—Three thousand eight hundred and six accidents were reported during the year 1925, thirty-five of which were fatal, as compared with 4,787 reported in 1924, with fifty-one fatal.

Employment Service

Statistics of the work of the Ontario Offices of the Employment Service of Canada are given regularly in the Labour Gazette. In the 25 offices of the Service, 200,068 applicants were registered during the year, 158,341 vacancies reported and 135,454 placements were made.

Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers

The certificates granted by the Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers during the fiscal year numbered 14,529; 1,412 of these were by examination, 26 were provisional, 20 duplicate, 12,922 by renewal and 149 plant owners' registration certificates.

Steam Boiler Branch

The volume of work performed by the members of the Steam Boiler Branch showed considerable expansion during the fiscal year. The number of drawings and specifications surveyed, registered and re-registered increased from 345 to 384 in 1925; the new pressure vessels inspected from 275 to 290 and the number of pressure vessels repaired, sold or exchanged increased from 874 to 1,412. The year's work was marked by a decided increase in the number of requests from plant owners to have their boilers inspected annually by members of the Steam Boiler Branch.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ALBERTA IN 1925

THE seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children of the Province of Alberta contains statistics of the administration of the five acts with which this official is now concerned, namely: The Children's Protection Act of Alberta; the Juvenile Courts Act of Alberta; the Dominion Delinquents Act; the Mothers' Allowance Act and the Children of Unmarried Parents Act.

In regard to Mothers' allowances the Superintendent, who is appointed under the Children's Protection Act, acts on behalf of the Provincial government, having authority to check all recommendations made by the municipal officers. The Mothers' Allowance Act requires that every city and town shall appoint an inspector whose business it is to receive applications, and after careful investigation, to make recommendation to the Superintendent, and in the event of an allowance being granted to keep the home under constant and careful supervision. When applications are received from rural municipalities, it is necessary for an inspection to be made by an officer of the Department. This is done when possible in conjunction with some official of the municipality, the aim being to secure, as far as possible, the interested co-operation of municipal authorities in the proper enforcement of the act.

Under the Alberta Act applications are considered from any woman who is a widow, and who has in her custody a child or children under the age of fifteen, in the case of boys, and under sixteen, in the case of girls, and who is otherwise unable to take

proper care of her children. The wife of an insane person is admitted to the same benefits as a widow. The legislature appropriates each year a definite sum from which allowances are paid, the amount in each case being in accordance with the recommendation made to the Attorney-General by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. The attorney-general may require municipal treasurers to repay one-half the amount expended by the province on allowances within their respective areas.

The total number of mothers in Alberta in receipt of allowances for the year was 825, as compared with 742 in 1924. The total amount expended by the provincial government in payment of these allowances was $283,585.50 in 1925 and $257,411.50 in 1924. The total amount of refunds received from municipalities in the province was $142,469.63 in 1925, and $107,464.12 in 1924. The cost of administration was $421.59 in 1925 and $1,073.20 in 1924.

Allowances to the number of 128 were discontinued in 1925 for the following reasons: Improved circumstances, 57; left province, 10; remarried, 26; immorality of mother, 4; mother died, 5.

The number of children on whose behalf allowances were granted in December, 1925, was 2,271. The following table shows the number of mothers in receipt of allowances in December, 1925, classified according to the size of the families to be provided for, and the total amount of the allowances paid during that month in each group:

Number of children per family	Number of mothers	Amount received
1	53	$ 1,180 00
2	207	6,023 00
3	167	5,757 50
4	136	5,351 00
5	72	3,038 00
6	40	1,929 50
7	18	870 00
8	3	155 00
9	1	40 00
	697	$ 24,344 00

Under the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 354 cases were reported through the Department of Vital Statistics. The number of neglected children brought before the Juvenile Court was 232 (107 male and 125 female). A large proportion of these children were infants under one year.

The number of children dealt with in connection with the "Children's Shelter" work was 793 (443 male and 350 female); 154 children were adopted; 248 were placed; 28 were sent to institutions; 5 to hospital; 6 ran away; in Shelter December 31, 34; in outside Shelters, 97; returned from foster homes, 26; died, 6; returned to parents, 184; married, 5.

The report states that an important activity in the children's department is the procuring of foster homes for children who have been deserted, removed from unsuitable homes or left alone in the world. This required frequent visits to different towns and districts, investigations, and supplementary correspondence, but excellent results followed.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE work of the Technical Education Branch of the Education Department of Nova Scotia is described in the annual report of the Superintendent for the year ended July 31, 1925. The subsidy from the Federal Department of Labour was forthcoming to the province of Nova Scotia under the Dominion Act for the promotion of Technical Education, passed on July 7, 1919, one-half of the expenditure of the province for secondary technical education being refunded to it from the federal treasury. In 1924-1925 Nova Scotia received $34,978.47 from this source as compared with $34,140.88 in the previous year. The province did not expend enough on this service to entitle it to the full amount that was available.

The Provincial Director of Technical Education states that "the province would doubtless proceed with plans to extend secondary technical education if it could be sure that the financial aid from the Dominion would be continued after 1929. The act of 1919 provided for only a ten-year period, and Nova Scotia does not wish to launch out into such a program as will involve it too heavily to meet the cost entirely out of its all too slender resources. In fact it will probably have to curtail even its present modest provisions for vocational education if the Dominion does not supplant the enactments of the legislation of 1919 with some policy of continued assistance as is now done in the United States."

Technical Schools

The main effort of the Technical Education Branch of the Provincial Department of Education consists in the carrying on of a series of evening technical schools all over the province. These are the type known as in-

dustrial continuation schools, and furnish preparatory, technical, and trade training to supplement the knowledge and skill of people who have left the public school system and are already engaged in some occupation. For purposes of administration these are classified under two heads:—

(1) Coal Mining and Engineering schools, and

(2) Evening Technical Schools.

Because coal mining is a basic industry in Nova Scotia and such a great proportion of the provincial revenue is derived from a royalty on the tonnage produced, and because instruction was already established for colliery workers prior to the passage of the provincial Technical Education Act in 1907, all the expenses of conducting these schools are paid by the province. In the case of the Evening Technical Schools, the municipality is required to furnish school rooms, heat, light and janitor care and one half of the teachers' salaries.

The first class of school ministers to those in coal mining communities who desire to prepare themselves for government certificates of competency necessary in order to hold responsible positions in collieries as officials or stationary engineers. The second class offers advantages in technical instruction to those in industrial communities who wish to increase their knowledge and efficiency in business, industry, or in the home.

The evening technical schools are conducted in the principal industrial communities of the province. The classes offered differ according to the leading industries of the place and, of course, the larger cities had a much more extensive series of subjects than the smaller towns. The general policy followed is to organize a new class in any subject where ten or more prospective students petitioned for its formation and promise to attend the sessions faithfully.

In order to induce students to continue their work through a series of winter studies, the different subjects are grouped into courses which represent three successive winters of technical instruction related to a single group of occupations and a diploma is offered for the successful completion of these together with the acquirement of a good working knowledge of English and mathematics. In the larger communities where the evening technical schools are held, there is a committee of business men, manufacturers, and labour representatives which co-operates with School Board and the Technical Education Branch in the general conduct of the school. The advice and co-operation of these men has been invaluable to the success of these schools in securing the attendance of employees in evening classes, in working out the details of the actual instruction offered so that it would be vital and practical to the large variety of students who were striving to improve themselves, and in the promotion of the general interest and efficiency of the schools.

Technical College

The report also contains a full account of the work of the Technical College. There were 33 regular and 35 special students in the college year 1924-5. The graduates were between the ages of 21 and 25 years. In spite of the continued industrial depression in Canada, all of the men secured places in industry where they could use their training to good purpose and start on their professional careers toward positions of responsibility. The College carries on a continuous employment service for its former graduates as well as placement of students in practical work for summer vacations. Every effort is made to find out all possible vacancies in Nova Scotia and then to put the employer in contact with the man who has the personal and technical qualifications desired.

Short Term Courses

The Technical College not only provides engineering training leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science for those who can afford the four years for university work but gives abbreviated courses for those who had to enter practical life from the common or high school. There are no definite entrance requirements for these short courses other than that the applicant shall have completed the public school courses through Grade VIII, that he has had experience in industry to which the course is related, and that he can directly profit by the instruction. In two or three of the courses a knowledge of elementary algebra is required, but if he has not this knowledge he can easily acquire it through correspondence study with the College before entering the short course.

The short-term courses are held during the first three months of the calendar year when industrial activity in many lines is at its lowest annual ebb. A special staff of instructors who have had both technical training and inndustrial experience is engaged for this work. The student enrolls for one special subject, and spends all his time every day in pursuing instruction in this direction. These classes, the report states, fill a real need because there is now practically no opportunity for education or training in industry itself. In only a few occupations are there still re-

quirements for apprenticeship, and in these there is not the same obligation that used to rest on the master workman or employer to impart to the youth all the skill and knowledge required in the craft.

The short courses are also designed to serve the needs of men who have been engaged in industry for a number of years and find their path to development and promotion blocked because of a lack of technical knowledge. Further they help the more mature mechanic who has become a competent journeyman and desires to better himself. The cost of these short courses is kept to a minimum. The tuition for any one course is only $15. Board and room for the three months can be secured for about $8 per week. Textbooks and supplies would not amount to more than $25. Therefore, a student can take the full course for less than $150.

The director points out that "this form of education is a partial solution, but partial only, of the problem of training men in industry for positions as expert mechanics and minor executives. The courses would be much more effective if employers would more commonly try to discover and develop social ability among their workmen and assist the capable ones to secure training."

Correspondence Study

An account of the correspondence study division was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1925 (page 253). The report states that, after four years, it has become firmly established as part of the educational system of the Province. The number of course-enrolments during that period under review was 356, or 42 more than in the previous year.

The number of course-enrolments to date is 1232 and of completed courses 431 or 35 per cent, which compares very favourably with the figures available from other institutions teaching by the correspondence method. The comparison is even more favourable when it is remembered that most of the 801 uncompleted courses are "active" ones and will be completed within a reasonable period.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Printing Schools

An article by Mr. Fred J. Hartman, appearing in the *Typothetae Bulletin* of May 24, 1926, describes some of the printing trade schools in the United States and Canada, as follows:—

Among the thirty or more employers' organizations in America that are actively interested in training their employees, the United Typothetae of America is perhaps unique in maintaining and operating over a period of years an educational institution that bears the name of the organization, is financially supported by it, and makes a nation-wide appeal for students. What was once a pioneer school in trade training is now one of many printing schools scattered over the country. According to available statistics at headquarters, there are over nine hundred schools of printing in the United States and Canada with which the Department of Education is in direct active touch. It is generally believed there are more than two thousand schools of printing in North America.

In order to state the problem as concretely as possible, the following is a distribution by Typothetae districts of the various educational institutions and organizations of which we have some record:—

	Schools
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut	87
New York (exclusive of the city of Greater New York and Long Island)	30
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	118
Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina	37
South Carolina, Georgia and Florida	11
Wisconsin and Michigan	66
Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky	122
Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas	28
Iowa, Missouri and Illinois (exclusive of City of Chicago and Cook County)	54
Texas	24
North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and eastern Montana	41
Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma	46
Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico	17
Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana	18
California and Nevada	75
Canada, east of 85th Meridian	10

	Schools
Canada, between 85th Meridian and Rocky Mountains	3
Canada, British Columbia	5
Greater New York and Long Island	46
City of Chicago and Cook County	63
Total	891

A detailed study of various schools of printing is being made but for this report we are selecting typical schools that are well-known to compare with the U.T.A. School at Indianapolis. We are passing by the public elementary schools where printing is nothing more than a manual training subject. The following schools are admittedly of an apprenticeship or higher grade.

The Wentworth Institute, School of Mechanics, Boston, is mentioned first because its department of printing is a continuation of the School for Printing Apprentices of the North End Union of Boston, which was recognized as one of the first printing trade schools in America. It is a private trade school, giving instruction in twelve trades. It offers one-year day courses to young men sixteen years of age or over, without entrance examinations, and two-year day courses to high school graduates or the equivalent in training. The plan of instruction requires the student to spend part time in the school shop and the other part of the day in related subjects. Evening courses are also offered. The courses are intended for young men who desire to become compositors and pressmen; hand composition and platen and cylinder presswork being the only printing subjects taught. Its graduates go directly into the industry. The faculty consists of three regular instructors and one evening instructor.

The Dunwoody Institute at Minneapolis, Minnesota, may be considered as the same general type of private trade school as the Wentworth Institute; except that its entrance requirements for the regular two-year day course are lower. It requires its applicants to this course to be over fifteen years of age and to have completed the eighth grade or its equivalent. Instead of one-year courses it offers unit courses varying from one month to nine months. It also offers co-operative training with outside shops, and correspondence courses. Hand composition, linotype operation, and presswork are the printing subjects taught.

The Isaac Delgado Central Trades School is another private trade school which probably would rank below Wentworth and Dunwoody because of the lower entrance age, 14 and 15, and the limited field of instruction offered. It aims to develop the student as a hand compositor primarily. Courses in linotype and monotype are offered to those who complete the school course in hand composition and who are already hand compositors.

The Ottmar Mergenthaler School of Printing, Baltimore, Md., is one of the newer distinctively vocational schools in printing. It is a part of the public school system of Baltimore, but has the active backing, partly financial, of the Baltimore Typothetae. It has its own building with a principal and teaching staff, devoted entirely to printing. Its equipment is valued at more than $60,000. The school is open to boys fourteen years of age who have completed at least the eighth grade. The course is outlined for four years. The first two years are spent at the school with a schedule of half-time shop and half-time related subjects. In the second year, if the student shows sufficient progress, he will be advanced to a part-time basis with pay as provided for the third year. During the third year, the student spends two weeks in school and two weeks in a print shop in the city, throughout the year. He receives a minimum of six dollars per week from the employer; his pay to be advanced as he shows progress in his work. At the end of the third year he enters the full-time employment in the trade and starts with a wage of approximately sixty per cent of the normal wage in the industry. The school plans to keep in touch with the students during this fourth year and see that they are given proper supervision and attention by the employer. This school, of course, is still in its initial experimental stage.

The Chicago School of Printing is a part-time trade school for apprentice printers, maintained by the Open Shop Employing Printers of Chicago. It is operated on the co-operative plan of half-day outside shop and half-day in school. Its work covers hand composition and some presswork. Boys must be at least 14 years of age and have the equivalent of a grammar school graduation. The course is outlined for two years.

New York School for Printers' Apprentices is somewhat similar in scope of training to the Chicago School. However, it provides for the training of the registered apprentices in the various branches of the printing trade in New York City, requiring that the apprentice attend the school from the beginning of the second years of their apprenticeship to the end. This school is under a joint board of

management of the Printers League Section of the Employing Printers Association and the Typographical Union.

The School for Apprentices of the Lakeside Press, Chicago, is the best known and oldest of the plant schools in printing. Like the co-operative school, it offers the boy an opportunity to learn while earning. In addition to the regular apprentice course, it has special co-operative courses for high school students of Chicago and is now planning a co-operation arrangement with the University of Chicago. The York School for Printing Apprentices, York, Pennsylvania, and the J. Horace McFarland School at Harrisburg, are also types of plant schools.

The Empire State School of Printing, Ithaca, N.Y., opened in 1922, is another type of private trade school; it was founded and is supported by the New York State Publishers Association. It offers a six-months course in printing to young men 18 years of age or over, three months being devoted to advertising composition and commercial printing and three months to linotype and intertype operation and mechanism.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., offers a college course for printers. The entrance requirements are rather high, being the same as required by the best engineering schools of the country. The student in printing gets a well-rounded college education plus the printing processes. The courses include hand composition, machine composition, linotype and monotype, presswork, bindery and what is known as fine printing. The equipment is ample for the work. A degree of Bachelor of Science in printing is given at the completion of the four-year course. The graduates become printing salesmen, estimators, production managers, teachers, and are prepared for executive positions rather than craftsmen. Several other schools are giving what amounts to a college training, such as the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, South Dakota, which has a year course in printing and journalism, and the Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburgh, Kansas, which gives a teachers' training course in printing.

Apprenticeship and Vocational Training in Denmark

In the iron and metal industry, as indeed in all other industrial occupations in Denmark, no apprentice may be engaged without a written contract, the clauses of which must conform to the provisions of the Act on apprenticeship of May 6th, 1921.

Apprenticeship, lasting usually from four to five years, is so planned as to enable the young worker to acquire by degrees the technical ability of a skilled worker, and—an important point—the rapidity of execution required in manufacture. As a general rule the apprentice begins his training in small ironworks and passes later through different workshops where he gradually completes his technical knowledge. It is to be noted that the large factories which have no special workshops for apprentices fail to provide satisfactory training; the apprentice is forced to specialize too soon, and cannot acquire a general or sufficiently comprehensive knowledge of his trade.

In addition to his practical work at the shop, the apprentice is legally obliged to follow a theoretical course. To this end he attends evening classes three or five times a week. These classes are spread over three or four winters; the curriculum includes mathematics, arithmetic, draftsmanship, and other subjects which will be useful in the workshop. Classes of this kind have been organized in all the towns in Denmark and in a large number of villages. The teaching staff frequently includes employers or workers, but all teachers must have followed special courses organized by the state. The technical courses, numbering at present 262, are perfectly adapted to their special object, which is to give the young worker the theoretical grounding essential to the exercise of his trade. They are autonomous, and are due to the initiative of the industries and trades concerned; they are organized and financed by manufacturers' and employers' associations. At the end of his apprenticeship the apprentice usually sits for a qualifying examination, which however is optional.

Skilled workers in the iron and metal industry who wish to improve their qualifications may attend the classes given at the Copenhagen Technological Institute. The courses of specialized instruction include a day class (six weeks) for artisans from the provinces and evening classes for students living in Copenhagen. The curriculum comprises a technical and theoretical part and a practical part. The practical instruction is given in workshops under the direction of specialists. The theoretical instruction usually deals with the technology of materials, mechanical power and transmission, book-keeping and arithmetic. Students frequently attend several special courses, in particular those on the manufacture of tools, autogenous soldering, tempering of iron, repairs to motor vehicles, etc. Special

instruction is frequently given to artisans who wish to set up on their own account, and particular attention is paid to book-keeping. An examination is rarely held.

Certain trades or occupations, on the other hand, demand wider theoretical knowledge. Marine engineers, for instance, must pass a qualifying examination, for which preparation is provided at a special school in Copenhagen, as well as at schools of navigation and numerous technical schools. Before taking the examination the candidate must have worked for three years, including one at least in a workshop recognized by the state. He must also pass a practical test showing that he can do the necessary repairs to machinery on board ship.

Special courses have also been instituted in the higher technical schools for workers who intend to enter the engineering trades. They comprise six weeks' study and are followed by a qualifying examination for the trade of electrical or mechanical engineer.

The aim in Denmark has been to give iron and metal workers a practical and general training which will enable them to carry out any work entrusted to them and to specialize without difficulty in any given line. Scholarships given by large undertakings or individuals and state grants are available for poor and deserving candidates who wish to complete their vocational studies.

Employers' Recommendations on Apprenticeship in the United States

The Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D.C., has issued an instructive bulletin on apprenticeship. It describes the recent developments in various types of industrial apprenticeship and indicates how the work may be organized and carried on by large and small plants in different types of commodities.

The advantages of apprenticeship are enumerated as follows:—It supplies a reservoir from which to fill vacancies in the supervisory force; it offers opportunity to promote men from within the organization who are familiar with the policies and ideals of the company; it produces dependable, efficient, and capable workmen; it reduces labour turnover through loyalty; it supplies skilled artisans in view of restricted immigration; it produces men who are more valuable to themselves as well as to their employers. The necessity for co-operation is emphasized, and the value of organization is clearly shown by examples and quoted opinions. Special attention is given to training in the construction industry and metal-working trades.

The following deductions from the investigation are made in the report:

While a limited number of individual corporations maintain excellent apprenticeship schools, the community (including many small concerns) would likely profit more by a community apprentice plan.

Co-operation with the public is essential in promoting and conducting apprentice training on a community basis, and may be of assistance to individual plant apprentice schools.

A better organized effort should be made through the public schools to interest pupils in industry by giving facts. One chamber of commerce in co-operation with the city school system conducts "Know the City's Industries" visits for certain classes of the schools.

There should be uniform standards or methods of apprenticeship in contrast to haphazard methods, and assurance that such courses will lead to a recognized degree of skill and proficiency acceptable everywhere.

Certificates of graduation and proficiency should be granted either by state, city schools, or national associations, preferable to those given by local companies.

In order to attract apprentices there must be sound inducements and leading somewhere, too. Instances exist where in the same locality one company has a waiting list while another cannot keep its quota of apprentices.

There is not an apparent shortage of apprentice material, but more a lack of selling the real opportunities. As an example, when Milwaukee presented the opportunities the apprentices were forthcoming. This has also occurred in other localities.

The trend of opinion is that the training of industrial apprentices should be carried on either under the guidance of each industry as a whole, or through community effort.

The agencies which may function in a community co-operative effort are the state, local public schools, chamber of commerce, manufacturers association, employers, labour.

There exist a number of co-operative apprentice schools where the apprentices alternate periods at work and at school which are proven successes.

The Legal Aid Society of New York City, which was founded in 1876, serves as a clearing house for charity cases in the legal profession, its aim and purpose being to see that the poor are not deprived of justice by reason of their poverty.

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

A CONFERENCE on industrial accident prevention was held at Washington, D.C., on July 14 and the following days, under the auspices of the United States Department of Labour (the call to the convention sent out by the Honourable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour, was noted in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 463). The Secretary of Labour, in his opening address, suggested lines along which discussions should proceed, including the following proposals:—

1. To create in the Department of Labour an agency, adequately staffed, which should co-operate with existing agencies in bringing together complete accident statistics regarding industries not now covered.

2. To provide for the prompt publication of accident data and its transmission to American industry.

3. To develop in the Department of Labour an industrial safety museum which should exhibit the latest and most efficient safeguards.

The conference was attended by labour officials, and safety administrators from many states. Canada was represented by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, who contributed a paper on the use of accident statistics in Canada.

Uniform Accident Statistics

The following resolution recommending the various states and provinces to adopt uniform forms in compiling accident statistics, was adopted:

Whereas, statistics are an indispensable aid to most effective accident prevention, and national accident statistics are of fundamental importance for most dependable comparisons of experience; and whereas, it is necessary for state governments to collect accident statistics in the several states in connection with their own accident prevention work and administration of compensation laws, and duplicate reporting of data by employers to state and Federal authorities should be avoided so far as possible; and whereas, it is entirely feasible for state departments of labour to collect the original data from employers and furnish copies to the Federal Department of Labour as needed for statistics on a national scale, therefore be it resolved, that this conference recommends that a system of national accident statistics should be developed as rapidly as possible by the following plan:

1. Standard and uniform data to be prepared in each state by the department of State government dealing with such matters and copies thereof to be furnished to the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, which Bureau shall promptly transmit such records and information to the other governmental agencies interested.

2. The data in general to be standardized and made uniform in the several states by compilation so far as possible in accordance with the definition, classification and table forms adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

Corrected Accident Rates

The following resolution was also adopted:

Whereas dependable accident rates showing accident occurrence in relation to amount of employment or exposure are indispensable as a guide to accident prevention; and whereas, such accident rates on a national scale are dependent upon development in the first instance of the necessary data in the several states; and whereas, the states generally recognize, by laws requiring accident recording and reporting, the necessity of securing one part of the data for accident rates, namely, the occurrence of accidents; and whereas, the recording and reporting of exposure in terms of amount of employment is equally necessary for accident rates; therefore be it resolved, that this conference recommends that the states should put this entire matter where it belongs as a matter of necessary information for the guidance of safety work, both public and private, by supplementing present accident reporting laws so as to provide specifically, in case such laws do not already provide for it, that employers shall furnish such information concerning numbers of employees and amount of employment as may be necessary for the purpose of compiling accident frequency and severity rates by industries.

The conference expressed appreciation of the work of Secretary of Labour Davis and the Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, for the welfare of the workers of this continent.

Importance of Statistics

Mr. L. W. Cheney, of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, in a paper on "the Statistical Factor in the Accident Experience of the Iron and Steel Industry," stated that the whole accident prevention policy of the United States Steel Corporation which has succeeded so remarkably in maintaining a steadily declining accident rate began with statistics, has continued with statistics and is now dependent on statistics. Accident conditions, he said, reached a climax in the year 1906. A large plant of one of the corporation subsidiaries which now regards a single death as a matter of most serious concern and which rarely has more than 5 fatal cases, had in 1906 a total of 40 cases. If 1906 be compared with 1925 a reduction of 60 per cent is found to have occurred. If lost time cases are noted the reduction is 80 per cent from 1912 to 1925. Let it be supposed that conditions of 1906 were continued down to the present time; 46,863 workers would have suffered serious injury more than did so suffer

in the actual condition. If 1912 conditions had been continued it would have meant 322,468 more disabling injuries than actually occurred.

For the five years ending in 1911 the rates ran as follows: Industry, 69.2; Blast furnaces, 76.1, Open hearths, 84.2; Foundries, 60.1; Heavy Rolling, 61.0; Plate Mills, 69.4; Sheet Mills, 44.1. In the 5 years ending 1924 the record was: Industry, 33.6; Blast furnace, 30.7; Open hearths, 32.0; Foundries, 62.7; Heavy Rolling, 21.2; Plate Mills, 29.4; Sheet Mills, 35.1.

The severity rates for the 5-year period ending with 1911 were: Industry, 5.0; Blast furnaces, 10.6; Open hearths, 7.5; Foundries, 2.7; Heavy Rolling, 4.4; Plate Mills, 5.1; Sheet Mills, 3.1. In the 5-year period ending with 1924 severity rates are: Industry, 2.8; Blast furnaces, 4.5; Open hearths, 4.2; Foundries, 2.8; Heavy Rolling, 2.3; Plate Mills, 2.4; Sheet Mills, 2.1.

It sometimes happens that the frequency and severity rates are at variance with each other. In such cases the severity rate is to be regarded as the more exact measure of hazard.

State and Provincial Statistics

Mr. Richard H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labour and Industry, Pennsylvania, outlined the contribution that might be made by state departments to accident prevention statistics. State labour departments he said, are in the ideal position to collect, analyze and distribute accident statistics. Compensation laws everywhere require the reporting of industrial accidents. These accident reports contain the only complete data of accidents and their causes to be found anywhere. "Employers everywhere should recognize this, and give full information on the accident reports required in order that resultant statistics be accurate and complete. If statistically analyzed on approximately a uniform basis, state by state, these accident reports will give to the industries of each state the information needed by them in developing their safety efforts. The steel industry and other industries organized for safety have some of this information available. But other great and hazardous industries, such as the construction industry, have taken no steps within the industry to collect the necessary data. It is through the collection of detailed data that very real service can be rendered to the industries of a state by a state labour department."

Mr. R. B. Morley described the contribution made by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board to the work of accident prevention, which was one of the chief concerns of the framers of the Act: "When the late Sir William Ralph Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, was preparing his report to the Government in 1914 on the laws relating to the liability of employers, it was suggested by industry that there should be arrangements made for accident prevention work. Acting on this, the Chief Justice included a section in the proposed Act which authorized the industries in any of the classes grouped together by the Workmen's Compensation Board to create accident prevention organizations which might be maintained out of the accident fund of the Compensation Board. Under the authority given in section 101 of the Act, eighteen out of the twenty-four classes under compensation have set up such associations and these secure their funds from the Workmen's Compensation Board."

The Accident Prevention Associations receive every week from the Board accident reports covering all cases involving the loss of seven days or more in the classes covered by the membership. "This material is extremely valuable and is the basis of the statistics on which I wish particularly to speak to-day. The accident memo, as it is termed, gives us the name and address of the employer; the name, age, occupation, allegiance, etc., of the injured worker; the hour and the date of the accident, and a brief statement of the cause and the nature of the injury. We receive from 12,000 to 15,000 of these accident memos in every year. The information contained is of the greatest possible value in accident prevention work. It shows us where accidents are happening, how accidents are happening and gives the individual plant experience as well as the class experience on a general frequency basis."

Mr. Morley maintained that industrial accidents are preventible:—"We all know that statistics prove this and, in closing I want to cite two of the outstanding examples that we have in Ontario. The Canada Cement Company, Port Colborne, operating a cement mill and a quarry with an average of 245 men ran for 521 days without a single loss of time accident and won the Portland Cement Trophy for 1925. The International Harvester Company, Chatham Works operated for 908 days without a loss time accident with an average of 115 men."

National Accident Statistics

Mr. Leonard W. Hatch, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, New York State Department of Labour, contributed a paper on "The Problem of National Accident Statistics," stated that the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has made recently a beginning in organizing a national system for

the compilation of industrial accident statistics, and that the state of New York was one of the co-operating states. For some time there has been in operation a co-operative arrangement between that Bureau and a number of the State departments for the collection of uniform reports of employment from representative lists of firms in manufacturing. Under this arrangement where the state and federal government cover the same firms, the state collects reports and supplies the federal bureau with copies, a plan which is economical for all concerned, and which serves the purposes of both state and national statistics of employment. In this is the foundation for accident rates which should be utilized as a start toward proper accident statistics. He stated that the only form in which accident statistics prove really useful, is that which shows accident rates per unit of employment or exposure, by industries. This form of statistics, he said, is now almost totally lacking.

Workers' Interest in Safety Problems

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labour emphasized the importance of accident prevention from the standpoint of the workers, the real sufferers from the present losses. He said: "In the light of the terrible toll in both fatal and non-fatal accidents which the workers now suffer after so many years of accident prevention laws, accident prevention policies conceived and applied by the employers, and accident prevention movements of many kinds, it is apparent to me that the workers will probably never be adequately protected until they protect themselves by strong trade unions. Experience shows that the workers cannot rely either on legislatures, politically-appointed enforcement officers, or the employers to safeguard their lives and limbs in industry. Industrial accidents maim and kill the workers. It is the workers who pay the penalties for inadequate laws, inadequate enforcement, and inadequate employer accident prevention schemes. Until the workers assert their own organized power for adequate protection for themselves they will evidently continue to pay the price in both fatal and non-fatal accidents.

SOME PHASES OF "HANDICAP" PLACEMENT

Paper by Mr. J. F. Marsh, of the Handicap section of the Toronto Employment Office, Employment Service of Canada, at the recent annual Conference of Ontario Office Superintendent of the Employment Service of Canada.

THE Handicap Department of the Employment Service of Canada at Toronto deals specifically with four types of applicants, namely:—

(*a*) Disability pensioners of the Great War.

(*b*) Citizens disabled in industry and thereby unable to successfully engage in their pre-disability occupation.

(*c*) Citizens disabled by public accidents.

(*d*) Citizens disabled by disease or surgical operations.

To determine eligibility for registration, also the extent of disability affecting applicants who may be pensioners of the Great War, the medical and pension reports at the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment are at all times available to the Handicap Department, while in the case of a civilian disabled, whose condition may not be apparent on observation, it is necessary prior to registration, for the production of an authentic diagnosis and report from the medical, surgical or neurological clinics at the Toronto General Hospital. These clinics furnish reports at the request of the Handicap Department.

During the fiscal year ending October 31, 1925, 2302 applicants were registered for employment in the Handicap Section of the Toronto office, 89.2 per cent being disabled ex-service men and 10.8 per cent being disabled citizens.

The disabilities of the new registrations are as follows:—

	Per cent
Leg amputations	7.5
Arm amputations	4
Leg and foot disabilities	13
Arm and hand disabilities	12
Head	2
Heart disabilities	8
Lung disabilities	13
Trunk disabilities	5
Eye disabilities	3
Ear disabilities	3
Hernia disabilities	2
Rheumatism	5
Old age	4
Mental and epilepsy	3
Other medical disabilities	15

Placements

During the same period 640 applicants were placed in "regular" employment, while 1,486 applicants were placed in employment of a temporary nature, making a total of 2,126.

The monthly average of the regular placements was 53.3 and that of the casual placements was 123.8.

When registering a handicap applicant, it is essential that the interviewer should use every effort to make the applicant feel at ease, in order to obtain as much as possible in the way of information concerning his industrial record, both prior and subsequent to his disability. While it is of course necessary to note the extent of the applicant's disability, together with its resultant effect on his industrial efficiency, the interviewer, to be successful in making a correct classification, must concentrate his study on the applicant's remaining physical and industrial efficiency. This can be obtained by carefully tracing and recording a complete industrial record subsequent to disability together with a careful analysis of the effect of the present disability upon his pre-disability occupation. This latter information is valuable in order to classify him in an industrial category where any knowledge or experience gained prior to disability may be utilized without further injury to his physical or mental condition.

Stress must be laid upon the applicant's education, personality, type, age, height, weight, nationality, occupation both prior and subsequent to disability, mental attitude, etc. In other words the most successful interviewer gets to know the applicant thoroughly.

Special scouts are attached to the Department whose duties consist of locating suitable employment for the numerous applicants. To be successful as a handicap scout, the scout should be enthusiastic, also a first-class salesman, His "samples" should consist of recorded qualifications and particulars of selected applicants, together with photographs of certain types. These samples are often the means of obtaining a sympathetic hearing during the initial interview with employers of labour. The personal interview with employers should be along strictly business lines. This can be accomplished by the scout demonstrating the established fact that the correct placement of selected handicapped citizens in employment, which does not demand 100 per cent physical efficiency, is economically sound, and tends to prevent an abnormal labour turnover. He should be able to convince the employer that handicapped men, possessing, say 60 per cent physical efficiency, can become 100 per cent industrially efficient when placed in positions which do not demand more than the specified amount of physical efficiency possessed by the above mentioned applicants.

When a vacancy is located and the order obtained, the Scout should carefully note the details of the employer's requirements, the nature of energy required to perform the duties involved in an efficient manner, ant all other particulars which would assist the department in selecting applicants capable of rendering 100 per cent efficiency to the employer.

Personal contact maintained with the employers is essential to success, as it is equally important for the handicap scout to get to know the employer as it is for the interviewer to get to know the applicant.

A follow-up system is in vogue in the Handicap Department, whereby when an applicant is placed in employment, contact is maintained direct with the employer and the man concerned. This follow-up is valuable as it not only tends to spur on the applicant who is placed, but also is the means of the employer maintaining a personal interest in the welfare of the man. It also assists in maintaining cordial relationship with the employers of labour and thereby stimulates increased business with the Handicap Department.

The following are typical of the placements made by the Handicap Department of the Employment Service of Canada, in Toronto, during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1925:—

Lung Disability.—No. 1734—Age 41, married; born in England; 16 years in Canada. Ex-soldier. Ed. 1. App. x 1. Pers. xl. Occupation prior to war, clothes presser. Four years treatment for disability at Christie St. Hospital subsequent to discharge. Placed as Health Inspector with Local Health Department. Making good.

Leg Amputation.—No. 2012—Age 38, married; born in England; 20 years in Canada. Ex-soldier. Ed. 1. App. xl. Pers. xl. Occupation prior to war, contractor. Four years hospitalization for disability subsequent to discharge. Placed as attendant in Public Library. Doing well.

Arm Amputation.—No. 454.—Age 25—Married; born in England: 12 years in Canada. Ex-soldier. Ed. 1. Pers. 1. App. 1. Occupation prior to war, apprentice (mechanic). Placed as Inspector with Federal Department of Agriculture.

Medical Disability.—No. 2101—Age 34; married; born in England; 15 years in Canada. Ex-soldier. Ed. 1. Pers. 1. App. 1. Disability, rheumatism. Occupation prior to war, motor mechanic. Placed as chauffeur with responsible company. Making good.

Orders in Council Pertaining to Handicapped Men

There are three Orders in Council which have materially assisted in the success achieved by the Handicap Department. These are as follows: P.C. 1639; P.C. 2328; P.C. 2944.

(*a*) Order in Council P.C. 1639 provides protection for employers against the possibility of any additional Workmen's Compensation risk, when employing disabled ex-service men who are in receipt of not less than 20 per cent pension.

While the benefits derived from this Order in Council are obvious, far greater success would follow were the privileges extended to include citizens disabled in industry and otherwise.

(*b*) P.C. 2328 was designed to care for a large number of problem cases, by providing sheltered employment for these designated by the Handicap Department as—(1) Unemployable; (2) Untrainable; (3) Applicants where no further permanent medical improvement can be effected. Owing, however, to lack of accommodation in the local vetcraft shops, many "problem cases" eligible for admittance under this Order in Council, are still unfortunately unable to earn a livelihood and are dependent more or less on charitable institutions for their existence.

(*c*) P.C. 2944 provides vocational training the various departments of the Federal Civil Service, followed by appointment to permanent positions, if qualified for same at the conclusion of training period.

Co-operation

There are several ways in which the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada could co-operate with the Handicap Department of the Toronto office with respect to the placement of handicapped men in suitable employment:—

(*a*) Handicapped men should be placed, as far as possible, in all positions that do not demand 100 per cent physical efficiency. This can be accomplished without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Employment Service of Canada, and would ultimately result in greater national production by the 100 per cent physically efficient applicants being made available for greater productive industry.

(*b*) An educational campaign should be undertaken in each locality to familiarize employers of labour with the particulars of the Order in Council providing protection against any additional Workmen's Compensation risk when employing certain disabled ex-service men.

(*c*) The Department of Soliders' Civil Reestablishment should be requested to notify the office of the Employment Service of Canada when a handicapped ex-service man in that locality has been admitted to hospital, also when discharged.

This procedure would make it possible for the employment office in the city or town, from where the ex-service man was admitted to hospital, to make a special effort to locate suitable employment for him on his discharge, and thereby prevent deterioration through prolonged unemployment.

If the employment office concerned could be notified of the man's admission to hospital by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, it would be possible for the employment office superintendent to interview the man's previous employer, with a view to placing a suitable man in a temporary capacity, until such time as the ex-service man is discharged from hospital, or in a permanent capacity, provided the ex-service man is unable to successfully carry on in that particular line following his hospitalization.

(*d*) The Ontario superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada could also notify the Toronto office of any vacancies under their jurisdiction which could be satisfactorily filled by handicapped men and where disabled applicants may not be available.

The Handicap Department receives a daily discharge report from the superintendent of Christie St. Military Hospital. This report contains the diagnosis and other particulars of all discharged patients, and is greatly appreciated, as it prevents considerable delay when registering these applicants for employment.

"Problem Cases"

The number of chronic "problem cases" registered for employment in the Handicap Department is steadily increasing. The difficulty in placing these applicants, especially those suffering from old age and its attendant infirmities, mental and nervous disorders, epilepsy, also chronic medical cases forbidden to work more than a very limited number of hours each day, has not, by any means, been overcome. In this regard, however, the situation would be considerably eased, were the facilities of the vetcraft shops extended and other forms of sheltered employment created.

The Handicap Department of the Toronto office is experiencing a considerable degree of co-operation with the Civic, Provincial and Federal Governments and other public utilities, while the employers of labour are becoming more than ever convinced of the economic soundness of 100 per cent handicap placements.

Owing to the increased facilities at the disposal of the Handicap Department, together with the enthusiasm of the staff, continued progress is inevitable during the present fiscal year, resulting in an even greater number of worthy citizens becoming industrially reestablished and thereby prevented from becoming permanent wards of the State.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Recommendations of Factory Inspector of Ontario

THE Factory Inspector of Ontario, in his annual report which forms part of the report of the Department of Labour of the Province for 1925 reviewed elsewhere in this issue, makes the following recommendations in regard to sanitation and the welfare of employees in factories:—

"The most sanitary drinking system has been found to be the flowing drinking fountain, but the ordinary faucet may be used by reversing the outlet so that the pressure may be regulated in turning on the water for drinking purposes. Where drinking cups are used they should be sterlized frequently by steam or hot water, but preferably steam since hot water does not destroy all classes of germs unless immersed from twenty-five minutes to two hours.

"Complaints of poor heating during inclement months are often received, and upon investigation it is usually found that the heating equipment had received little attention during the week-ends, and that fires newly kindled on Monday mornings were not sufficient to heat the buildings early in the day, the result being discomfort for employees and sometimes illness. In many cases heat is obtained without regard to proper ventilation, and humidity or excessive heat is the result of the industrial process and it becomes necessary for the inspector to call the attention of the employer to this undesirable condition and have the heat regulated.

"Scientific illumination is an important factor in accident prevention. Employees' eyesight is sure to become impaired by the continued use of poor lights, and the strain causes extra fatigue which makes it difficult for machine operators to take the usual precaution. Moreover, lack of proper lighting in halls and stairways is a frequent cause of accidents. Special vigilance on the part of inspectors is necessary in having exits and fire escapes kept in readiness for emergencies. A number of inside stairways and fire escapes have been added during the year, but difficulties often arise in connection with the sub-letting of space to tenants and the erection of partitions which shut off the passages to exits. The blocking of passages with merchandise is another wrong practice which calls for the inspectors' careful attention.

"The subject of the provision of seats for women in factories has given rise to controversies since many employers claim that such seats would be an obstruction owing to lack of space. In shops this is a simpler matter, and the seats may be used by clerks when not engaged in attending to customers or in keeping the stock in order. Seats which may be used for fairly long periods without lessening the efficiency of the workers are an important factor in eliminating hazards through the reduction of fatigue."

Educational Suggestions of Quebec Safety League

A safety program for industrial plants has been prepared by the Quebec Safety League and is being distributed among the plants in Montreal. Among the suggestions for safety education are the following:

The interest of the management must be maintained. This can be accomplished through reports from the safety director, by the presence of executives at meetings of committees, and through familiarity with all the details of the more important individual accident cases.

The foremen and department heads need encouragement and advice from time to time. Various methods for meeting this requirement are suggested:

1. Many members of the league hold regular meetings of foremen at which accident prevention is one of the important subjects brought up for discussion.

2. Managers may write regular monthly letters on safety to all foremen.

3. A special foremen's safety committee may be organized to make special safety inspections and accident investigations, as well as to pass the plans and activities of the safety director. It is often advisable to include the manager, master mechanic, chief engineer, general superintendent, and safety director as permanent members of this committee. Some companies add several workers.

4. Inter-plant and inter-department safety contests foster friendly competition and always have a beneficial effect.

5. Selected individuals should be sent to conventions and to nearby regional safety conferences.

The comprehensive education programme which they claim is essential rests with three groups, the workers, the foremen, and the management.

Mine Inspector Recommends More Frequent Inspections

The State inspector of coal mines in Colorado, in his 13th annual report, recently received by the Department, comments on the increased number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the mines in 1925 as compared with 1924. The increase, he says, is not encouraging, especially considering the great efforts that are being made by many companies to impress safety rules on their employees and the installing of safety appliances to aid in the protection of life. Fifty-seven lives were lost in the mines in the State last year, an increase of 13 over 1924. Fourteen of the fatalities happened on haulage ways, eleven on mechanical and three on animal haulages. The non-fatal accidents numbered 1,912, an increase of 7.3 over the preceding year. The number killed per million tons of coal produced was 5.466 men and the number injured was 183.13 men.

"To reduce the accidents at the face," the inspector says, "I would recommend that whenever the mine is so large that every working face cannot be visited by the mine foreman four times during the shift of eight hours, twice before dinner, and twice after dinner, that such mines be partitioned into districts and a first class, or an assistant first class certified man be put in charge of each district so that the number of daily visits above given can be made.

"The question of reducing haulage accidents is a very difficult one, and can only be remedied by the management through improving haulage ways, keeping equipment in good working condition, seeing that all the requirements of the law are enforced; that those employed are reasonably competent to do the work intended, and whenever an accident is caused by defective work or equipment, remedy the cause at once. The increase in accidents is no doubt the result of the turnover in labour as a result of the reduction in wages, when many of the most competent workers left the state to seek employment in other states where no reduction in wages had taken place; this applies especially to the haulage accidents, as most of the drivers, rope-riders, and motor men are young men who have been raised around the coal mines since boyhood, their places have been filled in many cases by inexperienced men from the country and cities."

Mine Inspection in Great Britain

Mr. John T. Ryan, vice-president and manager of the Mine Safety Appliances Company, contributes to the August issue of the *National Safety News* (Chicago) an article on "The European Mine Inspector." In Great Britain, he says, the head of the Mines Department is the Secretary of Mines, whose staff consists of a chief inspector, a deputy chief, a divisional inspector at the head of each of the eight divisions, under these divisional inspectors 15 senior inspectors, 29 junior inspectors, 33 sub-inspectors of mines, seven sub-inspectors of quarries and eight inspectors of horses—a grand total of 104 men in the Inspection Department, excluding the office force. There is also an electrical inspector reporting directly to the chief of mines whose duties cover all electrical equipment.

Under the Coal Mines Act the employees in any mine have a right to appoint two persons to make an inspection independent of the government inspectors. They must give the manager reasonable notice that an inspection is to be made, and he must place at their disposal all report books of foremen, certificates and other facilities to assist them in the examination. He may send someone with them if he desires. Generally the work is carried out the same as by a government inspector. Day by day, or at the end of the work, these inspectors are required to furnish a report to the manager of what they see, a special book being kept for them to write their report in, and the manager is required to send a copy of this report to the divisional inspector. It takes about 20 days to make a complete inspection, for which the miners pay.

The Secretary of State may make such regulations covering the management of mines as may appear best calculated to prevent accidents and to provide for the safety, health and convenience of the employees, and for the care and treatment of horses and other animals used.

All government inspection of mines and quarries are made without giving any notice to owner or management. The inspector starts off in the morning without any particular schedule. Arriving at a mine, he takes one section and having inspected that, uses it as a criterion of the remainder. If conditions are not found as they should be, he talks the matter over with the management. He also makes his daily report to the divisional inspector, who will write a letter of complaint to the mine owner, pointing out the various matters the inspector has found wrong. In a month or so another inspection is made, and if things are not found right, a follow-up inspection is made by two inspectors. If conditions are found very bad, the divisional inspector will report them to

the chief inspector, who will take severe measures if he thinks this advisable. This may mean prosecution at law.

Safety Code for Paper and Pulp Mills

A safety code for pulp and paper mills has been published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour, as part of its Safety Code Series. The National Safety Council is sponsor for the code, which is also approved by the American Engineering Standards Committee (some of the earlier publications in this series were noted in the Labour Gazette for December, 1925, page 1192, and in previous issues).

The present code is the work of a sectional committee of the National Safety Council, composed of prominent safety experts, with Mr. R. M. Altman, safety director of the Marathon Paper Mills Company of Rothschild, Wisconsin, acting as chairman. The committee included a Canadian member, Mr. A. P. Costigane, the secretary and safety engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association.

The code applies to establishments where paper and pulp are manufactured. Logging and the transportation of logs are dealt with in other codes in the series. It does not include the requirements for guards for belts, pulleys, gears, etc., nor other subjects covered in other codes. The purpose of this code is to provide "reasonable safety for life, limb and health." It is suggested that in cases of practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, the enforcing authority may grant exceptions from the literal requirements of this code or permit the use of other devices or methods, but only when it is clearly evident that reasonable safety is thereby secured. It is further suggested that in cases where exceptions are asked the enforcing authority consult with the Committee on Safety Code for Paper and Pulp Mills, in care of the American Engineering Standards Committee, New York City, or National Safety Council, Chicago. Such consultation will tend to bring about uniform application of the code and will keep the committee informed of criticisms which should be considered if and when the code is revised. Copies of the code may be obtained through the office of the American Engineering Standards Association, New York, as may also copies of the codes governing boilers, building exits, conveyors, compressed air machinery and equipment, electrical (fire) code, national electrical (safety) code, national electric power control, elevators, floor openings, railings, toe boards, grinding wheels, head and eye protection (goggles, etc.), ladders, lighting, lightning protection, logging and saw-mill machinery, pipe lines, identification of, power transmission (including belts, gears, shafting, etc.), sanitation, ventilation and woodworking machinery. All these codes supplement the present code.

The safety code for Pulp and Paper Mills contains rules to be observed in connection with (1) the yard; (2) preparing pulp wood; (3) rag and old paper preparation; (4) acid making; (5) chemical processes of making pulp; (6) preparing pulp for paper machine; (7) machine room; and (8) finishing room.

General safety rules are given in an appendix, emphasizing the need for regular and frequent inspections of overhead structures and equipment. Bulletin boards should be strong and well lighted; loose clothing should be prohibited. In regard to belts, which cause numerous accidents the following rules are given:—When necessary to put on or take off power belts the driving machinery or power should be stopped, and when it is necessary to slow down or start up to do the required operation the power should be controlled or regulated by a competent man separated from the party actually handling the belt. Sticks, pipes, etc., shall not be used to throw off belts while machinery is in motion. Men not familiar with or competent to take off or put on belts should not be permitted to perform such work except under the personal direction of the department foreman or man in charge. Frequent inspections of belts, belt fasteners, pulleys, bearings and shafting should be made to determine the efficiency in operation and the factor of safety. Written reports of such inspections should be made to person in charge of plant, who should see that reported defects are corrected with the least practicable delay. Special attention should be given to the use and care of tools.

Finally, there should be created and effectively maintained at each plant an efficiently functioning safety organization whose duties shall be along the lines of generally accepted methods of accident prevention, plant and premises sanitation, and housekeeping.

"Bumps" in Springhill Colliery

The Labour Gazette for February, 1925, contained a summary of the results of an inquiry into the occurrence of "bumps" in the Springhill No. 2 mine of the Dominion Coal Company, which was carried out at the request of the government of Nova Scotia by Mr. George S. Rice, Chief Mining Engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines. The *Canadian Mining Journal*, in its issue for July 16, outlined the recent developments in

connection with the precautions taken against "bumps" in this mine, as follows:—

"Bumps still occur in No. 2 Colliery, Springhill, and take their toll of life. They are a great source of fear and anxiety to the workmen, and it requires more than ordinary courage to mine coal there. The method of mining while tending towards longwall is as yet only in the very early stages, and is but the preparatory step to it. It was not unforeseen that bumps would continue until the two lifts on the bord and pillar sections were worked out, and all the pillars drawn. It was hoped, however, that by drawing large pillars the number of bumps would be greatly lessened and their force much weakened. This has actually occurred although they still give trouble. It will be necessary to persevere until the time comes when longwall can be established under normal conditions. No doubt the patience of the workmen and the persistence of the company will be well tried before that much wished for time does come. But, there can be no turning back, no halting midway, the pillars must be all extracted. To leave any in would only be laying up trouble for the future, as miners know that pillars simply act as riders, and when the pressure comes on them it is thrown on other parts causing crushes and sometimes creep.

"The new sections lower down must begin under normal conditions if longwall is to be successful and be free from bumps, and no matter how much it is desired to help the Springhill Collieries, the advice of expert engineers must be heeded. The problem can be solved and will be if the Mines Department of Nova Scotia, with the coal companies and the workmen meet it in the light of the knowledge they possess. If not, then a worse fate will follow and Springhill will fail to be a producer on a large scale. This seam is of splendid quality and is much needed. Let science have her way without interference and Cumberland may long remain one of the leading coal producing districts of the Dominion."

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE forty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, beginning on Monday, September 20. The "Convention Call," signed by President Tom Moore and Secretary Treasurer, P. M. Draper, says:—

"Recent happenings in our national, industrial and political life, affecting labour most vitally, make it imperative that a large number of the ablest men should assemble for the specific purpose of strengthening and consolidating our movement in order that the voice of labour may have more force in the immediate future with our law making bodies.

"May we mention in this call a few of the questions, such as the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada making peaceful picketing, during a strike, illegal; the rejection by the Senate of Canada of the Old Age Pension Bill, Criminal Code amendments, etc.; the eight-hour day; immigration, unemployment and a multiplicity of other matters that affect our affiliated membership in common with all other wage-earners throughout this Dominion.

"Forward resolutions or amendments to the constitution early, as each year a number fail to receive the attention of the convention because of neglect to comply with the constitution (section 4, article IV) which demands that resolutions, and amendments to the constitution, shall be received at the office of the Congress not later than twenty days prior to the opening of the convention."

Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

The fifteenth annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in Belleville on June 24-26, 1926. Owing to the absence of President Jeffery, Vice-president Hawes occupied the chair. Delegates were present from nineteen local unions. A number of fracternal delegates were also granted seats with the delegates with voice but no vote.

The executive report, which was read by the secretary, drew attention to the need of putting forth every effort to build up the local unions and to establish new locals in those localities which at present were not organized. An agreement had been signed between the employers and carpenters covering the Niagara and Hamilton district. One of the policies of the Provincial Council, as stated by the report, was advocating the es-

tablishment of a uniform wage rate and working conditions throughout the whole province. The Report drew attention to the fact that while the Old Age Pension Bill had been "passed by the elected representatives of the people," it was rejected by the Senate. This the executive stated, was a matter which should be taken up by every local union and all possible should be done towards the adoption of an amendment to the British North America Act providing for the abolition of the Senate. Reference was also made to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in regard to alleged "peaceful picketing" during a strike in Alberta. All members were urged to join in the strong protests that are being made to have section 501 of the Criminal Code amended in such a manner that peaceful picketing will be lawful.

The convention adopted a recommendation of the executive for the establishment of an apprenticeship system for carpenters throughout the entire province.

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, addressed the delegates on the working of the Board. After he concluded his address, he invited the delegates to ask questions on any point that was not clear to them. In this way much valuable information was gained and those present showed their appreciation in the usual manner after the president had thanked Mr. Sinclair on behalf of the delegates. Short addresses were made by J. Simpson, of Toronto, and fracternal delegates Arthur Martel and E. W. A. O'Dell.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following: (1) That the Old Age Pension legislation should be undertaken solely by the Federal Government as the only logical way of ensuring its success; and that $30 per month be allowed to each person reaching the age of 65 who has been domiciled in the Dominion for at least 15 years and whose income, including the pension, does not exceed the cost of living as published in the Labour Gazette; "but if the proposed legislation is enacted, we hereby call upon the Provincial Government of Ontario to endorse and to pass the necessary legislation to bring it into force forthwith."

(2) Pressing for legislation that will leave no doubt as to the legality of peaceful picketing, and offering to co-operate with all organizations that are pressing for similar legislation.

(3) Requesting the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood to commence building operations at once so that the home for aged members may be an established fact and the pension system may be in operation at the earliest date possible.

(4) Protesting against military training in the schools and colleges, especially cadet training in the high schools, and recommending physical training as a substitute.

(5) Instructing the incoming executive to make representations to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour requesting the repeal of following clause in the fair wage regulations:—

> The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

(6) Demanding the enactment of legislation providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press for labour, he shall be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike does exist.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, Fred. Hawes, Hamilton; First Vice-Pres., J. H. Fisher, Kingston; Second Vice-Pres., B. McSween, Niagara Falls; Third Vice-Pres., T. Brook, Windsor; Sec.—Treas., T. Jackson, Toronto.

Niagara Falls was selected as the convention city for 1927.

Pattern Makers League of North America

The fifteenth convention of the Pattern Makers' League of North America was held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 14-19, 1926, about seventy-five delegates being present.

General President Wilson, in his address, reviewing the activities of the League since the last convention which was held in Washington, D.C., in 1917, stated that the constitution provided for the holding of a convention every four years, but owing to the condition of business and the conditions that confronted the organization in 1921, the general executive board, in consultation with representatives from a number of associations, came to the conclusion that a postponement was desirable. The board decided to submit the proposal to a referendum vote, the membership concurring in the postponement. Conditions during the following years showed no improvement, consequently no convention was held. When the question of holding a convention in 1926 was submitted to the membership the vote was in favour of the proposal. The president gave the numerical standing of the organization from 1920, which showed that the largest membership

(11,360) was reached in September, 1920, and the lowest (5,903) in April, 1925; since which time a gain in membership was recorded. He drew attention to the fact that $3,675 was paid out in death claims as a result of members being killed in military service overseas, and that dues to a total of $20,410 had been remitted to members who had enlisted. Among other questions dealt with in the very comprehensive address of the president were: dues, finances, sick and death benefits, assessments, apprentices, overtime, eight-hour-day and wages.

Letters were read from William Green and Frank Morrison, President and Secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labour, expressing their regrets at being unable to be present at the convention. Mr. John Manning, secretary of the Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L., and James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A.F. of L., addressed the convention. The report of the general executive board gave in detail particulars of the Board's activities from May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1926.

A large number of resolutions were submitted to the convention, some of those adopted being as follows: (1) Recommending that the Pattern Makers' League try to secure absolute jurisdiction over pattern makers employed on railroads within the jurisdiction of the League and that the resolution be referred to the General Executive Board for action.

(2) Instructing the General Executive Board to take under advisement the institution of closer affiliation between the moulder and pattern maker through the medium of Joint Boards, or any other method agreeable to both trades that will bring the desired results.

(3) Recommending that candidates over fifty years of age shall not be entitled to sick or death benefits and shall pay the dues set by the local association of which he is a member and shall be exempt from sick and death benefit assessments.

(4) Urging that the best offices of the General Executive Board be used to prevent the practice of exporting patterns into Canada without due fulfilment of Custom duties.

(5) Recommending to the League executive that quarterly information as to the names and addresses of the Leagues' officers be sent to unions in the United Kingdom in order that immigrant pattern makers may be posted on leaving Europe as to where to secure information regarding wages, hours and conditions in North America.

(6) Endorsing the campaign of the American Federation of Labour "to liberate from industry the childhood of America, and calling upon the members everywhere to join in this holy crusade, to the end that little children may not toil."

(7) Instructing the incoming General Executive Board to make investigation and recommendation as to the advisability of industry bearing the expense of its own operation by supplying the necessary tools in each shop, for each man, employed at the trade of pattern making.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James A. Wilson; General Executive Board, James L. Gernon, A. J. Berres, L. R. Thomas, J. S. Forrest and F. J. Dillon. The next convention of the Pattern Makers' League will be held in Indianapolis, Ind.

International Typographical Union

President James M. Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, writing in the June issue of the *American Federationist,* describes the recent progress of the Union as follows: "In the brief space of seventeen months membership of the International Typographical Union was increased 3,962 and total earnings of members increased $25,920,953, a rise of 12.6 per cent as compared with the earning of the preceding seventeen months. These gains—really, only the forerunners of more important progress—parallelled four highly important new activities of the union, the inauguration of an extensive publicity campaign, the reorganization of our Bureau of Trade Education, the development of an extensive Bureau of Statistics and the launching of a widespread 'reconstruction' campaign. The last-named movement was called forth to repair breaches in the organization made in the long and expensive struggle to establish the forty-four hour week in book and job printing shops.

"One of the first steps taken by the present executive council of the International Typographical Union was the employment of a trained newspaper writer to organize a publicity department. It was the purpose to make all news of International Typographical Union activities available for the newspapers and magazines. The plan was successful from its beginning. International headquarters became a recognized source of news. Editors knew that an organization with interested and active members in every city of the United States and Canada was a social and economic factor of general interest and therefore of news importance.

"One of the most ambitious undertakings of the International Typographical Union publicity campaign was the production of a motion picture, 'His Brother's Keeper,' filmed a year ago. This picture was offered free of rental charge to each local union that would arrange for a showing in a leading theatre. Eighteen films are in circulation and more than 5,000,000 theatre patrons have been entertained by them. The International Union has 791 subordinate unions and the picture has been shown in more than 500 cities.

"The reorganized Bureau of Trade Education has been of great value in the general campaign for the advancement of International Typographical Union interests. In the first place, it has made a strongly favourable impression on employers and has revealed to them a new usefulness of the Union in the trade. In 1907 the International Union established a commission on supplemental trade education and the task of teaching apprentices the fine points of the printing art by mail was begun. For years the instruction work was entrusted to outside agencies, and the difficulty of overcoming the boy's natural antipathy to study was not finally overcome until the bureau was reorganized eighteen months ago, a competent educator was placed in charge and a corps of instructors was formed at International headquarters. The course was made compulsory under International Typographical Union law and results were almost immediately evident. The bureau, now housed at headquarters and under direction of this trained educator, who is also a union printer, is making remarkable progress. More than 8,000 apprentices are enrolled whereas only 2,000 were enrolled two years ago. What is more important these boys are studying and are completing their courses in English, proof-reading, advertising and printing technique. They must complete their work, or they will not be admitted to union membership. Formerly very few boys were graduated from this school. In the last year 400 have been graduated and this number will be greatly increased next year. Instruction by mail in printing is less difficult than in some other branches of study. The apprentice printer has a printing shop for his laboratory and his job requires that he shall spend much time in it. Usually the employer keeps the boy at routine tasks, giving him little opportunity to 'work' at the case or machine. The International Typographical Union course is intended to supply this deficiency in apprentice training. The beginner's course consists of fifty lessons, grouped in units of ten each. The first includes historical intelligence on printing and is intended to give the lad a background of the trade's traditions; the second unit concerns simple display composition; the third, simple job work or newspaper work as the students elect; fourth, art in printing and advertising; fifth, English for printers. The student must enroll in the course not later than the third year of his five years apprenticeship and he must complete it before he may attain journeyman membership. The price of the course is $22.50 cash or $5 on enrollment and four quarterly payments of $5 each. The school is not yet self-supporting, but it is accomplishing the prime object which is improvement of the work standard. Instruction for teachers of printing is also included in work of the bureau. Many high schools now offer this subject and naturally it is desired that these instructors shall be union printers. It is planned to grant credit for printing instruction in public schools to apprentice printers by arrangements with school officials. Educators favour this proposal because it gives new importance to the public school course. In every shop apprentice committees are charged with responsibility for the study of apprentices. The 'Big Brother' movement has developed very rapidly. By this arrangement an apprentice is taken 'under the wing' of a journeyman printer and assisted with his lessons and given encouragement. If a boy is found who seems to possess no natural aptitude for the trade, he is kindly advised to transfer his ambition to some other line of work."

The establishment of a printer's statistical bureau by the Union was noted in the Labour Gazette, October, 1925, page 953. "The Bureau," Mr. Lynch says, "has been of pronounced value in preparing cases for local unions. The present administration employed a trained and thoroughly equipped statistician as one of its first acts. Under his guidance the bureau has made a careful study of all factors entering into scale making. It has accumulated facts not only on the cost of living but also on the state of business in the printing industry and the rates of wages in other trades. The bureau bases its evidence on local as well as general conditions and facts. It leaves nothing in doubt that can be reduced to tangible form."

The Fair Wage Schedule for Public Works in Manitoba for the current year (published in the Labour Gazette for May), have since been amended, the wages for licensed journeymen, inside electrical wiremen being raised from 85 cents to $1 per hour from July 7. The time of employment per week remains unchanged at 44 hours. These schedules are drawn up by the Provincial Public Works Department each year under the provisions of the "Act to Establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen employed on Public Works."

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES ON UNITED STATES RAILWAYS

Provisions of Railway Labour Act, 1926

THE passage of the new Railroad Labour Act (the Watson-Parker bill) through the United States Congress was noted in the May issue of this GAZETTE. It was signed by the President and became law on May 20. The new act abolishes the Railroad Labour Board provided for in Title III of the Transportation Act, the Esch-Cummins Law, enacted in 1920 to transfer the principal railroads in the United States from administration under the government back to their owners, the railroad companies. This Board was a tri-partite body, consisting of representatives of the public, the railroad companies and the employees, and had power to determine wages and working conditions when the parties concerned could not agree. The organization and powers of this Board were described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1920, page 426, and some of its principal decisions, being made applicable substantially to railways in Canada by agreement between the railways and their employees, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1920, page 1068; July, 1921, page 906; May, 1922, page 502; July, 1922, page 722; December, 1922, page 1305. Following the strike of railroad shopcraft employees in July, 1922, considerable opposition to the Board from various quarters developed, and proposals were made from time to time for changes in the law.

The representatives of the railway companies and of the unions of railway employees in conference drew up the new legislation and asked for its enactment by Congress.

The Act provides for the consideration, and if possible the settlement of disputes between railways and their employees, first, by conferences between representatives of the parties; second, by boards of adjustment to be established by the parties concerned for each groups or several groups of employees; third, through mediation by an official Board of Mediation provided for by the Act; fourth, if the parties involved so agree, by Boards of Arbitration appointed as cases arise, having equal representation of the parties concerned with additional members not interested in the dispute to be appointed by the parties' representatives on the board or if they fail by the Board of Mediation; fifth, by an Emergency Board to be appointed by the President whenever the Board of Mediation reports to him that a serious interruption to transportation is imminent. The first four of these methods were in use prior to the establishment of the Railroad Labour Board in 1920, while the fifth is new. The first method is a provision for collective bargaining between the railways and the employees' unions, with safeguards against abuses.

It is interesting to note the provisions for mediation and arbitration, which in some respects follow the lines of the Canadian Conciliation and Labour Act, Revised Statutes, 1906, for railways and other industries, and the provision for compulsory investigation and the deferring of changes in wages and working conditions pending such investigation as in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, particularly the provision that either party must give thirty days' notice of desired changes in wages, rules and working conditions, and that no change is to be made until the dispute has been dealt with. The Canadian law further provides that no strike or lockout is to be declared pending the report.

It is provided that the railways or the railway employees shall give at least 30 days' notice in writing of an intended change affecting rates of pay, rules or working conditions, the time and place for conference to be agreed upon within 10 days, and the railway is not to alter rates of pay, rules or working conditions until 10 days after the conference has been terminated, or if the case has been placed before the Board of Mediation, or has been taken up by it, not until the Board has finally dealt with it, either by securing a settlement through mediation, by getting the parties to refer the case to an arbitration board, or if the dispute threatens a serious interruption to transportation, by notifying the President. If he appoints an Emergency Board (to report within 30 days) no change in wages or working conditions can be made except by agreement between the parties until thirty days after the board has reported to the President.

A Board of Adjustment is to be established for each class (or for groups) of railway employees to deal with disputes regarding the application or interpretation of agreements between the railways and their employees similar to the four boards established in 1918 for certain classes when the railroads were under federal control and administered by the Director General, W. A. McAdoo,

Secretary of the Treasury, and also similar to Canadian Board of Adjustment, No. 1, established in August, 1918, Labour Gazette, November, 1918, p. 981, and Canadian Board of Adjustment No. 2, established in September, 1925, Labour Gazette, October, 1925, p. 950, and November, 1925, p. 1054.

A board of arbitration established under the Act is to consist of three persons, one chosen by each party (these may be interested in the dispute), the third to be impartial and chosen by the other two, or by the Board of Mediation if they do not agree; or the parties may have a board of six, in which case two are appointed by each party, with two independent or impartial members. The compensation of the members chosen by the parties to the dispute is to be paid by them and the compensation of the independent members and of any staff required and appointed by the board with the approval of the Board of Mediation is to be paid by the Board of Mediation. The decision of each board is to be final and to be filed in the Federal district court, the court to enter judgment of the award "which judgment shall be final and conclusive on the parties," with provision for appeal to higher courts on grounds of lack of conformity with the provisions of the statute, fraud or corruption, etc., but not on account of technicalities, etc.

It is apparent that the Board of Mediation to be established under the act will be of great importance. It is to consist of five members each to hold office for five years, except the first appointees, one retiring each year, appointed by the President, with the same salaries as members of the President's cabinet and a staff appointed under the provision of the Civil Service Acts. Its duties are to mediate when requested by either party to a dispute, to offer its services in all cases not decided in conference or by boards of adjustment, to appoint the third or impartial member of each Arbitration Board (two in case of a board of six) if the other arbitrators do not agree, and to notify the President of any dispute likely to cause a serious interruption to transportation so that he may appoint an Emergency Board. It is also to take over the records of the Railroad Labour Board, and other papers and documents relating to railway disputes, including those of the mediators appointed under previous legislation, such as the Erdman Act, 1898, and the Newlands Act, 1913. The functions of the new Board of Mediation are similar in principle, but considerably enlarged, to those of the board established in 1913 under the Newlands Act (Labour Gazette, March, 1915, p. 1123) which functioned until 1920, when the Railroad Labour Board was established.

President States Objects of Act

President Coolidge, in signing the Act, commented as follows:—

"The measure," he said, "abolishes the present Railroad Labour Board and provides for a series of adjustment boards for the purpose of collective bargaining upon wages and conditions of labour, as well as the creation of a Board of Mediation to be appointed by the President.

"After some months of earnest negotiation between the representatives of a majority of the railway executives and the railway employees, they adopted a plan of labour relationship designed to provide a method of self-government within the industry.

"This plan has been enacted into law by Congress in substitution of the present Railroad Labour Board. The plan provides for a series of joint adjustment boards for purposes of collective bargaining upon wages and conditions of labour, with the right of these boards to refer such matters as they may determine to arbitration.

"In case of failure to find a solution by collective bargaining or such arbitration, the plan provides for the intervention of a permanent Board of Mediation, which is to be appointed by the President of the United States.

"In failure of the Mediation Board to effect a settlement of any important dispute, the plan further provides for the appointment of an Emergency Commission by the President to determine the facts and to report upon the rights and wrongs of the dispute. These are to protect the public and insure regular operation of railroad service.

"The plan therefore comprises the essential principles of the Railroad Labour Board created by the Transportation act of 1920, except that it throws a far larger measure of responsibility for amicable relations upon the industry itself.

"The proposal has been criticized on the ground that it does not give adequate protection to the public from collusion between the railway managers and their employees to establish wages which would be reflected in unjust rates upon the shippers.

"I do not understand that this act greatly, if at all, increases the power which the roads and their employees have to do the same thing under the present law, if they were so disposed.

"The answer to this criticism is that increases in railway rates must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and this commission is required by law to exercise its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates under honest, efficient and economical management.

"Moreover, this act expressly stipulates that the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission are unimpaired to fix rates in accordance with the present law.

"It does appear to me that there is involved in all of these proposals a much wider issue, and one of first public importance.

"This wider aspect is that we should give every encouragement to industry to create within itself such a relationship and such machinery of adjustment between its employers and employees as will give the public continuous and efficient service, and to accomplish these relations within itself without the intervention of the Government.

"Nor does this imply that the railways have by undertaking the self-government in the smallest fashion relieved themselves of their responsibility to the public at large, but rather they have increased their responsibility by virtue of the self-government which this act imposes upon them.

"I have come to the conclusion that the plan in this act should be tried. I should have preferred some more definite declaration for the possible protection of the public, but should the operation of the plan demonstrate such protection is needed it can easily be supplied by a future Congress.

"It is not now possible to foretell such need, and the fact that the roads and their employees are committed to the necessity of making this law a success goes far to assure that it will be a success."

Analysis of Provisions

The provisions of the Act were analyzed in the *Survey* (New York) March 15, 1926, as follows in part:—

All disputes must be first considered "in conference between representatives, designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carriers and by the employees thereof interested in the dispute." Primary emphasis is laid upon these conferences, already an established practice on almost every system. The Act provides that in such conferences the conferees must be independent, selected "without interference, influence or coercion" by the other party.

It has long been recognized that disputes over *changes* in rates of pay or working conditions involve considerations of a different character from disputes over the application to specific situations of trade agreements, or disputes arising out of individual grievances. Accordingly the bill provides different methods for the handling of each, although the duty to seek first a settlement in conference applies equally to both. It is provided that all grievances and disputes over the application of existing agreements, not settled in such conferences, are to be passed upon by Boards of Adjustment, to be established by agreement between any carrier or group of carriers and the employees thereof. These boards are to be composed of practical railroad men, half from the management, half from the employees, and their decisions are to be binding upon the disputants. To these boards will go the problems which can be adjusted intelligently only by men within the industry who, through years of experience, have become versed in its traditions and customs. Such boards are not innovations; they are patterned after those operating for years on the Canadian railroads; a few, covering the transportation service only, are now functioning upon some of our carriers; during federal control four such boards, national in scope, proved their merit beyond all doubt. For example, Board No. 1 handled nearly three thousand disputes during federal control. It was reported that every case was decided by *unanimous* vote of the eight members, and not a single case was appealed to the director-general. Since these boards handle simply technical questions of interpretation under agreements already existing, and have nothing to do with policy, or with the *formation* or change of agreements, the objection that no place has been provided for a "public member" has no weight.

If a dispute arises over a proposed *change* —a request for an increase in wages, or for a revision of working rules, for example—the conference method must first be exhausted. In most cases, if railroad history is any guide, a compromise settlement will be effected in such a conference. For the exceptional cases involving changes, and for those cases taken to an adjustment board which it is unable to decide, provision has been made for a Board of Mediation.

This third administrative method set up by the bill further illustrates the emphasis put upon voluntary agreements and the employment of tested agencies. The board is to be composed of five nonpartisan commissioners to be named by the President; the positions are to carry a salary and a dignity to make them attractive to men of high ability and the ripest experience. When they speak, it is to be on behalf of the general public,

but their tone is to be that of conciliation, not compulsion. Through the medium of this board the whole community is provided with a spokesman. It is to be the duty of this board to further the purposes of railroad peace by endeavouring to induce disputants who have been unable to agree to re-open negotiations, to recede from extreme positions to compromise and yield, so that an agreement may finally be reached.

From 1898 until 1920 just such a board was in existence under both the Erdman and the Newlands Acts; time after time during those years the good offices of the commissioners led to a peaceful and voluntary disposition of a stubbornly contested controversy, which otherwise would surely have catapulted the nation into a disastrous strike. For instance, in less than four years (1913-1917) the board participated in 107 disputes, involving a total of 545 carriers and over 610,000 employees, a settlement being reached in every case without a single strike.

On May 12, the United States Railroad Labour Board issued its last decision, No. 4197, in view of the pending legislation, referring back to the parties concerned for negotiation all pending disputes, 468 in number, of which 44 were of a general nature.

Members of Board of Mediation

On June 24, the names of four of the members of the Board of Mediation nominated by the President were announced: Samuel E. Winslow, of Massachusetts, for a term of five years; Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, for four years; G. Wallace Hanger of the District of Columbia for two years, and Hywel Davies of California for one year.

Mr. Winslow was formerly chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives; Mr. Morrow was a member of the Railroad Labour Board and had been Governor of Kentucky; Mr. Hanger was also a member of the Railroad Labour Board since its establishment in 1920, from 1913 to 1920 was Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation under the Newlands Act, 1913, and prior to that time was Chief Statistician in the United States Bureau of Labour since 1887; and Mr. Davies was formerly president of the Kentucky Coal Operators' Association and recently a conciliator in the United States Department of Labour. Later the fifth member was appointed, Mr. Carl Williams, editor of the *Oklahoma Farmer Stockman*. Mr. Winslow was chosen chairman by the Board.

At the end of July the Board of Mediation had before it a dispute between conductors and trainmen and the railways in the eastern part of the United States regarding a proposed increase in wages, with similar disputes on railways in other parts and also with other classes of engine and train service employees to be next considered. A similar dispute in Canada has been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Vocational Guidance in Hungary

Legal provisions adopted in Hungary in 1922 authorized the founding of an organization for vocational guidance, and a bill is being discussed for the examination and registration of more intelligent children in elementary schools.

The first official psychotechnical laboratory was opened in 1924, and the second in the following year. A vocational guidance office was also founded in 1925. Some years before, in 1921, a private association had begun to devote its attention to the intellectually gifted child. To-day each school-child is given a booklet in which are written the observations made by doctor and teacher, physical measurements, etc. During the fourth year at school the children have to pass memory ,attention and intelligence tests, and before leaving a further medical and general ability examination. The vocational guidance office gathers information on supply and demand in the labour market. An annual conference is attended by delegates of employers and workmen, scientific and artistic associations, etc.; each representative gives a forecast of the number of new employees required and of the outlook in the various professions.

Advice as to choice of profession is given to each child on leaving school, the opinion formed being based on the observations made in the above-mentioned booklet, and the actual state of the labour-market. A social worker is appointed to follow up the progress of the young people until they have reached their twenty-fourth year.

The most intelligent children are supervised by tutors who are chosen among persons conversant with the particular trade and who are also good educationists. A scheme of special classes for these children is also being discussed at the present time.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1926, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOLLOWING the pronounced expansion recorded at the beginning of June, there was a further important increase in employment on July 1, when the payrolls of the 5,898 co-operating firms aggregated 850,718 persons, or 20,699 more than in the preceding month. These additions to staff exceeded those reported on the corresponding date of any previous year of the record, and the index of employment (based on the number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) at 103.7, now stands higher than in any other month since 1920. On June 1, 1926, it was 101.0, while on July 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 the index was 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5, respectively. The accompanying chart illustrates the decidedly upward trend followed by the curve of employment during 1926, especially in the last three or four months, as compared with its more sluggish movement in preceding years.

With the exception of logging, in which there was seasonal curtailment, all groups of industries reported improvement, that in construction being most extensive.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in all provinces registered increased employment, Quebec showing the greatest gains.

Maritime Provinces.—Further expansion was noted in the Maritime Provinces, where the 535 reporting employers enlarged their staffs from 64,892 on June 1 to 67,271 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing, logging, mining and construction recorded gains, while there were seasonal losses in transportation. Very marked, but brief, increases in construction were reported on July 1, 1925, which caused the index then to be higher than in any other month since 1923.

Quebec.—For the sixth consecutive month, employment gained in Quebec, 8,383 persons having been added to the working forces of the 1,277 co-operating firms, who had 247,758 employees. The situation was better than in any pervious month since the beginning of 1920; the improvement noted on July 1, 1925, was much less extensive. All groups except logging (which showed a seasonal falling off) recorded heightened activity on the date under review, the gains in construction, manufacturing and transportation being most noteworthy.

Ontario.—According to statistics received from 2,695 employers, their payrolls included 344,441 workers, as against 339,118 at the beginning of June. This increase was not as large as that registered on July 1 of a year ago, but the index then was over five points lower. Manufacturing, transportation and construction absorbed a considerable number of additional workers; the customary mid-summer losses in logging camps, however, offset part of this gain.

Prairie Provinces.—Marked activity in construction, and smaller increases on steam railways and in manufacturing, communication and trade, accounted for a 3.5 per cent expansion in the Prairie Provinces; 734 firms reported 112,643 employees, or 3,811 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 107.3, was over 11 points higher than on the corresponding date in 1925, when less pronounced expansion was indicated.

British Columbia.—Further but more moderate improvement was noted in British Columbia, of which that in manufacturing and construction was the most important. Statements were tabulated from 657 employers whose staffs aggregated 78,605 persons, compared with 77,802 on June 1. Rather greater gains were indicated at the beginning of July last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Table I gives index numbers of employment by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

An analysis of the returns for eight cities shows that there was slight curtailment in Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg improvement was registered.

Montreal. — Manufacturing, construction, trade and services afforded more employment, but shipping and longshore work was slightly less active. Statements were compiled from 693 employers with 118,621 workers, or 1,595 more than on June 1. The index number of employment in Montreal was higher on the date under review than in any other month since the record for the cities was begun in 1922.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed an improvement, chiefly in transportation, while boot and shoe factories continued to

be affected by the industrial dispute still in existence. The payrolls of the 87 reporting firms aggregated 8,893 on July 1, as compared with 8,283 employees in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date last year.

Toronto.—The number of persons employed by the 778 co-operating establishments in Toronto was 97,610, against 97,141 in their last report. The most marked expansion took place in manufacturing and construction, while retail trade showed midsummer dullness. Employment was better than at the beginning of July, 1925, when gains were also recorded.

Ottawa.—Further but less pronounced increases were noted in Ottawa, according to data from 126 employers, whose staffs rose from 10,476 workers on June 1, to 10,681 at the beginning of July. There were general, though fairly small gains in manufacturing, construction and communication. The situation was slightly more favourable than on July 1 a year ago.

Hamilton.—The trend of employment in iron and steel works was decidedly upward, while minor changes only were registered in other industries. An aggregate working force of 29,722 persons was reported by the 200 firms making returns, compared with 29,254 in the preceding month. The level of employment continued to be much higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

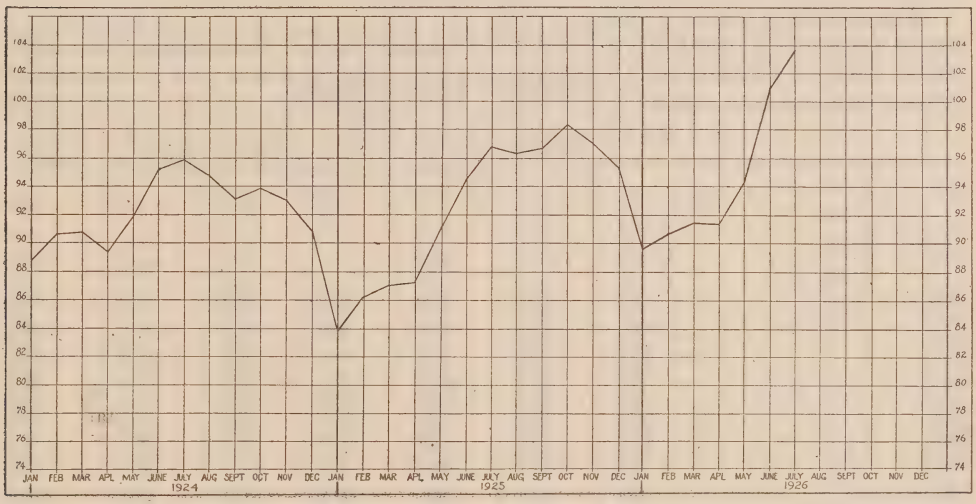
Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Automobile factories laid off a comparatively small number of workers, but there were gains in construction and some other groups. The result was a decline of 125 persons in the payrolls of the 78 employers whose statistics were received and who had 11,980 workers. Considerably greater activity was indicated than on July 1, 1925.

Winnipeg.—Another but smaller increase in employment was noted in Winnipeg, where 267 employers added 381 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 26,966 on July 1. Moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, communication, connstruction and trade. The index was nearly 13 points higher than on the same date last year.

Vancouver.—Very little change in the situation was registered in Vancouver; 222 firms employed 24,921 workers as compared with 25,010 in the preceding month. Trade was rather more active, while shipping was slacker. Employment was much brisker than on July 1, 1925, although gains were then recorded.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

Employment by Manufacturing Industries

Employment in manufactures on July 1 showed the sixth consecutive increase recorded this year; the situation was more favourable than at any time since 1920, the index standing over six points higher than on July 1, 1925. Lumber mills registered the greatest improvement, while there were also important gains in food, pulp and paper, electric current and non-ferrous metal works. Employment in iron and steel plants regularly declines at

midsummer, but the losses on the date under review were the smallest reported on July 1 of any year of the record. The working forces of the 3,825 manufacturers furnishing data totalled 469,048 operatives, as compared with 462,746 on June 1.

Animal Products, Edible.—Further improvement was noted in dairies and fish canning and smoking establishments, chiefly in British Columbia. The payrolls of the 209 co-operating firms aggregated 16,556 persons, as compared with 16,117 in the preceding month. This increase was rather less than that reported on July 1, 1925, when the index number was, however, slightly lower.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe factories showed increased activity, although the strike of their workers continued to affect conditions in the city of Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 195 employers having 16,630 persons in their employ as compared with 16,331 on June 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date of last year; reductions in personnel were indicated at that time.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal activity in lumber mills caused the employment of a considerable number of extra hands, while container, vehicle and furniture factories were also rather busier. A combined working force of 58,151 persons was employed by the 727 firms whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 54,542 employees in the preceding month. All provinces shared in the upward movement. Employment had also advanced on July 1, 1925, but the index number then was slightly lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—The biscuit, fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, syrup, flour and other cereal divisions of this group reported heightened activity. The increase in canneries was not quite as pronounced as that indicated at the beginning of July a year ago, partly owing to the prevailing cold weather. Employment was a little slacker than it was last year. The payrolls of the 301 co-operating firms totalled 26,477 persons, or 1,021 more than on June 1, 1926. The largest gains were in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
July 1	87·5	89·0	87·2	84·2	94·7	92·6	80·9
1922							
July 1	91·1	92·6	88·0	89·2	99·7	99·2	84·2
1923							
July 1	99·5	101·0	100·5	97·2	101·4	103·9	93·6
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	88·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	998·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at July 1, 1926	100·0	7·9	29·1	40·5	13·2	9·3	55·1

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a further increase in employment in pulp and paper mills at the beginning of July, when 814 persons were added to the working force of the 453 firms furnishing statistics, whose staffs aggregated 56,094. This advance, which took place chiefly in Ontario, was practically the same as that noted on the corresponding date of 1925, but the situation then was very much less favourable. The index number on July 1, 1926, at 110.0, was higher than in any other period of the record.

Textile Products.—Partial recovery from the seasonal losses indicated of the two preceding months was indicated in textiles on the date under review. Employment was in greater volume than on July 1, 1925, when the downward movement was also checked. Cotton mills were slacker in the preceding month, but garment, personal furnishing, hosiery and knitting factories reported larger staffs. The gain was chiefly confined to Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere further moderate declines were noted. Returns were compiled from 511 manufacturers with 71,006 employees, as compared with 70,812 in the preceding month.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in tobacco works and breweries in Quebec and Ontario showed a further falling off; 101 firms reduced their staffs from 11,812 on June 1 to 11,624 workers on the date under review. Conditions were not quite so good as on July 1, 1925.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—For the first time since the beginning of this year, there was a reduction in employment in chemical works. The decrease, which took place largely in Quebec and Ontario, repeats that noted at the beginning of July a year ago, when the index was lower. A combined working force of 6,428 persons was employed by the 111 firms making return, as against 6,611 on June 1.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued, but less extensive improvement was registered in this division, chiefly in stone yards. The gain was fairly well distributed over the country, except that moderate curtailment was shown in British Columbia. The payrolls of the 121 employers whose reports were received aggregated 10,620, an increase of 218 workers over the preceding month. Activity was considerably greater than on the same date last year, although the movement then was also favourable.

Electric Current.—Further expansion was reported in electric current factories, chiefly in Quebec. The gain exceeded that made on

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
July 1	95·9	.....	89·5	110·2	91·4	.....	87·7	100·3
1924								
Jan. 1	86·3	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at July 1, 1926	13·9	1·0	11·5	1·3	3·5	1·4	3·2	2·9

July 1, 1925, but the index number then was slightly higher. The working force of the 88 co-operating producers totalled 12,485 persons, as compared with 11,918 in the preceding month.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was a moderate increase in employment in this division at the beginning of July, according to statistics from 34 manufacturers, whose staffs rose from 9,218 employees in the preceding month to 9,370 on the date under review. Plants in Quebec and Ontario absorbed practically all of these additionally employed workers. The situation was better than at the beginning of July a year ago.

Iron and Steel Products.—Employment in iron and steel plants on July 1 showed the first contraction indicated since the beginning

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

—	Relative weight	July 1 1926	June 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922
Manufacturing	55·1	95·3	93·9	89·1	87·7	93·6	84·2
Animal products—edible	1·9	107·3	105·8	105·4	101·3	94·9	97·4
Fur and products	0·1	88·4	86·1	81·9	81·1	91·8	97·5
Leather and products	2·0	76·3	72·4	69·8	74·7	78·2	79·6
Lumber and products	6·8	118·1	110·8	116·2	111·9	121·0	113·3
Rough and dressed lumber	4·7	147·3	134·5	148·0	142·8	151·0	139·3
Furniture	1·0	84·8	85·1	79·0	71·6	76·8	78·7
Other lumber products	1·1	79·4	78·6	73·1	74·4	85·1	78·4
Musical instruments	0·3	69·4	68·9	56·3	55·7	65·0	56·8
Plant products—edible	3·1	96·0	92·3	97·0	91·2	94·9	91·6
Pulp and paper products	6·6	110·0	108·4	102·1	99·9	104·9	97·3
Pulp and paper	3·5	124·0	121·1	110·5	106·8	115·8	102·3
Paper products	0·7	91·3	90·5	85·9	84·6	90·6	85·3
Printing and publishing	2·4	99·9	99·7	97·6	96·9	96·9	95·2
Rubber products	1·4	85·0	85·0	86·9	71·0	77·9	76·5
Textile products	8·3	92·2	91·9	87·7	81·1	87·3	88·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	105·5	107·3	100·6	84·7	97·8	100·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	103·4	102·2	91·0	87·9	94·4	91·0
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	73·2	71·6	72·1	72·1	74·3	76·8
Other textile products	1·0	98·8	98·6	97·0	89·5	91·7	87·8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	98·0	99·9	100·6	98·5	100·2	99·9
Wood distillates and extracts	0·0	101·2	100·0	89·1	103·2	101·9	61·4
Chemicals and allied products	0·8	83·8	86·5	79·7	83·7	89·2	88·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	106·4	103·6	93·2	94·1	102·7	94·6
Electric current	1·5	131·9	125·8	135·2	129·1	123·0	121·6
Electrical apparatus	1·1	119·5	117·0	109·6	108·3	103·8	74·8
Iron and steel products	15·1	85·5	84·1	72·9	76·0	85·0	65·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	61·6	64·0	52·2	57·8	77·5	57·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	76·0	74·9	70·9	68·1	76·6	63·1
Agricultural implements	1·1	90·1	82·7	59·2	55·2	65·0	56·0
Land vehicles	7·1	100·1	102·0	88·8	98·8	103·2	72·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	31·1	34·6	34·8	39·7	27·4	28·2
Heating appliances	0·6	88·0	88·7	82·8	75·4	91·9	86·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	98·3	97·1	75·8	80·9	93·5	74·0
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	83·8	83·6	73·0	59·5	88·9	68·6
Other iron and steel products	2·0	80·2	79·3	72·3	68·0	79·6	69·9
Non-ferrous metal products	1·7	96·6	92·6	79·7	84·0	90·8	71·4
Mineral products	1·2	107·8	106·5	110·8	106·8	107·6	97·4
Miscellaneous	0·5	86·2	88·3	82·3	83·2	90·2	92·2
Logging	2·1	44·3	53·4	38·2	43·1	38·4	31·4
Mining	5·0	95·4	92·3	97·2	99·9	101·6	94·4
Coal	2·9	79·0	77·1	77·5	85·2	92·8	91·6
Metallic ores	1·3	151·2	140·9	157·3	154·1	127·9	99·1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	109·0	107·2	109·6	95·2	107·3	101·1
Communication	2·9	118·2	116·9	112·6	111·7	103·4	100·6
Telegraphs	0·6	123·6	120·1	115·4	108·7	104·6	98·5
Telephones	2·3	116·8	116·1	111·9	112·5	103·1	101·1
Transportation	13·2	111·4	110·6	106·2	110·0	112·2	109·2
Street railways and cartage	2·3	117·9	114·3	111·3	114·6	116·8	131·9
Steam railways	9·0	99·3	97·5	96·9	101·6	102·4	94·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	232·5	248·7	198·6	192·9	209·5	233·9
Construction and maintenance	13·1	216·8	186·7	187·5	175·8	169·1	157·4
Building	4·1	183·8	166·7	135·4	130·4	127·5	112·9
Highway	2·5	2,398·9	1,465·7	2,873·4	1,763·2	2,766·5	3,369·9
Railway	6·5	175·9	162·9	149·2	159·9	163·2	145·2
Services	1·8	126·0	120·8	122·9	122·5	115·1	104·4
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	134·5	124·5	135·6	136·9	128·7	112·0
Professional	0·2	112·0	115·9	112·8	111·4	102·3	92·8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	118·5	117·2	107·8	106·1	100·6	96·7
Trade	6·8	98·4	97·5	93·8	92·1	92·3	90·7
Retail	4·4	97·6	97·3	94·3	89·9	90·1	88·3
Wholesale	2·4	100·0	97·7	92·8	96·2	96·2	95·0
All Industries	100·0	103·7	101·0	96·8	95·9	99·5	91·1

NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

of this year, 1,024 persons being released from the payrolls of the 632 manufacturers making returns. They employed 128,585 workers. Curtailment has been indicated on July 1 of every year of the record, but the decline this year was the smallest ever recorded on that date; the index number stood over 12 points higher than at the beginning of July, 1925. The reductions were reported chiefly in automobile and other vehicle factories and in rolling mills, in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Agricultural implements, on the other hand, afforded more employment.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and other industries coming under this heading recorded heightened activity 347 workers being added to the forces of the 106 co-operating establishments, which had 14,621 employees on July 1. Conditions were much better than on the corresponding date in 1925, when an increase on a much smaller scale was reported. The bulk of the gain during the month under review was in Ontario.

Logging

There was a reduction of 3,768 men in the staff of the 212 reporting logging firms, whose payrolls included 17,407 at the beginning of July. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia shared in this seasonal curtailment of operations. The decline was smaller than that noted on July 1 last year, when employment was in rather less volume.

Mining

Coal.—There was a further recovery in coal mining the gain exceeding that indicated on the same date in 1925, on which index was very slightly lower. Statements were received from 86 operators employing 24,227 workers or 563 more than in the preceding month. The improvement was reported in the Maritime Provinces.

Metallic Ores.—An increase in employment was registered in this group according to 48 establishments having 11,314 employees. Activity was less than at the beginning of July a year ago.

Communication

Telephones and telegraphs were more active, 182 companies and branches enlarging their pay rolls from 24,334 persons on June 1 to 24,612 on the date under review. Employment was above its level at the commencement of July, 1925.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Further improvement was indicated in these industries on July 1, when 547 employees were added to the working forces of the 111 reporting firms, bringing them up to 19,811. Practically all the increase was recorded in Quebec. The number of persons employed in local transportation was greater than on the corresponding date last year, the index number was, in fact, higher than in any month of 1925 or 1924.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment continued to be favourable, especially in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. A combined working force of 76,868 persons was employed by the 99 reporting companies and divisional superintendents, as compared with 75,453 in the preceding month. This increase was not as large as that noted on July 1, 1925, although the index number then was slightly lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Repeating the downward movement indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling off in employment on July 1, but the situation was better than it was at midsummer in 1925. Fifty-nine firms in this industry employed 15,968 persons, as against 17,154 in their last report. Employment at Quebec and Ontario ports was more active while there was curtailment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, that in the former being seasonal in character.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued important gains were indicated in building construction on July 1, when 3,067 workers were added to the payrolls of the 329 contractors reporting, who had 34,959 employees. All provinces except British Columbia shared in this increase, which exceeded that noted on the corresponding date of last year. The index number, at 183.8, was higher than in any other month of the record, which was begun in 1920.

Highways.—There was a further pronounced expansion in employment in this industry, according to 114 contractors whose payrolls included 21,014 persons, as against 12,824 in the preceding month. Employment gained largely in all except the Prairie Provinces, but rather more extensive improvement was noted on July 1 a year ago.

Railways.—Activity on roadbeds continued to increase, 4,079 more persons being employed by the 35 divisional superintendents and contractors making returns, who had 55,348 workers on July 1. This gain was considerably greater than that reported on the same date in 1925, when the index number was a great deal lower.

Services

Continued seasonal increases in personnel were reported in summer hotels, while minor changes only took place in other branches of the service group. Statements were tabulated from 164 establishments employing 15,237 workers, or 618 more than at the beginning of June. Although more decided improvement was indicated at the beginning of July last year, the situation then was rather less favourable.

Trade

Wholesale houses afforded more employment, and there was also an insignificant gain in retail stores. The staffs of the 562 firms making returns aggregated 58,118 persons, as compared with 57,638 in the preceding month. Practically no change was noted on July 1, 1925, when conditions were not as good.

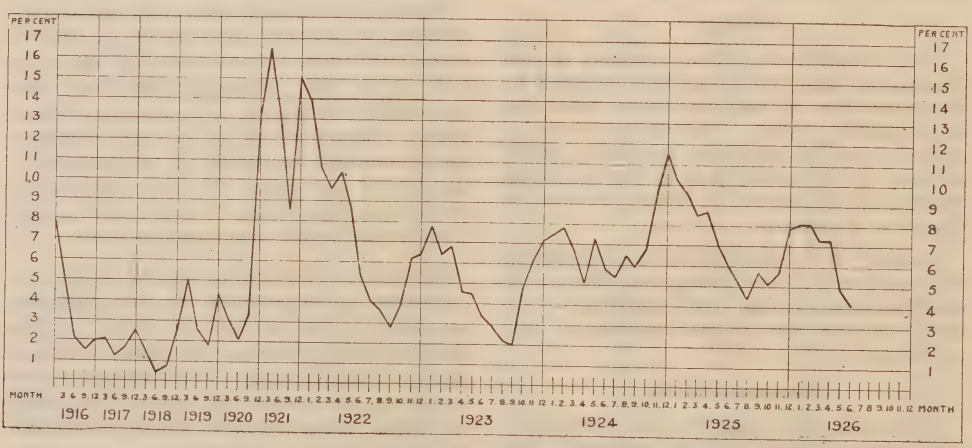
Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area of industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for July 1, 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending June 30, 1926, and is based on returns of the locals reporting at the end of each month during the quarter. The percentage of unemployment at the close of April remained identically the same as that reported on March 31, 7.3 per cent of the members being idle on the last day of each month. During the following two months of the quarter the situation steadily improved until on June 30 the percentage out of work stood at 4.1. The trend during the second quarter of last year was similar to that reported during the quarter under review, gains being recorded from month to month, but conditions this year throughout the quarter were better than in the corresponding period of last year.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916-21 inclusive, and by

months from 1922 to date. It will be seen that the curve remained on the same level during both January and February of this year. In March there was a slight downward tendency and the April trend was similar to that of the previous month. During May and June there were further downward projections, the situation at the end of the latter month being more favourable than that registered in June, 1924 and 1925.

Owing to unemployment among lumber workers and loggers in British Columbia, the situation in that province during April was much less favourable than in March. In Quebec also, conditions were unfavourable due to inactivity in the garment trades. No change in the situation occurred in Alberta. In the remaining provinces, in all of which gains were reported, that of 4.1 per cent in Ontario was the most pronounced. Employment in the manufacturing industries declined partially owing to the reductions in the garment and textile trades. The building trades showed an 8 per cent increase in the members working and a slightly higher level of employment was maintained by transportation workers. Lumber workers and loggers on the other hand reported considerable slackness.

During May, unions in all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta were afforded more employment than in April, the increase in Nova Scotia being most substantial due to increased work for coal miners. The situation in Alberta was also affected by coal mining but adversely. The change in New Brunswick was merely nominal in character. Practically no change was reported in the manufacturing industries as compared with April, though there were fluctuations throughout the various trades. The coal mining situation improved considerably as did also the building and construction trades. Employment for transportation workers was in slightly greater volume, the steam and street electric railway and navigation divisions all contributing to the gain. Lumber workers and loggers were much busier.

Improvement during June as compared with May was general throughout the various provinces except Manitoba where a nominal decline was recorded. Of the gains, none were particularly outstanding, ranging from 0.3 per cent in Nova Scotia to 2.3 per cent in Alberta. The situation in the manufacturing industries was slightly more favourable, owing chiefly to greater activity among bakers, cigarmakers, leather and iron and steel workers. The lumber and logging industry reported no idle members. There were further advances in employment in the building trades but a nominal change only among transportation workers. The situation in the coal mining industry improved.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for each month from April, 1922, and Table III on page 808 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries also by months from April, 1922.

During April, unions in the manufacturing industries registered over 2 per cent more employment than in the corresponding month of last year, greater activity among garment, iron and steel and glass workers, cigar makers, metal polishers, paper makers and printing tradesmen all contributing to the increase. Textile and hat and cap makers, on the other hand, were slacker. An almost 6 per cent

(Continued on page 806)

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month		N.S. and P.E. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
April	1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	**10·4**
May	1922	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	**8·7**
June	1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	**5·3**
July	1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	**4·1**
Aug.	1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	**3·6**
Sept	1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	**2·8**
Oct.	1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	**3·9**
Nov.	1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	**6·2**
Dec.	1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	**6·4**
Jan.	1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	**7·8**
Feb.	1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	**6·4**
March	1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	**6·8**
April	1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	**4·6**
May	1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	**4·5**
June	1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	**3·4**
July	1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	**2·9**
Aug.	1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	**2·2**
Sept.	1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	**2·0**
Oct.	1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	**4·8**
Nov.	1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	**6·2**
Dec.	1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	**7·2**
Jan.	1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	**7·5**
Feb.	1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	**7·8**
March	1924	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	**6·7**
April	1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	**5·1**
May	1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	**7·3**
June	1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	**5·8**
July	1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	**5·4**
Aug.	1924	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	**6·5**
Sept.	1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	**5·9**
Oct.	1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	**6·8**
Nov.	1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	**9·7**
Dec.	1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	**11·6**
Jan.	1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	**10·2**
Feb.	1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	**9·5**
March	1925	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	**8·5**
April	1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	**8·7**
May	1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	**7·0**
June	1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	**6·1**
July	1925	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	**5·2**
Aug.	1925	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	**4·4**
Sept.	1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	0·8	2·6	5·2	**5·7**
Oct.	1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	**5·1**
Nov.	1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	**5·7**
Dec.	1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	**7·9**
Jan.	1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	**8·1**
Feb.	1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	**8·1**
Mar.	1926	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	**7·3**
April	1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	**7·3**
May	1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	**4·9**
June	1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	**4·1**

TABLE II—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing													**1**	**25**	**0**	**0**
Lumber Workers and Loggers																
Mining	**16**	**5398**	**240**	**4·4**												
Coal Miners	15	5098	240													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	300	0													
Manufacturing Industries	**10**	**291**	**2**	**·7**	**15**	**1079**	**12**	**1·1**	**68**	**16141**	**2887**	**17·9**	**180**	**15930**	**401**	**2·5**
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)					**1**	**5**	**5**	**100**	**5**	**869**	**39**	**4·5**	**6**	**342**	**9**	**2·6**
Soft drink workers													1	102	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers					1	5	5		2	325	16		4	188	7	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees									3	544	23		1	52	2	
Pulp and paper products	**2**	**111**	**2**	**1·8**	**2**	**107**	**1**	**·9**	**16**	**1883**	**180**	**9·6**	**43**	**4686**	**112**	**2·4**
(a) Pulp and paper mill workers									**8**	**625**	**58**	**9·3**	**13**	**1682**	**11**	**·7**
(b) Printing, publishing and lithographing	**2**	**111**	**2**	**1·8**	**2**	**107**	**1**	**·9**	**8**	**1258**	**122**	**9·7**	**30**	**3004**	**101**	**3·4**
Compositors	2	111	2		1	76	1		4	815	52		16	1837	84	
Pressmen and assistants					1	31	0		2	307	67		4	428	0	
Bookbinders													2	137	5	
Stereotypers and electrotypers													2	135	0	
Engravers and lithographers									2	136	3		3	377	12	
Others													3	90	0	
Wood products (except paper)					**1**	**27**	**1**	**3·7**	**3**	**134**	**23**	**17·3**	**6**	**300**	**2**	**·7**
Fibres, textiles and textile products					**2**	**149**	**5**	**3·4**	**7**	**4919**	**2454**	**49·9**	**16**	**2885**	**70**	**2·7**
(a) Textile and carpet workers					**2**	**149**	**5**	**3·4**	**1**	**222**	**92**	**41·4**	**4**	**139**	**0**	**0**
(b) Garment workers									**3**	**4433**	**2300**	**51·9**	**10**	**2214**	**34**	**1·5**
Tailors													3	102	4	
Garment workers									3	4433	2300		7	2112	30	
(c) Hat, cap and glove workers									**3**	**264**	**62**	**23·5**	**2**	**232**	**36**	**15·5**
Animal products (except textile fibres)									**5**	**2495**	**3**	**·1**	**2**	**205**	**0**	**0**
Leather workers									5	2495	3		2	205	0	
Iron and its products	**8**	**180**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**791**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**5284**	**184**	**3.5**	**98**	**7429**	**155**	**2·1**
Blacksmiths	1	10	0		2	108	0		4	431	13		4	186	30	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	12	0		1	23	0		2	58	2		11	596	14	
Machinists	2	54	0		2	106	0		5	218	6		23	1873	57	
Moulders	1	22	0		2	65	0		1	30	0		16	688	37	
Patternmakers													2	11	1	
Railway Carmen	3	82	0		2	489	0		14	4442	132		38	3793	13	
Sheet metal workers									2	105	31		4	282	3	
Non ferrous metals									**1**	**152**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**105**	**10**	**9·5**
Metal polishers									1	152	0		1	35	10	
Jewelry workers													1	70	0	
Mill and smeltermen																
Clay, glass and stone products									**1**	**45**	**4**	**8·9**	**3**	**163**	**43**	**26·4**
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)																
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)									**2**	**360**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**115**	**0**	**0**

1926 AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentage April 1926	Percentage May 1926	Percentage June 1926
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**2**	**770**	**11**	**1·4**	**3**	**795**	**11**	**1·9**	**1·3**	**1·4**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**2**	**465**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**465**	**0**	**29·8**	**4·8**	**0**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**12**	**3120**	**389**	**12·5**	**4**	**1383**	**0**	**0**	**32**	**9901**	**629**	**17·1**	**10·1**	**6·4**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	12	3120	389	....	4	1383	0	....	31	9601	629	15·2	10·1	6·4
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	300	0	83·3	0	0
19	**1926**	**37**	**1·9**	**26**	**1883**	**6**	**·3**	**37**	**1810**	**15**	**·8**	**50**	**3867**	**195**	**5·0**	**405**	**42927**	**3555**	**9·8**	**9·6**	**8·3**
.....	.....	....	....	**1**	**1084**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**003**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**141**	**4**	**2·8**	**23**	**2744**	**57**	**7·1**	**6·1**	**2·1**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	4	264	0	....	2	62	0	....	7	428	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	4	0	....	1	24	0	....	9	546	28	15·7	13·6	5·1
.....	.....	....	....	1	1084	0	....	1	35	0	....	1	55	4	....	7	1770	29	5·2	5·8	1·6
5	**446**	**16**	**3·6**	**10**	**273**	**2**	**·7**	**8**	**310**	**1**	**·3**	**12**	**703**	**35**	**5·0**	**98**	**8519**	**349**	**2·7**	**2·8**	**4·1**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**21**	**2307**	**69**	**0**	**·2**	**3·0**
5	**446**	**16**	**3·6**	**10**	**273**	**2**	**·7**	**8**	**310**	**1**	**·3**	**12**	**703**	**35**	**5·0**	**77**	**6212**	**280**	**4·0**	**3·9**	**4·5**
2	360	15	....	5	170	2	....	3	142	0	....	6	446	13	....	39	3957	169	4·0	3·5	4·3
1	32	0	....	2	51	0	....	2	97	1	....	2	140	8	....	14	1086	76	5·6	5·6	7·0
.....	.....	....	....	2	37	0	....	2	64	0	....	2	77	13	....	8	315	18	3·1	6·8	5·7
1	26	0	....	1	15	0	....	1	7	0	....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	183	0	0	0	0
1	28	1	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	2	40	1	....	8	581	17	·2	2·5	2·9
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	3	90	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**5**	**1686**	**113**	**6·7**	**15**	**2147**	**139**	**4·1**	**2·9**	**6·5**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**1**	**225**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**165**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**8043**	**2529**	**30·7**	**31·8**	**31·4**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**7**	**510**	**97**	**26·2**	**19·0**	**19·0**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**1**	**225**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**165**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**7037**	**2334**	**31·7**	**33·3**	**33·2**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	2	165	0	....	5	267	4	1·1	·7	1·5
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	225	0	....	.....	.....	.....	....	11	6770	2330	32·8	34·7	34·4
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	496	98	**15·9**	**23·2**	**19·8**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**1**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**2722**	**3**	**11·6**	**26·3**	**·1**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	22	0	....	8	2722	3	11·6	27·9	·1
13	**1456**	**21**	**1·4**	**15**	**526**	.....	**4·8**	**20**	**958**	**10**	**1·0**	**25**	**1118**	**43**	**3·8**	**216**	**17742**	**417**	**4·3**	**3·0**	**2·4**
1	17	0	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	23	0	....	2	17	2	....	15	792	45	4·0	3·9	5·7
.....	.....	....	....	2	25	0	....	1	47	0	....	1	90	4	....	19	851	20	1·6	·9	2·4
4	532	9	....	3	124	4	....	4	377	7	....	5	225	11	....	48	3509	94	4·6	2·5	2·7
1	47	0	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	9	0	....	2	173	4	....	24	1034	41	7·0	4·4	4·0
1	54	4	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	7	1	....	4	72	6	11·4	4·5	8·3
6	806	8	....	9	371	0	....	11	459	3	....	11	510	11	....	94	10952	167	4·0	3·4	1·5
.....	.....	....	....	1	6	0	....	2	43	0	....	3	96	10	....	12	532	44	4·6	1·5	8·3
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	32	0	0	4	289	10	3·2	4·	3·5
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	2	187	10	4·0	7·0	5·3
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	70	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	32	0	....	1	32	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	**2**	**14**	**4**	**28·6**	....	.....	.....	....	**6**	**222**	**51**	**4·7**	**34·0**	**23·0**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	**24**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	**1**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	**6**	**475**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**

TABLE II—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	**7**	**246**	**11**	**4·5**	**4**	**105**	**0**	**0**	**25**	**2935**	**78**	**2·7**	**83**	**5994**	**270**	**4·**
Steam shovel and dredgemen													1	203	7	
Bridge and Structural iron workers																
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	1	55	0		1	17	0		5	1152	20		26	1887	95	
Carpenters and joiners	2	124	10		1	18	0		9	336	29		26	2841	142	
Electrical workers					1	30	0		6	1164	0		5	124	0	
Granite and stonecutters	1	18	1						1	170	25		6	178	12	
Painters, decorators and paperhangers	2	26	0										5	117	2	
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	23	0		1	40	0		3	97	0		8	349	12	
Tile layers, lathers and roofers									1	16	4		2	37	0	
Hod-carriers and building labourers													4	258	0	
Transportation	**45**	**2369**	**80**	**3·4**	**33**	**2123**	**37**	**1·7**	**98**	**12174**	**290**	**2·4**	**218**	**20644**	**285**	**1·4**
(a) Shipping and stevedoring	**2**	**143**	**22**	**15·4**					**5**	**975**	**37**	**3·8**	**2**	**35**	**0**	**0**
(b) Steam railway operation	**42**	**2059**	**58**	**2·8**	**33**	**2123**	**37**	**1·7**	**91**	**8646**	**249**	**2·9**	**205**	**16804**	**285**	**1·7**
Conductors	3	96	10		2	159	0		7	413	0		25	1212	10	
Locomotive engineers	6	221	2		5	353	0		12	859	0		31	2309	20	
Locomotive firemen	8	394	23		3	170	17		13	735	138		25	1979	50	
Trainmen	5	459	23		3	326	0		10	1960	63		28	5098	195	
Railway employees, n.e.s.	13	433	0		13	666	7		26	2656	44		51	2912	8	
Express employees	1	13	0						2	324	0		6	126	0	
Maintenance of way and railway labourers	6	443	0		7	449	13		21	1699	4		39	3168	2	
(c) Local transportation	**1**	**167**	**0**	**0**					**2**	**2553**	**4**	**·2**	**11**	**3805**	**0**	**0**
Street and electric railway employees	1	167	0						2	2553	4		11	3805	0	
Teamsters and chauffeurs																
Communication	**8**	**405**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**183**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**1660**	**5**	**·3**	**12**	**3247**	**0**	**0**
(a) Telegraph operation	**8**	**405**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**183**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**1660**	**5**	**·3**	**12**	**3247**	**0**	**0**
Telegraphers system div.	7	338	0		7	157	0		8	1503	0		8	2864	0	
Telegraphers (local)	1	67	0		1	26	0		2	157	5		4	383	0	
(b) Telephone operators																
Trade (Retail shop clerks)									**3**	**169**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**35**	**2**	**5·7**
Services	**7**	**168**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**272**	**11**	**4·0**	**23**	**3906**	**15**	**·4**	**113**	**5671**	**32**	**·6**
(a) Governmental	**7**	**168**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**239**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**3434**	**0**	**0**	**59**	**4112**	**1**	**·0**
Federal employees	7	168	0		3	125	0		6	1201	0		40	1790	0	
Civic employees					3	114	0		7	2233	0		19	2322	1	
(b) Miscellaneous					**1**	**33**	**11**	**33·3**	**10**	**472**	**15**	**3·2**	**54**	**1559**	**31**	**2·0**
Hotel and restaurant empl.									1	62	0		1	11	0	
Theatre and stage employees					1	33	11		3	55	15		13	328	18	
Barbers									4	254	0		17	480	1	
Stationary engineers and firemen									1	41	0		15	484	9	
Others									1	60	0		8	256	3	
All Occupations	**93**	**8877**	**333**	**3·8**	**67**	**3762**	**60**	**1·6**	**227**	**36985**	**3275**	**8·9**	**608**	**51546**	**990**	**1·9**

gain was reported in the building trades and a smaller advance in the transportation group. Lumber workers were considerably better employed but the situation among miners was somewhat less favourable.

Slightly greater activity was recorded in the manufacturing industries during May than in the same month last year, due mainly to improvement among garment and iron and steel workers, paper and cigar makers and printing tradesmen. A slight adverse change occurred in the building trades. The mining industry reported an almost 4 per cent increase in employment, and lumber and logging over 12 per cent. Transportation workers were slightly better engaged, the improvement in the steam railway division being partly offset by reductions in navigation.

In June, unions in the manufacturing industries were afforded slightly more work than in June last year. Employment for iron and steel workers, metal polishers, glass and wood workers, cigarmakers and printing

1926, AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada				
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentage	
																			April 1926	May 1926	June 1926
5	**137**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**172**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**883**	**59**	**6·7**	**12**	**1222**	**94**	**7·7**	**161**	**11694**	**512**	**12·5**	**7·4**	**4·4**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	203	7	21·4	6·3	3·4
1	39	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	6	.....	1	143	0	.....	3	197	6	44·8	8·7	3·0
3	88	0	.....	5	104	0	.....	5	132	26	.....	1	93	0	.....	47	3528	141	19·7	10·1	4·0
1	10	0	.....	1	13	0	.....	5	503	19	.....	3	318	60	.....	48	4163	260	9·1	5·6	6·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	0	.....	2	153	0	.....	3	385	2	.....	18	1872	2	1·3	·6	·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	366	38	34·0	26·7	10·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	30	.....	8	343	32	14·1	·7	9·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39	0	.....	2	71	4	.....	2	33	2	.....	19	652	18	11·0	10·0	2·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	62	8	6·6	10·	12·9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	0	.....	5	308	0	3·6	19·8	0
46	**4819**	**185**	**3·8**	**60**	**3407**	**39**	**1 1**	**50**	**3664**	**81**	**2·2**	**52**	**5327**	**104**	**2·0**	**602**	**54527**	**1101**	**3·5**	**2·1**	**2·0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**510**	**60**	**11·8**	**10**	**1663**	**119**	**9·4**	**5·9**	**7·2**
45	**4769**	**185**	**3·9**	**57**	**3261**	**39**	**1·2**	**49**	**3524**	**81**	**2·3**	**46**	**2889**	**44**	**1·5**	**568**	**44075**	**978**	**3·7**	**2·3**	**2·2**
5	306	7	.....	6	262	0	.....	6	396	0	.....	4	268	8	.....	58	3112	35	1·6	·4	1·1
4	285	0	.....	9	427	0	.....	7	436	6	.....	5	287	0	.....	79	5177	28	·7	·5	·5
6	368	12	.....	10	258	11	.....	8	537	27	.....	7	324	12	.....	80	4765	290	7·2	6·9	6·1
7	1060	162	.....	7	717	12	.....	5	592	37	.....	5	589	24	.....	70	10801	516	6·9	4·4	4·8
10	794	2	.....	12	595	16	.....	9	483	1	.....	8	412	0	.....	142	8951	78	1·7	1·5	·9
1	189	0	.....	2	45	0	.....	2	114	0	.....	3	104	0	.....	17	915	0	1·4	·5	·0
12	1767	2	.....	11	957	0	.....	12	966	10	.....	14	905	0	.....	122	10354	31	2·7	·4	·3
1	**50**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**146**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**140**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**1928**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**8789**	**4**	**2·0**	**·1**	**·0**
1	50	0	.....	3	146	0	.....	1	140	0	.....	3	1627	0	.....	22	8488	4	2·0	·1	·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	301	0	.....	2	301	0	0	0	0
8	**1142**	**1**	**·1**	**7**	**481**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**826**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**896**	**0**	**0**	**67**	**8840**	**6**	**·6**	**·1**	**·1**
7	**1050**	**1**	**·1**	**7**	**481**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**826**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**896**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**8748**	**6**	**·6**	**·1**	**·1**
7	1050	1	.....	7	481	0	.....	7	826	0	.....	7	896	0	.....	58	8115	1	·6	0	·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	633	5	1·1	1·6	·8
1	**92**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	605	0	0	5	809	2	·2	·4	·2
9	**766**	**2**	**·3**	**15**	**663**	**6**	**·9**	**23**	**1104**	**18**	**1·6**	**28**	**3224**	**65**	**·5**	**225**	**15774**	**149**	**2·5**	**1·5**	**·9**
7	**723**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**565**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**628**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**1589**	**0**	**0**	**127**	**11458**	**1**	**·9**	**·2**	**·0**
5	627	0	.....	7	490	0	.....	3	150	0	.....	5	1001	0		76	5552	0	·1	0	0
2	96	0	.....	3	75	0	.....	8	478	0	.....	9	588	0	.....	51	5906	1	1·6	·3	·0
2	**43**	**2**	**4·7**	**5**	**98**	**6**	**6·1**	**12**	**476**	**18**	**3·8**	**14**	**1635**	**65**	**4·0**	**98**	**4316**	**148**	**6·2**	**4·8**	**·34**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	73	2	.....	2	384	4	.....	5	530	6	10·0	6·0	1 ·1
1	31	2	.....	2	32	6	.....	4	86	12	.....	3	111	17	.....	27	676	81	11·3	10·6	12·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	0	.....	3	103	0	.....	4	246	0	.....	29	1113	1	·5	1·1	·1
1	12	0	.....	2	36	0	.....	2	140	4	.....	4	839	43	.....	25	1552	56	7·3	5·5	3·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	74	0	.....	1	55	1	.....	12	445	4	2·9	1·9	·9
87	**8790**	**225**	**2·6**	**117**	**6606**	**51**	**·8**	**145**	**11407**	**562**	**4·9**	**158**	**17759**	**469**	**2·6**	**1502**	**145732**	**5965**	**7·3**	**4·9**	**4·1**

tradesmen was on a higher level, but reductions were registered among garment workers, paper makers, and hat and cap workers. In the lumber and logging industry there was a 25 per cent gain. The situation in the building trades improved as did also the mining industry, the gain in the former being 4.0 per cent and in the latter 4.5 per cent. A slightly greater volume of employment was reported in the transportation industries, both the steam railway and navigation divisions contributing to the gain. Retail shop clerks were a little better employed. Fishermen reported a small percentage of idleness as compared with no unemployment in June last year.

The accompanying tabulation (Table II) shows the percentages of unemployment for the months of April, May and June for all Canada, and also by provinces for the month of June. For this month reports were received from 1,502 locals with a combined membership of 145.732 persons, of whom 5,965 or a percentage of 4.1 were unemployed.

TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
May 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
June 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·6	6·7	5·3
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	11·4	17·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·4	3·0	2·2	3·7	3·9
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	·2	2·7	1·	46·1	6·2
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	0	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	0	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	·1	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
March 1925	8·3	44·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	6·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	·0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	1	34·0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	·0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	·0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	6·0	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	·4	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JUNE, 1926

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1926, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was somewhat lower than that of the preceding period, but showed a gain of over 20 per cent when compared with the average daily placements effected during June, 1926. The decline from the preceding month was due to lessened activities in the services group, while the increase over last year was general in all industrial divisions, that in the building and railway divisions of the construction and maintenance group being the most pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924 as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications remained practically on the same level throughout the month, the variations being so slight as to be almost negligible. In both instances, however, the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications was on a much higher level than that shown during June last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 86.1 and 85.0 during the first and second half of June 1926 in contrast with the ratio of 77.6 and 76.8 during the same periods in 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 76.3 and 77.7 as compared with 71.7 and 70.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

The summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications recorded daily during the first half of June was 1,766 as compared with 1,783 daily during the preceding period and with 1,552 daily during the corresponding period of 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,616 daily in contrast with 1,493 daily during the latter half of June a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,521 vacancies during the first half of the month and 1,374 during the latter half of the month under review as compared with a daily average of 1,204 and 1,146 vacancies during the month of June, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of May, 1926 averaged 1,526 daily. The Service effected a daily average of 1,347 placements during the first half of June of which 946 were in regular employment and 401 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,381 daily and with 1,113 daily during the first half of June, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,256 daily (905 regular and 351 casual) as compared with an average of 1,056 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During the month of June, 1926 the offices of the Service referred 33,649 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 32,483 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 23,117, of which 19,727 were of men and 3,390 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,366. Opportunities for employment numbered 26,021 for men and 10,082 for women, a total of 36,103. The number of applications for work was 42,-191, of which 31,712 were from men and 10,479 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (6 months)	107,814	51,783	159,597

Nova Scotia

Employment opportunities during June, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Nova Scotia, were nearly 10 per cent less than in May, but over 5 per cent higher than in June last year. Placements declined nearly 5 per cent from May, but were almost 8 per cent higher than during June, 1925. Increased placements of household workers were mainly responsible for the gains over last year, offset in part by fewer placements in the manufacturing industries, logging and construction. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 64; logging 98; construction and maintenance 63, services 345, of which 232 were household workers; and trade 58. Regular employment was secured for 284 men and 102 women during the month.

New Brunswick

During June there was a reduction of nearly 27 per cent in the number of positions offered when compared with the preceding

month, but a gain of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 28 per cent less than in May, but over 9 per cent higher than during June, 1925. The manufacturing industries and construction and maintenance were the only industrial groups in which declines were shown from June last year. The most important gain was in the logging industry, in which 115 placements were effected. Placements in the services group numbered 515, of which 279 were of household workers. During the month under review 205 men and 93 women were placed in regular employment.

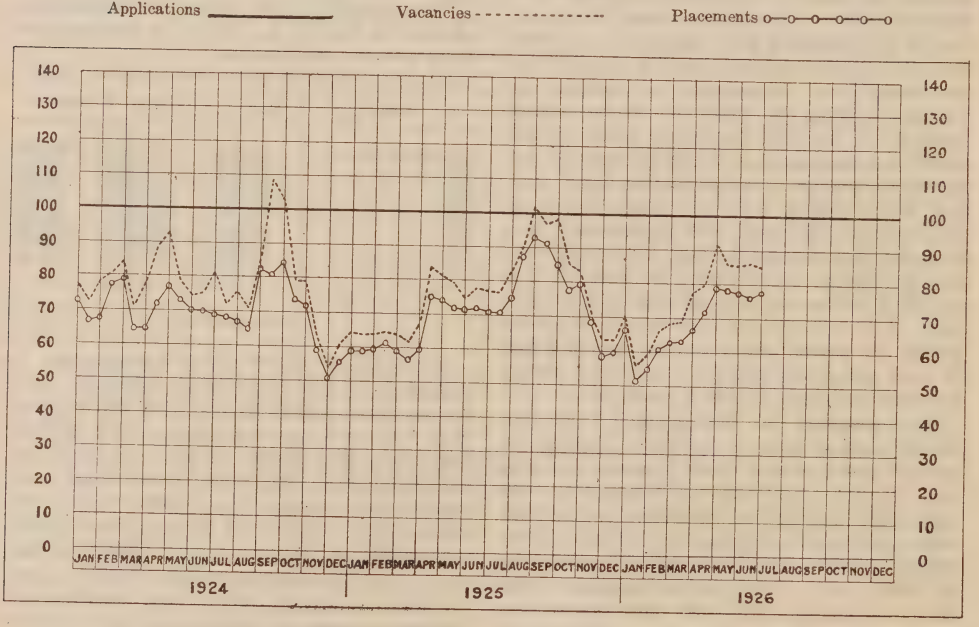
QUEBEC

There was an increase of nearly 30 per cent in the number of orders received in Quebec offices during June, when compared with the preceding month, and an increase of nearly 83 per cent in comparison with June last year. Placements were nearly 8 per cent higher than in May, and over 29 per cent higher than during June, 1925. All industrial groups except farming and services participated in the gains over June last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 262; logging 436; farming 76; services 499; and construction and maintenance 1,176, of which 1,064 were in building construction.. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 2,109 of men and 354 of women.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as reflected by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during June, declined over 8 per cent from the preceding month, but was over 7 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a decrease of less than 1 per cent in placements in comparison with May, and a gain of nearly 16 per cent over June, 1925. Increased activity over June last year was shown in all industrial groups except farming, the most noteworthy gains being in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were manufacturing 1,814; logging 1,262; farming 947; mining 152; transportation 703; construction and maintenance 4,104, of which 2,059 were in railway, and 1,659 building; services 4,074, of which 2,263 were household workers; and trade 336. Regular employment was secured for 8,461 men and 1,197 women during the month.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**721**	**91**	**839**	**806**	**386**	**353**	**575**	**419**
Halifax	358	61	389	331	94	237	286	51
New Glasgow	157	21	209	233	171	12	181	236
Sydney	206	9	241	242	121	104	114	132
New Brunswick	**780**	**40**	**898**	**756**	**298**	**458**	**436**	**248**
Chatham	111	28	94	86	13	73	81	31
Moncton	309	12	318	309	119	190	68	91
St. John	360	0	486	361	166	195	287	126
Quebec	**3,721**	**979**	**4,349**	**2,725**	**2,463**	**81**	**1,096**	**1,909**
Hull	931	303	591	475	475	0	61	126
Montreal	1,975	479	2,685	1,403	1,331	28	794	1,315
Quebec	423	45	631	460	351	39	160	188
Sherbrooke	204	45	284	225	198	14	29	196
Three Rivers	188	107	158	162	108	0	52	81
Ontario	**14,368**	**2,114**	**17,872**	**14,002**	**9,658**	**3,841**	**4,858**	**7,933**
Belleville	185	0	181	174	131	43	38	91
Brantford	257	32	295	217	141	71	85	121
Chatham	316	12	322	321	263	58	17	120
Cobalt	328	69	293	289	276	7	17	112
Fort William	443	7	556	488	452	36	154	139
Guelph	181	50	216	165	107	44	77	73
Hamilton	1,333	62	1,579	1,277	434	834	657	451
Kingston	307	22	336	282	153	129	52	115
Kitchener	129	11	329	159	103	40	149	128
London	418	130	392	365	276	56	228	256
Niagara Falls	197	30	214	171	107	63	128	233
North Bay	869	130	1,023	1,003	930	73	45	190
Oshawa	185	21	317	153	102	51	109	94
Ottawa	847	279	1,169	1,117	892	135	427	685
Pembroke	254	76	277	269	236	33	58	163
Peterborough	181	37	156	171	125	20	61	111
Port Arthur	1,134	40	1,123	1,107	1,061	46	29	721
St. Catharines	427	47	501	376	239	137	155	339
St. Thomas	230	20	215	218	115	103	15	103
Sarnia	176	9	197	169	124	45	142	171
S. S. Marie	349	48	499	293	180	102	122	245
Sudbury	657	195	679	672	660	12	0	677
Timmins	476	221	347	302	295	7	34	143
Toronto	3,688	528	5,966	3,463	1,727	1,444	1,963	1,946
Windsor	801	38	690	781	529	252	96	506
Manitoba	**3,406**	**215**	**4,047**	**3,272**	**1,605**	**1,545**	**781**	**1,399**
Brandon	314	74	219	206	181	25	14	136
Dauphin	140	10	149	114	89	25	109	56
Portage la Prairie	109	21	72	63	61	2	8	.....
Winnipeg	2,843	110	3,607	2,889	1,274	1,493	650	1,207
Saskatchewan	**3,594**	**663**	**3,217**	**3,181**	**2,590**	**544**	**324**	**1,954**
Moose Jaw	932	249	866	875	700	132	92	663
North Battleford	215	17	117	117	103	10	0	47
Prince Albert	196	67	176	171	143	28	12	82
Regina	799	165	753	747	568	179	101	441
Saskatoon	953	83	863	831	745	86	100	410
Swift Current	137	34	119	118	105	13	2	148
Weyburn	144	15	122	120	91	29	15	84
Yorkton	168	33	151	152	91	61	2	45
Melfort	50	0	50	50	44	6	0	34
Alberta	**4,208**	**200**	**4,566**	**4,068**	**3,406**	**627**	**494**	**2,701**
Calgary	1,385	52	1,676	1,351	1,149	201	173	872
Drumheller	267	9	283	223	159	64	28	98
Edmonton	1,682	126	1,698	1,644	1,354	256	242	1,073
Lethbridge	518	12	547	493	411	82	46	413
Medicine Hat	356	1	362	357	333	24	5	245
British Columbia	**5,305**	**776**	**6,403**	**4,839**	**2,711**	**1,917**	**2,147**	**2,204**
Cranbrook	277	38	228	240	215	25	35	142
Kamloops	138	37	324	129	87	11	336	68
Kelowna	179	99	168	150	114	15	27	.....
Nanaimo	341	3	325	307	13	294	146	21
Nelson	103	5	104	109	99	7	17	101
New Westminster	217	6	288	212	92	120	63	61
Penticton	187	15	184	177	117	44	11	53
Prince George	78	11	67	67	67	0	4	92
Prince Rupert	93	0	146	84	68	16	48	75
Revelstoke	41	21	82	4	4	0	38	15
Vancouver	2,828	522	3,608	2,563	1,451	978	974	1,262
Vernon	110	18	84	95	87	3	27	28
Victoria	713	1	795	702	297	404	421	286
All Offices	**36,103**	**5,078**	**42,191**	**33,649**	**23,117**	**9,366**	**10,711**	**18,819***
Men	26,021	2,326	31,712	25,131	19,727	5,070	7,894	14,946
Women	10,082	2,752	10,479	8,518	3,390	4,296	2,817	3,873

*52 Placements effected by offices since closed.

MANITOBA

Manitoba offices received orders for nearly 19 per cent less workers during June than in May, but nearly 21 per cent more than in June last year. Placements declined nearly 24 per cent when compared with May, but were nearly 17 per cent higher than during June, 1925. All industrial groups except farming participated in the gains in placements over June last year, the most noteworthy increases being in services and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 149; farming 630; construction and maintenance 249; services 1,817, of which 1,224 were of household workers; and trade 200. During the month under review 999 men and 606 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Saskatchewan offices during June were over 9 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 31 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Nearly 13 per cent less placements were effected than in May, but there was an increase of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with June last year. Increased placements of farm hands and construction workers were responsible for most of the gains recorded over June last year. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 76; farming 1,335; construction and maintenance 963; services 647; and trade 73. Regular employment was secured for 2,310 men and 280 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Orders listed at Alberta offices during June showed a decline of nearly 6 per cent in the number of positions vacant, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 29 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 7 per cent less than in May, but over 23 per cent higher than in June, 1925. All industrial divisions except services showed gains over June last year, those in farming and construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 259; farming 1,746; construction and maintenance 1,033; services 727; and trade 92. During the month 3,096 men and 310 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was an increase of nearly 34 per cent in the number of positions offered through British Columbia offices during June, when compared with May, and of over 44 per cent in comparison with June, 1925. Placements during the month under review exceeded the totals for May by nearly 22 per cent, and were also nearly 30 per cent higher than in June last year. All industrial groups except services participated in the gains over last year, those in farming and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing 632; logging 381; farming 895; mining 124; transportation 312; construction and maintenance 1,122; services 986; and trade 161. During the month 2,263 men and 448 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During June, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,117 placements in regular employment of which 14,459 were persons for whom the employment was found outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,363 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 998 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 365 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec certificates numbered 155 of which 60 were provincial and 95 interprovincial. Provincially Montreal transferred 14 bushmen and 46 saw mill labourers to points within its own zone. Of the interprovincial transfers Hull sent one cook to Sault Ste. Marie and 93 bushmen to North Bay and Montreal one bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie.

From the Ontario offices 466 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 345 going to points within the province and 121 to other provinces. The provincial movement from Pembroke included 6 survey men sent to employment in the Port Arthur zone, from Timmins one fitter to Kingston, from Toronto 2 riggers and one pattern maker to Port Arthur and one storekeeper, one domestic, one rod man to Fort William and from North Bay 2 miners and 2 farm labourers to Cobalt

and 5 miners to Fort William. Sudbury shipped 3 miners to Sault Ste. Marie, one farm labourer to Toronto and 2 miners to Ottawa and Sault Ste. Marie sent one diemaker to St. Catharines. In addition 81 bushmen, 118 construction labourers, 44 sawmill labourers, 12 station workers and 61 railroad labourers were transferred to Northern Ontario points, principally around Timmins, Port Arthur, Fort William, Sudbury, North Bay, Cobalt and Pembroke, the majority of whom were despatched by the Port Arthur, Fort William, North Bay and Sudbury offices. Of the transfers outside the province 119 were for Hull, including 12 bushmen travelling from Pembroke and 24 from North Bay, 30 construction labourers from Port Arthur and 39 from North Bay, 12 railroad labourers from Toronto and one construction labourer and one engineer from Sudbury. The remaining 2 were coal miners despatched by the Toronto office to the Sydney, N.S. district.

Manitoba offices issued 293 special rate certificates, 188 to points within the province and 105 to other provinces. The Winnipeg office effected all the provincial transfers which included 123 farm hands, 13 farm domestics, one ward maid, one housemaid and 4 hotel workers sent to Brandon, 10 bushmen, 10 carpenters, one baker, one sawmill labourer and 2 farm hands to Dauphin and 16 farm hands and 6 bushmen to the Winnipeg zone. Of those transferred to other provinces one was a carpenter travelling from Dauphin to Regina and the remainder were despatched by the Winnipeg office, 12 of whom were teamsters going to North Battleford, 8 farm labourers, 6 carpenters, 2 household workers, 2 teamsters and one waitress going to Regina, 10 farm labourers, one general and 2 teamsters to Weyburn, 2 teamsters to Moose Jaw, one blacksmith, one farm labourer and 3 teamsters to Saskatoon, one construction foreman to Edmonton, one farm labourer to Calgary and 19 bushmen, 15 sawmill labourers, one waitress, 10 track men, one deck hand, one chainman, one moulder, one fisherman, one blacksmith and one cook to Port Arthur.

The Saskatchewan offices despatched 140 workers at the reduced rate, 2 of whom were berry pickers and one a carpenter sent by the Regina office to Nelson and Vancouver respectively. The balance were all provincial certificates. Of these, Moose Jaw granted 3 to rock pickers, 3 to labourers, 6 to teamsters, 18 to farm hands and one to a cook going to employment in the Moose Jaw zone. Regina sent 2 farm labourers, one waitress, one carpenter and 2 teamsters to Moose Jaw, one chambermaid to Swift Current, 2 farm labourers to North Battleford, one saw-mill labourer to Prince Albert, one farm hand and one housekeeper to Swift Current and 2 farm hands within its own zone. From Saskatoon one blacksmith and 36 teamsters went to North Battleford, 48 farm labourers to points in the Saskatoon zone and one teamster to each of the Yorkton and Moose Jaw zones. The remainder were 4 saw-mill labourers and one river driver shipped by the Prince Albert office within its own zone.

In Alberta 179 certificates were granted, 167 provincial and 12 interprovincial. Of the latter 9 were farm hands going from Edmonton to points in Saskatchewan, the balance being issued by Calgary to one housekeeper, one farm hand and one waitress travelling to the Saskatoon, Vernon and Revelstoke zones respectively. Provincially Edmonton transferred to points within its own zone 47 farm hands, one setter, 5 teamsters, 2 dairymen, 15 miners, 2 truck drivers, 3 painters, 7 labourers, 7 mill hands, 2 carpenters, 12 river drivers, one handy man, 2 cookees, one bookkeeper, one fireman, one stableman and 9 hotel and household workers, to Lethbridge 8 beet workers and one miner, to Calgary one brick setter and to Drumheller one engineer. From Calgary one maid, 2 road construction labourers and 3 housekeepers were despatched to Drumheller, one cook to Edmonton, one sheep herder to Medicine Hat, one waitress within the Calgary zone and 28 farm labourers to various points throughout the province and from Medicine Hat one farm hand was sent to Calgary.

The British Columbia offices granted 130 certificates, 29 to workers going to employment in other provinces and 101 within the province. Of the former, Alberta received 9 farm hands, 7 from Vancouver and 2 from New Westminster and Saskatchewan, 13 farm hands, 7 from Vancouver, one from Victoria, 2 from Nelson and 3 from New Westminster. Vancouver transferred one housekeeper to each of the Moose Jaw, Regina and Calgary zones and 3 bricklayers to Regina. From Nelson one printer went to employment near Edmonton. The provincial movement from Vancouver included 12 bolt cutters, one miner, one fireman, one planer man, one farm labourer and one flunkey travelling to Kamloops, one miner, one farm labourer, one engineer, one saw filer and one flunkey to Prince George, 4 miners, one flunkey and 5 station men and 2 cooks to Penticton, 4

cooks and 2 miners to Revelstoke, one housekeeper and one barber to Vernon, one tally man and one edgerman to Cranbrook, 2 fruit pickers and 3 farm hands to Kelowna and 3 labourers, one miner, 5 cooks, 3 flunkies, one station man and one concrete mixer man to points within the Vancouver zone. From Prince George 3 farm labourers went to Kamloops and 6 mill men, 2 lumber pilers, one trimmer man and 2 flunkies to points within the Prince George zone. Prince Rupert sent 2 miners within its own zone and Victoria transferred 3 fruit pickers to Vernon and 4 fruit pickers to Kamloops. From the Nelson office, 2 bushmen and 5 miners were despatched to Revelstoke and 6 bushmen and one teamster to the Nelson zone, while from New Westminster one construction labourer was transferred to Revelstoke.

Of the 1,363 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 906 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 432 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 9 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Labour Legislation in the United States in 1925

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour has published a Bulletin on Labour Legislation in 1925, giving digests and summaries of the measures enacted during the year in the several States. The Bulletin is a supplement to Bulletin No. 370, entitled "Labour Laws of the United States, with decisions of courts relating thereto." Workmen's Compensation laws, however, form a separate bulletin, and are not included in this series of publications. A cumulative index is provided in the Bulletin, forming a guide to labour legislation as existing in the States at the end of 1925. The Bulletin calls attention to some of the outstanding features of the legislation of the past year, which however was less in importance than in former years. A vigorous legislative campaign in Illinois secured the enactment of a law restricting the issue of injunctions in labour disputes; while a novel piece of legislation in Wisconsin also received the support of organized labour, the effect of this statute being to require the licensing and bonding of private detectives or inside shop operatives, employed to report on labour and other conditions. The law of Idaho on criminal syndicalism received a specific industrial aspect by reason of the new definition of sabotage. Contempts in cases of labour disputes were a subject of legislation in New Jersey.

Repeals of existing laws, but no new enactment were made in regard to apprenticeship in New Mexico and Utah, and in regard to anti-tipping in Arkansas and in Tennessee.

Lying on the borders of labour legislation were (1) a law of California regulating the acceptance of builders' tools as pledges for loans and (2) one of North Carolina requiring certain classes of general contractors to procure licenses. Extension of the idea of the licensing of occupations occurred in connection with beauty culture, or the occupation of cosmeticians; on the other hand the Colorado statute relative to licensing horseshoers was repealed.

The subject of the sale of stock to employees received attention in several States. The regulation of trade schools is also noted as legislation lying on the fringe of labour legislation. Of social and economic rather than industrial interest is the slowly growing activity throughout the States with regard to old-age pensions.

There was a steady extension of the idea of retirement for employees in public service, while the co-operation for vocational rehabilitation proposed by the Federal Government continues to gain acceptance, such action now being practically complete throughout the country. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1924; August, 1925).

An "industrial relationship inquiry commission," made up of British employers of labour and workers' representatives, will proceed in September to the United States. It will be headed by Sir William MacKenzie, who was chairman of the industrial court. The object of the commission is to investigate the methods by which close relationships are maintained in the United States between employers and employees, resulting, in a great measure, in immunity from strikes and industrial unrest. In Australia also Premier Bruce has requested employers' and employees' organizations each to nominate 18 men from among whom the government can select a party of eight to visit the United States to study industrial conditions. Mr. Bruce recently said it was a unique phenomenon that during the past six years in the United States a substantial fall in the price level had been accompanied by a substantial rise in wages.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1926

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1926, were much more favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1925 as there was an increase of 14.3 per cent in the vacancies offered, and of 11.5 per cent in the placements registered in regular and casual employment. These gains were general throughout Canada, all provinces participating in the increases shown, those in Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia being the most noteworthy, due for the most part to increased activity in building and railway construction. Farming showed increased vacancies, but recorded a nominal decline in placements, as the demand for workers was not fully met; all other industries registered improvement both in opportunities for service and in placements effected. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1926.

From the chart on page 810 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and placements to applications showed an upward trend during the first part of the quarter under review, declining somewhat during the latter part of the period, but throughout the three months remaining on a much higher level than that recorded during the corresponding quarter last year. During the period April to June, 1926, there was a ratio of 85.7 vacancies and 76.8 placements for each one hundred applications for employment, as compared with 78.9 vacancies and 72.5 placements during the coresponding period a year ago. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,723, of positions offered 1,477, and of placements effected 1,324, in contrast with the daily average of 1,636 applications, 1,292 vacancies, and 1,187 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1925.

During the three months April to June, 1926, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 101,854 references to positions, and had effected a total of 97,910 placements, of which 67,379 were in regular employment and 30,531 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 56,911 were of men and 10,468 of women, while casual work was found for 16,040 men and 14,491 women. A comparison with the same period of 1925 shows that 87,790 placements were then made, of which 67,074 were in regular employment and 26,716 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 94,838 men and 32,591 women, a total of 127,429, in contrast with the registration of 121,024 persons during the same period of 1925. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1926, of 109,235 vacancies, of which 77,381 were for men and 31,854 for women as compared with 95,548 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1926.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**293**	**171**	**97**	**78**	**53**	**25**	**815**	**638**	**14**	**5,637**	**3,613**	**1,470**
Animal products edible	28	14	8	2	1	1	4	1	.....	192	98	78
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	72	29	34
Lumber and its products	112	83	13	27	22	5	158	147	.....	847	532	185
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4
Pulp and paper products	6	1	2	11	11	.....	186	114	12	413	254	125
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	31	.....	103	65	22
Textile products	4	1	4	2	1	1	87	74	.....	431	218	97
Plant products edible	55	27	25	4	4	.....	64	58	.....	513	311	174
Wood distillates, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	17	.....	17	10	4	6	35	13	.....	163	111	39
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	37	.....	331	287	30
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	52	.....	98	86	10
Electric apparatus	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	115	88
Iron and steel products	57	40	19	20	8	12	68	47	.....	1,655	1,137	381
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	104	21
Mineral products	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	37	36	.....	166	115	49
Miscellaneous	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	30	26	2	294	148	124
Logging	**193**	**169**	.....	**173**	**172**	.....	**736**	**756**	.....	**3,085**	**2,478**	**45**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**4**	**10**
Farming	**60**	**53**	.....	**28**	**31**	**1**	**196**	**186**	.....	**3,049**	**2,733**	**78**
Mining	**107**	**121**	.....	**4**	**5**	....	**55**	**5**	.....	**345**	**322**	**4**
Coal	100	113	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	242	246	2
Non-metallic ores	7	8	.....	4	1	.....	6	5	.....	103	74	2
Communication	**7**	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	.....	**100**	**65**	**32**
Transportation	**113**	**54**	**59**	**98**	**77**	**21**	**118**	**87**	**1**	**1,717**	**791**	**896**
Street railway and cartage	47	1	46	6	4	2	5	5	.....	630	224	397
Railway	35	26	9	23	5	18	46	48	.....	156	128	24
Shipping and stevedoring	31	27	4	69	68	1	67	34	1	931	439	475
Construction and Maintenance	**142**	**112**	**41**	**334**	**272**	**39**	**4,274**	**2,984**	**43**	**10,309**	**9,787**	**663**
Railway	21	33	.....	207	208	2	543	93	.....	5,824	5,644	64
Highway	20	19	1	37	6	6	25	27	.....	1,205	1,055	106
Building and other	101	60	40	90	58	31	3,706	2,864	43	3,280	3,088	493
Services	**1,193**	**263**	**754**	**1,735**	**326**	**1,388**	**2,219**	**1,468**	**60**	**16,440**	**4,488**	**8,629**
Governmental	15	1	12	7	1	5	3	3	.....	471	360	104
Hotel and restaurant	68	38	20	89	69	15	281	222	.....	1,409	878	184
Professional	110	22	77	177	17	159	206	170	26	759	424	223
Recreational	22	11	11	3	2	1	26	18	.....	857	277	512
Personal	194	10	185	472	17	455	211	160	25	2,882	385	2,535
Household	784	181	449	984	218	753	1,478	887	9	9,906	2,100	5,069
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	14	8	.....	156	64	2
Trade	**213**	**26**	**186**	**97**	**31**	**67**	**191**	**140**	**9**	**980**	**344**	**619**
Retail	172	24	147	86	26	60	149	114	9	848	297	535
Wholesale	41	2	39	11	5	7	42	26	.....	132	47	84
Finance	**32**	**1**	**32**	**3**	.....	**3**	**32**	**31**	.....	**186**	**41**	**138**
All Industries	**2,353**	**976**	**1,170**	**2,552**	**968**	**1,544**	**8,637**	**6,295**	**127**	**41,853**	**24,666**	**12,584**
Men	1,289	701	563	1,340	686	634	6,784	5,150	117	29,055	21,058	6,788
Women	1,064	275	607	1,212	282	910	1,853	1,145	10	12,798	3,608	5,796

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
366	**240**	**218**	**280**	**138**	**127**	**863**	**497**	**357**	**2,047**	**1,168**	**792**	**10,379**	**6,518**	**3,101**
26	7	19	28	4	24	72	19	53	69	29	35	421	173	218
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	13	1	11
6	1	5	19	5	14	76	10	66	17	2	10	194	49	129
37	125	8	83	52	22	338	295	37	1,045	843	151	2,647	2,099	421
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4
45	6	39	5	3	2	7	4	3	59	29	29	732	422	212
3	1	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	20	1	19	170	99	44
61	18	40	9	2	6	14	9	4	41	6	35	649	329	187
41	13	29	28	17	11	33	11	21	91	30	43	829	471	303
3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	14	12	2
20	14	11	2	.....	2	4	1	3	29	19	9	280	162	87
3	2	3	14	13	....	31	26	4	35	19	12	450	384	49
12	9	3	1	1	.....	8	7	1	56	56	.....	240	211	14
7	.....	7	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	230	119	101
63	29	27	77	36	37	213	62	149	502	82	418	2,655	1,441	1,043
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	25	25	1	161	133	25
7	2	5	2	.....	2	56	48	10	23	11	12	299	212	86
30	12	17	6	5	1	4	.....	4	19	4	15	388	198	165
320	**288**	.....	**21**	**19**	**2**	**263**	**260**	.....	**1,344**	**1,220**	**93**	**6,135**	**5,362**	**140**
1	**2**	.....	**3**	**1**	**2**	**23**	**14**	**9**	**15**	**11**	**4**	**49**	**33**	**25**
2,908	**2,883**	**90**	**7,518**	**6,142**	**53**	**7,181**	**6,954**	**37**	**1,982**	**1,642**	**99**	**22,922**	**20,624**	**358**
5	**39**	.....	**12**	**9**	.....	**125**	**115**	**14**	**346**	**317**	**7**	**999**	**933**	**25**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	88	3	11	7	3	204	214	6
3	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	320	299	.....	616	576	6
2	11	.....	12	9	.....	30	24	7	15	11	4	179	143	13
5	**5**	.....	**12**	**8**	**4**	**19**	**5**	**14**	**26**	**20**	**4**	**170**	**109**	**54**
68	**39**	**33**	**136**	**21**	**115**	**114**	**32**	**112**	**761**	**126**	**633**	**3,155**	**1,227**	**1,870**
51	18	31	131	19	112	142	30	112	311	20	289	1,323	321	989
15	18	.....	5	2	3	2	2	.....	33	25	7	315	254	61
2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	81	337	1,517	652	820
751	**437**	**246**	**2,618**	**2,344**	**91**	**2,326**	**2,123**	**171**	**3,345**	**1,992**	**1,288**	**24,099**	**20,051**	**2,582**
260	198	.....	1,529	1,461	7	1,502	1,467	8	1,104	1,007	302	10,990	10,111	838
46	45	.....	181	157	8	175	162	9	1,156	314	582	2,845	1,785	712
445	194	246	908	726	76	649	494	154	1,085	671	404	10,264	8,155	1,487
6,862	**1,844**	**4,562**	**3,408**	**1,001**	**1,578**	**3,099**	**1,305**	**1,185**	**3,241**	**979**	**2,039**	**38,197**	**11,674**	**20,195**
76	61	10	12	5	8	23	23	.....	37	21	15	644	475	154
615	499	131	180	97	11	375	275	11	289	197	67	3,306	2,275	439
141	70	69	169	144	19	47	31	10	80	63	15	1,689	941	598
149	50	98	42	12	31	87	63	24	80	29	45	1,266	462	722
629	23	594	815	86	723	488	93	399	653	72	578	6,344	846	5,494
4,793	862	3,659	1,277	242	786	1,439	472	740	2,094	561	1,319	22,755	5,523	12,784
459	279	1	913	415	.....	640	348	1	8	36	.....	2,193	1,152	4
574	**81**	**478**	**174**	**27**	**142**	**267**	**57**	**201**	**350**	**56**	**290**	**2,846**	**762**	**1,992**
245	39	202	108	16	87	117	34	79	228	31	195	1,953	581	1,314
329	42	276	66	11	55	150	23	122	122	25	95	893	181	678
14	**4**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**284**	**86**	**189**
11,874	**5,862**	**5,635**	**14,187**	**9,714**	**2,115**	**14,318**	**11,365**	**2,105**	**13,461**	**7,533**	**5,251**	**109,235**	**67,379**	**30,531**
5,311	3,992	1,417	11,503	8,664	1,326	11,833	10,251	1,352	10,266	6,409	3,843	77,381	56,911	16,040
6,563	1,870	4,218	2,684	1,050	789	2,485	1,114	753	3,195	1,124	1,408	31,854	10,468	14,491

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1926

THERE was an increase of 0.7 per cent in the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June as compared with May, and a considerable gain of 25.2 per cent over June, 1925. The former increase, though slight, is interesting because the building authorized in June is generally less than in May. The total for the month under review stood at $18,672,238, while in the preceding month it was $18,537,932, and in June, 1925, it was $14,915,884. The list of cities this month includes, for the first time, Kamloops and North Vancouver; the former was added to give representation in these statistics to the interior of British Columbia and the latter on account of its proximity to Vancouver. The monthly record since 1920 of building permits issued has been altered by the inclusion of these two centres.

Some 45 cities reported that they had issued over 1,800 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $8,000,000 and more than 3,100 permits for other buildings valued at over $9,800,000. In May, authorizations included nearly 1,950 dwellings and almost 4,000 other buildings valued at approximately $9,500,000 and $8,200,000, respectively.

During June there were increases over May in the value of building permits issued in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The gain in the last named, of $859,055 or 34.8 per cent, was most pronounced. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of $866,479 or 16.1 per cent in Quebec was absolutely the largest, but the loss of $44,261 or 47.8 per cent in Nova Scotia was proportionately greater.

As compared with June, 1925, New Brunswick and Quebec registered reductions in the value of building authorized. The other provinces recorded increases; that in Ontario of $1,539,256 or 23.8 per cent, was the largest absolute gain, while Alberta showed the greatest proportionate increase of $446,230, or 125.3 per cent.

Montreal and Toronto reported decreases in the permits granted as compared with May, 1926, and June, 1925, while in Winnipeg and Vancouver there were gains in both comparisons. Quebec, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Stratford, York Townships, Welland, Windsor, Ford, Sandwich, Woodstock, Saskatoon, Calgary, New Westminster, Point Grey, and North Vancouver also recorded increases as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month last year.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued in 63 cities during May and June, 1926, and June, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 63 CITIES,

Cities	June 1926	May 1926	June 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	17,000	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	48,430	92,691	47,105
*Halifax	41,335	88,052	46,200
New Glasgow	2,345	600	60
*Sydney	4,750	4,039	845
New Brunswick	70,025	109,168	186,045
Fredericton	7,660	5,690	3,775
*Moncton	45,665	94,978	8,270
*St. John	16,700	8,500	174,000
Quebec	4,498,747	5,365,226	4,554,878
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	2,461,587	2,781,110	2,908,555
*Quebec	1,518,660	377,636	382,661
Shawinigan Falls	23,785	28,125	29,950
*Sherbrooke	88,800	178,000	31,500
*Three Rivers	154,490	409,230	57,100
*Westmount	251,425	1,591,125	1,145,112
Ontario	7,995,757	7,707,534	6,456,501
Belleville	10,225	14,595	29,910
*Brantford	14,470	19,520	24,097
Chatham	20,595	70,650	3,575
*Fort William	62,710	184,680	81,170
Galt	7,501	14,058	27,415
*Guelph	77,820	24,650	87,611
*Hamilton	431,500	502,000	361,000
*Kingston	202,691	208,364	12,277
*Kitchener	135,092	169,557	176,880
*London	248,870	418,120	228,085
Niagara Falls	261,232	187,645	124,765
Oshawa	103,205	43,375	47,600
*Ottawa	383,663	382,875	397,550
Owen Sound	34,500	25,060	15,375
*Peterborough	23,063	50,770	35,630
*Port Arthur	488,355	98,466	29,966
*Stratford	78,674	72,510	29,117
*St. Catharines	97,446	91,180	108,187
*St. Thomas	13,240	89,727	11,705
Sarnia	61,530	78,085	51,308
Sault Ste. Marie	24,775	31,362	18,700
*Toronto	2,407,549	2,668,044	3,046,810
York Township	758,570	484,110	629,945
Welland	107,895	51,150	21,855
*Windsor	1,187,661	971,320	395,676
Ford	217,750	193,275	157,350
Riverside	68,250	61,400	127,200
Sandwich	253,825	219,925	117,600
Walkerville	196,000	269,000	52,000
Woodstock	17,100	12,061	6,142
Manitoba	1,125,695	1,273,317	612,635
*Brandon	7,750	93,820	5,500
St. Boniface	48,595	127,197	52,885
*Winnipeg	1,069,350	1,052,300	554,250
Saskatchewan	788,510	860,198	426,098
*Moose Jaw	18,735	28,120	125,280
*Regina	384,570	519,190	215,243
*Saskatoon	385,205	312,888	85,575
Alberta	802,415	663,194	356,185
*Calgary	629,330	279,894	151,200
*Edmonton	153,340	372,575	183,540
Lethbridge	17,295	9,775	21,285
Medicine Hat	2,450	950	160
British Columbia	3,325,659	2,466,604	2,276,437
Kamloops	1,650	Nil	1,200
Nanaimo	6,556	13,900	5,700
*New Westminster	100,393	43,465	79,435
Prince Rupert	12,600	9,375	31,600
*Vancouver	2,179,525	1,534,155	1,477,506
Point Grey	708,000	580,750	503,600
North Vancouver	177,055	24,510	68,075
South Vancouver	107,400	164,800	78,275
*Victoria	32,480	95,649	31,046
Total—60 Cities	18,672,238	18,537,932	14,915,884
*Total—35 Cities	15,396,894	15,816,509	12,688,579

Cumulative Record for First Six Months, 1920-1926

The 1926 aggregate for the first six months was $78,620,362; this was 19.3 per cent, 29.6 per cent, 7.6 per cent, 10.3 per cent, 41.0 per cent, and 27.3 per cent, higher than in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, and 1920, respectively. Since the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials is this year considerably lower than in any other year since 1920, the increase in the volume of construction is greater than would be indicated by the percentage gain in the value of building permits issued by the co-operating cities.

Table II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1920-1926

Province	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island (1 City)	17,000	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200	34,500
Nova Scotia (3 Cities)	293,397	851,958	603,754	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457	2,338,612
New Brunswick (3 Cities)	494,001	755,090	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	534,855	1,123,270
Quebec (6 Cities)	19,559,348	16,647,887	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,503,048	10,870,750	13,316,280
Ontario (31 Cities)	31,331,719	31,808,126	29,028,415	42,761,546	41,858,395	29,105,123	29,355,724
Manitoba (3 Cities)	8,491,246	3,140,730	2,201,396	2,331,030	4,439,403	3,696,283	5,740,273
Saskatchewan (3 Cities)	2,883,992	1,506,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257	2,219,660
Alberta (4 Cities)	2,409,373	1,508,554	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465	3,791,546
British Columbia (9 Cities)	13,140,286	9,669,617	7,610,764	4,799,270	5,449,206	5,401,294	3,832,845
Canada (63 Cities), 6 months	78,620,362	65,899,717	60,674,154	73,047,496	71,281,674	55,771,684	61,754,710
Canada (63 Cities), 12 months	.....	125,029,367	126,583,148	133,521,621	148,215,407	116,794,414	117,019,622
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to total for year	.....	52·7	47·9	54·7	48·1	47·8	52·8
[1]Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months	150·6	154·1	165·2	166·1	161·1	197·1	215·5
[2]Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year)	.....	170·4	169·7	166·4	162·5	170·5	180·9

[1] Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average, 1913=100.
[2] Compiled by Department of Labour, Average, 1913=100.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

25251—6½

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

Vancouver, British Columbia—Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association of Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C. and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 464. Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1926 until July 1, 1927 and from year to year, with 30 days' notice of change.

Union members shall be employed except when other suitable persons are desired or where union men are not available. Non-union labour shall receive union wages and apply for membership within two weeks. A man shall not be considered unworthy of membership if and because a union man is out of employment.

If a route becomes vacant employees of one year's standing may change before new employees are engaged. An employee changing route shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per day while learning, and full scale when he takes over the route.

The employer may discharge any employee for the usual disqualifications. Employees shall provide own working apparel, employer supplying aprons. No discrimination against men for upholding union principles.

One day off in seven, or one week off in seven weeks. Employees other than salesmen, eight hours per day; overtime, time and one-half.

In accidents or breakdowns men shall be given a fair hearing.

New employees shall be asked to sign the agreement within thirty days of starting work.

Two meetings each month to discuss problems of interest to dairy salesmen. Inside help to attend one meeting per month.

In case of breakdown of machinery beyond control of employer, he shall not be compelled to pay overtime, provided: men shall be notified to lay off during repair of breakdown, and men kept standing by shall be paid overtime if working over eight hours. No lay-off to be less than 2 hours.

An employee working 51 per cent of time at any of the classified occupations shall receive highest scale specified for such work.

In event of a strike in another firm with which this firm is doing business, employees of this firm will do their usual work only.

Employees shall not engage in any other business.

Wages to be paid on 5th and 20th. Employees not on commission shall receive one-half of their wages on each date. Those on commission, $86 advance for previous month on 5th, and balance including commission on 20th.

The basic wage rate is given as $86 per month, and provision is made for rise or fall according to rise or fall in the price of milk. Rate per month for inexperienced salesmen for first three months, $75. An additional commission is paid, based on points, as specified in the agreement.

Wages per month, truck drivers (haulers) and relief, $130; truck drivers (specials), checkers, and inside relief men, $125; truck helpers, stable helpers, and all other inside help, $120; outside relief men, $150. New employees, first three months, $100; next three, $110; thereafter, scale.

Employees may appeal against charges of dishonesty.

New men on routes, $1 per day for three days' learning.

No employee receiving more wages or working fewer hours shall suffer because of adoption of the agreement, this not to affect employees on routes.

No cessation of work or lockouts; no sympathetic strikes.

In a controversy, men shall continue working, and adjustment shall be made by representatives of parties if possible. If arbitration is necessary a board shall meet five days after request for same.

If parties are unable to agree on amendments to agreement, application shall be made under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for a Board of Arbitration, decision of majority to be accepted by both parties as final and binding.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HULL, QUEBEC, AND OTTAWA, ONTARIO—OWNERS OF "LE DROIT" AND NATIONAL CATHOLIC SYNDICATE OF PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1926 to February 1, 1927.

Preference to be given to union members. If union cannot supply workers, only such shall be employed as will agree to join the union within one month.

Hours, 48 per week.

Minimum wage, journeymen printers, linotype men, newspaper pressmen and job pressmen, bookbinders and rulers, day work, $36; night work 25 per cent extra. Journeymen stereotypers, day or night work, $25.

Apprentices in typesetting, stereotyping, presses and ruling, to serve five years. Wages per week, third year, $11.75 and $13.25; fourth year, $16.50 and $17.75; fifth year, $19.12 and $22.50. Wages per week for apprentices in stereotyping, day or night work, first year, $12; second year, $15; third year, $18; fourth year, $25; fifth year, $35.

Apprenticeship on linotype or other composing machine, to last six months and commence only after the first six months of the fifth year of apprenticeship. Wages: when the apprentice on the linotype produces in an appreciable way, wages shall be in proportion to production during first eight weeks. Wages for remainder of apprenticeship term, divided into three parts, $22, $26 and $30 per week.

Number of apprentices, in any department, one to three or less journeymen.

Overtime, first three hours, time and a half; thereafter, double time.

Holiday rate, including every Sunday, Catholic holidays, and five other holidays, double time.

Union shall be notified of necessity of reducing number of employees. Last hired to be first discharged.

One week's notice shall be given of leaving work or dismissal except for serious cause.

CALGARY, ALBERTA—CERTAIN FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, NO. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1926 until September 1, 1926.

Wages per week, cylinder pressmen, day, $39.60; night, $42.60; platen pressmen, 4 presses, day, $35.20; night, $38.20; 3 presses, day, $33; night, $36; 2 presses, day, $30.80; night, $33.80. Assistant pressmen, $30.80.

Cylinder feeders, per week, first six months, $15.84; second six months, $18.48; second year, $20.25; third year, $23.76. Platen feeders, first six months, $9; second six months, $10.60; second year, $13.20; third year, $15.84; after three years, $18.48.

A feeder with three or more years' experience shall enter his apprenticeship as assistant pressman when a vacancy occurs, and after two years shall have an examination, set by Local No. 1. If successful, he shall be qualified to fill first opening for pressman.

One apprentice to four journeymen.

Those receiving higher wages than provided for by the agreement shall not be reduced.

Feeders and assistants, 50 cents extra per shift for night work.

Hours, 44 per week; 8 per day, 4 Saturday. Night work, 42 hours per week, 7 hours per night.

Overtime, first 3 hours, time and one-half; thereafter, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

MERRITTON, ONTARIO—LINCOLN PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 31, 1926 until May 15, 1927.

Questions of jurisdiction shall be decided by the American Federation of Labour.

Employees shall be union members, when available.

Paper mills shall operate six days per week. Pulp mills, six days per week, and six and one-half when pulp is needed, and longer when agreed.

Only members of paper makers' union, assisted by swipers, sweepers and labourers, shall clothe and operate paper machines. On Sundays work shall be limited to cleaning, oiling and repairs.

Rules governing mill employees shall form part of the agreement.

No strikes or lockouts shall take place.

Wages shall be discussed with all the labour unions at one time.

Wages per hour—Lincoln Mill: rope cutter, 45 cents; beater boss, 65 cents; beater helpers, 45 cents; machine tender, 76 cents; back tender, 53 cents; third hand, 46 cents; packer, 50 cents; oiler, 52 cents. Finishing room girls, new, 30 cents; experienced, 32 cents; regular day labourers, 42 cents. Lybster Mill: beater boss, 75 cents; first helper, 48 cents; beater helper, 45 cents; machine tender, 90 cents; back tender, 65 cents; third hand, 53 cents; fourth hand, 45 cents; fireman, 65 cents; firemen's helpers, 53 cents; steam engine operators, 60 cents; oiler, 52 cents; calender runner, 60 cents; calender helper, 45 cents; packer, 50 cents; finishers', 54 cents; finishers' helpers, 40 cents; finishing room boys, 33 cents; finishing room girls, new, 30 cents; experienced, 32 cents; learner, 28 cents; regular day labourers, 42 cents.

Sulphite Department: regular yard men, 42 cents; oiler, chipperman, 52 cents; wood room, 45 cents; acid maker, 63 cents; stone man, 45 cents; fireman, 65 cents; fireman's helper, 53 cents; cooks, 68 cents; cooks' helpers, 45 cents; bleach liquor man, 63 cents; wet room foreman, 65 cents; belmer man, 50 cents; back tender, 48 cents; screen man, 48 cents; lap cutters, blowpits, 46 cents; dinkey operators, 44 cents, oiler, 52 cents; tallyman, 48 cents; pulp loaders, 45 cents.

Maintenance: millwright, machinist, pipefitter, electrician, 70 cents; mechanic's helpers, 48 cents; power plant operators, 57 cents.

Bag Room: bag machine tenders, 58 cents; operators, 45 cents; helper, 20 cents; apprentice pressmen, 50 cents and 40 cents; pressman's helper, 20 cents; compositor, 50 cents; compositor's helper, 20 cents; girls, 28, 30 and 32 cents. Packer, 50 cents.

Iroquois Falls, Ontario—Abitibi Power and Paper Company and Various Unions

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926 until May 1, 1927 and from year to year thereafter, subject to 30 days' notice of change.

The text of the agreement is similar to that previously in effect as summarized in the Labour Gazette for July, 1924, with changes in the duration of the time and one-half rate on certain holidays.

General mill rates are as summarized in the Labour Gazette for September, 1924, with the following changes: Wood room foreman, salary; grindermen, 48 cents. Sulphite mill: riffler men, 50 cents; deckers, 47 cents.

Mechanical and miscellaneous rates: digester repair man, 72-82 cents; roll grinder, 80 cents; lead burner, 87 cents; pump repair, 82 cents; millwrights, 72-75 cents; pumphouse, 62 cents; steam plant millwright, 59 cents; millwright helper, 59-63 cents; saw filer, 84 cents.

Mechanics: machinists, 72, 75, 81, 87 cents; tinsmiths, babbitt men, 72-80 cents; blacksmith, 72-75 cents; driller, 72 cents; welders, 87 cents; helpers, 59-62 cents; tool room men, 70 cents.

Pipefitting: pipe fitters, 72-81 cents; helpers, 59-63 cents.

Electrical: motor winder, 77-90 cents; lineman, 72 cents; journeymen, 72-75 cents; electrical hoist runner, 70 cents; electrical helpers, 59 cents; telephone man, 72-85 cents; sub-station operators (new mill), 75 and 78 cents. Twin Falls operators, 78 cents; assistants, 59 cents; oilers, 45 cents; mechanics, 72-75 cents; helper, 59 cents.

Masons, etc.: masons and bricklayers, painters and glaziers, 63-70 cents; mason's helper, 40-59 cents; painters' helpers, 59-63 cents.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Quebec, Quebec—Various Contracting Firms and the Construction Trades Council of the National Catholic Unions of Quebec.

Wages per hour—bricklayers, first class, 90 cents; second class, 75 cents; apprentices, 40 and 60 cents; plasterers, 85 cents and 70 cents; apprentices, 40 and 60 cents; masons, 85 and 75 cents; carpenters, 50 cents; labourers, 40 cents.

Only members of the union are to be employed. This to apply in sub-contracts.

Hours of labour to be as usually worked by each union.

All overtime work after 6 p.m., time and one-half.

If it is found necessary to engage non-union men, they must join the union.

The employer will take up all grievances with the president of the Trades Council, who may visit the men at all times. No strikes or lockouts are to take place before all attempts at arbitration have failed.

The number of apprentices shall be arranged between the union representative and the contractor.

Montreal, Quebec—Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc. and Montreal Building and Construction Industries—and the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.

Hours, nine per day; five on Saturdays. No overtime except to save life or property.

Minimum wage, carpenters and joiners, 75 cents. Any journeyman incapacitated through any cause may work for less, as agreed on.

The business agent may visit the job during working hours.

Union members are to be employed when available.

Notification must be given on the previous night to men not required on a job; otherwise they may claim two hours' pay.

There shall be no cessation of work owing to disputes over the agreement until negotiations have failed.

Sub-contracts shall be given under same conditions as in the agreement.

The union is not bound to work where there is labour trouble or under police protection.

Winnipeg, Manitoba—General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926 until April 30, 1927. New agreement to be arranged in January, 1927.

No strikes or lockouts before disputes are brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee. This shall consist of three members of each party, settlement being binding.

Hours, eight per day: four on Saturday.

If shifts are worked, regular rate is to be paid, but if more than regular hours for any shift are worked, time and one-half shall be paid to 10 p.m. Double time after 10 p.m., Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays. In consecutive shifts, hours shall be seven and one-half per day.

Wages per hour, $1.35.

A man hired and then refused work shall receive not less than four hours' pay.

Board and lodging shall be arranged between employer and men.

Extra car fare to be paid for work outside the city limits. Walking time to be allowed, three miles per hour, failing a car service. Men sent out of town, to have transportation paid. Travelling time, regular rate; sleeper after midnight, provided but eight hours time is allowed each day.

Foreman shall be a union member and receive at least 10 cents per hour above journeymen's wage.

CALGARY, ALBERTA—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND BRICKLAYERS' MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, NO. 2.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1926 until March 31, 1927. New agreement to be negotiated in January, 1927.

Hours, eight per day and four on Saturdays.

Wages, per hour, $1.15.

Workers outside the city, not less than 10 cents per hour above minimum rate. Railway fare to be paid and travelling time during working hours. Sleeper when necessary after working hours. No travelling before 5 p.m. Sundays. Time lost on arrival shall be paid unless contractor is not responsible. If return transportation is not available, lost time shall be paid for.

Night shift, 7 hours work, 8 hours pay.

Overtime, only for saving life and property, time and one-half from 5 p.m. to midnight and Saturdays, until 5 p.m. Thereafter and Sundays and four holidays, double time.

Boiler and fire work repairs, not less than 10 cents extra per hour. Overtime, double time.

One hour's notice of dismissal or departure of any workman.

Disputes shall be referred to a joint committee, settlement to be binding. There shall be no strike or lockout pending this decision.

Scaffolds shall comply with the Alberta Government regulation.

CALGARY, ALBERTA—CALGARY CONTRACTORS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 1779.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926 until April 30, 1928. Agreement for the period following shall be negotiated during January, 1928.

Wages per hour, from May 1, 1926 until July 31, 1926, 90 cents; from August 1, 1926 until April 30, 1927, 95 cents; from May 1, 1927 to April 30, 1928, $1.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays. Night shift, seven hours' work, eight hours' pay.

Overtime, until midnight, and from noon until 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half. Thereafter, double time. Sundays and four holidays, double time. No work Labour Day except to save life or property.

One hours' notice before dismissal or leaving work.

Members shall not work for persons outside the Association, or for those who have not signed the agreement, for less than the agreement rate.

Disputes shall be referred to a committee of three of each party; settlement to be binding.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS, GAS, STEAM AND SPRINKLER FITTERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 170.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1926 until April 30, 1927.

The agreement is the same as previously in effect with a few alterations.

Wages per eight hour day, during April, May and June, 1926, $8.40; and from July 1, 1926, $8.50. The five day week to prevail, any necessary work being taken care of on Saturday morning.

All work done on Saturdays and Sundays or on seven specified holidays, double time.

Service: Personal and Domestic

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—CERTAIN LOCAL RESTAURANTS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL NO. 28.

Agreement to be in effect from May 22, 1926, until May 22, 1928, with three months' notice of reopening same.

Eight hours per day, six days per week.

Cooks' scale, per week: chefs, $42, second cooks, night cooks, combination cook and baker, or pastry cook, $36; fry cooks, $30. Overtime, $1 per hour.

Hours not to be over eight, or spread over longer period than twelve hours in one day.

Women cooks' wages same as men cooks.

Waiters' scale, per week: counter waiters, eight hours in twelve, $24; eight hours straight, $22.50. Table waiters, eight hours in twelve, $19; eight hours straight, $17.50. All five hours shifts, $15. Short shifts, $12; overtime, counters, 60 cents; tables, 50 cents. Split shifts, 15 cents extra per hour above table scale when working on counter.

Banquets (not to exceed two hours): breakfast, $2.50; dinner, $3; luncheons, $2.50; cold spreads, $2.50. Places outside the city (transportation extra, and room and board when overnight), $5. New Year's Eve (eight hours or less), $5. Overtime, 50 cents per hour. Cabaret work, first two hours, $1.50; additional, 50 cents.

The union not responsible for help hired other than through the employment bureau of the union, nor for supply of labour during rush season.

Complaints or charges against employees shall be made in writing and forwarded to office of union.

Relief wages to be same as those of persons relieved. Uniforms to be supplied, employees paying a maximum of 25 cents per coat for laundering.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Electricity and Gas

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, CONSOLIDATED, AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF CANADIAN ELECTRICAL UNION OF LINEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1926 until June 30, 1927, and for one year thereafter, unless notice is given by May 31, 1927 of desire to cancel agreement.

Hours, eight per day, forty-eight per week. Work during dinner hour, only in case of urgent trouble.

For being called out after regular hours, not less than five hours' pay.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

In a general reduction of staff, or in promotions, seniority and efficiency will be considered.

Grievances may be presented by committees or otherwise to foremen, to superintendent, and to General Manager of the Company.

The agreement applies only to permanent employees.

Wages per hour, overhead division: linemen, first class, 55 cents; second class, 50 cents; groundmen, 47 cents. Underground division: combination cable splicer and lineman, 61 cents; cable splicers, 57 cents; helpers, 50 cents; cable men, first class, 55 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 47 cents. Truck drivers, 47 cents; labourers, 35 cents.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING July, 1926, the Department received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed thereunder.

Two contracts were awarded in connection with works of construction, etc. ("A" group), the general fair wages clause being inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Public Works Department

Dredging at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Great Lakes Dredging and Contracting Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, June 25, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B" $0.35\frac{3}{4}$ per cubic yard place measure for the execution of dredging and the sum of $795 for the removal of the temporary pile breakwater at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario. Approximate expenditure, $133,535.

Department of Railways and Canals

Construction and completion of section No. 4B of the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractor, Johnston P. Porter, of the City of St. Catharines, County of Lincoln, Ontario. Date of contract, July 28, 1926. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately $647,390, estimated from estimated quantities.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in July, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	996 23
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	130 09
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	11,138 46
Stamping pads, ink, etc	759 97
Mail bag fittings	1,155 00
Scales	227 70
Repairs, etc	113 65
Letter boxes, etc	1,317 19

Hospital Treatment for Government Employees in United States

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission has published instructions as to the medical facilities available to employees of the United States government injured in the performance of their duty under the Federal Compensation Act of 1916. The act requires that injured employees are to receive treatment in United States hospitals. "Where there is no United States hospital or dispensary then treatment is to be secured from one of the designated physicians in the locality. Mere convenience or personal preference of the injured employee will not be considered sufficient explanation for the selection of private physicians, or for designated physicians in those localities where Government hospitals and dispensaries are available."

"It is desired to emphasize the character of the services available at the United States marine hospitals. Both the hospital and dispensary services include every medical facility which can be utilized with advantage in each case. Specialists are always available whenever indicated, and a full staff of ophthalmologists, orthopedic surgeons, and neuropsychiatrists, with every facility for examination and diagnosis, are included on each hospital staff."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THERE was little movement in prices during the month. The weekly family budget in terms of retail prices was slightly lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices advanced slightly.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.07 at the beginning of July, as compared with $11.06 for June; $10.49 for July, 1925; $9.91 for July, 1924; $10.17 for July, 1923; $10.27 for July, 1922; $10.96 for July, 1921; $16.84 for July, 1920; $13 for July, 1918; and $7.42 for July, 1914. Prices of potatoes were substantially lower, while less important declines occurred in the price of mutton, milk and dairy butter. Prices of beef, veal, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, creamery butter and rolled oats advanced. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.30 at the beginning of July, as compared with $21.31 for June; $20.70 for July, 1925; $20.30 for July, 1924; $20.65 for July, 1923; $20.67 for July, 1922; $21.53 for July, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $20.66 for July, 1918; and $14.17 for July, 1914. The decline in fuel continued, due to lower prices for anthracite coal and hardwood. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced to 156.2 for July, as compared with 155.7 for June; 158.4 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); and 199.5 for July, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups advanced, one declined and three were practically unchanged. The groups which advanced were: Vegetables and their Products, because of higher prices for grains, flour, rubber, hay and straw; Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, because of slightly higher levels for cotton, silk and wool; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, due to higher prices for copper, lead, tin, spelter, antimony and solder; and Chemicals and Allied Products, mainly because of an advance in the price of glycerine. Animals and their products declined, due mainly to lower prices for live stock, butter and cheese. The Wood and Wood Products group, the Iron and its Products group, and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods were somewhat lower, while producers' goods advanced slightly. The decline in the former group was due mainly to lower prices for butter, cheese, potatoes and tea, which more than offset the advances in prices of flour, foreign fruits and meats. In the latter group materials for the milling and other industries, for the chemical using industries, for the metal working industries, the textile and clothing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, advanced.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, declines in the prices of live stock, vegetables and tea being more than offset by increases in the prices of grains, foreign fruits, meats, hay, cotton, silk, wool and non-ferrous metals. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower mainly because of declines in the prices of butter and cheese. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin advanced slightly. Articles of forest origin were unchanged.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, continued to decline, being 174.0 for July, as compared with 175.9 for June.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of the wholesale prices of exports declined from 160.84 for June to 159.96 for July. That for imports advanced from 153.41 for June to 154.89 for July.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description

of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current for Householders*

With rates in 1913 at 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to advance in the average. Lower prices were reported from many localities in the Maritime Provinces, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but these were more than offset by the generally higher prices prevailing in Ontario and Quebec. Sirloin steak averaged 31 cents per pound in July, as compared with 30.2 cents in June; round steak 25.5 cents per pound in July and 24.5 cents in June; shoulder roast, 17.2 cents per pound in July and 16.5 cents in June; and stewing beef 13.3 cents per pound in July and 12.2 cents in June. Veal advanced from 19.1 cents per pound in June to 19.7 cents in July, lower prices in the Western provinces being more than offset by the advances in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Mutton declined from an average of 31.4 cents per pound in June to 30.7 cents in July. Both fresh and salt pork showed a general advance, the former averaging 32.3 cents per pound in July, as compared with 30.7 cents in June, and the latter averaging 29 cents per pound in July, as compared with 28 cents in June. Bacon advanced 2 cents per pound, averaging 44.7 cents. Boiled

(Continued on page 834)

*Labour Gazette, December, 1923, page 1442.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	June 1926	July 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**154·1**	**153·5**	**153·9**	**158·1**	**155·7**	**156·2**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	157·1	146·8	158·6	170·0	173·7	175·8
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·7	126·1	119·9	135·1	137·5	135·5
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	209·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	175·9	198·6	204·7	194·9	172·0	173·0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·0	178·6	162·5	159·4	155·5	155·5
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	149·6	171·8	159·2	151·5	143·5	143·7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·2	95·4	93·1	104·9	104·1	104·6
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·0	182·8	184·9	177·4	175·8	175·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	166·1	165·4	154·5	157·8	157·9	159·0
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	144·6	123·9	128·8	153·7	157·8	158·9
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	130·1	140·5	143·0	150·5	150·9
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·0	178·6	162·5	159·4	155·5	155·5
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·7	158·0	155·6	152·2	149·4	149·5
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	152·6	144·4	147·9	155·1	156·1	157·2
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·1	157·6	154·9	159·4	154·4	154·0
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**155·0**	**148·2**	**146·4**	**153·8**	**160·4**	**159·7**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**146·5**	**143·4**	**138·4**	**151·6**	**158·7**	**157·2**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	195·0	222·3	235·0	240·2	252·4	239·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	143·9	181·0	171·3	174·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	108·0	116·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	143·9	131·7	129·3	143·0	150·5	150·9
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	252·4	216·4	192·7	208·0	164·0	167·1
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	150·6	136·8	121·1	145·7	157·4	159·9
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	128·7	128·5	125·3	135·1	132·5	126·7
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	164·7	238·9	187·5	146·4	140·7	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	145·8	163·3	179·9	147·4	278·5	271·3
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	106·4	92·2	105·5	123·8	114·6	109·4
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	168·7	160·7	159·1	152·0	157·8	157·8
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**165·5**	**154·3**	**156·4**	**156·7**	**162·5**	**162·7**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·4	164·8	157·2	151·7	151·7	152·8
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	167·1	151·0	156·1	158·3	165·9	165·9
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	384·4	302·9	273·0	322·7	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	165·5	149·6	155·2	157·1	164·8	164·8
II.—PRODUCERS GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**151·5**	**147·4**	**148·3**	**155·5**	**150·0**	**150·9**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**187·2**	**184·4**	**188·8**	**180·5**	**182·0**	**182·0**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·5	184·2	188·3	180·4	182·3	182·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	185·7	198·4	177·8	169·4	169·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**147·7**	**143·5**	**144·0**	**152·8**	**146·6**	**147·6**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·3	169·4	155·1	154·0	148·0	147·8
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·2	168·9	151·5	149·9	147·7	147·7
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	181·5	200·9	187·4	198·6	170·9	171·7
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	164·5	168·1	161·6	160·3	146·8	146·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**144·1**	**137·6**	**141·9**	**153·0**	**146·3**	**147·5**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	180·4	206·5	212·1	198·3	171·1	172·4
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	321·2	300·0	219·9	231·5	335·7	335·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	105·1	95·9	89·6	101·8	89·4	89·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	113·4	120·3	112·2	116·6	112·6	113·1
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	161·3	154·5	152·7	150·4	160·8	164·7
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	123·8	105·3	100·0	117·9	127·4	121·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	150·7	124·4	152·3	179·4	166·7	171·4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	155·2	155·1	149·2	154·3	151·7	154·0

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1915	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	June 1926	July 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirlion, steak	2lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	49·2	52·6	63·6	79·6	79·8	84·0	70·2	64·2	59·6	59·4	60·4	60·4	62·0
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	33·4	35·2	43·5	57·8	55·2	54·4	40·6	35·6	32·0	31·2	32·0	33·6	34·4
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	17·3	19·2	22·3	28·3	28·3	28·1	22·0	19·1	18·3	17·8	18·1	19·1	19·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	21·3	23·9	28·9	36·8	36·3	37·3	30·3	28·0	28·2	28·5	29·3	31·4	30·7
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	19·5	22·4	30·0	37·7	42·1	40·7	32·9	31·8	26·6	23·6	28·2	30·7	32·3
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	34·4	38·8	54·1	70·4	75·2	74·0	57·8	54·2	50·4	45·2	50·4	56·0	58·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	26·6	28·7	39·8	51·0	56·3	57·0	48·0	42·5	39·1	31·4	39·2	42·6	44·7
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	35·8	40·4	62·3	73·8	83·8	75·8	43·2	43·6	44·8	41·2	48·2	48·6	49·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	25·3	31·0	38·8	49·3	52·7	59·2	38·2	33·9	31·2	31·8	37·6	35·2	38·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	24·9	28·0	35·9	43·1	48·1	52·6	35·1	31·4	27·3	27·6	33·7	31·9	34·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	52·2	45·0	59·3	70·8	78·6	88·2	78·6	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	69·6	68·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	56·2	60·4	75·5	91·4	106·2	118·8	63·0	70·2	68·4	68·8	71·4	74·8	74·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	32·6	34·5	42·5	51·7	60·4	66·3	37·2	42·0	39·3	39·3	40·9	41·3	42·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	24·6	25·6	33·4	33·4	40·3	40·6	34·8	30·0	§30·1	§28·4	§30·6	§31·6	§31·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	22·6	23·6	30·3	30·6	38·8	38·4	28·2	26·2	§30·1	§28·4	§30·6	§31·6	§31·6
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	73·5	70·5	110·4	117·0	120·0	144·0	121·5	105·0	100·5	100·5	118·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	41·0	37·0	69·9	68·0	67·0	84·0	63·0	49·0	§44·0	§43·0	§58·0	§53·0	§53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	20·0	24·0	31·4	40·5	37·0	44·0	30·0	28·0	27·5	27·0	31·0	28·5	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	12·0	13·4	16·8	23·2	24·6	34·2	19·8	19·8	§20·6	§20·8	§21·8	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	14·8	19·4	31·5	34·2	22·6	22·2	17·0	17·6	17·4	16·6	16·8	15·6	15·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	11·9	13·4	15·8	22·9	24·6	29·1	21·3	24·9	19·7	19·5	20·7	19·8	19·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	13·0	13·1	15·5	18·0	22·0	27·2	18·4	19·8	18·6	15·9	15·5	15·8	15·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	32·0	38·4	39·5	43·6	47·2	93·6	44·4	33·6	50·0	40·8	33·6	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	14·6	17·6	18·3	20·4	22·2	43·4	21·0	15·8	23·8	19·6	16·0	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	9·5	9·9	11·6	14·6	15·4	16·4	13·7	13·9	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	9·8	10·3	11·3	14·1	15·6	16·8	14·9	15·2	§16·6	§17·4	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·9	10·0	10·1	11·2	13·4	15·4	13·7	13·4	13·5	13·6	15·1	15·3	15·4
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	29·3	58·6	118·2	66·0	62·7	197·4	35·9	43·9	52·5	63·9	45·1	100·7	85·9
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·42	$ 7·74	$ 8·46	$ 11·62	$ 13·00	$ 13·77	$ 16·84	$ 10·96	$ 10·27	$ 10·17	$ 9·91	$ 10·49	$ 11·06	$ 11·07
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·3	c. 4·0	c. 4·7	c. 4·6	c. 5·0	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2
Coal, anthracite	1/18 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	52·1	54·7	63·2	73·8	71·9	105·0	110·9	105·8	107·8	104·6	103·2	106·6	106·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	35·8	38·0	57·8	58·7	61·8	76·6	75·6	68·8	70·7	66·0	62·9	63·6	63·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	41·7	41·9	52·0	69·2	74·7	82·2	87·4	77·0	80·2	78·2	76·2	76·8	75·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	30·0	30·2	39·7	50·8	57·8	63·3	62·5	58·5	59·0	57·5	55·3	55·9	55·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	23·7	22·8	25·6	27·8	28·9	37·2	33·7	31·3	30·2	30·8	30·3	30·7	30·8
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 1·84	$ 1·88	$ 2·38	$ 2·80	$ 2·95	$ 3·64	$ 3·70	$ 3·41	$ 3·48	$ 3·37	$ 3·28	$ 3·34	$ 3·32
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·09	$ 4·04	$ 4·37	$ 4·81	$ 5·25	$ 6·38	$ 6·83	$ 6·95	$ 6·97	$ 6·98	$ 6·89	$ 6·87	$ 6·87
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·17	$ 13·70	$ 14·41	$ 18·41	$ 20·66	$ 22·02	$ 26·92	$ 21·53	$ 20·67	$ 20·65	$ 20·30	$ 20·70	$ 21·31	$ 21·30

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	7·63	8·47	11·58	13·14	14·04	17·09	11·12	10·31	10·65	10·13	10·53	11·24	11·12
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	6·60	7·37	9·69	11·38	12·23	14·52	10·34	9·29	9·40	9·19	9·66	10·39	10·06
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	7·45	8·41	11·07	12·81	13·26	16·63	11·13	9·99	10·29	10·14	10·16	11·28	11·21
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	6·92	7·19	8·22	11·26	12·91	13·10	16·03	10·42	9·72	9·71	9·28	9·88	10·54	10·32
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	7·50	8·55	11·90	13·05	13·67	17·05	10·74	10·28	10·08	9·96	10·22	11·17	11·23
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	8·03	8·35	10·62	12·75	13·59	16·54	11·04	10·02	9·53	9·39	10·14	10·27	10·47
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	8·10	8·67	10·85	12·90	13·61	16·25	10·99	9·82	10·14	9·56	10·56	10·56	10·55
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	7·99	8·22	11·73	13·01	14·06	16·70	10·91	9·86	9·87	9·62	10·81	10·56	10·77
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	8·99	9·01	12·30	13·86	14·69	18·23	12·19	11·30	11·17	10·76	12·09	11·81	11·90

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For Electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·0**	**25·5**	**23·4**	**17·2**	**13·3**	**19·7**	**30·7**	**32·3**	**29·0**	**44·7**	**48·8**	**66·6**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**31·0**	**25·8**	**22·5**	**17·3**	**14·2**	**15·3**	**25·1**	**29·6**	**28·1**	**43·1**	**46·9**	**65·1**
1—Sydney	33·7	26·9	24·5	19·5	16·7	14·5	27·5	32·6	28·4	42·4	45·5	65·4
2—New Glasgow	27·4	24·6	20	15·4	12·4	14·8	22·5	27·8	26·5	41·5	45·6	64·3
3—Amherst	25·0	23·3	16	14·3	12·7	13·5	22·5	25	26·6	42·4	43·8	62·5
4—Halifax	35·5	25·8	27·1	18·2	14·4	15·9	27·9	32·5	27·3	41·1	46·2	64·9
5—Windsor	33·3	28·3	25	19·3	15	17·7	25	30	30	44	50	65
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·6	47	50	68·3
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	27·5	26·3	25·8	19·4	16·4	14·7	.....	28·7	26·5	39·5	44·4	62·5
New Brunswick (average)	**29·7**	**24·4**	**21·6**	**17·4**	**12·9**	**18·6**	**25·4**	**29·5**	**26·7**	**41·6**	**46·8**	**65·1**
8—Moncton	28·3	22	19·5	16·8	12	21·5	.....	32·5	26·5	40	45	61·9
9—St. John	32·5	25.6	24	17·4	13·3	19·6	26·3	30·4	26·1	40·5	46·3	70
10—Fredericton	32·3	26·5	24·5	20·6	14·1	14·9	25	27·5	27·5	42·5	45·7	65
11—Bathurst	25·6	23·5	18·2	14·8	12	18·3	25	27·5	26·7	43·3	50	63·3
Quebec (Average)	**27·6**	**24·8**	**24·4**	**16·8**	**12·1**	**15·4**	**26·5**	**26·7**	**26·6**	**40·9**	**43·8**	**64·2**
12—Quebec	26·4	24·6	21·8	16·5	10·6	14·6	26·9	26	28·2	39·6	43·2	58·6
13—Three Rivers	27·6	24·6	23·8	15·8	12·3	15·3	25·6	25·4	27·1	42·7	50	66·1
14—Sherbrooke	34	30	32·2	21·8	16	16·5	.....	32	26.9	41·6	43·9	67·5
15—Sorel	22·5	21	21·5	12·5	10	12·5	.....	24	24	45	.....	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	23·6	21	20·6	14·6	11	16	23·3	21	23	35	38·3	62·5
17—St. John's	27	25·9	26·6	17·3	13	17·7	26·7	26	25·8	40	41·3	65
18—Thetford Mines	23	22·5	20	18·5	12	19	20	21·8	25·9	45	45	.....
19—Montreal	34·5	28·7	29·9	16·1	12·5	11·4	30	33·3	29·7	38	44·3	68·6
20—Hull	29·7	25·3	23·4	17·7	11·2	15·9	33	31·1	28·9	41·4	44	65·4
Ontario (Average)	**32·9**	**27·0**	**24·3**	**18·3**	**14·1**	**21·9**	**30·3**	**34·6**	**29·8**	**43·2**	**46·9**	**67·9**
21—Ottawa	32·8	27·5	25·1	18·6	12·5	19·2	33	29·1	29·1	44·4	48·9	67·7
22—Brockville	34·4	28·6	25	17·1	13·8	15·8	32·5	35	28·3	40·3	42·5	68
23—Kingston	31	25	24·4	17·7	12·3	16·3	26·3	32·2	28·3	42·5	45·9	64·4
24—Belleville	30·8	25·8	26·2	18·1	12·7	22·2	33	31·6	28·5	43·6	48·8	68·6
25—Peterborough	33	28·7	24·8	19·5	14·3	21·3	31·7	35·1	31·7	45·6	49·1	71·1
26—Oshawa	31·3	25·9	24·3	16·6	14·1	21·9	27·7	34·4	28·8	43·7	46·6	67·3
27—Orillia	33·9	27·6	25·3	19	15·5	23	31	36·7	31·6	45·2	47·1	65
28—Toronto	36	28·4	28	17·8	15·2	23	30·9	33·9	31·5	45·3	50	70·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·5	27·5	26·8	19·5	12·9	25	30	35	31	42·7	45·5	69·4
30—St. Catharines	32·4	27·4	24·4	18	13·4	22·4	28	36	31	42·2	45·3	70·4
31—Hamilton	35·5	29	28·3	20·5	15·9	24·4	25	36·9	36·7	43·2	47·3	69
32—Brantford	34·9	28·8	24·4	19·2	14·4	22·5	32·5	36·9	30	42·9	45·3	67·7
33—Galt	33·6	27·4	23·2	18·6	15·4	24	29·5	35·3	32	43·9	47·2	68·1
34—Guelph	31·7	25·8	23·2	17·8	14·8	22·8	30	35·8	30	40·3	45·3	66
35—Kitchener	29·6	26·5	21	18·8	15·8	23·1	36·3	33·4	28	40·9	44·7	67·6
36—Woodstock	33·8	26·8	23·9	18·2	15·1	21·8	28·9	33	27	40·6	44·1	66·4
37—Stratford	30	25	21·3	17·9	14·6	23·3	29·2	33·6	25·6	40·1	45	67·7
38—London	34·3	27·6	26·1	18·9	13·5	22·5	29	35	32·5	44·2	47·7	68·3
39—St. Thomas	32·9	27·5	24·5	19·4	14·2	21·3	30	36·9	26	45·3	48·5	67·5
40—Chatham	32·7	26·5	25·8	18·8	13·7	24	30·8	36	31·6	44·1	47	71·8
41—Windsor	32·5	26·5	24·9	17·8	12·9	23·3	35	35·9	27	43·3	47·9	71·4
42—Sarnia	30	23·5	22·8	18·6	14	23·1	28·3	33	32·3	42·9	47·9	68·6
43—Owen Sound	29·5	25	21	17·4	13·3	21·6	23·2	31·8	27·5	46·3	47·8	65·5
44—North Bay	38	31·2	28·8	19·3	15·5	21	33·3	38·9	29·3	41·9	44·5	66·4
45—Sudbury	35·3	28	24·1	19	13·5	22·3	25	36·8	30·8	44·3	48	67·1
46—Cobalt	35	27·8	25·8	17·4	13·5	21·5	.....	34·1	28	43·8	46·1	68·1
47—Timmins	30·7	27	20·3	15·3	13·3	21	32·5	35	28·7	40	46	63·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	35·2	28·6	23·6	19	13·5	21	30·3	34·9	29·7	42·2	46·3	66 8
49—Port Arthur	32	24·5	21·5	18·1	14·5	22·2	33·3	33·1	30·2	43·8	50·4	69·4
50—Fort William	28·7	24·1	20·8	16·8	15	19·1	32	32·7	32·3	45	49·6	68
Manitoba (Average)	**29·2**	**23·1**	**21·7**	**14·6**	**11·9**	**15·9**	**29·8**	**31·7**	**31·1**	**46·6**	**51·3**	**68·7**
51—Winnipeg	30·7	22·9	22·9	14·6	12·8	15·4	29·7	34·4	32·1	46·1	50·5	69·6
52—Brandon	27·7	21·2	20·5	14·6	11 0	16·3	29·9	28·9	30	47	52·1	67 8
Saskatchewan (Average)	**29·4**	**22·4**	**20·2**	**15·0**	**10·9**	**17·1**	**33·7**	**29·5**	**26·7**	**49·5**	**54·4**	**65·9**
53—Regina	28·5	20·4	18·5	13·1	11·2	15·2	34	29·2	25	47·4	53	66·2
54—Prince Albert	27·7	21·3	18	14·3	10	18·7	33·3	30	29·3	51·3	52·1	62
55—Saskatoon	27·7	22·5	20·9	15·4	10·2	16·2	32·3	30·3	27·6	49·1	52·3	63·9
56—Moose Jaw	33·6	25·2	23·4	17·1	12·3	18·3	35	28·5	25	50·2	60	71·5
Alberta (Average)	**27·4**	**21·2**	**19·2**	**13·9**	**10·3**	**16·1**	**33·9**	**30·5**	**28·0**	**48·9**	**53.8**	**63·6**
57—Medicine Hat	27	19·8	19·2	14·9	10·1	17	32·5	29·2	29·6	50	55·8	61·9
58—Drumheller	30	25	21·3	15	10·8	17·7	36·7	32·3	28·3	50	53·3	65
59—Edmonton	27·7	20·3	20·9	13·9	10·5	16·3	36·3	33·8	28·3	48·4	53·3	63·5
60—Calgary	26·1	19·8	18·1	12·8	10·4	15·3	31·1	31·7	25·8	48	53·3	65·4
61—Lethbridge	26·3	21	16·7	13·1	9·9	14·2	32·8	25·7	28·2	48	53·3	62
British Columbia (Average)	**32·7**	**25·9**	**24·6**	**17·0**	**14·3**	**24·5**	**37·9**	**35·9**	**31·6**	**52·7**	**57·6**	**68·0**
62—Fernie	31	24·6	23·1	15	12·6	21·1	40	33·5	32·8	53	56·3	64·4
63—Nelson	32	25	28	20	13·8	25	35	35	28	50·8	56·7	66 7
64—Trail	31·3	25	21·3	19	13·7	25	36·7	35	27.7	55	61·2	70
65—New Westminster	32·5	26·2	22·4	15·1	13·2	22·4	37·5	36·8	34·1	51·5	56·1	67
66—Vanvouver	34·9	26·4	25	15·4	14·4	25·3	41·6	36·5	32·9	52·9	56·1	72·7
67—Victoria	32·7	24·7	24·9	15·5	14·2	25·1	34·1	34·4	30·6	53·5	58·2	67·1
68—Nanaimo	32·1	25·2	22·2	18·2	17·4	26·9	38	35·7	32·5	50·9	55·8	66·8
69— Prince Rupert	35	30	30	17·5	15	25	40	40	34·5	54·3	60	69

a Price per single quart higher. **b** Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (Kind most sold) per lb.		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·5	**30·0**	**20·7**	**14·2**	**59·8**	**20·9**	**21·0**	**35·7**	**24·9**	**38·2**	**34·7**	**11·4**	**37·2**	**42·0**	
13·8	**27·6**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·2**	**19·6**	**28·4**	**25·6**	**39·8**	**36·5**	**11·0**	**38·9**	**45·1**	
8	30	.....	.....	60	18·9	16·5	29·8	25·8	44·4	40·8	b12·14	40	45	1
.....	20·30	.....	.....	60	17·5	17·8	29·9	23·6	34·7	31·7	12	38·1	44·4	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	17·7	21·7	28·6	24·7	37·2	35	9	35·8	44·3	3
14	30	.....	.....	50	18	15·2	27·3	25·7	45·1	41·8	a11·8	38·9	45·8	4
18	30	.....	.....	50	18·8	21·3	29·6	26·6	38·6	33	10	41	46·6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	25	27	38·8	36.7	10	39·7	44·5	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	18·8	20	37·4	25	33·1	27·7	8·10	34·7	39·1	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**55·6**	**18·1**	**17·6**	**34·4**	**24·5**	**36·6**	**35·3**	**12·1**	**36·2**	**42·4**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·5	17·7	36·2	24·7	38·3	34·5	10·12	38·1	43·7	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·3	16·5	39·1	23·6	41	35·5	a13·5	36·2	42·9	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·4	18·3	33	24·5	38	35·8	12	35·6	41·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·3	18	29·3	25	29	.....	12	35	41·8	11
15·8	**30·0**	**20·5**	**9·3**	**59·2**	**21·2**	**22·9**	**29·5**	**23·8**	**38·1**	**35·6**	**10·1**	**36·9**	**39·4**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	35·2	24·2	38·6	36·4	12·14	36·5	39·4	12
15·20	30	.....	10	.....	23·3	25	29·9	23·7	39·6	37	12	36·5	39·3	13
20	35	.....	.....	.....	21	25	30·4	24·4	38·3	37·3	a10	35·2	40·4	14
.....	30	15	.....	60	25	25	22	24·7	35·6	35	8	.....	37·4	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	23·2	33·8	.....	7	36	38·4	16
.....	.....	20	10	60	20	25	36	24	38·7	35	9	40	39·7	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	22·3	24·2	34·1	32·5	10	35	39·8	18
15·18	35	25–30	.....	75	20·2	21·4	34·1	23·1	44·3	37·5	12	39·5	40	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	19·2	19	35·3	23	40	34·2	10	36·4	40	20
19·9	**30·7**	**22·1**	**12·1**	**67·4**	**20·3**	**20·4**	**38·7**	**24·4**	**38·7**	**35·5**	**11·4**	**37·8**	**41·5**	
18	30·32	22	10	.....	20·8	22·3	40·2	24·5	40·1	35·1	10	38·7	42·1	21
.....	38	25	.....	.....	21·7	.....	44	25·8	37	34·5	10	36·5	40·7	22
15	35	22	10	.....	18·5	19·3	37·7	22·4	36	31·4	10	35·8	40	23
.....	30	20	.....	.....	25	18	36·9	24·5	32·7	28·6	a9	44·2	41·9	24
.....	35	20	.....	60	20	25	35·7	24·8	34·3	32	10	36·4	39·6	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	.....	18	38	24·9	39·1	37·3	12	38·4	40·3	26
20	.....	20	.....	.....	21·7	18	35	25	33·4	33	10·115	35·3	40·7	27
15	30	30	12·5	72	22	17·8	40·6	24·2	43·3	37·4	a11·8	37·5	42·3	28
22	35	25	.....	.....	20	25	47·4	24·7	41·8	41	12	38	42·9	29
22	35	.....	.....	.....	22·5	.....	39	22·2	39·6	38·6	12	40	40·9	30
20	35	25	15	.....	18·3	20	44·4	23·7	41·9	38·2	11.5	38·9	42·4	31
20	28	23	15	.....	19·3	18	38·1	23	37·2	36·5	a10·5	37·7	40·9	32
.....	30	20	12	.....	20	21·3	37·7	23·7	38·9	35·1	a11·8	37·6	41·2	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	44·6	24	40·9	35	10·11	38·6	41·1	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	.....	31·7	22·6	37	32·3	10·11	36	39·9	35
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	16	25	35·2	22·1	31·5	31	9	36·3	38·7	36
25	.....	25	15	.....	22·5	21·7	38·5	23·5	35·1	31	12	36·8	41·2	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20	17·5	33·3	24·6	37·9	32·5	10	38·3	41·8	38
20·25	30	.....	10	50	19·8	.....	43·6	24·8	35·9	33·6	10	38·7	40·4	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	21·5	37·6	24·2	32	30·8	12	39·7	42·5	40
22	35	23	15	.....	23·6	20	44·1	23·5	40·5	37·3	13	42·3	43·5	41
.....	35	25	.....	.....	19	24	44·7	25	39·3	37·5	a12	40·4	43·1	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16	36	24	33·4	33	11	36·1	38·8	43
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	35·1	27·3	41	37·8	12	34·3	39·6	**44**
.....	25	25	10	75	21·7	18	41·3	25·8	43·1	40·3	13	36·3	42·4	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	22·5	20	36·7	27	44·9	42·5	13	37·5	44·8	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	17·7	19	34·2	22·5	46·2	37·7	a14·3	.....	44·3	47
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	21·7	25	40·1	23·7	42·7	38·6	13	36·1	40·9	48
18	30	18	9	.....	19·3	16	38·4	27·1	42·1	40	12·5	39·5	43·6	49
15·20	25	18	.....	80	20	19·3	32·5	25·6	41·2	36·3	a12·5	35	43·3	50
.....	**31·0**	**20·0**	.....	.....	**23·1**	**17·5**	**35·1**	**25·0**	**35·7**	**31·8**	**11·0**	**34·4**	**40·2**	
.....	32	22	.....	.....	26·2	17·5	41·9	24·1	40	32·9	12	35·7	40·2	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	20	.....	28·3	25·8	31·4	29·6	10	33	40·1	52
25·6	**29·4**	**16·0**	.....	.....	**24·2**	**23·3**	**33·1**	**25·5**	**32·9**	**29·1**	**11·8**	**31·3**	**41·0**	
20–25	30	.....	.....	.....	21.5	23·1	31·8	27·4	34·8	30·2	12	30·9	41·2	53
30	25–30	15	.....	.....	25	23·3	30·3	25	31·9	28·3	10	30·3	41	54
25	30	15	20	.....	22·9	22·3	32·8	25·5	32·7	28·4	12	31·5	39·8	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	23·3	37·4	24·1	32	29·3	13	32·6	42·1	56
22·5	**28·3**	**17·2**	**20·0**	.....	**24·0**	**23·1**	**35·8**	**26·9**	**35·2**	**30·4**	**10·7**	**33·2**	**41·5**	
.....	30	17	25	.....	27·5	25	39·4	25·6	33·2	26·4	10	32·5	43·5	57
25	30–35	20	.....	.....	24·4	25	27·1	27·5	30	27	a12·5	33·8	41·7	58
17·5–20	23–25	12·5–25	15	.....	21·3	22·4	33·7	26·7	39·3	32·3	a11·1	33·3	39·9	59
28	30	15	.....	.....	23·1	22·5	38·8	26·3	39·4	34·4	10	32·6	40·6	60
18	25	15	20	.....	23·5	20 7	39·9	28·3	34·2	31·7	10	33·8	42	61
22·5	**26·9**	.....	**17·7**		**22·5**	**22·5**	**38·5**	**26·3**	**41·6**	**36·9**	**13·3**	**42·1**	**46·1**	
25	30	.....	18	.....	23·3	25	44·6	26·5	40	33·8	a12·5	.....	44·2	62
25	.....	.....	20	.....	24·2	25	36·3	26·7	43	.....	a14·3	41·7	43·8	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	33·1	27·2	47·1	42·5	15	40	45	64
.....	.....	.....	12·5	.....	19·2	18·7	41·7	24	37·9	33	a11·1	43·4	46·9	65
20	26·5	.....	18	.....	21·8	18·5	35·6	24·8	39·8	35	a11·1	39·3	46·8	66
.....	25	.....	20	.....	21	20·4	33·4	25·2	40	37·1	a12·5	44·6	47·7	67
17·5	25	.....	.....	.....	20·8	22	41·4	28	35·5	.....	13·3	.....	48	68
.....	25	.....	15	.....	25	25	41.7	27,6	49·4	40	a16·7	4,35	46·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (Kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·6**	**7·6**	**18·5**	**5·3**	**5·8**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**16·2**	**17·3**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·7**	**8·1**	**18·1**	**6·0**	**6·3**	**9·8**	**14·5**	**18·6**	**18·4**	**17·2**
1—Sydney	31·8	8	18·3	6·2	6·5	10	13·6	18·6	18·3	17·9
2—New Glasgow	30·2	8	16·9	5·8	5·5	10·4	14·5	17·9	17·5	16·8
3—Amherst	30·6	8	18·5	5·9	6·6	9·2	14	19·6	19·2	15·7
4—Halifax	32·8	8	18·4	5·8	6·4	9·8	14·2	18·1	18·1	17·8
5—Windsor	32·4	8·3	19	6·7	6·7	9·3	16·5	19·4	19·2	19·4
6—Truro	32·5	8	17·4	5·7	5·9	10	14·1	18·1	18	15·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·5	7·4	19·2	5·4	6	11	16·8	17·6	17·1	17
New Brunswick (average)	**31·7**	**8·6**	**18·2**	**5·7**	**5·9**	**10·5**	**14·7**	**17·1**	**17·3**	**16·2**
8—Moncton	33	9·3	18·9	6·1	6·6	11·9	14·5	18·2	18·1	16·5
9—St. John	31·3	8·7	19	5·4	5·1	9·4	15·3	15·7	16·1	14·9
10—Fredericton	30·6	8-8·7	17·3	5·5	5·9	10·6	13·8	15·8	16·8	15
11—Bathurst	31·7	8	17·6	5·8	6	10	15	18·6	18·3	18·4
Quebec (average)	**29·7**	**6·4**	**17·8**	**5·3**	**6·3**	**9·4**	**13·3**	**14·3**	**17·3**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	31·9	7·5	18·3	5·8	6·3	10·2	13·8	13·8	17·2	15·5
13—Three Rivers	30·8	6	18·5	5·6	6·8	10	15·4	14·1	18·9	15
14—Sherbrooke	28·8	8	17·5	5	5·4	9·2	13·5	14·3	19·2	15·3
15—Sorel	27·5	6	17·4	4·8	6	9·4	12	14·9	18·7	17
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·8	5	17·5	5	6·4	9·7	13·3	13·7	16·5	16·1
17—St. John's	28	5·3	17·2	5	7·5	9·5	14·2	14·7	16	18·3
18—Thetford Mines	29·1	6·7	17·6	5·4	6·8	8·2	12·3	15·5	17·6	15·7
19—Montreal	31	5·3-8	17·9	5·6	5·5	9·9	12·1	13·9	15·5	13
20—Hull	29·3	6·7	18	5·9	6·1	8·1	12·9	13·7	16·2	13·9
Ontario (average)	**31·8**	**7·3**	**18·1**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**11·7**	**13·3**	**15·6**	**16·4**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	32·9	7·3-8	19	5·7	6·3	11·4	11·7	15·2	16·2	14·8
22—Brockville	30	6·7	16·3	5·2	5·4	10·1	13·9	17	16·7	14·8
23—Kingston	29·2	6·7	15·9	5·5	5	10·3	12·7	14·1	14	13·3
24—Belleville	30·4	6·7	18	5·3	5·1	11·2	12·5	14·4	16·3	14·9
25—Peterborough	31·7	7·3	16·8	4·8	5·3	11·7	11·9	15	15·4	14·7
26—Oshawa	32	7·3	16	4·4	5	11·8	12	15·5	15·1	15·4
27—Orillia	34	6·7	19	4·9	5	12	12·9	16·3	17·5	15·5
28—Toronto	35·7	7·3-8	18·7	5·1	5·6	11	12·2	15·1	16·2	14·8
29—Niagara Falls	33·3	7·3	19	5·6	5	13·5	15·1	15·7	17·2	16·3
30—St. Catharines	29·2	7·3	18·1	4·8	5	11·9	12·7	14	15·3	14·4
31—Hamilton	35·5	7·3-8	18·2	4·6	5·5	11	12·2	14·9	14·6	14·7
32—Brantford	30·6	7·3	17·7	4·8	5·1	12·4	12·8	14·2	14·6	12·7
33—Galt	29·9	6·7	18·8	4·7	5·2	12·8	13·6	15	15·9	15
34—Guelph	29·6	7·3	18·3	4·9	5·5	12	12·5	14·3	15·3	14·2
35—Kitchener	30·7	7·3	18·3	4·5	5·2	11·2	12·5	14·3	16·1	15·1
36—Woodstock	29·8	7·3	17·3	4·4	5	11·2	12·4	14·3	15·9	14·7
37—Stratford	33·5	7·3	18·6	4·5	5·6	12·4	13·3	16·6	16·1	15·2
38—London	37·5	7·3-8	19·4	5·2	5·6	12·8	14·7	16·2	16·7	15·7
39—St. Thomas	30·4	7·3	18·9	4·9	5·1	12·8	14·1	15·8	16·7	15·1
40—Chatham	32·1	6·7	18·2	4·5	5·4	12·4	13·9	15·5	16·3	14
41—Windsor	31·5	8	19·1	5·2	5·4	12·8	14·8	15·8	17·8	16·4
42—Sarnia	32·2	6	18·8	4·4	5·3	11·8	15·5	17·4	17·5	15·9
43—Owen Sound	30·8	6·7	18·5	4·6	5·2	11·3	13·3	15·3	16·9	15·7
44—North Bay	30·1	7·3	17	5·2	6·8	11·3	11·5	15·3	16·4	14·6
45—Sudbury	30·5	8	17·3	5·9	7·3	10·9	15	16·3	17·9	15·9
46—Cobalt	31·7	8·1	19·3	5·5	8	11·4	17	19·1	20	17·9
47—Timmins	33·5	8·3	17	5·6	5·5	10	12·8	16·1	16·6	15·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·8	8	19·2	5·7	6	13·1	14·2	16	16	15·6
49—Port Arthur	32	7·3	19·3	5·7	5·3	10·4	11·9	16·5	18	16·7
50—Fort William	31·6	7·3	17·2	5·4	5·2	11·8	12·1	16·5	17·2	15·6
Manitoba (average)	**31·5**	**6·7**	**18·1**	**5·4**	**5·7**	**12·6**	**13·3**	**19·0**	**18·7**	**18·2**
51—Winnipeg	32	7	18·2	5·3	5·9	12·8	12·5	18·6	18	18
52—Brandon	31	6·4	18	5·5	5·4	12·3	14	19·4	19·3	18·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·8**	**8·0**	**19·0**	**5·5**	**5·4**	**10·4**	**12·0**	**17·6**	**18·0**	**17·7**
53—Regina	29·8	8	19	5·5	4·7	11·5	12·1	16·7	17·2	16·6
54—Prince Albert	30·8	8	19·5	5·2	5·9	8·6	12·1	18·8	18·8	18·3
55—Saskatoon	30·9	8	17·8	5·3	5·9	10·8	12·6	17·4	18·2	18·3
56—Moose Jaw	31·6	8	19·5	5·8	5·2	10·6	11·1	17·5	17·9	17·7
Alberta (average)	**31·4**	**8·2**	**18·0**	**5·4**	**5·3**	**11·4**	**10·0**	**15·7**	**19·0**	**18·3**
57—Medicine Hat	31·5	7·4	19·6	5·6	5·5	11·4	10·4	16·2	20·8	19·2
58—Drumheller	35	7·4	18	5·5	5·4	11·9	9·1	14·8	18·4	17·5
59—Edmonton	28·3	8	19·1	5·2	4·7	10·2	9·6	15·4	17·6	17
60—Calgary	33·4	8	16·4	5·5	5·1	11·6	10·4	15·5	19·3	20
61—Lethbridge	29	10	17	5·3	5·7	11·7	10·6	16·7	18·8	17·9
British Columbia (average)	**33·2**	**8·9**	**21·3**	**5·7**	**6·1**	**10·7**	**9·3**	**16·8**	**18·5**	**17·6**
62—Fernie	34·3	8·3	21·5	5·4	5·8	12·5	12	17·8	19·6	19·6
63—Nelson	32·5	10	17·3	5·5	5·2	11·2	8	15	20	20·5
64—Trail	30	9·3	17	5·8	6·2	10·8	8·8	16·7	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	34·7	8	23·1	5·7	5·7	9·5	8·4	15·7	17	15·9
66—Vancouver	32·8	8	23	5·8	6·2	9·4	9·1	16·1	16·8	15·3
67—Victoria	33	8·9	23·6	5·5	6·7	10	9	15·8	18·2	15·4
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	23·4	5·6	5·9	10	9·2	17·2	18·3	17·1
69—Prince Rupert	36·2	10	21·2	5·9	6·7	11·9	9·6	20	19·4	18·8

a New potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·9	**8·7**	**2·576**	**53·1**	**33·7**	**19·8**	**15·8**	**18·5**	**18·7**	**·842**	**28·8**	**67·4**	**45·6**	
7·9	**8·4**	**2·407**	**50·4**	**34·6**	**19·1**	**16·1**	**19·2**	**20·2**	**·832**	**29·8**	**·672**	**47·3**	
7·3	9·1	2·415	52·9	.....	20·6	19	19·7	22·4	·899	30·7	·717	50	1
7·3	7·9	1·936	39·6	35	19	16·2	19·8	19·6	·805	31	·57	50	2
7·7	7·5	2·65	52·9	.....	19·5	15·9	18·5	19·7	·90	30·1	·65	47·5	3
8·1	8·5	2·194	45·3	43·8	18·3	15·8	18·2	19·5	·843	26·3	·633	39	4
9·1	8·2	2·50	55	.....	.....	15	20	20	·675	30	·75	.....	5
7·7	8·9	2·747	56·7	25	18·3	14·9	18·9	20·1	·87	30·7	·71	50	6
7·9	9·1	1·675	31·3	.....	17	15·7	18	18	·85	29·6	·70	60	7
7·8	**8·2**	**2·890**	**51·0**	**27·5**	**20·1**	**17·8**	**18·9**	**19·8**	**·754**	**30·5**	**·663**	**50·6**	
8·5	8·2	3·377	60·5	30	21·7	19·3	18·5	18·8	·80	33·8	·688	62·5	8
7·6	6·7	2·933	47·4	25	19	19	19	19	·633	29·3	·588	46·5	9
7·2	8·7	2·25	45·9	.....	20·3	16·3	19·5	19·4	·83	28·1	·713	43·5	10
7·8	9	3·00	50	.....	19·3	16·7	18·6	21·8	.....	30·6	.....	50	11
7·7	**7·8**	**2·493**	**47·5**	**33·3**	**18·1**	**15·8**	**18·4**	**18·4**	**·919**	**28·6**	**·697**	**44·0**	
8·8	7·7	1·957	43·3	30	19·3	17·6	19·8	18·8	·917	31·1	·792	46·3	12
7·6	8·6	2·852	56·1	.....	19·8	17·7	19·3	19·3	·922	27	·74	43·6	13
7·2	7·3	2·87	52·5	45	19·2	16	18·6	21	·94	31	·68	42	14
7·5	7·8	2·566	47·5	25	18	15·3	17·8	18·3	1·05	26·7	.....	41·3	15
6·8	7	1·938	38	.....	16·5	15·5	17·2	14	·90	27	·65	43·6	16
8	9	2·733	48·3	40	19·3	14·2	20	19·4	·75	30	·68	48·3	17
6·9	7·3	2·488	48·3	.....	18·2	16·2	18·1	17	·98	32	·675	43·1	18
7·6	7·5	2·701	48·2	30	17·6	14	18	18·3	·963	26·5	·692	41·8	19
8·5	7·9	2·333	45·3	30	15	15·8	16·4	19·6	·85	26	·67	45·7	20
8·1	**9·1**	**2·914**	**59·3**	**34·8**	**19·0**	**15·7**	**18·1**	**18·2**	**·835**	**27·6**	**·659**	**42·3**	
8·1	9·4	2·15	46·5	27·5	21·1	16·8	18·6	20·5	·846	28·5	·614	44·4	21
7·3	9·4	2·88	60	.....	17·5	13·8	17·9	17·7	·75	31	·695	38·3	22
8	8·6	2·94	56·7	35	20	16·4	17·4	18	·883	26·3	·628	42·5	23
9·2	10	3·41	56	.....	.....	15·9	17·6	18·1	·863	26·4	·712	44	24
8·7	8·4	2·83	55·4	30	19·7	15·1	17·3	17·3	·89	28·1	·657	38·1	25
8·2	8·3	2·75	*a*65·7	.....	15	14·4	17·5	18·3	·80	23·8	·647	43·8	26
7·9	8·9	2·98	57·2	.....	16·3	14·8	17·3	17	·89	25	·658	41	27
8·2	8·1	3·19	71·6	33·7	16	14·2	17	16·7	·757	25·1	·609	38·9	28
9·6	10	3·00	*a*86·7	.....	.....	15·5	20·3	18·8	·967	28·8	·575	42·5	29
8·4	8·5	4·58	75	.....	.....	15·4	17·3	16·6	·825	26	·652	42	30
8·7	7·8	2·46	44·9	20	23	16·9	17·7	15·9	·784	24·7	·619	40·9	31
7·2	9	2·50	**a**69·4	.....	.....	15·5	16·3	15·8	·767	26·4	·591	37·9	32
7·6	7·2	2·63	**a**65	.....	.....	14·6	16·8	17·8	·812	23·9	·70	40·9	33
8·1	8·4	2·46	50·6	.....	.....	15·6	16·1	17·1	·78	24·5	·634	40·3	34
7·7	9·4	2·45	47·5	.....	.....	14·8	16·4	15·7	·738	25·7	·663	37·4	35
7·4	7·7	2·42	46·3	.....	.....	14·4	16	17·8	·85	28·5	·60	38·8	36
8·5	9·8	2·00	44·5	.....	15	17·6	18·6	17·7	·75	26·8	·625	40·3	37
7·8	9·9	2·84	53	.....	.....	14·9	18·5	17·5	·838	28·6	·694	42·6	38
7·5	9·7	2·82	51·5	45	.....	16	18·1	16·9	·869	27·3	·693	42·4	39
6·4	9·9	2·94	53·8	.....	.....	16·1	17·6	15·3	·886	28·6	·682	40·4	40
7·9	8·5	**a**4·56	**a**85·9	.....	.....	16·3	18·4	17·9	·859	29·2	·678	42·1	41
7·4	8·9	3·11	62·5	50	.....	16·6	18·3	18·3	·893	30·5	·72	40·8	42
7·6	8·5	2·60	50	.....	.....	15·7	16·7	17·7	·778	26·	·648	41·8	43
7·5	9·4	2·989	**a**68·2	35	17	14·7	18	18·4	·814	31·3	·629	41·6	44
9·1	10·4	3·58	70·7	.....	20	17·8	19·8	22·6	·88	31	·74	46	45
9·3	8·8	3·31	67·5	.....	23·3	20·3	22	22·5	·98	31·7	·738	55	46
9·1	9·7	2·98	61·7	.....	16·3	14·8	20	18·7	·867	25	·80	51·7	47
7·7	9·5	3·44	66·7	35	20·6	14·6	19·8	22·2	·842	28·9	·675	43·3	48
7·7	11·1	2·25	40·5	36·3	21·7	16·3	19·5	18·9	·80	29·8	·606	45	49
7·7	9·9	2·38	47	35	21·4	16·6	19·8	23·3	·805	29·5	·60	43·5	50
8·6	**8·6**	**1·710**	**34·1**	.....	**19·2**	**16·0**	**19·8**	**19·7**	**·803**	**29·0**	**·629**	**46·6**	
8·5	8·3	1·93	39·1	.....	17·5	15·3	20	19·5	·775	29·9	·607	46·2	51
8·6	8·9	1·59	29	35	20·8	16·6	19·6	19·8	·83	28	·65	47	52
8·3	**9·3**	**1·786**	**43·1**	.....	**20·5**	**15·3**	**19·5**	**20·6**	**·829**	**29·5**	**·710**	**50·5**	
8	10·1	2·34	46·3	.....	18·8	15·6	19·3	21·5	·788	28·4	·704	48·5	53
7·7	9·7	8·63	17·5	.....	24	14·2	20	21	·857	30	·717	51·4	54
8·5	9·1	1·49	37·1	.....	21	14·6	18·4	19·6	·823	29·4	·732	50·9	55
8·9	8·1	2·45	**a**71·3	.....	18·3	16·6	20·4	20·2	·849	30	·686	51·2	56
7·5	**10·0**	**2·269**	**57·6**	.....	**21·3**	**16·6**	**18·9**	**19·2**	**·822**	**29·5**	**·677**	**49·2**	
7·9	10·6	2·633	**a**90·5	.....	22	16·7	19·6	20	·85	30	·779	52·5	57
7·8	7·8	2·25	45	.....	21·7	16·5	18·3	19·2	·825	28·8	·588	50	58
6·8	9·9	1·62	31·7	.....	21·4	14·6	18·6	19·4	·762	29·2	·606	46·7	59
7·6	10·3	**a**2·90	**a**63·1	.....	19·5	17·6	18·3	18	·813	27·5	·681	49	60
7·4	11·3	1·94	.....	.....	21·8	17·5	19·6	19·2	·858	32	·733	48	61
7·4	**7·5**	**2·270**	**49·5**	.....	**22·9**	**14·8**	**18·7**	**17·7**	**·846**	**31·4**	**·697**	**49·8**	
8·3	.....	**a**2·24	**a**55	.....	21·7	15·5	20	20·4	·90	32·5	·80	51·2	62
7·7	9·7	2·20	53·3	.....	26·7	15·5	18·5	18·7	·92	35·6	·67	52	63
6·8	6·4	2·02	43·7	.....	25	14·2	16·5	16	·90	36·7	·717	48·7	64
6·5	7	1·80	39	.....	20·2	14·1	18·6	14·7	·788	28·3	·693	44·4	65
6·9	6·9	2·12	41·2	.....	21·7	14·4	19·1	17·1	·757	27·3	·637	45·5	66
6·7	6·8	**a**2·33	**a**46·2	.....	21·9	15	19·2	17·1	·837	28·6	·642	48·1	67
7·9	7·2	2·60	47·4	.....	21·2	13·8	18·1	17·2	·79	32	·67	53·8	68
8·5	8·5	2·85	70	.....	25	16·2	19·4	20·6	·875	30	·75	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cent	cents
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·4**	**71·8**	**27·3**	**15·6**	**3·6**	**55·4**	**60·9**	**12·5**	**7·5**	**16·992**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·4**	**7·9**	**66·2**	**71·5**	**29·6**	**12·8**	**3·9**	**59·8**	**49·0**	**13·5**	**8·0**	**16·875**
1—Sydney	8·4	8·0	66·9	71·5	32·1	14·9	4·1	68·7	47·3	12·8	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·5	8·1	68·3	72·8	31·1	13·6	3·5	53·3	48	14·5	8·2	.....
3—Amherst	8·1	7·7	68	70·4	25·8	10·5	4·4	63	53·3	13	7·2	d17·00
4—Halifax	7·8	7·4	65·5	71·4	28·8	14	3·2	52·7	57·5	13·6	7·6	e15·50–18·00
5—Windsor	8·8	8·3	60	70	30	12	4·5	.....	48	14	8·5	.....
6—Truro	8·6	7·6	68·6	72·9	30	11·9	3·9	61·2	40	12·9	8·8	.....
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7·6	7	61·7	70·4	27·5	15·7	3·9	53	44·2	14	7	.....
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**64·9**	**71·7**	**25·3**	**12·6**	**3·8**	**60·5**	**41·5**	**13·0**	**7·4**	**17·188**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·5	67·5	75·9	27·5	12·6	4·1	64·6	40·8	14·3	8·1	g18·00
9—St. John	7·7	7·7	60	63·3	25	11·8	3·3	.....	44·3	12·6	7·1	15·50
10—Fredericton	8·2	7·6	63·3	73·3	24·8	11·9	3·9	55	39·3	11·3	7	16·00–16·50
11—Bathurst	7·8	7·2	68·8	74·4	24	14	3·9	62	.....	13·8	7·2	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·5**	**6·9**	**59·8**	**69·8**	**26·3**	**14·0**	**3·6**	**52·1**	**64·4**	**11·3**	**7·2**	**16·187**
12—Quebec	7·4	6·8	61·1	71·1	25·7	17·3	3·6	51·1	64	11·2	8	17·00
13—Three Rivers	8	7·3	61·8	71·3	25	15·3	4·1	50·5	68·3	12	7·6	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	6·9	62	68	27	14	3·3	52	62	10·6	6·9	16·25–16·85
15—Sorel	7·4	6·9	55	66	25	10·8	3·9	50·8	67·5	10·7	7·2	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·7	58·6	69·7	27·5	12·5	3·9	52·1	70	10	7·1	15·00
17—St. John's	7·6	7·2	58·8	70	26·7	14·4	3·3	58	65	13·5	7·1	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·6	7	63·3	71·4	26·4	13·4	3·4	51·1	60·7	12·2	7·2	f17·50–18·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·8	61·5	70·6	25·7	14·7	3·1	54·7	65·8	10·9	6·8	16·00–16·50
20—Hull	7·6	6·9	56·3	70·3	27·5	13·7	3·4	48·8	56	10·7	7·1	e16·75–19·50
Ontario (Average)	**7·9**	**7·6**	**62·4**	**72·4**	**26·6**	**13·8**	**3·5**	**55·6**	**62·4**	**11·8**	**7·4**	**16·455**
21—Ottawa	7·4	7	62·8	72·5	26·8	13·4	3·3	63	63·8	11·4	7·1	e16·75–19·50
22—Brockville	7·9	7·3	55	70·8	25	13·8	4·3	51·3	62·5	11·3	7·3	15·50–16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	56·7	69·3	25·9	12·4	3·9	56·1	57·5	10·8	7·6	e16·00–18·00
24—Belleville	7·9	7·5	63·6	70·4	24·6	13·7	3·5	60	70	10·8	7	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·3	62·5	66·9	26·3	14	3·3	59	56·3	10·8	6·9	15·75
26—Oshawa	7·6	7·3	67	74	25	12	3	57·5	63·8	11·4	7	16·00
27—Orillia	8	7·9	65·6	73·3	25·6	14·3	3·5	58·8	49·2	12·5	8·2	15·50–15·75
28—Toronto	7·4	7·3	64·6	73·7	24·2	12·4	3·3	55·2	67·3	10·1	7·5	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	8·1	7·6	67·5	77·8	26·7	14·5	3·5	56·3	63·3	10·6	7·5	g14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8	61·6	75·1	25	11·8	3·2	51·6	65	11·7	7·2	g15·25–15·50
31—Hamilton	7·3	7	62·5	73·9	25·1	12·3	3·3	57·3	59	10·3	6·6	15·50
32—Brantford	7·7	7·6	60	67·2	24·3	12·4	3	52·2	67·1	10·8	6·9	15·50
33—Galt	7·4	7·3	61·9	72·3	25	13·4	3·2	58·6	55·6	10·4	6·6	15·50–15·75
34—Guelph	7·6	7·5	59·3	72·7	24·7	13·6	4·2	53·6	58·3	11·1	6·7	15·50–16·00
35—Kitchener	7·8	7·7	49·1	68·2	24·8	12·9	3·5	57·8	60·7	10·8	6·7	15·50–16·00
36—Woodstock	7·3	7·1	66·3	69·5	25	12·6	3·1	55	60	10·6	6·5	16·00
37—Stratford	7·7	7·2	62·6	71·1	25	13·3	3·2	57·9	59	12·3	6·9	15·50–16·00
38—London	8	7·8	68·3	75·1	26·3	14·6	3·7	60·5	60·2	12·3	7·8	16·00–16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·1	7·9	67·1	73·9	26·7	14	3·4	58·6	63·6	12·4	7·7	16·50
40—Chatham	7·3	7·2	57·3	66·5	25·8	12·9	3·5	58·1	71	11·9	7	16·00
41—Windsor	8	7·9	62·3	73·2	26·1	13·8	3·2	57·5	60	10·6	7·5	g16·00–16·50
42—Sarnia	8·3	8	65	75·8	29·2	14·2	3·3	56·7	81	12·3	7·8	16·50
43—Owen Sound	7·8	7·4	65·5	74·1	26·8	12·7	3·8	57	58·8	11·9	8·1	16·50
44—North Bay	8	7·8	67·1	72·9	28·9	14·7	4·2	63	60	14·2	7·5	16·50–17·00
45—Sudbury	8·4	8·5	66	74·6	28	16·5	3·6	52	70	15	8	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9	8·5	64	74·3	31·3	16	4	50	60	14·3	8·3	19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·5	61·7	73·3	32·5	17·5	4·8	40	47·5	15	7·9	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·6	8·1	59·6	74	30·8	16	3·6	46·7	66·7	13·3	7·9	16·50–16·75
49—Port Arthur	8·1	7·9	55·3	72·6	28·3	14·5	3·2	51·3	67·5	12·4	8·3	19·00
50—Fort William	7·9	7·8	64·1	74·4	29·5	15	3·5	55	66	12·5	7·4	19·00
Manitoba (Average)	**8·3**	**8·1**	**59·2**	**69·8**	**29·0**	**14·1**	**3·5**	**50·8**	**58·1**	**12·5**	**7·8**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8·1	7·9	62·3	69·5	28·3	13·2	3·2	49·1	56·1	12·6	7·7	19·00
52—Brandon	8·5	8·2	56	70	29·6	15	3·7	52·5	60	12·3	7·8	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**7·9**	**7·6**	**59·4**	**73·1**	**28·4**	**20·5**	**3·7**	**57·1**	**71·7**	**14·4**	**7·8**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·8	7·7	59·1	74·1	28	a19·5	3·2	64·2	68·3	13·8	8·1	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·1	7·7	58·3	76·4	30	a21·7	4·3	58·3	.....	15	8·8	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·3	59·3	70·7	26·6	a20·8	3·7	52·4	.....	15	6·7	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·1	7·6	60·7	71·3	28·8	a20	3·7	53·3	75	13·7	7·5	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·1**	**7·7**	**55·9**	**73·0**	**27·2**	**19·9**	**3·7**	**56·6**	**65·8**	**14·3**	**7·6**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·9	7·8	57·1	74·1	27·9	a22·1	3·7	63·3	76	15·2	7·2	g
58—Drumheller	9	8·1	49·5	72·4	27·5	a22·5	3·8	55	65	15	6·8	.....
59—Edmonton	7·9	7·4	55·4	70·8	26·8	a16·1	3·4	55	57·5	13·6	6·7	.....
60—Calgary	7·5	7·5	59·3	71·6	27	a17·7	3·6	53·8	60·6	12·6	7·4	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·4	7·8	58·3	76·2	26·8	a21	3·8	56	70	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**58·7**	**71·5**	**29·3**	**23·0**	**3·8**	**53·8**	**64·8**	**13·5**	**8·2**	**17·625**
62—Fernie	8·9	8·5	65·8	72·2	28·3	a19·5	4	56·7	73·3	14	b6·3	.....
63—Nelson	8	7·8	60	75·2	28·5	a25·5	4	47·5	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	7·8	7·4	56·7	67·5	26·7	a27·5	3·1	50	60	13·7	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·4	7·2	56	71·3	30	a18·5	3·9	54·4	65	13·8	b 8·3	d20·00
66—Vancouver	7·5	7·2	56·7	70	29·5	a25·2	3·7	50·2	62·9	11·8	b7·5	d16·00
67—Victoria	7·4	7·1	57·5	68·8	29·1	a19·8	3·4	54	56·7	12·4	b7	d16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·3	7·5	62	72	31	a21·7	3·8	64	63·3	14·4	b6·3	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·8	7	55	74·7	31·2	a26·2	4·2	53·3	77·5	12·5	b10	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4.c and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc., j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·108	**13·371**	**12·109**	**14·451**	**8·937**	**10·968**	**9·594**	**30·8**	**13·4**	**27·492**	**19·582**	
9·060	**11·163**	**8·900**	**10·200**	**6·300**	**7·350**	**5·300**	**34·0**	**14·7**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	9·20–9·60	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33·35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
11·00–11·50	12·00–12·50	11·50	14·00	9·00	11·00	7·00–8·00	35	14	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·50	10·00	11·00	5·50	6·75	c4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	5
9·50–11·00	.....	8·00	9·00	4·00	5·00	3·00	33	14·3	20·(0–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·00–11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c8·25	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·063	**13·083**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·700**	**32·4**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–13·50	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c6·00	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
9·081	**14·000**	**13·810**	**15·712**	**9·239**	**10·814**	**11·188**	**28·6**	**13·7**	**23·000**	**14·875**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
9·00–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
10·00	14·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	30	12	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·00	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	–7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	25	11	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	15	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	16·00	.....	c12·00	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
6·00–7·00	12·50–13·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	35	12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·781	**12·899**	**13·023**	**15·741**	**9·940**	**12·533**	**11·223**	**28·5**	**12·3**	**28·875**	**20·933**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–13·00	15·00	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	25	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
10·00	12·00–12·50	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	25–28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–11·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00	10·50–12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00–13·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
7·25–9·00	11·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
8·00–9·00	13·00	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	c8·35	28–30	10	25·00–[illegible]0·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	9·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	12·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–13·00	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27–28	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g9·00	g12·50	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
12·00	13·50	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
7·50–10·00	10·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	10·50	5·00–9·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
11·00	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	13·6	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c13·50–16·50	.....	c9·75–15·00	c11·25	30	15	n	25·00	45
14·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
15·00	17·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
8·50–14·00	14·00	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
8·00–13·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	.....	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	.....	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	.....	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·000	**18·500**	**7·750**	**11·500**	**8·333**	**10·375**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·9**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00–12·00	18·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30.00	53
h8·00–10·00	19·00	i6·00	7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	14·4	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	20·00	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	17·00	.....	c & i14·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	.....	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·4**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	.....	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
6·00–11·50	14·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·201	**12·550**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·337**	**j35·4**	**14·9**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	11·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20. Others $30–35. s. Delivered from mines.

ham was up from an average of 62.7 cents per pound in June to 66.7 cents in July. In fresh fish cod steak and white fish advanced slightly. Finnan haddie rose from 20.5 cents per pound in June to 21 cents in July. Lard advanced in most localities, averaging 24.9 cents per pound.

Eggs continued to advance, fresh averaging 38.2 cents per dozen in July, as compared with 35.2 cents in June and 34.9 cents in May, and cooking averaging 34.7 cents per dozen in July, 31.9 cents in June, and 31 cents in May. Increases were general. Lower prices for milk were reported from Charlottetown, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Hamilton, Brantford, Sudbury, Port Arthur and Prince Rupert. Butter prices showed little change in the average. Dairy butter, however, was slightly lower, while creamery advanced somewhat. Bread and flour were unchanged in the average. Soda biscuits and rolled oats advanced slightly. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions again advanced, averaging 8.7 cents per pound in July, as compared with 8 cents in June and 5.5 cents in May. Potatoes, which had advanced from $1.64 per bag in November, 1925, to $3.57 in May, 1926, declined in June with the appearance on the market of the new crop to $3.02, and again in July to $2.58. Lower prices were reported from nearly all localities. Evaporated apples and prunes were unchanged. Raisins and currants were slightly lower in the average. Raspberry jam continued to decline, averaging 84.2 cents per four pound tin. Marmalade was also slightly lower at 67.4 cents per four pound tin. Sugar was unchanegd in the average. Anthracite coal was down from an average of $17.06 per ton in June to $16.99 in July. Lower prices were reported from Quebec, Sherbrooke and Thetford Mines. Bituminous coal was also slightly lower, averaging $10.11. Coke fell from an average of $13.49 in June to $13.37 in July. Hardwood, four feet long, was down from $12.29 in June to $12.11 in July. Coal oil was slightly higher at 30.8 cents per gallon. A slight increase in rent was reported from Thetford Mines.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during July. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was up from $1.53¼ per bushel in June to $1.58⅝ in July. The low price for the month was $1.53¼ per bushel near the beginning, and the high price $1.64⅛ about the middle of the month. Lowered estimates of the Canadian wheat crop, together with reports of smaller stocks and poor crop conditions in Europe, and of a smaller amount of Argentine wheat available for export were said to be the factors causing the advance, in spite of the extremely large winter wheat crop in the United States. Coarse grains, for the most part, moved in sympathy with wheat. Western barley rose from 61⅞ cents per bushel to 62⅞ cents; American corn from 83⅓ cents per bushel to 90½ cents; flax from $1.95 per bushel to $2.07½. Western oats declined from 50 cents per bushel to 49½ cents, and Ontario oats from 45 cents per bushel to 42¾ cents. Flour advanced from $8.75 per barrel to $8.91. Oranges and lemons advanced, due to seasonal demand, the former from $6 per box to $5.75—$6.50, and the latter from $3.50—$5.50 per box to $4—$5.50. Linseed oil was up from 96 cents per gallon to 97 cents. Ceylon tea declined from 56 cents per pound in June to 52 cents in July. The prices of potatoes declined in most localities, due it was said to the increase in supplies of the new crop. Potatoes at Toronto were down from $2.75—$3 per bag to $2.50—$2.75. At St. John the price was down from $4.95 per barrel to $4. Turpentine rose from $1.40 per gallon to $1.43. Rosin was up from $17.25 per barrel to $17.75. Hay advanced from $17.50 per ton to $18.60. Prices of live stock declined, Western cattle at Winnipeg being down from $7.59 per hundred pounds to $7.23; choice steers at Toronto from $7.76 per hundred pounds to $7.37; sheep from $7.44 per hundred pounds to $6.60; and hogs from $15.27 per hundred pounds to $14.72. In dressed beef fore-quarters at Toronto declined from $11.62½ per hundred pounds to $11.60, while hind quarters, however, advanced from $16.38 per hundred pounds to $17.50. Dressed hogs were up from $18.75 per hundred pounds to $19. Creamery butter at Montreal fell from 37 cents per pound to 33 cents, creamery prints at Toronto from 40 cents per pound to 37 cents and dairy prints from 33½ cents per pound to 32¾ cents. The decline was said to be due to falling off in export demand and also in the lessened buying for storage purposes. Cheese at Montreal was down from 26 cents per pound to 25 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 18½ cents per pound to 18¾ cents. Men's cotton hosiery at Toronto rose from $4.35 per dozen pairs to $4.75. Manilla rope declined from 28 cents per pound to 26 cents. Most non-ferrous metals advanced, copper from $15.85 per cwt. to $16; copper wire from 19 cents per pound to 19¼ cents; lead from $8 per cwt. to $8.10; tin from 63¼ cents per pound to 65 cents; spelter from $8.75 per cwt. to $9.08; solder from 35⅜ cents per pound to 37 cents; and antimony from 9½ cents per pound to 12½ cents. Glycerine advanced from 28 cents per pound to 32 cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. According to the latest information available wholesale prices rose slightly in Great Britain and fell slightly in the United States. On the whole there was no marked tendency shown.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period, 1867-77=100, declined 0.6 per cent at the end of June to 124.9, as against 125.7 at the end of May. The end of June index was with one exception the lowest recorded since January, 1916. Foodstuffs, which rose by 0.3 per cent in May rose again 0.2 per cent in June. Materials, which remained stationary in May, declined by 1.2 per cent in June. Vegetable foods declined owing to a seasonal fall in potatoes. Textiles declined 6.3 per cent.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 146.4 in June, an increase of one per cent for the month. Foods declined nearly 1.8 per cent to 155.2, all groups being slightly lower. Materials rose 2.5 per cent to 141.5. There were slight increases in the index numbers of iron and steel and the miscellaneous group, and a rise of 12.2 per cent in other metals and minerals. Cotton and other textiles declined.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour for August was 170, on the base July, 1914=100, showing no change from the July level. The food index at 161, rent at 150, clothing at 220, and sundries at 180, showed no change for the month. Fuel and light rose slightly from 195 to 200.

Finland

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 =100, rose 1.4 per cent in June to 1152.2. Foods and light and fuel rose slightly and rent rose 5.4 per cent. Clothing declined slightly and the other groups showed no change.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 124.6 in June, an increase of 1.1 per cent. Farm products rose 1.7 per cent and industrial materials declined slightly. Goods produced rose 1.6 per cent and goods imported declined 0.7 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, was 140.5 in June, slightly above that for May. Foods and rent rose slightly to 143.2 and 99.9. The group heat and light was almost unchanged at 140.3. Sundries declined slightly to 187.5 and clothing to 164.2.

Poland

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics, on the base January, 1913=100, was 174.6 in June, as compared with 181.2 in May, a decline of 3.6 per cent. Agricultural products declined 3.2 per cent as did also industrial products. There were declines in wheat and vegetables products, colonial products and sugar, hides and leather, raw materials and finished textiles, and metals and coal, and advances in animal products, construction materials and chemical products.

Sweden

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, declined one point in June to 150. There were declines in vegetable and animal foodstuffs, feed and forage, metals, pulp and paper, textiles, and hides and leather, and advances in oils and chemicals. Other groups showed no change.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=100 fell one point at the beginning of July to 172 as compared with April 1. Foods, fuel and light and clothing each declined slightly to 156, 168 and 187 respectively. The miscellaneous group rose one point to 180 and housing and taxes remained unchanged at 188 and 185 respectively.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office of wholesale prices in Bombay, July, 1914=100, was 151 in May, showing no change from the April level. Foods rose 4 points to 148 and non-foods declined 3 points to 152.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, of cost of living in Bombay, prices in July, 1914=100, was 155 in June, an increase of two points over the May number. Foods rose 2 points to 152, and clothing declined 8 points to 162. Fuel and lighting and rent remained unchanged at 164 and 172.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The new index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1000, was 1641 in May, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. In consumers' goods both classes declined slightly, foodstuffs being 1527 and non-foods, 1687. In producers' materials also all groups declined, materials for farming industry being 1519, material for building and construction being 2038 and material for other industries 1667. The index number of imported items declined 0.5 per cent to 1613. The index number of export prices rose 3.4 per cent to 1569.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices of food, on the base average annual expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-13=1000, was 1614 in May as compared with 1610 in April. Groceries and meat declined while dairy produce rose.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.6441 on August 1, showing a decrease of 0.7 per cent from July 1. The number is the lowest recorded since August 1, 1924. The decline is largest in provisions, mainly owing to lower prices for hog products, and to lower quotations for live stock, chemicals and miscellaneous products, chiefly rubber. Four groups declined and nine advanced, with largest gains in metals, textiles, hides and some vegetable oils.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industries Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 167 in June as compared with 168 in May. Foods, clothing and sundries each declined one point to 160, 174 and 172 respectively. Shelter and fuel and light remained unchanged at 176 and 158.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts on the base 1913=100 was 162.5 in June as against 162.3 in May. Foods showed an increase of about 0.2 per cent. The clothing index increased about 0.5 per cent, and the fuel and light index rose slightly owing to a higher price for kerosene. Shelter and sundries showed no change.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1926

THE number of fatal industrial accidents recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1926 was 247, there being 65 in April, 79 in May and 103 in June. For the corresponding quarter of 1925 there were 271 accidents recorded, including 75 in April, 104 in May and 92 in June. The supplementary list for the first quarter of the Current year contains one accident which occurred during February, making the number for that month 64; and 5 which occurred during March, making the total 78. The total for the first quarter thus becomes 210.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were taken also from newspapers.

The fatal accidents during the second quarter of 1926, classified by industrial groups, occurred as follows: transportation and public utilities, 61; manufacturing, 42; logging, 34; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 28; construction, 26; agriculture, 24; service, 20; fishing and trapping, 6; trade, 3; unclassified, 3.

Accidents in 1925.—The second supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1925 contains 7 accidents not previously recorded, the victims of two of which died from industrial diseases. The total for 1925 thus reaches 1,073. By months the 7 fatalities occurred as follows: in August, one; October, two; November, two; December, two. Classified by industrial groups they were as follows: logging, one; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, two; manufacturing, three; transportation and public utilities, one.

The tables showing various details of the accidents follow.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1926

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Agriculture—				
Farmer	Tompkins, Sask.	Apr. 1	.....	Crushed by upset of load.
Farmer	Mountsberg, Ont.	" 2	.....	Kicked by horse.
Fruit grower	Mission, B.C.	" 5	45	Fell from truck.
Farmer	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.	" 9	45	Thrown from sleigh.
Farmer	Coteau, Que.	" 15	19	Bitten by mad boar.
Farmer	Chilliwack, B.C.	" 22	97	Apparently chopping wood for domestic purposes; was struck by stump from near-by blast.
Farmer	Wilcox, Sask.	" 29	70	Burned in burning barn.
Farmer	Gull Lake, Sask.	May 4	68	Trampled by frightened horse.
Farmer	Clarksburg, Ont.	" 8	over 70	Team bolted, throwing him out.
Farmer	South Hull, Que.	" 9	60	Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Inwood, Man.	" 13	.....	Stray horse kicked his horse, which bolted; man fell beneath wheels.
Farmer's son	White Star, Sask.	" 14	17	Run over by plough when team ran away.
Farmer	North Bay, Ont.	" 27	50	Thrown from load of hay in runaway.
Farmer	Kelvington, Sask.	" 29	24	Crushed by waggon in runaway.
Farmer	Puslinch, Ont.	June 5	40	Thrown from seat by frightened team, Crushed by roller.
Farmer	Ceylon, Sask.	" 5	60	Feet caught in lines when chasing runaway team; run over by waggon.
Farmer	Asphodel Twp., Ont.	" 12	44	Repairing manure spreader which broke, falling on him.
Farmer	Lac au Saumon, Quebec	" 14	68	Kicked by horse.
Farmer	Hoey, Sask.	" 16	46	Gored by mad bull.
Employee on horse ranch	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 24	24	Was breaking colt which fell and rolled on him.
Farmer	Kerrobert, Sask.	" 24	.....	Thrown off plough.
Farmer's son	Golden Lake, Ont.	" 25	18	Struck by falling tree, which had split while falling.
Farm hand	Liberty, Sask.	" 25	57	Thrown from waggon when king-bolt broke.
Farm nand	Vernon, B.C.	" 30	47	Team of horses bolted and ran over him.
Fishing and Trapping—				
Fisherman	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Apr. 2	.....	Drowned—probably result of violence.
Trapper	Stoney Beach, Sask.	" 23	42	Fell into creek, striking head—drowned.
Fisherman	Richibucto, N.B.	" 30	.....	Crushed by gunwale of fishing boat when launching same.
Fisherman	Buchanan's Beach, N.S.	May 24	.....	Boat capsized in heavy sea—drowned.
Fisherman	Elmira, P.E.I.	June 2	28	Fishing boat capsized—drowned.
Guide	Tewkesbury, Que.	" 20	33	Drowned when canoe upset in current.
Logging—				
Logger	Turnour Is., B.C.	Apr. 14	41	Struck by flying log.
Logger	Quatsino, B.C.	" 15	48	Struck by flying block.
Unhooker	Black Creek, B.C.	" 30	41	Struck by falling snag.
Rigging slinger	Bloedel, B.C.	May 4	.....	Struck by falling snag.
Logger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 4	21	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Port Renfrew, B.C.	" 4	31	
Logger	Amherst, N.S.	" 4	.....	Slipped off log—drowned.
River driver	Puckasaw, Ont.	" 5	19	Drowned.
Logger	Stave Lake, B.C.	" 7	54	Struck by falling tree.
River driver	Stoney Creek, Ont.	May 14	17	Drowned.
Labourer	Blind River, Ont.	" 15	34	Drowned.
Teamster	N. Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	39	Astride horse hauling logs down hill. Horse fell and victim crushed by logs.
Logger	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 18	30	Struck by log rolling down side hill.
Bucker	Toba River, B.C.	" 19	37	Drowned when float tipped over.
Bucker	Englewood, B.C.	" 24	62	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 27	26	Fell on drum and was whirled around it.
Lumber worker	Mont-Louis, Que.	" 27	21	Killed by jam of ice and logs.
Logger	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 28	37	Struck on head by choker.
Logger	Surf Inlet, B.C.	June 2	37	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer	Larchwood, Ont.	" 3	64	Fell—internal injury.
Logger	Lake Cowichan, B.C.	" 3	36	Struck on head by choker.
River driver	Mont Laurier Dist., Que.	" 5	40	Fell into rapids, drowned.
Logger	Powell River, B.C.	" 6	24	Struck by falling tree.
River driver	St. Maurice de Gaspe, Que.	" 9	.....	Crushed by timber when log jam broke.
River driver	St. Maurice de Gaspe, Que.	" 9	.....	
River driver	St. Maurice de Gaspe, Que.	" 9	.....	
River driver	St. Maurice de Gaspe, Que.	" 9	.....	
River driver	St. Maurice de Gaspe, Que.	" 9	.....	
River driver	Madawaska Co., N.B.	" 10	23	Fell from boat into river—drowned.
Fireman	Cracraft Is., B.C.	" 19	.....	Struck on head by wire cable.
Logger	Englewood, B.C.	" 23	24	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Brittle Point, B.C.	" 23	.....	Fell off log—drowned.
Logger	Three Rivers, Que.	" 27	.....	Tractor used for hauling logs was hit by train.
River driver	Passage, Que.	" 30	19	Drowned while sorting logs.
Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—				
Coal Mining:				
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.	April 6	42	Blowout; men buried in coal and suffocated.
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.	" 6	46	
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 12	.....	Scalded by bursting of valve.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRING—Conc.				
Coal Mining—Conc.				
Miner	Drumheller, Alta	April 19	51	Gas explosion; fall of rock in mine.
Miner	Coleman, Alta	May 3	51	Fall of coal—cave in of roof.
Miner	Coleman, Alta	" 7	.....	Struck by piece of coal.
Chain runner	New Waterford, N.S	" 21	20	Crushed by fall of rock.
Driver	Cumberland, B.C	" 22	33	Thrown when mine car was derailed.
Prospector's employee	Near Mattice, Ont	" 25	.....	Drowned in river.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S	" 28	19	Thrown against wall when riding box in mine.
Foreman in coal mine	Sheerness, Alta	June 8	36	Struck on head by fall of coal.
Timber man	Sandon, B.C	" 12	40	Buried in cave-in.
Timber packer	Cadomin, Alta	" 15	27	Coal in chute gave way—man carried down and buried.
Miner	New Glasgow, N.S	" 16	46	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner	Estevan, Sask	" 18	22	Struck by falling clay.
Car driver	Taylorton, Sask	" 25	23	Crushed by collapse of roof when runaway car struck supports.
Metalliferous mining:				
Drill runner	Levack, Ont	April 19	40	Explosion.
Labourer	Timmins, Ont	May 15	43	Fell down shaft.
Prospector	Stewart, B.C	" 26	42	Drowned while crossing stream.
Miner	Anyox, B.C	June 4	43	Slipped and fell down chute.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.				
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que	April 21	over 21	Struck by falling stone.
Driller at oil well	Sumas Prairie, B.C	" 25	50	Fell off derrick.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que	" 30	over 21	Struck by falling stone.
Powderman	Mine Centre, Ont	May 23	.....	Explosion of delayed charge.
Asbestos miner	Thetford Mines, Que	" 29	over 21	Buried by falling stones.
Asbestos miner	Thetford Mines, Que	June 4	25	Crushed by falling boulders.
Electrician	Thetford Mines, Que	" 10	30	Electrocuted.
Structural Materials:				
Quarryman	Lansdowne, Ont	June 24	28	Premature explosion of dynamite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Iron, Steel and Products:				
Riveter	Toronto, Ont	April 13	47	Fell from bridge.
Operator with gear company	Toronto, Ont	" 19	46	Struck by belt.
Machinist	Montreal, Que	" 28	67	Slipped while operating machine.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont	May 22	41	Carrying a rail fell, striking head on ground, while rail struck him.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont	" 31	43	Struck on head by iron bar owing to bursting of valve.
Helper with steel company	Hamilton, Ont	June 7	.....	Cut near eye.
Carpenter with engineering co	Hamilton, Ont	" 18	65	Cut finger-infection.
Welder	Windsor, Ont	" 21	30	Inadvertently directed acetylene torch toward explosive substance-burned to death.
Foreman	Fergus, Ont	" 23	45	Drawn into shaft while adjusting a belt.
Labourer	Montreal, que	" 29	53	Burned when gasoline torch exploded.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Quarryman	Montreal, Que	Apr. 14	20	Fell on pulley in connection with stone crusher—caught on revolving shaft.
Employee of oil co	Montreal, Que	June 16	40	Run over by shunting cars in yard.
Proprietor of marble works	Lancaster, Ont	" 16	55	Struck by train when delivering product.
Labourer at brick-works	Aldershot, Ont	" 21	19	Buried under load of clay when dump car overturned.
Pulp, paper, and paper goods:				
Labourer	Ocean Falls, B.C	Apr. 7	44	Cable broke causing derailment of loaded car, tipping off load which crushed victim.
Truckman	Powell River, B.C	" 16	.....	Fell from scow elevator.
Runner with pulp co	Hawkesbury, Ont	May 15	48	Caught in belt; crushed in machinery.
Employee	Fort William, Ont	June 14	33	Caught by machinery and crushed in rollers.
River driver	Michipicoten Falls, Ont	" 22	47	Electrocuted.
Printing and publishing:				
Mechanic	Toronto, Ont	Apr. 3	60	Bruised leg.
Saw and planing mills:				
Labourer	Hanover, Ont	Apr. 16	25	Caught in shafting while oiling machinery.
Sawmill worker	Transcona, Man	" 16	46	Thrown when hit by plank caught in machinery.
Labourer	Golden, B.C	" 28	39	Struck by log.
Labourer	Sarnia, Ont	May 13	28	Fell from loading platform, striking head.
Labourer	Tisdale, Sask	" 18	.....	Fell into saw; legs cut, died of amputation.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Manufacturing—Conc.				
Saw and planing mills—Conc.				
Labourer	Ste. Cécile de Whitton, Que.	May 21	.....	Leg injured in mill; died following amputation.
Shingle buncher	Edmundston, N.B.	" 22	14	Foot slipped—fell on saw.
Labourer	Amos, Que.	June 9	.....	Struck by block of wood.
Logger	New Westminster, B.C.	" 10	.....	Conflagration—Chinese boarding house burned.
Logger	New Westminster, B.C.	" 10	.....	
Logger	New Westminster, B.C.	" 10	.....	
Logger	New Westminster, B.C.	" 10	.....	
Logger	New Westminster, B.C.	" 10	.....	
Edgerman	Northland, Ont.	" 18	40	Reparing log carriage when it started, machinery striking him on head, fracturing skull.
Stableman	Arnprior, Ont.	" 28	65	Cut hand—infection.
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Driver for bread co.	Hamilton, Ont.	June 4	.....	Horse frightened by steam roller—bolted, throwing out driver, who caught in wheel.
Teamster	Montreal, Que.	" 11	.....	Thrown from waggon when frightened team bolted.
Cigar factory employee (woman)	Montreal, Que.	" 27	38	Auto-intoxication from poisoned air of cigar factory.
Animal foods:				
Net boss at cannery	Port Alberni, B.C.	June 13	.....	Drowned, while hauling in scow.
Wood products:				
Labourer	Montmagny, Que.	Apr. 22	.....	Struck by plank from circular saw.
Labourer	Bridgewater, N.S.	May 3	23	Caught on pulley and drawn into machinery.
Woodworker	Winnipeg, Man.	June 20	27	Struck by saw which kicked back when piece of wood caught behind it.
Construction—				
Buildings and structures:				
Carpenter	Toronto, Ont.	Apr. 1	59	Injured in elevator accident.
Labourer	East Templeton, Que.	" 9	21	Driving to work on crowded bus, riding on fender bus crashed into telegraph pole.
Plumber	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	36	Cut finger—infection.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 14	40	Crushed by boulder while excavating.
Teamster	East Templeton, Que.	" 14	62	Horses took fright and bolted, throwing him under wheels.
Labourer	N. Vancouver, B.C.	" 15	21	Struck by revolving crane and thrown under truck—run over.
Labourer	Three Rivers, Que.	" 17	44	Hit by fragment of breaking derrick.
Labourer	Ford City, Ont.	" 19	45	Slipped and fell from ladder.
Labourer on excavation	Vancouver, B.C.	" 20	.....	Crushed by boulder.
Wireman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	28	Electrocuted; cutting wire when leg came in contract with radiator.
Labourer	Victoria, B.C.	" 29	.....	Fell from roof.
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 30	51	Fell from roof.
Labourer	Port Alfred, Que.	May 4	31	Struck by plank falling from sling owing to victim having jerked rope.
Carpenter	Pine Falls, Man.	" 29	28	Crushed by scaffold which fell, following explosion.
Riveter	Arvida, Que.	June 7	28	Head crushed against steel beam by revolving electric crane.
Carpenter	Tweed, Ont.	" 13	40	Rung of ladder broke, throwing victim to ground.
Bridge and highway:				
Painter	Niagara Falls, Ont.	May 11	38	Fell into whirlpool.
Foreman, bridge building	Regina, Sask.	June 3	43	Fell from ladder.
Labourer	Long Lake, Ont.	" 28	.....	Explosion of delayed charge.
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer	Peterborough, Ont.	Apr. 6	21	Cave-in.
Labourer with contractor	Michipicoten Falls, Ont.	May 51	.....	Cut foot—infection.
Labourer on wharf construction	Tadousac, Que.	" 19	67	Fell on wharf and fractured skull.
Engineer on pile driver	Vancouver, B.C.	" 31	45	Fell from pile driver at wharf.
Office manager with contractor	Fort Erie, Ont.	June 5	.....	Struck by train.
Teamster	Farmers Rapids, Que.	" 11	34	Swept into rapids with team drinking on river bank: drowned.
Watchman with contractor	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 26	.....	Drowned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Sectionman	Superior Jct., Ont.	April 4	.....	Velocipede struck by train.
Sectionman	Near Kamloops, B.C.	" 4	25	While patrolling track on velocipede was struck by passenger train.
Railway employee	Vancouver, B.C.	" 12	.....	Crushed by falling tree.
Carman	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	58	Cut finger while repairing brake rod—infection.
Employee	Caughnawaga, Que.	" 17	18	Struck by train.
Painter	Stratford, Ont.	" 19	45	Caught between rod and drum when engine was reversed for valve-setting.
Extra gang labourer	Beavermouth, B.C.	" 21	51	Run down by train while digging jack holes.
Carpenter	Lake Louise, Alta.	" 24	50	Lost balance and fell from hand car.
Section labourer	Pasqua, Sask.	" 26	50	Struck by train.
Section labourer	Pasqua, Sask.	" 26	.....	
Fireman	St. Sophie, Que.	" 29	33	Scalded when derailed engine overturned.
Lineman	Parry Sound, Ont.	May 3	24	Electrocuted.
Brakeman	Ridgedale, Sask.	" 5	25	Tripped and fell beneath moving train.
Extra gang labourer	Cassils, Alta.	" 15	51	Struck by spike which glanced off hammer—gangrene.
Carman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 16	46	Struck by car.
Section labourer	Windham, Ont.	" 19	40	Struck by train.
Section labourer	Windham, Ont.	" 19	55	
Sectionman	Burlington, Ont.	" 20	52	Working on track; run over.
Engine driver	Stoney Creek, Ont.	" 21	48	Engine derailed by bags of cement dropped from a truck.
Head brakeman	Stillwater, B.C.	" 26	30	Run over by uncoupled car.
Track labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 27	70	Struck by locomotive.
Painter	Deeks, Ont.	" 28	49	Struck by train while on velocipede.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 31	22	Struck by shunting engine.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	June 2	.....	Fell under car.
Labourer	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 5	21	Died of burns received in roundhouse.
Engineer	Elma, Man.	" 8	49	Collision.
Brakeman	Elma, Man.	" 8	40	
Cook	Chaffey's Locks, Ont.	" 8	48	Velocipede struck by train.
Car cleaner	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	40	Run over by car.
Sectionman	Grand Valley, Ont.	" 18	65	Alighting from velocipede to recover hat; fell, striking head.
Shop labourer	Transcona, Man.	" 18	48	Hernia.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 24	52	Fell from top of box car—run over by train.
Locomotive fireman	Wainwright, Alta.	" 27	.....	Crushed against coal dock by motion of engine he was cleaning.
Electric railways:				
Electrical worker	Thorold, Ont.	April 12	26	Burned by high tension wires, died of injuries.
Lineman	Winnipeg, Man.	May 4	45	Working on pole; came in contact with high voltage wires—electrocuted.
Water Transportation:				
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	April 9	42	Sling cable broke, victim struck by lumber.
Fireman	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	" 12	20	Thrown from truck.
Seaman	Montreal, Que.	May 12	.....	While painting hull of vessel plank slipped throwing him onto wharf.
Ship's watchman	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 14	41	Caught by cables and dragged into winch.
Longshoreman	St. John, N.B.	" 16	67	Struck by hatch beam.
Deck hand	Fort William, Ont.	" 28	19	Jumped to dock with line and fell into river.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 29	21	Fell from wharf—drowned.
Coal trimmer	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 30	37	Bucket off hoist fell on foot.
Deck hand	Lake Winnipeg, Man.	June 2	27	Fell from boat rail—drowned.
Foreman with dredging contractor	Goderich, Ont.	" 16	33	Fell overboard while repairing fender—drowned.
Dredgeman	St. Peter's Is., N.S.	" 18	.....	
Dredgeman	St. Peter's Is., N.S.	" 18	.....	
Dredgeman	St. Peter's Is., N.S.	" 18	.....	Drowned when dredge, being towed, was caught in gale.
Dredgeman	St. Peter's Is., N.S.	" 18	.....	
Dredgeman	St. Peter's Is., N.S.	" 18	.....	
Dredgeman	St. Peter's Is., N.S.	" 18	.....	
Ship's carpenter	Montreal, Que.	" 25	.....	Fell from ship's hold.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 30	.....	Struck by falling packing case.
Local Transportation:				
Delivery man	Toronto, Ont.	June 21	.....	Run over when boarding moving truck.
Storage:				
Oiler at grain elevator	Halifax, N.S.	May 1	24	Fell into machinery.
Elevator employee	Fort William, Ont.	June 26	36	Fell off box car.
Electricity and Gas:				
Electrical worker	Hemming Falls, Que.	May 24	34	Electrocuted.
Electrician	Valois, Que.	June 7	28	Switch box ignited—burned.
Helper with power commission	Port Hope, Ont.	" 15	27	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 28	47	Grasped live wire—electrocuted.
Telegraphs and Telephones:				
Telephone line worker	Reston, Man.	May 30	27	Crushed by load of poles when upright stakes broke.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada During the Second Quarter of 1926—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Service—				
Public Administration:				
Labourer (Dept. Railways and Canals)	Trenton, Ont.	April 10	.....	Struck by plank.
Civic labourer	Guelph, Ont.	" 15	55	Killed on city truck while riding to work.
Policeman	St. Lambert, Que.	" 16	35	Died of syncope after chasing crazed man.
Civic lineman	Montreal, Que.	" 23	45	Repairing street light—electrocuted.
First officer on light ship	St. Roch des Aulnais, Que.	May 15	.....	In boat with load of provisions which capsized in heavy sea.
Sailor	St. Roch des Aulnais, Que.	" 15	.....	
Rural letter carrier	Lindsay, Ont.	" 19	61	Buggy caught fire—victim burned fatally.
Labourer with municipality	Douglas, Ont.	" 29	.....	Explosion.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	June 14	52	Repairing pavement when struck by motor truck.
Penitentiary guard	Stoney Mountain, Man.	June 25	45	Excavating for foundation—struck by rock from delayed charge.
Labourer with municipality	Mountain Grove, Ont.	" 28	47	Explosion.
Custom and Repair:				
Employee of wrecking co.	Gross Isle, Man.	June 5	.....	Driving tractor to repair shop when steering gear broke; tractor overturned, crushing driver.
Recreational:				
Circus employee	Mikado, Sask.	June 29	.....	Fell off circus train.
Personal and domestic:				
Companion (female)	Kingston, Ont.	Apr. 4	72	Gas oven exploded igniting clothing.
Maid in hotel	Montreal, Que.	May 11	38	Slipped in elevator—leg torn off.
Elevator operator	Windsor, Ont.	" 24	36	Fell down elevator shaft.
Janitor in apartment house	Ottawa, Ont.	June 12	62	Fell down unlighted cellar stairs, striking head on floor.
Elevator man	Montreal, Que.	" 17	45	Caught between elevator and floor.
Professional:				
Journalist	Hudson, Ont.	May 16	20	Drowned paddling to Red Lake.
Journalist	Hudson, Ont.	" 16	23	
Trade—				
Retail:				
Labourer with coal co.	Toronto, Ont.	May 17	38	Coal fell on foot.
Truck driver	Windsor, Ont.	June 22	27	Burned to death, following ignition of gasoline flowing over hot engine.
Wholesale:				
Labourer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	June 28	56	Fell from coal tramway to dock—Injured internally.
Unclassified—				
Driver	Montreal, Que.	Apr. 28	21	Fell from waggon.
Night watchman	Montreal, Que.	May 4	50	Asphyxiated by gas fumes.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	June 24	45	Lifted heavy bag—syncope.

Second Supplementary List of Fatal Accidents Occurring in 1925

Logging—				
Logger	Near Longworth, B.C.	Nov. 11	55	Struck by falling tree.
Mining, non-ferrous Smelting and quarrying—				
Coal Mining:				
Mine brakeman	Premier, B.C.	Oct. 26	30	Jammed between mine car and chute.
Metalliferous Mining:				
Labourer	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	Aug. 28	48	Silicosis.
Manufacturing—				
Iron, steel and products:				
Labourer	St. Catharines, Ont.	Ont. 7	44	Grinder's phthisis.
Leather, fur and products:				
Glove cutter	Waterloo, Ont.	Nov. 6	16	Fell down dumb waiter.
Pulp and paper products:				
Broke beaterman	Ocean Falls, B.C.	Dec. 31	18	Fell into broke beater.
Transportation and public utilities—				
Steam Railways:				
Asst. fireman	Gloucester Co. N.B.	Dec. 19	16	Burned when boiler burst.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Faller	Alleo, B.C.	Mar. 22	56	Hit by tree kicking back when struck by falling tree.
Logger	Webster's Corner, B.C.	Mar. 23	17	Had legs mutilated when caught between log and choker line.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Coal mining:				
Miner	River Hebert, N.S.	Mar. 8	.....	Struck by fall of coal.
MANUFACTURING—				
Saw and Planing Mills:				
Labourer	New Westminster, B.C.	Feb. 19	41	Piling cedar, sliver entered finger—septicaemia
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Water:				
Day watchman	Victoria, B.C.	Mar. 10	68	Slipped while stepping from one boat to another and fell on deck.
UNCLASSIFIED—				
Night watchman	Kings Co., N.B.	Mar. 2	52	Fell against coal gates on tender.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Jurisdiction of Workmen's Compensation Board

The Manitoba Court of Appeal dismissed the further appeal of the plaintiff in the case of *Foster versus the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,* which was outlined in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1926. The plaintiff in this case was a married woman, the daughter of an employee of the railway company who was fatally injured in the course of his employment. She brought action against the company for damages on behalf of herself and her sisters, also married and over 21 years of age. As the action was not taken under the Workmen's Compensation Act, defendant company made an application to the Board under section 50 (4) of the Act which provides as follows:

"Where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependent, the Board shall have jurisdiction upon the application of any party to the action to adjudicate and determine whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Act; and such adjudication and determination shall be final and conclusive, and if the Board determines that the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this part, the action shall be forever stayed."

The Board decided that the right to bring the present action was taken away. The Court of King's Bench accordingly ordered that the action be stayed, holding that the Act conferred on the Board final authority to decide whether or not action could be taken by a dependent under another act. The Court of Appeal dismissed the further appeal of the plaintiff. The question having been raised whether the plaintiffs were "dependents" of the deceased workman, the Appeal Court held that by section 46 of the Workmen's Compensation Act the Board was given exclusive jurisdiction to determine all "matters and questions," including "the existence of dependency." This section provides moreover that

the action or decision of the Board thereon shall be final and conclusive and shall not be open to question or review in any court, and no proceedings by or before the Board shall be restrained by injunction, prohibition or other process or proceeding in any court or be removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any court.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

—*(Manitoba—Foster versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company)*

Liberal Construction to be Given Provision of Mechanics' Lien Act

A farmer obtained from a dealer the materials required for constructing a house on a quarter-section owned by him. He subsequently moved the house to adjoining land which was owned by his wife. Some time after the removal the dealers filed a mechanics' lien, the farmer's own land being named in the claim. When the claim was filed the plaintiffs were aware that the building had been moved to the wife's land. They sued both the husband and the wife to enforce the lien, and asked for a declaration that they had a lien in the estate of the wife for the whole amount of the materials furnished both before and after the removal of the house. The County Court dismissed the

action as against the wife, and the plaintiffs appealed. The husband had not defended the action and the trial judge reserved judgment as concerned the claim made against him.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal with costs, holding that while a person claiming a mechanic's lien must show that the lien which he claims is clearly within the statute, yet when once the existence of the lien is established the statutory provisions dealing with its enforcement, being remedial, should be given a liberal and beneficial construction.

It was further held that where a person against whose land a mechanics' lien is enforceable has never agreed to pay interest on the price of the materials for which the lien lies, the lien holder is entitled to add interest thereto only at the legal rate of five per cent, and where no demand in writing for interest has been made prior to the beginning of the action to enforce the lien, the interest runs only from the time the writ of summons was served on such person.

—(Saskatchewan—Fitzgerald and Powell versus Apperley and Apperley)

Limit of Liability of Directors for Wages

A company incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act had a branch in Manitoba, the branch being under the control of one who signed himself "director in charge," but was not authorized by the company to assume that title. An employee of the branch brought action in the High Court of Justice at Toronto against the directors of the company under section 85 of the Companies Act, for wages alleged to be due to the plaintiff and to three other persons whose claims had been assigned to him. Section 85 declares that directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, labourers, servants, and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding 6 months' wages for services performed for the company while they are such directors respectively, but that no director shall be liable to an action therefor unless the company is sued therefor within one year after the debt becomes due, nor unless the director is sued therefor within one year from the time when he ceased to be such director, nor unless an execution against the company in respect of such debt is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

The court found that the dealings of the plaintiffs had been solely with the so-called "director" in Manitoba, and not with the actual directors who were in Ontario. "There was no positive evidence that the claimants contracted with or were engaged by any representative of the company to whom the company's records gave authority to act for it in such matters." The court further found that the statutory liability of directors should not be imposed upon the defendants upon evidence so inconclusive as that which had been submitted. Failure to recover would be a hardship upon the claimants, but that of itself was not a sufficient ground for relief. Moreover the evidence did not indicate that the plaintiffs were "clerks, labourers, servants, or apprentices." The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

—(Ontario—Young versus Dannecker)

Blacksmith Shop not a "Factory" Under Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

A blacksmith in the Province of Quebec employed two horse-shoers, one of whom sustained the loss of an eye in the course of his work. When the injured man brought action for compensation the question arose whether or not the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province applied to a blacksmith establishment in which the employer and his two assistants were occupied in shoeing horses. The Superior Court at Montreal held that the expression "factories, manufactories or workshops" as used in the Act could not be interpreted as including such an establishment. "Workshops (ateliers)," the judgment stated, "are intended to describe establishments of the same nature or class as factories or manufactories, to wit, places operated for the transformation of raw material into finished material." A horseshoe shop could not, it was held, be brought under this category. The plaintiff's claim was therefore dismissed with costs.

—(Quebec-Lesperance versus Howard)

Dominion and Provincial Jurisdiction

A decision which was based to some extent on the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in respect to the validity of certain provisions in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was rendered in the Alberta Supreme Court on June 10 by Mr. Justice Boyle in the case *Dowsett versus Edmunds*. This was an action in damages for injuries from assault, and the question to be determined was whether or not section 734 of the Criminal Code is within the powers of the Dominion Parliament by virtue of the British North America Act. Section 734 purports to give immunity from civil action to persons convicted of, or tried and acquitted on the charge of, common assault. It will be recalled that section 91 of the British North America Act defines the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, and section 92 defines the exclusive

powers of the provincial legislature. Judge Boyle said:

"Shortly after the consummation of the Confederation there arose a legal school of thought in Canada holding the theory that the powers enumerated in section 91 of the British North America Act had greater potency than those designated in section 92 and that section 91 should be construed to mean that the Dominion could, if Parliament deemed it in the public interest of the whole country, pass legislation having an over-riding effect on provincial legislation and thus occupy fields allocated to the Provinces under section 92. I need not take time and space to discuss this theory as a very full elaboration of it will be found in the judgment of Judge Anglin, now Chief Justice of Canada, in the Supreme Court of Canada in *re* Board of Commerce Act and Combines and Fair Prices Act (1920)*."

The judgment points out that there was not much in early Privy Council decisions to lend strength to the theory referred to. The Board of Commerce case seemed to dispose effectually of the extra-potency or Dominion over-riding theory. But the theory was strong enough to persist in the case of *Toronto Electric Commissioners versus Snider* (involving the question of the validity of certain sections of the Industrial Dispute Investigation Act). On appeal, however, the judgment of the Ontario Supreme Court† was reversed in the Privy Council,‡ Viscount Haldane defining the limits of Dominion powers under the head of Criminal law.

Proceeding, Judge Boyle said: "If the Parliament of Canada can deprive the innocent victims of crimes of their civil remedies against criminals merely on the ground that it is within the scope of the criminal law to add special civil rights by way of immunities to criminals merely because they are such, and to take away civil rights of innocent persons because that civil remedy is against a criminal, then it can protect the man who commits arson from being sued in damages for compensation for losses due to his crime; the owner of a horse can be prevented from recovering it from the thief; the swindler can be protected from suit to recover money or land or goods obtained under false pretences; the man who injures another while driving a car, while intoxicated, and the man guilty of manslaughter can be given immunity from civil action. In fact there are few criminal acts that do not give rise to a civil action at law to some person suffering injury either in person or property.

"In deciding this question I think we must first examine as to whether or not the Province could enact this legislation under its powers over property and civil rights enumerated in section 92. I think it is quite clear that it could. It is in my view very clearly a civil right of action in damages for personal injuries, and the fact that the action is against a criminal and the damages sought to be recovered the result of his criminal act surely does not oust the jurisdiction of the Province to bar the civil remedy if the Legislature were to so enact. It seems to me that its jurisdiction could not be questioned unless it be that the Dominion has power to confer special civil rights on a person because that person has been adjudged a criminal or has been tried and adjudged not a criminal. It seems to me that the Province could pass this legislation barring this civil remedy and be quite within its powers and therefore, following the recent Lemieux Act decision, *Toronto Electric Commissioners versus Snider, supra,* it is, in my opinion, beyond the power of the Dominion as being an attempt to infringe on provincial rights.

"It seems to me that Parliament had in mind that it had fixed the punishment sufficiently high for common assault that the offender should not suffer further by being required to repair his wrong in a civil action at the instance of the person injured; and that, no doubt, was the view taken by the English Parliament from whose legislation this provision was copied; but in my opinion the Canadian Parliament was not in the same position to deal with civil rights and remedies as the Imperial one. The Canadian Parliament could, no doubt, have eliminated common assault altogether as a crime or criminal offence and left injured persons merely to their civil remedy in damages to be dealt with by the Provinces under section 92, or it could have imposed a milder penalty; but I fail to see how it can fix a penalty and at the same time take away a civil remedy of an innocent person for fear the offender might suffer further by being required in a civil suit to right his wrong. Our scheme of division of powers has its advantages and disadvantages, but the recent decision of the Privy Council leaves it beyond doubt that the Parliament of Canada cannot legislate in the fields allocated to the Provinces merely because it thinks the legislation in the interests of all of Canada, or in the interests of common justice."

Section 734 was therefore held to be *ultra vires* the Dominion Parliament " because it is not criminal legislation but legislation dealing with property and civil rights and could be enacted by the provincial Legislature but not by the Dominion Parliament."

—(Alberta-Dowsett versus Edmunds)

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921, page 1508.
† LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 384.
‡ LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 241.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

AT the beginning of August there was a further increase in employment as reported by employers having a minimum of fifteen employees in all industries (except agriculture and fishing, which are not included) the situation continuing to be better than at any other period since 1920. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,864 firms with 854,604 employees, as compared with 849,565 on July 1. The employment index number (with the number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 104.2, while in the preceding month it was 103.7, and on August 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated little change in the volume of business transacted in July, 1926, the trend however being upward as the month closed; but there was a marked increase as compared with the returns for the corresponding month of 1925. At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 2.3 as compared with percentages of 4.1 at the beginning of July, 1926 and 5.2 at the beginning of August, 1925. The percentages for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,487 local trade unions with a combined membership of 140,256 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.10 at the beginning of August, as compared with $11.07 for July; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.42 for August, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. On wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 153.9 for August, as compared with 156.2 for July; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in August was less than during the previous month and less than during August last year. Fourteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 2,617 employees, and resulting in the loss of 49,115 working days. Corresponding figures for July were as follows: nineteen disputes, 11,208 workpeople and 52,141 working days; and for August, 1925, twenty disputes, 13,430 workpeople and 112,524 working days, due chiefly to a dispute in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During August a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was completed in connection with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railway, on one side, and certain employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, on the other side. Advice was received by the Department that the award of the Board in the case of the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and its motormen and conductors had been accepted by the parties concerned. The text of the award was given in the last issue of the GAZETTE.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

On page 857 of this issue will be found an outline of the report of the special commissioner appointed under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, to inquire into a combine alleged to exist among the dealers in fruits and vegetables in Ontario.

Labour Legislation in Canada in 1925

The Department of Labour of Canada has just published in its legislation series the text of the various acts affecting labour which were enacted in 1925 by the Dominion Parliament and the legislatures of the several provinces. This is the fifth annual supplement to the volume "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1920," published

by the Department in 1920. A cumulative index to the series, contained in the present volume, provides a guide to all the labour legislation enacted in Canada up to the end of 1925, and the whole series, including the volume of 1920 and the four supplements, contains the body of existing Dominion and Provincial laws affecting labour.

The latest supplement contains a general summary of last year's legislation, which included the Dominion act amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, limiting the application of the act to disputes not within provincial jurisdiction, and at the same time enabling any province to pass legislation bringing such disputes within the sphere of the federal act. One province, British Columbia had already passed such legislation in 1925, and similar measures were taken during the present year by Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Industrial Peace Act of Nova Scotia introducing the compulsory principle in regard to the settlement of industrial disputes, was another important measure of the year. However, Part II of the act, containing this special feature, never became operative and the whole act has since been repealed (see page 863). One of the most important measures of the year was the male minimum wage act of British Columbia. In the field of Workmen's Compensation an act was passed in Manitoba changing the rate of compensation payable in respect to the children of a deceased workman, introducing the principle of vocational training for partially disabled workmen, providing for the payment of compensation to foster mothers, etc. Various changes were made also in the compensation acts of Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. The legislation of the year included amendments to the Mine Acts of British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia; the re-enactment of the Minimum Wage Act of Alberta and amendments to the acts of Manitoba and Quebec.

Effects of eight-hour day legislation in British Columbia

The Board of Adjustment under the British Columbia Hours of Work Act, in their report on the operation of the Act during the first year, remark that "the 8-hour day certainly has not had the dire effect predicted by some of its critics prior to its being put into effect, to which expression was given in press comments in 1923, and in arguments submitted to the Cabinet while this legislation was before the House. Information received by the Department recently has proven that the eight-hour day has actually been the cause of reducing cost of production in various industries. The reason for this is that, in order to comply with the Act, a complete reorganization of systems was found necessary and more efficient methods have been worked out. This reorganization has been accompanied in some cases by a very substantial decrease in the number of Orientals employed. While it was formerly the policy of a large number of employers in the Province to bolster up production by cheap labour and long hours, there is no doubt that the shorter day has tended gradually to bring about improved methods. More up-to-date machinery is being installed, and it has been found that, with the employment of a superior class of labour, it is possible to equal the production of the longer day."

Further reference to the Board's report is made in the outline of the report of the British Columbia Department of Labour for 1925, on page 866 of this issue. The act now affects about 70,000 employees in the Province.

Progress of minimum wages for women

Practically all occupations that are followed by women in the Province of Ontario are now covered by orders of the Minimum Wage Board. These orders are now reprinted by the Ontario government in convenient form in a pamphlet of 14 pages. Forty-two orders in all have been issued during the five years of the operation of the Minimum Wage Act. These orders are grouped under various headings as follows:—Laundries, dye-works and dry cleaning establishments; retail stores; telephones; factories; office workers; hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms; custom millinery; hair dressing or manicuring establishments, beauty parlours, etc. The minimum rates established by these orders vary according to district, the highest rates being in the largest centres of population and the smallest in villages and country districts. Reductions from the minimum rate are allowed to inexperienced adults and young girls graduated according to their proficiency as learners. The Board consists of five members, including the chairman, Dr. J. W. MacMillan, and the employees and the employers are equally represented, one representative of each of these classes being a woman. Each of the orders has been framed with the assistance of representative employers and employees, and each order, moreover, was considered at a public hearing before it was finally adopted.

In a preface to the reprinted orders the Board points out that "the lines drawn by the orders are not wage-rates but wage-limits. They protect wages from becoming subnormal, while leaving the whole region above these lines for the free play of wage-bargaining and

the opportunity for promotion. Most employers, we find, do not need to be forced to pay wages above these lines, and thus an important result of the Board's activity is to protect firms of the better sort from those competitors who would, if allowed to do so, cut wages below the line of living costs. The wage-limits have been reached through studies of the actual costs of living in the several districts of the province. They are subject to annual revision by the Board."

Another recent publication of the Board contains the text of the Minimum Wage Act, with amendments, and the Regulations issued in accordance with section 18 of the Act. A review of the fifth annual report of the Board is given on another page of this issue. This report states: "We look forward to the day when all Canadian women who work for wages shall be protected in their livelihood. We are already on excellent if informal terms with the Boards of other Provinces, and find that they like us are ready, as soon as is found practicable, to consider the question of interprovincial co-operation in minimum wage administration."

Proposed minimum wages for fruit-pickers

The General Superintendent of the British Columbia Employment Service, in his report for 1925, suggests that the minimum wage act of the Province should be extended to include berry pickers. At present the work of picking in the fields and orchards is excluded, only employees in jam and vegetable canneries, or in fruit packing and shipping houses, being covered by regulation. From the experience of the Employment Service offices with the fruit-picking problem, it appears as though the only solution, in the interests of the growers who offer the highest rates and best living conditions, is to apply the Minimum Wage Law to this industry. This would discourage the practice of engaging help in advance of the time the fruit is ready to pick and hiring more pickers than can earn the minimum wage at the piecework rates offered, on account of insufficient fruit ready for picking. The money spent by growers for newspaper advertising and in providing special attractions would go a long way towards meeting any additional cost incurred under this plan, and the knowledge that a minimum wage would be paid would attract an older and more satisfactory class of women as pickers, with a reduction in loss of fruit and a decrease in expense for supervision. Another suggested scheme is for the growers to fix a minimum wage through their associations, and if the organizations are sufficiently strong to enforce discipline among the members, this plan is said to be as effective as the application of the Statute. The farmers' organizations in the Prairie Provinces have been following it for several years past, and if a member pays below the minimum agreed upon, he has difficulty in obtaining help and is taken to task by other members in the district for bringing the district into disrepute and adversely affecting their labour-supply. The Employment Service has forwarded 30,000 men under this arrangement, and the total complaints in four years have not exceeded twenty in number.

Women's attitude to protective legislation

The introduction of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) bill, 1926, into the British House of Commons, was noted in the July issue of the GAZETTE (page 693). Among other provisions the bill restricts the employment of women and children, especially in building. Prominent public women have protested against this discrimination, which is said to mean "shutting women out of a well-paid trade and forcing them into lower and possibly less secure employment." In a letter addressed to the London *Times* they say: "The policy of the International Labour Office —and it is reflected in national labour legislation—has been to treat women as a class apart, without the same personal rights as men; and it becomes increasingly important that women should keep constant watch on this insidious tendency to restrict under the guise of protecting. Associations and individuals should get this matter clear to themselves, and then should make their opinion on it clear to those members of the House who are about to consider the Lead Paint Bill."

The question of "equal rights" for women in relation to protective labour legislation has been the subject of recent discussions in the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 308; June, page 531).

Employment and wages of men and women in factories

A study of the employment and earnings of male and female employees in factories in the State of New York is made in a special Bulletin recently published by the State Department of Labour. The collection of separate figures for men and women was begun in 1923. It was found that women furnish an extra large proportion of the workers in the irregular or satellite industries and in those industries where the development of highly industrialized organization has pro-

ceeded to only a slight degree. They furnish also a large share of the irregular forces in the more highly organized industries. "Perhaps the most impressive fact brought out in the study," the report states, "is the large reserve of labour necessary to maintain the working force that appears on the payrolls of each industry. . . . In this outer circle of the half-employed the proportion of women is relatively greater than that of men." The general impression that women are more irregularly employed in industry than men is borne out in the study. "Whether it is interpreted as a result of the occupations in which women are employed, a result of deep-rooted social prejudice, or the fact that women work more irregularly because of instability, lack of interest or home responsibilities, depends on one's antecedent convictions."

During the year 1924-25 the men in the factories of the State averaged just under $31.50 a week. The women averaged just under $17.50 a week. That means that women earned wages a little more than half as high as the wages paid to men. Little evidence was found to explain the lower earnings of women. "A few facts, however, stand out. Women receive the highest earnings in industries where they are organized, like clothing and publishing. They receive the lowest wages in industries located in small towns or in one-industry centres where the cost of living is lower and the possible alternative jobs are fewer."

Group Insurance for Employees of Canadian firm

Arrangements have been made between the Canadian Chewing Gum Company, Limited, of Toronto, and the Life Extension Institute and The Travellers Insurance Company for a co-operative group plan including certain benefits applicable only to those employees of the former company who have completed six months or more of service. The plan gives as its benefits the health service of the Life Extension Institute and life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance with the Travellers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. The plan will go into effect as soon as 75 per cent of the total number of employees who have completed six months or more of service have, while actually at work, signed and filed written application. For all classes the benefits include health service and physical examination and life insurance. An annual medical examination is made of each member by the Life Extension Institute, a detailed report being supplied to each employee with recommendations for the care and improvement of his health, based on the results of the examination.

Employees are divided into four classes in respect to the benefits and dues under the group plan:—Class I employees, earning less than $1,000 per year; Class II employees, earning $1,000 to $1,999.99 per year; Class III employees, earning $2,000 to $2,999.99 per year; Class IV employees, earning $3,000 per year and over.

Life insurance for employees in Class I, begins at $500 for those with over six months' but less than one year's service, increasing $100 for each year of service until a maximum of $1,500 is reached in ten years. In Class II the amounts payable range from $1,000 to $3,000; in Class III, from $1,500 to $4,500; and in Class IV from $2,000 to $6,000. This insurance is payable to beneficiaries in the event of death from any cause, or to the insured person himself in case of permanent and total disablement before the age of 60 years. The cost of these benefits is 10 cents a week for employees in Class I, and 15 cents, 20 cents, and 25 cents a week for employees in the other classes, respectively. The employee is also insured against accidents causing death, dismemberment, or loss of sight. The amount payable for loss of life is $1,000; for loss of both hands or both feet or one hand and one foot, $1,000; sight of both eyes, $1,000; one hand or one foot, $500; or one eye, $500.

The Accident Insurance indemnity for loss of life is payable to the beneficiary named by the employee, if surviving the employee; otherwise to the estate of the employee; all other indemnities under the Accident Insurance are payable to the employee.

In addition to the services mentioned above a Visiting Nurse Service, such as is furnished by Visiting Nurses' Associations is available in localities where there are such associations.

Local planning to prevent unemployment

A study of employment conditions has been carried on at Columbus, Ohio, for the past five years, in order to discover a "basis of industrial and social planning," that would result in stabilization of employment and improvement in economic and social conditions in the city. The investigation was begun in response to a suggestion made at the President's Conference on Unemployment in 1921, that each community should undertake to meet its own unemployment problem. Accordingly the mayor of Columbus, Ohio, organized an Emergency Unemployment Committee, composed of leaders in the community from the field of industry, labour, commerce and finance. The results of the inquiry are

given in Bulletin No. 409 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The report points out that Columbus is a city of diversified industries largely managed and owned locally. The diversity of industry tends to minimize extreme fluctuations in employment conditions affecting the community as a whole. The fact of local control is conducive to a definite acceptance of responsibility on the part of employers and has led to adoption of the policy of pushing plant improvements in times of depression, and to other methods of stabilizing employment on the part of several of the larger firms. The result of this practice is seen in the unusual amount of part-time work reported in 1924, a number of firms having retained a large proportion of their force on part-time work in preference to a smaller proportion on full time.

Figures such as those presented in this study it is pointed out, are of especial value in connection with social planning for a community. With the aid of data concerning unemployment, the social agencies in the city are able to plan their work and estimate their needs in advance. By a comparison with past years, especially when the causes and duration of unemployment are known, it is possible to make a reasonable estimate concerning the requirements of a coming winter in terms of previous winters.

The average employment status at Columbus for the five years, per thousand males enumerated, was 823 employed full time, 83 employed part time, and 94 idle. The average employment status per thousand females enumerated was 838 employed full time, 112 employed part time, and 50 idle.

Inquiry into falls of roof in coal mines in United States

The United States Congress, in considering the annual appropriation for the Department of Commerce, recently voted an additional sum of $7,500, to be expended in an investigation into the problems of falls of roof in coal mines. Mr. J. W. Paul, formerly chief coal mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, and chief of the mining section of the Pittsburgh Experimental Station, has been appointed senior investigator. He will be assisted by Mr. John N. Geyer, also of the Pittsburgh Station. The fact that falls of roof and coal cause approximately half of the fatal accidents to men employed underground in the coal mines of the United States shows the serious nature of this problem. Most of the falls are stated to occur while the miners are loading coal on the cars or while they are engaged in cutting or barring down the coal.

Proposed State family allowances in New Zealand

The Government of New Zealand has introduced in Parliament a bill to provide assistance for large families with small incomes. It is proposed to pay two shillings weekly from State funds for each child in families of more than two children, until the child has reached the age of fifteen, payment to be limited to cases where the family income from all sources does not mount beyond £4 a week. There is a proviso that the allowances must be paid to the mothers, and a further proviso that the money must be used for the benefit of the children.

Some opinions on the questions involved in family allowances have been quoted in recent issues of the Labour Gazette (May, 1926, page 427, etc.) Organized labour has objected to family allowances as hitherto proposed on the ground that the system would tend to depress the level of wages, that the allowances must eventually be paid by labour, and that they would be used against the employees in case of strikes. Labour has therefore shown a preference for a system in which the expenditure would be met by the State rather than by the industry concerned. This principle is embodied in the New Zealand bill.

National insurance proposals in Australia

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1924 in the Commonwealth of Australia to inquire into the subject of National Insurance as a means of making provision for casual sickness, permanent invalidity, old age and unemployment; the operation of maternity allowances, etc. In their second progress report, issued in August, the Commission dealt with the question of unemployment, reaching the conclusion that the volume of unemployment may be reduced by means of joint action by the government and organized labour. They recommend that a council representing the government employees' organizations and trades unions should be constituted for the following purposes—To establish a national system of unemployment bureaux throughout Australia; to regulate and supervise the existing private labour exchanges; to collect, tabulate and analyze detailed statistical data relating to supply and demand with regard to the various industries throughout the year; to conduct special inquiries relating to the causation of unemployment; to co-operate with private employers and the government departments and local authorities in order to provide avenues of employment and regulate the demand for labour; to co-operate with the

educational departments in instituting an effective and extensive system of technical training; to co-operate with the immigration department with respect to the employment of immigrants; and to furnish regularly detailed information with regard to the trend of employment.

The commission's report also recommends that a system of unemployment insurance should be instituted.

In their first report, published last year, the commissioners recommended—

(*a*) that a National Insurance Fund be instituted which will provide for the payment of sickness, invalidity, maternity and superannuation benefits to insured members; and (1) that membership of such fund be compulsory; (2) that a sickness benefit of 30 shillings per week be payable to adult insured members during the first six months when incapacitated for work as the result of sickness; (3) that a sickness benefit not exceeding 20 shillings per week be payable to insured members under 21 years of age during similar incapacity; (4) that equivalent benefits be payable to insured members when incapacitated for work as the result of accident, and that the question of including workers' compensation legislation under the National Insurance Fund administration be fully considered; (5) that an invalidity benefit of 20 shillings per week be payable to insured members during that period when incapacitated for work as the result of sickness or accident extending beyond six months' duration; (6) that a maternity benefit of 20 shillings per week be payable for a period of two weeks prior to and for four weeks after the confinement of a female insured member or the wife of an insured member; (7) that, as the cost of the existing maternity allowance is at present borne solely by the Commonwealth this responsibility should continue with respect to the maternity benefit provided under the National Insurance Fund; (8) that a superannuation benefit of 20 shillings per week be payable to male insured members after attainment of age 65 and to female insured members after attainment of age 60; (9) that the existing rights of pensioners under the *Commonwealth, Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1908-23 should not be interfered with; (10) that a child allowance of 5 shillings per week, in respect of each dependent child under age 16, be payable to the insured member when incapacitated for work;

(*b*) that a National Health Scheme be instituted which will provide adequate medical treatment for the people, and which will provide the requisite machinery for the prevention of sickness and accident, and (1) that such scheme be dissociated from the administration of the National Insurance Fund; (2) that the functions and objects of the Health Department be extended in such manner as will enable provision to be made as early as possible for the effective supervision of adequate medical services, especially with respect to maternity treatment.

President R. E. Dickie of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, writing in the *Canada Lumberman,* reviews the work accomplished by the Association on behalf of the industry. He mentions particularly the adoption by the Association of the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes. "None of us like disputes, but with the best of intentions they sometimes arise, and to my mind the first and most satisfactory way to settle, is to put the case in the hands of fair and disinterested men who know the business; this method usually results in a just decision and the cost is low."

The coal production of British Columbia for the first half of 1926 was 1,062,343 long tons, and the coke production was 52,335 long tons. Corresponding figures for the same period of 1925 was 1,173,102 tons, of coal, and 45,508 tons of coke.

The twelfth annual report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets of Saskatchewan gives particulars of the standing and activities of the various agricultural co-operative associations in the province. The co-operative activities promoted by the provincial Department of Agriculture include live stock marketing; poultry marketing; community sales days; potato marketing; beef rings; community grazing associations and community halls. The report notes a large increase in the number of applications for the incorporation of community halls, indicating a desire on the part of farmers for permanent housing accommodation for community work.

Organized labour's first radio station—WCFL—operated and owned by the Chicago Federation of Labour, has been opened on Municipal Pier, Chicago. The station was opened with addresses by Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labour, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labour. The purpose of WCFL is to familiarize the public with the aims of the labour movement.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of August was as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia the crops, which were in most parts satisfactory, provided employment for additional workers. The fishing industry was active and reported catches good. Storms however caused heavy damage to vessels and equipment and 48 men were reported as lost on the fishing banks during heavy gales. There was an average demand for workers in the logging industry, but in many instances it was difficult to secure workers owing to adverse conditions in the woods at this time of year and also to the fact that men preferred to work in the hay fields. Highway and building construction continued fair, with some new work opening up. The outlook in manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel industries, showed improvement and staffs were in most instances working full time. Coal mines, for the most part, reported steady time, while salt mines reported as working to capacity. Both trade and transportation were brisk.

Good crops were reported in New Brunswick and the supply of produce at the city market was abundant. The fishing industry reported conditions as favourable. Logging was somewhat quiet, though preparations for the opening of camps were under way. Construction work in all lines was proceeding satisfactorily. Manufacturing in the woodworking industries was quiet, owing to seasonal curtailment, while that in other industries was fairly good. Transportation was brisk and trade continued good.

The request for farm hands in Quebec decreased considerably, due to the completion of the haying season, but there was a continued demand for logging and lumber workers, especially around Montreal and Quebec. Manufacturing industries continued to show activity; boot and shoe establishments in Montreal were busy and the situation in Quebec somewhat improved, though an industrial dispute was still in existence in that city. Employment in the rubber, textile and metal trades remained steady, and greater activity was reported among the printing tradesmen. Building construction was in much greater volume throughout the Province, bricklayers, plasterers and joiners being in greatest demand. Trade showed much improvement.

From Ontario a continued general improvement was reported. Local farms absorbed substantial numbers of workers, while harvest excursions to Western Canada created a shortage of farm labour in some districts. Though stock taking, as during last month, still continued to affect the manufacturing industries in some instances, yet the situation as a whole throughout the Province was reported as very favourable. Building and construction in all branches showed increased activity, very few skilled mechanics being reported as unemployed. Preparations for the opening up of logging camps in the northern sections still further assisted in improving conditions in that section of the country, the demand for bushmen in some districts being greater than the supply. The situation in the mining industry showed little change from that of the preceding month, normal demands for mine labour being received.

The demand for farm workers in Manitoba was large and reduced considerably the number of those locally unemployed. In some districts the supply just about equalled the demand, while in others there was a shortage of workers available. Activities in building and railway construction continued steady, though labourers preferring employment in the harvest fields somewhat interfered with railway development. There was a normal demand for farm domestics, but applicants were scarce. Trade showed little variation.

There were exceedingly heavy demands for harvest workers in all sections of Saskatchewan with some localities reporting orders far in excess of applicants. As in Manitoba, outdoor work requiring the services of unskilled labour was interfered with by men preferring harvest work. The logging industry was quiet and the few orders received for workers were easily filled. There was a great call for domestic workers, especially for farms.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan a heavy demand for harvest help featured the Alberta situation. Though as yet the peak of the harvesting operations had not been reached, conditions throughout the Province were good but it was thought that the labour supply would not be nearly sufficient for the estimated need. Building operations were brisk with nearly all tradesmen employed and railway construction also absorbed its quota of the unemployed. The logging and coal mining industries remained quiet with prospects, however, of increased activity in both groups in the near future. Demands for women domestics remained steady.

The exodus of harvest workers from the Province of British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces lessened unemployment in the former. Favourable conditions prevailed throughout the fruit lands with sufficient labour available for the needs. The logging and lumbering industries were fairly quiet, though conditions in this group were expected to improve with the menace of forest fires practically at an end. Mining also remained steady, and prospects for the coming season appeared fair. Construction showed some improvement, much of the work offered, however, was of a temporary nature. Manufacturing was normal and all lines were reasonably busy. Conditions in general throughout the Province seemed appreciably more satisfactory.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.

A further increase in employment took place at the beginning of August, according to information from 5,864 firms tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; they had 854,604 workers, or 5,039 more than on July 1. Conditions continued to be more favourable than in any other month since 1920.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except Where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	200,204,844	210,912,014	194,388,288	184,772,322	169,836,632
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	88,610,048	91,513,173	81,974,474	81,492,403	75,517,505
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	110,325,650	118,188,590	111,403,525	101,678,787	93,462,993
Customs duty collected	$	.....	12,750,236	13,935,414	12,289,648	12,018,137	11,801,845
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,424,355,669	2,684,156,996	2,090,151,967	2,248,361,843	2,151,206,593
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,444,014,544	1,469,252,796	1,248,105,224	1,330,759,511	1,240,079,079
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	171,515,803	166,371,587	164,253,845	157,710,616	163,146,336
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,329,909,816	1,328,225,287	1,261,375,487	1,255,005,214	1,253,703,216
Bank loans, commercial etc.	$	.....	941,501,878	931,548,713	878,935,929	881,253,805	895,592,277
Security Prices, Index Number—							
Common stocks		138·3	133·5	130·7	115·3	109·9	107·5
Preferred stocks		97·1	96·3	95·7	95·7	95·2	96·2
Bonds		104·2	104·2	105·1	106·3	106·3	106·2
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		153·9	156·2	155·7	159·5	158·4	158·8
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·32	21·30	21·31	21·04	20·70	20·67
†Business failures, number		140	160	.....	110	154	.....
†Business failures, liabilities	$	1,490,244	2,793,486	.....	957,520	2,501,581	.....
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		104·2	103·7	101·0	96·3	96·8	94·5
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*2·3	*4·1	*4·9	*5·2	*6·1	*7·0
Immigration		.....	.....	12,191	9,812	8,159	8,127
Building permits	$	.....	18,717,028	18,672,238	9,258,752	12,637,551	14,915,884
‡Contracts awarded	$	31,696,000	33,865,000	54,186,000	31,207,000	22,179,000	33,230,000
Mineral Production in—							
Pig iron	tons	58,780	67,232	70,854	26,513	20,946	45,883
Steel ingots and castings	tons	45,674	64,847	81,277	25,007	22,471	63,140
Ferro alloys	tons	3,085	2,931	3,938	2,094	2,209	2,229
Coal	tons	.....	1,347,627	1,387,040	988,824	744,087	736,851
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	.....	2,182,459	1,661,679	782,502	2,067,310	1,650,374
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	225,258,489	257,444,993	166,629,361	179,220,376	206,225,124
Railways—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	235,055	240,391	251,744	209,662	204,305	204,046
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	18,637,476	19,001,967	18,672,320	17,538,201	17,302,053	15,128,319
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	17,754,176	15,637,947	16,022,721	16,157,789
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	16,598,421	15,533,968	15,534,569	15,188,048	13,464,647
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,677,285	12,706,864	11,206,172	11,799,172	11,880,196
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,382,719,017	1,855,209,209	2,062,696,405	1,827,443,692
Newsprint	tons	.....	163,037	158,601	120,656	121,664	124,209
Automobiles, passenger		.....	13,000	18,994	7,430	11,140	14,249
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	138·4	118·4	114·8	115·1
Industrial production		.....	.....	153·4	125·1	119·5	125·2
Manufacturing		.....	.....	151·9	123·4	124·3	124·2

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending Aug. 28, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia improvement was recorded, but in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces there was a slight falling off in employment. In the Maritime Provinces, construction, particularly road work, transportation and iron and steel reported heightened activity, while coal mining was slacker and there were seasonal losses in fish canneries and logging. In Quebec, manufactures, mining, communication, trade and construction registered increases in the number employed, those in the last named being largest. Logging and shipping showed the only marked declines, although some slackening was indicated in iron and steel and textiles, partly owing to shutdowns for holidays and inventories. In Ontario, the most outstanding changes were the declines in iron and steel plants and in railway construction. There were also further losses in logging. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and lumber factories showed improvement, as did mining, building and highway construction. In the Prairie Provinces, railway construction reported a slowing up and there were also seasonal losses in logging and coal mining. Transportation, services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. In British Columbia, improvement was again recorded; manufacturing, especially the canning and related industries, construction, services and trade registered increased activity, while there were further seasonal losses in logging.

Six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made showed increases in personnel; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported increased activity, while in Ottawa and Windsor employment declined. In Montreal, construction was considerably more active and manufacturing and trade were somewhat more so. On the other hand, shipping was slacker than at the beginning of July. In Quebec, manufacturing and building afforded more employment, but shipping showed a slight decrease. In Toronto, textile, printing and paper factories and construction recorded the bulk of the increase, although there also were reductions in work on telephones and in metal plants. In Ottawa, construction showed a comparatively small loss, while not much change was noted in other groups. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction were busier, the general situation being better than in any other month since the record of the city was begun in 1922. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile works were somewhat slacker, as is usual at midsummer. In Winnipeg, employment again increased, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in communication. In Vancouver, there was a large advance in employment; food and tin can factories were seasonally active, while construction and trade also showed improvement.

There was a moderate increase in employment in manufactures. The greatest gains were in fruit and vegetable canning, while pulp and paper, lumber, non-ferrous metal products, rubber, clay, glass and stone, tobacco, textiles and electric current plants were also busy. Employment in iron and steel declined, but the losses were considerably smaller than on the corresponding date of 1925 and 1924. Fish canning also reported a seasonal falling off. In logging, continued seasonal contractions took place. Coal mining was slacker, but improvement was noted in metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining. Communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, on the whole, reported increased employment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Returns tabulated from 1,487 labour organizations at the end of July with a combined membership of 140,256 persons showed that 2.3 per cent of the members were unemployed as compared with percentages of 4.1 at the end of June and 5.2 at the close of July, 1925. The improvement registered as compared with June was for the most part due to the strike situation existing in the garment trades of Montreal. As in accordance with the statement in the first paragraph of this article all the members who are on strike are excluded from our tabulations. Unions in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported a better situation than in June, the gains with the exception of those registered in Quebec, however, being very slight. In the remaining provinces nominal reductions occurred. As compared with July last year unions in all provinces except Nova Scotia were afforded a greater volume of employment, the increase of 4.3 per cent

in both Quebec and Alberta being the most substantial. Reports received from 396 unions in the manufacturing industries with an aggregate membership of 35,728 persons showed an unemployment percentage of 3.2 as compared with 8.3 per cent in June and 8.5 per cent in July, 1925. The garment trades were really the determining factor for the group when compared with the returns for June, though contributing increases were also recorded among iron and steel, textile, glass and hat and cap workers, paper makers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers. On the other hand, somewhat less employment was afforded cigar makers, bakers, wood and leather workers. The coal mining situation in Nova Scotia was better than in June but in Alberta there was a nominal reduction in employment. In British Columbia as in June there were no idle members. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia also were fully employed. The building trades again reported an improved situation 3.6 per cent of the members being idle at the end of July as compared with 4.4 per cent in June. Carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, steam shovel and dredgemen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and plumbers and steamfitters all registered greater activity. Considerable unemployment was indicated among bridge and structural iron workers and lesser declines among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers. In comparison with July last year all tradesmen in the group with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers reported a higher level of employment. The transportation group as shown by the reports received from 602 unions with 55,914 members registered a slightly more favourable situation than in June, employment in both the navigation and steam railway divisions being in greater volume. Among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs conditions were somewhat similar to those reported in June. In comparison with July of last year unions in the transportation group registered improvement during the period under review due to a greater volume of work for steam railway employees. Retail shop clerks were fully employed. Theatre and stage and hotel and restaurant employees were afforded less work than in June, but the situation for stationary engineers and firemen improved slightly. Barbers reported the same percentage out of work as in the previous month. Fishermen were considerably slacker, but lumber workers and loggers again reported no idleness.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of July, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 35,137 references to positions and effected a total of 33,970 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 24,755, of which 21,199 were of men and 3,556 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 9,215. The offices of the Service were also notified of 37,851 vacancies, of which 28,812 were for men and 9,039 for women. Applications for work were registered from 32,813 men and 9,950 women, a total of 42,763. The volume of business transacted during July remained practically on the same level as that recorded during the previous month, a noticeable gain, however, over the transactions of the corresponding period last year was recorded, the reports for June, 1926, showing 36,060 vacancies offered, 42,191 applications made and 32,483 placements effected, while in July, 1925, there were recorded 31,502 vacancies, 39,502 applications for work and 28,788 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1926, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 852.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig-iron in Canada in July amounted to 67,232 long tons, a decline of 5 per cent from the 70,854 tons of June which in turn was 3 per cent under the year's record in May.

Foundry pig-iron at 22,490 tons was double the 10,087 tons of June but this gain was more than offset by basic pig-iron falling to 40,260 tons from 52,614 tons and malleable iron declining to 4,482 tons as compared with 8,153 tons in the previous month.

For the first seven months of the year the cumulative production at 438,096 tons was 40 per cent over the 311,838 tons made during the same period last year. This year's tonnage was composed of 297,719 tons of basic iron, 115,813 tons of foundry iron and 24,564 tons of malleable iron. Most of the basic iron was produced for further use by the reporting firms, while the bulk of the foundry iron and all the malleable iron was made for sale.

Blast furnace charges in July included 118,509 long tons of imported iron ore, 73,857 short tons of coke and 34,601 short tons of limestone. Each long ton of pig-iron produced necessitated a furnace charge of 3,948 pounds of im-

ported ore, 2,198 pounds of coke and 1,028 pounds of limestone.

During the month one furnace at Sydney, N.S., was shut down leaving 5 furnaces in blast on July 31st. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 2,075 long tons which represented about 41 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. Active furnaces were located as follows: one at Sydney, N.S., two at Hamilton, Ont., and two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 2,931 tons showed a decline in output of 26 per cent from the 3,938 tons reported for June. Production in July was composed mostly of the grades having 50 per cent or less silicon content, and some high grade ferro manganese.

Production of 64,847 tons of steel ingots and castings in Canada during July was 20 per cent lower than the 81,277 tons reported for the preceding month. The decline was general when applied to all grades. Steel ingots dropped to 62,396 tons from 77,684 tons and direct steel castings fell to 2,451 tons as compared with the June output of 3,593 tons.

For the seven months ending July the cumulative production totalled 496,031 tons an increase of 11 per cent over the 446,168 tons reported for the first seven months of last year. This year's output was composed of 472,999 tons of steel ingots made for further use by the producers and 23,032 tons of direct steel castings of which 95 per cent was intended for sale.

Pig-iron prices remained at the same levels in July as in June. No. 1 foundry (2.25 to 2.75 sil.) delivered Toronto was still quoted at $25.80 per ton and No. 2 foundry at $25.30. At Montreal, No. 1 foundry was $28.70 and No. 2 foundry $28.20. Basic pig-iron at mill remained at $21. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products (1913 prices=100) was practically stationary being 143.7 as compared with 143.5 in June.

Full statistics of coal production during July are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during June was 21 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 47 per cent greater than the average for June in the past five years. The figures were 1,387,040 tons in June as against 1,138,738 tons in May and an average of 944,942 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

The coal-producing provinces showed a gain in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia were greater than the averages for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during June numbered 24,253, of whom 18,335 worked underground and 5,918 on surface, as compared with a total of 24,413 in May, of whom 18,568 worked underground and 5,845 on surface. Production per man was 57.1 tons in June as against 46.7 tons per man in May. During June the production per man-day was the same as in May being 2-4 tons. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in July, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $88,610,048 as compared with $81,492,403 in July, 1925. The domestic merchandise, exported, amounted to $110,325,650 in July, 1926, as compared with $118,188,590 in June, and $101,678,787 in July, 1925.

The chief imports in July, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $20,070,780; fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,626,444, and Non-metallic minerals and products, $14,855,259.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $41,255,883, and wood, wood products and paper, $26,786,299.

In the four months ending July, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $156,473,852, and wood, wood products and paper at $91,431,072.

Building Permits

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of July, 1926, amounted to $18,717,028, as compared with $18,672,238 in June, and $12,812,603 in July, 1925. This was a small increase as compared with the preceding month, and a considerable gain over the corresponding month last year.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in August, 1926, at $31,696,500, as compared with $33,864,700 in July. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during August, 1926. $8,933,900 was for residential building; $8,923,300 for business building; $2,800,700 for industrial building, and $4,121,000 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts awarded during July, 1926, were divided as follows: business building, $13,638,700; residential building, $8,671,400; engineering, $7,723,700 and industrial building, $1,662,700. The apportionment by provinces was: Ontario, $11,225,000; Quebec, $8,749,700; British Columbia, $4,901,700; Prairie Provinces, $4,560,800 and the Maritime Provinces, $2,259,300.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less than in July, 1926, and August, 1925. There were in existence during the month 14 disputes, involving 2,617 employees and resulting in a time loss of 49,115 working days, as compared with 19 disputes in July, involving 11,208 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 52,141 working days. In August, 1925, there were recorded 20 disputes, involving 13,430 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 112,524 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August terminated during the month and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during August also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were ten strikes and lockouts affecting 1,587 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The change in retail food prices during the month was slight. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $11.10 at the beginning of August, as compared with $11.07 for July; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.42 for August, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, butter and cheese declined slightly, while potatoes showed a substantial seasonal advance, with less important advances in the prices of bacon, lard, eggs, flour, beans and exaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.32 at the beginning of August, as compared with $21.30 for July; $21.05 for August, 1925; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.60 for August, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel again declined slightly, due to lower prices for anthracite coal and wood. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 153.9 for August, as compared with 156.2 for July; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined and three advanced, while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group declined substantially, due to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, potatoes, coffee and foreign fruits. The decline in this group was more than sufficient to offset the advances in all the other groups. The other groups which declined were: Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, due mainly to declines in the prices of cotton, jute, hessian and fibre; Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, because of declines in the prices of silver and zinc, which more than offset the higher prices for copper, lead, tin and solder; and Chemicals and Allied Products. The Animals and their Products group advanced slightly, declines in prices of cattle, hogs and meats being more than offset by advances in the prices of sheep, fish, eggs and some grades of butter. Advances in the prices of pine and spruce lumber caused an increase in the Wood and Wood Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

Need for a Textile School in Canada

Referring to the textile industry *The Canadian Textile Journal*, in its issue of July 30, expresses doubt whether any other industry in Canada maintains a higher standard of working conditions, of clean, healthful employment where the workers' skill and ability is given greater opportunity, or greater or more sincere attention is directed toward the health and welfare of those employed. "The one important thing lacking in the industry in Canada as yet," the *Journal* continues, "is in the provision of educational facilities. A textile school in Canada would do more to promote the interests of the industry than is at present conceived possible. This age of enlightenment and intense competition demands that education should be a principal factor in the development of any industry. All over the world, textile schools are recognized as integral parts of the industry, but here in Canada we have developed a textile industry without laying this most important foundation, and some of the present ills of the industry may be attributed to this lack."

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1926

DURING the month of August a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was completed in the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways, and certain employees of the said railways being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Honourable Mr. Justice Hugh T. Kelly, Toronto, Ont., was appointed chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., nominee of the companies, and David Campbell, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., nominee of the employees.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, advice was received by the Department that the award of the Board appointed to deal with the matter was acceptable to the parties concerned and that the recommendations contained therein had been put into effect by the employing company. The text of the award and of a minority report was given in the August issue of the Labour Gazette on pages 754 to 759.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923

Alleged Combine in Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario

FOLLOWING the publication in February, 1925, of the report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into a combine alleged to exist among the dealers in fruits and vegetables in the Western provinces (Labour Gazette, March, 1925, page 261), an application was received by the Registrar for an investigation into the marketing of the Ontario fruit and vegetable crop, the applicants being of the opinion that a combine within the meaning of the statute existed in connection with the business in these products. Mr. Lewis Duncan, barrister, of Toronto, who as Commissioner in the Western inquiry had reported that a combine was operating to the detriment of the growers in British Columbia, was appointed by the Minister of Labour as special Commissioner to conduct the inquiry into the charges made with regard to the marketing of fruits and vegetables grown in Ontario. The Commissioner's report was submitted to the Minister on July 31 and published immediately.

No evidence was found of any combine in Canada prejudicial to the interest of the public in the distribution of Ontario fruits and vegetables, with the exception of the operations of certain American brokerage firms owned by jobbing houses, which are regarded by the Commissioner as detrimental to the interests of the grower, as similar combinations in Western Canada were found to injure the British Columbia fruit grower. It will be remembered that the report on the Western fruit inquiry condemned the jobber-broker combine of the Nash Companies, and the jobber-owned brokerage houses were referred to by Mr. Justice McDonald in his charge to the jury at the trial at Vancouver of certain individuals and corporations connected with the Nash Companies following the publication of the report. The Minister of Labour, speaking in the House of Commons on June 7, 1926, voiced the disapproval of the Dominion Government of this unnatural combination. In the marketing of that portion of the Ontario crop which is exported to the United States, this jobber-broker combine intervenes, but in the domestic trade and trade with Great Britain the Commissioner found no evidence of a combine as defined by the Act.

The Commissioner refers to the "widespread belief among the growers, which has also been found to be held by individuals among the consuming public, that there is an unwarranted disparity between the prices received by the growers for their fruits and vegetables and those paid by the consuming public, and that this disparity is due to some improper combination or practice among the commission men wholesalers or retailers, who it is supposed, have unfairly profited by those practices." "In the course of the inquiry, many matters were brought to the attention of your Commissioner of great importance in the marketing of the crop. Whenever an allegation was made or evidence found of prac-

tices which might be injurious to producer or consumer these were investigated. If the inquiry disclosed no evidence that such practices were the result of any combine within the broad definition given to that word in Section 2 of the Combines Investigation Act, the matter was not pursued further, but your Commissioner considers that the proper course is not to ignore such matters in his report, but to set out in reasonable detail the facts which have come to his attention, in order that the situation may be clarified and the grounds for the conclusions which are arrived at may be apparent." The inquiry covered Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Kingston, Peterborough, Brantford, Grimsby, Niagara, Beamsville, St. Catharines, Simcoe, Stratford, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and other points.

Emphasis is laid on the value of adequate facilities for public marketing. "Where the municipal authorities have maintained adequate public markets, little complaint is found among producers or consumers as to prices or distribution. In addition to regulating prices and preventing any undue combination, a market prevents the growth of an excessive number of middlemen." "Speaking generally, the difference between the price paid by the consumer and the moneys received by the producer progressively increases as facilities for public marketing decrease. In places where adequate facilities for public marketing exist, prices on the farmers' market regulate prices in the retail stores; but where inadequate facilities for public marketing exist, prices on the market follow prices in the retail stores." Provision for public marketing in twelve Ontario cities varies from 33,000 square feet of space in Toronto available one day a week for a population of 522,000 to 300,000 square feet of space in Chatham open six days a week for a population of 13,000. For the week ending July 17, 1926, the number of inhabitants for every vendor on the public market varied as follows: Belleville 22, Kitchener 28, London 30, Chatham 44, St. Catharines 53, Brantford 58, Peterborough 69, Kingston 75, Ottawa 77, St. Thomas 106, Hamilton 156, Toronto 2,300.

"Surveys made in Toronto indicate that out of $100 paid by the consumer for domestic fruits and vegetables the retailer gets approximately $36 and the producer $45, $9 goes to the commission dealer and $10 to the express or other transportation company." "The main reason for the abnormal 'spread' in Toronto and the correspondingly high prices paid by consumers is the absence of adequate facilities for public marketing in Toronto" which is the principal absorbing centre for fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario. It appears that, of the five and one-half acres set apart for a market place for the Town of York in 1803 and vested in the City of Toronto for the public use in 1834, only 33,000 square feet are available as a public market at the present time. Outside the city limits two markets have been established—a wholesale market on the Humber and a retail market north of the city.

The report states that the "denial of adequate market facilities in Toronto has resulted in giving the commission houses occupying space on the Toronto Fruit Market a quasi-monopolistic control of the distribution of the domestic fruits and vegetables distributed in and through Toronto otherwise than by farmers or truckers direct to retailers; and that such control has been accompanied by irregular practices in making returns to the growers, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate in view of the fact that in many cases the existing records do not permit a complete accounting to be made; and that the records suggest that the irregularities are more pronounced in the case of some firms than others." The Commissioner has set out in his report the facts regarding such practices as might be injurious to the producer or consumer which have come to his attention.

The Toronto Fruit Market, which is a wholesale market, occupies an important place in the distribution of Ontario produce. The building, which is owned by the Canadian National Railways and leased by the Toronto Fruit Auction Company, "is the narrow funnel through which pass most of the domestic fruits and vegetables distributed to Toronto in a wholesale way." "This lease to all intents and purposes gave the Toronto Fruit Auction Company a monopoly of the only convenient public terminal facilities for the wholesale handling of fruits and vegetables in Toronto." Space in the building is subleased to dealers and "dealers who are outside this building complain that space on the market is of great value; that dealers who cannot obtain accommodation there are under serious handicaps; and that if any of the occupants of the building go out of business their space is usually divided between other occupants instead of being open for competitive bidding as (they allege) should be the case in public terminal facilities."

The Commissioner finds:—

"That in the flush season of the Ontario crop commission dealers on the Toronto Fruit Market are unable to dispose of all the fruit and vegetables consigned to them; that large quantities of fruits and vegetables spoil and are destroyed; and that the provision of faci-

lities for disposing of such surpluses direct to the consumer on the public market would result in a saving both to the grower and to the consumer.

"That the building known as the Toronto Fruit Market contains the only convenient terminal facilities for handling wholesale quantities of fruit and vegetables in Toronto; that this building is inadequate and unfitted properly to perform its ostensible function in the distribution of the Ontario crop; and that adequate terminal and wholesale facilities at Toronto are a necessity.

"That in 1919 all the accommodation in the Toronto Fruit Market was leased to one company (which sublets to certain dealers) but that it would seem advisable that accommodation in public terminals should either be open to all dealers or else be leased on some competitive basis to the different dealers who desire to obtain space.

"That there is a tacit agreement among commission houses occupying space in the Toronto Fruit Market to charge 12½ per cent commission plus certain sums for cartage; that the cartage charge amounts to an extra commission of over one per cent on commission sales; that this charge is made whether the goods are delivered or not; but that the sums collected from the growers for cartage over the year approximately equal the actual cost of delivery of goods sold on commission in the year; and that the sums collected for commission and cartage give a gross percentage profit on commission sales which in some cases is double and in others is four times the gross percentage profit made by the same firm on merchandising transactions.

"That the establishment of a properly operated, grower-owned commission agency in Toronto should result in improved service and a reduction of charges."

The chief complaint of the growers is that returns made to them by different dealers on the Toronto Fruit Market are not true. The inquiry revealed that in 49 per cent of the 1,300 shipments to commission dealers on the Toronto Fruit Market which were examined, no defined part of the shipment was fully accounted for, and in only 23 per cent of the cases did the records completely account for the disposition of the shipment. Occasional mistakes by salesmen in making up records and the absence of growers' names on the goods gave rise to some of these errors, but in the majority of cases records were not properly made or have been altered or destroyed.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made by the Commissioner:—

"That legislation be enacted making the jobber-broker combine unlawful.

"That persons handling domestic fruits and vegetables on commission be required to make, and for a defined period to keep proper and complete records of the disposition of goods entrusted to them for sale; and that it be made an offence to render false or misleading account sales or other similar returns.

"That some proper official be given authority (*a*) to receive complaints from consignors of domestic fruits and vegetables; (*b*) to examine books and records of consignees; (*c*) to record fraudulent practices and bankruptcies of such persons; and (*d*) to take such action for the prosecution of offenders and the protection of the public as may be required.

"That consideration be given to the creation of a Market Department with wide powers for the purpose of co-ordinating co-operative and other shipping effort, disseminating reliable market information, and assisting the marketing of agricultural products on sound economic lines both in Canada and abroad."

Wage-earners' Mortality Record in 1926

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company began in 1911 to keep records of its mortality experience for individual diseases among the wage-earning class in Canada and the United States. The rate of deaths in the first six months of 1926 is given in a recent issue of the company's *Statistical Bulletin*. Health conditions during this period are shown to have been less favourable than for the same period last year or for any year since 1920. The increased mortality so far for this year was due for the most part to the prevalence of influenza and pneumonia. It is still possible that sufficient improvement will develop in the latter half of 1926 to counterbalance the high rate of the first half of the year.

In addition to the higher rates for influenza and pneumonia, increases have been recorded for measles, organic heart disease, chronic nephritis, and cerebral hemorrhage. These increases have more than counterbalanced the improvement in the record of diphtheria, tuberculosis, diarrhoeal diseases, puerperal conditions, and accidents.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during August was 14 as compared with 19 in July. The time loss for the month was less than during August, 1925, being 49,115 working days, as compared with 112,524 working days in the same month last year. The considerable time loss and number of employees involved in August, 1925, were chiefly due to the dispute involving coal miners in Nova Scotia in a cessation of work from March to August.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
August, 1926	14	2,617	49,115
July, 1926	19	11,208	52,1 1
August, 1925	20	13,430	112,524

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Eleven disputes, involving 767 workpeople, were carried over from July, and three disputes commenced during August. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during August terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, as follows: Coal miners in the Edmonton field; boot factory employees at Toronto; hat and cap makers at Montreal; ladies' garment workers at Toronto; men's clothing workers at Montreal; men's clothing workers at St. John's, P.Q.; bookbinders at Montreal; moulders at Vancouver and New Westminster; structural steel workers at Winnipeg and various points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; and coal miners at Stellarton, N.S. One of the disputes beginning in July was reported to the Department too late to be included in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, namely: men's clothing workers at St. John's, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the third paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; moulders at Guelph, June 2, 1924; moulders at Owen Sound, January 19, 1925; cigar makers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925; men's clothing factory workers at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926, and carpenters at Trenton, Ont., July 24, 1926. The dispute involving stage hands and musicians at Vancouver since January 11, 1926, carried in this list, was called off on August 10 when the theatre involved re-opened under new management. The dispute involving engineers and firemen at New Westminster, B.C., since May 17, 1926, lapsed at the end of July.

In regard to a dispute involving men's clothing factory workers in Montreal on March 19, 1926, early in July the owners of the establishment transferred their operations to St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., where the union proceeded to picket the plant. The picketers, however, were arrested on a charge of intimidation and assault and held for trial, not being able to furnish bail. The union concerned placed the establishment on the unfair list.

In connection with the strike of plasterers at Winnipeg reported in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having commenced on July 17 for the enforcement of a union rule, work being resumed after one day, further information has been received that the demands of the union were conceded without a cessation of work so that no time loss resulted.

A dispute involving carpenters in Vancouver has been reported in the press indicating that a cessation of work occurred as a result of objections on the part of the employees as to the conduct of a foreman. Inquiries from the Department being made, it appears that the dispute was settled within a few minutes, the employer undertaking that the conduct objected to would cease.

Of the strikes and lockouts commenced during August, two were against the employment of non-unionists and one was for union wages and working conditions. Of the four strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, two were in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees, and one was partially successful.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1926

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing Prior to August, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Edmonton Field, Alta.	140	1,500	Commenced July 1, 1926, for recognition of union and increase in wages. Partial resumption of work August 9, 1926, under previous rates of wages and working conditions.
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
*Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	9	225	Commenced January 13, 1926, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Boot factory employees, Quebec, P.Q.	.....	.....	Commenced May 3, 1926, owing to disagreement as to the application of a reduction in wages awarded by arbitrators. During August strikers reported to have returned to work or been substantially replaced.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
*Hat and cap makers, Montreal, P.Q.	10	250	Commenced March 4, 1926, against violation of agreement. Unterminated.
*Ladies' garment workers, Toronto, Ont.	23	575	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.	225	35,000	Commenced July 28, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops, partial resumption of work, August 9, under union conditions.
Men's clothing workers, St. John's, P.Q.	120	3,000	Commenced July 28, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Partial return to work and replacement of strikers.
Printing and Publishing:			
*Bookbinders and pressmen, Montreal, P.Q.	5	125	Alleged lockout, commenced March 9, of members of certain unions. Unterminated.
Iron, Steel and Products:			
Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	80	900	Commenced April 1, for increased wages; demands granted by some employers. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION:—			
Buildings and Structures:			
Pile drivers, wharf builders, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	80	480	Commenced July 2, for increase in wages. Terminated August 10; 50c. per day increase, demands being for $1.00.
Structural steel and iron workers, Winnipeg, and other points.	75	200	Commenced July 20, for increase in wages; partial resumption of work by strikers at previous rates of pay on August 4.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During August, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	850	1,660	Commenced August 3, against employment of non-union workmen or members of another organization. Work resumed August 6, when men concerned joined the union.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	900	4,500	Commenced August 26, against employment of non-union workmen or members of another organization. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING —			
Wood Products:			
Mill Workers, Winnipeg and St. Boniface.	100	700	Commenced August 16, for a signed agreement of wages and working conditions. Work resumed August 24, under conditions prior to the strike.

*Reports indicate that the strikers had been replaced but there were still a number of employees out, and on the strike or lockout benefit list of the union.

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The following notes gives particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

COAL MINERS, EDMONTON FIELD, ALBERTA.—This dispute, causing a cessation of work on July 1 to secure an increase in wages and recognition of union on the termination of an agreement signed last year, continued into August. On August 9 one of the mines involved reported a settlement with the miners, work being resumed at the same wages and under the same working conditions as prior to the strike. No settlement was reported in the other mines by the end of the month.

BOOT FACTORY EMPLOYEES AT QUEBEC, P.Q.—This dispute, causing a cessation of work from May 3 owing to a disagreement as to the application of an award by arbitrators involving a decrease in wages, continued during August, but the employers were operating the factories by means of employees who had resumed work and by new employees, stating that they had all the staff required. A number of the strikers were reported to be still out and receiving assistance from funds collected from various organizations and the public.

LADIES' CLOTHING WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, beginning on June 30 and arising out of a demand from the employer that each employee deposit $100 as security for the acceptance of piece rates fixed by the employer, continued through August. The union contended that this was in violation of a signed agreement providing for arbitration of all disputes for a period of three years, signed January 17, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 619). During July it was reported that the union had entered an action to secure damages and to compel the employer to re-engage the men and women concerned.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This strike, beginning July 28 to secure union wages and working conditions in a number of non-union shops and factories, continued during August, but on August 9 work was resumed in some of the factories and shops under agreements as to wages and working conditions signed with the union. The establishments of those refusing to sign agreements were picketed by the union. Some disturbances arose in connection with picketing, and some of the strikers were arrested and charged with intimidation and assault. Later an injunction was issued forbidding the picketing of the establishments of the three firms which requested the injunction. Some of the employers entered an action against the union, claiming damages as a result of the strike. At the end of the month 225 employees were reported to be still involved.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.—This dispute occurred simultaneously with the strike of the same class of employees at Montreal on July 28 for the same demands. It was reported that some of the strikers returned to work and that the employer to a great extent replaced the others during August, but the dispute was unterminated at the end of the month.

MOULDERS, VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—In connection with this dispute, commencing April 1 for an increase in wages, it has been reported that from time to time some of the employers involved, employing each a small number of men, agreed to the terms of the union and work was resumed. At the end of August, however, several of the employers had made no settlement with the union.

PILE DRIVERS, WHARF BUILDERS, ETC., VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, which began on July 2 for an increase in wages (which was granted to some of the employees in a short time), was terminated on August 10 by a verbal agreement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, the original demand having been for an increase of $1 per day.

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute, commencing July 20 for an increase in wages, involved workers in Winnipeg and at several other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where construction of this nature was being carried on. At the establishments of the principal employers the employees returned to work on August 4 at the previous rates of pay, but no settlement has been reported in other cases.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—This dispute, commencing August 3, like that reported in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE in the same locality and its neighbourhood, was to prevent the employment of non-union workmen or the members of another organization in the coal mines. The operator of these mines had an agreement with the union which provided for recognition of the union, but did not provide against the employment of workmen not members of the union. As a result of this cessation of work it has been reported that the majority of the men affected joined the union and work was resumed.

COAL MINERS, STELLARTON, N.S.—This dispute, commencing August 26, was of the same nature as in the dispute above, the mines affected being operated under the same management. This dispute was unterminated at the end of August, but early in September it was reported that the management posted a notice that only members of the union would be employed, and following this the majority of the men affected had joined the union and work was resumed within a few days.

MILL WORKERS, WINNIPEG AND ST. BONIFACE, MAN.—This strike, commencing August 16 for an agreement covering wages and working conditions, was reported to be terminated on August 24 when the strikers returned to work under the same conditions as prior to the dispute.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1926

THE first session of the thirty-eighth General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia opened on February 9 and concluded on March 19.*

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

One of the principal enactments affecting labour was an "act respecting the investigation of industrial disputes within the province." This act is similar in form to the acts passed recently in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick. These acts give effect to the amendment made last year to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, providing that the latter act shall apply among other disputes, to "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province, and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this act."

Industrial Peace Act Repealed

The same act contains a section repealing the Industrial Peace Act, in accordance with the announcement contained in the opening Speech from the Throne that the government would introduce legislation repealing the compulsory provisions of the latter act. The provisions of the Industrial Peace Act were fully outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1925. It was divided into two sections; the first was practically a re-enactment of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as a provincial act; the second part supplemented that act by providing for the compulsory arbitration of labour disputes in which a settlement cannot be obtained. The first part provided that where a dispute had arisen in a mining industry or in connection with a public utility; either party, or the Minister of his own motion might have it referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Minister of Works and Mines, and that pending the report of the Board neither party could declare a lockout or strike or alter the condition of labour. After a report was filed, however, neither party was bound thereby, and no machinery is provided for its enforcement. The second part of the act, which was not to become effective until proclaimed by the Governor in Council as being in force, was designed to supply the lack of compulsory powers. It provided for the creation of a permanent Arbitration Commission. If within a month from the filing of the report of the Board of Conciliation under the first part no settlement was arrived at, either party might have the dispute referred to the Commission, which would then inquire exhaustively into all phases of the dispute and all relevant facts affecting both the employer and employees. After such reference to the Commission any strikes, lockouts or alterations of conditions were to be declared illegal under penalties. The award of the Commission was to be binding on all parties to a dispute and could be made an order of the Supreme Court and enforceable accordingly.

Collection of Statistics

The Statistics Act provided for the co-operation of the provincial government in the collection, by the Government of Canada, of statistics relating to the province. The provincial Department of Natural Resources is to distribute such schedules and instructions as may be prescribed from time to time by Dominion Order in Council for the collection of facts and statistics relating to the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, milling, mining, quarrying, manufacturing and other interests and resources of the Province, which shall contain, among other things, when completed, the value of the products thereof, and of the plant and real estate, the number of persons employed therein, and the amount of wages paid; and every owner or manager of any such industry shall be required to fill up and return such schedules. The information so collected is to be treated as confidential and is not to be published without the written consent of the owner or manager of the industry concerned. Penalties, however, are provided for neglect on the part of the individual concerned to supply the information sought for. Right of access to municipal and other local records is also established by the act.

Factories Act

Under an amendment to the Factories Act, the certificates of factory inspectors are to be issued by the Minister of Natural Resources instead of by the Provincial Secretary.

*Outlines of the labour legislation enacted during 1926 by the various provinces have been given in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows:—Parliament of Canada, July, page 651; Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, June, pages 546 and 549; Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, May, page 446; Quebec, April, page 324; Saskatchewan, February, page 119; British Columbia (session of 1925), January, page 17.

Welfare of Children

An act was passed for the purpose of regulating the activities of organizations engaged in placing immigrant children under 16 years of age in the province, such organizations being required to obtain authority by order in Council to carry on this work. Each immigrant child is to be registered, records being kept of each case. Persons taking children into their homes also are required to furnish the provincial Director of Child Welfare with particulars concerning the children. The medical examination of an immigrant child may be ordered by the Director at any time. If any person resident in the province notified the Director that an immigrant child is being ill-treated or over-worked or is not being properly educated, the Director will order an investigation and take all necessary steps to protect the child from further ill-treatment or neglect. Persons convicted of ill-treating, over-working, or neglecting to provide proper maintenance and education for immigrant children, are liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of $500 with imprisonment up to six months.

The administration of the Children's Protection Act was placed under the Director of Child Welfare instead of being under the Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children. The new official may be a judge of the Juvenile Court.

Relief of Unemployment

Among the local acts of the session was one authorizing the town of Glace Bay to borrow a sum not exceeding $8,000 for the purpose of relieving distress in the town caused by unemployment, to be repaid in eight years, the Governor in Council being authorized to guarantee the payment of principal and interest. Another local act was passed enabling the municipality of the County of Cape Breton to borrow money up to $34,000 in order to pay off the indebtedness due to Royal Bank of Canada on account of advances made to the Overseers of the Poor in certain districts in the municipality.

Acts Not Passed

A bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act was withdrawn before being finally passed. It sought to provide that each member of the Workmen's Compensation Board should cease to hold office ten years after the date of his appointment, but that he should be eligible for re-appointment. It was also proposed that claims for compensation should be filed within six months after an industrial accident, instead of within one year as at the present time; that when a claim has not been established fifteen months after the accident, no compensation should be paid.

A bill to provide for the early closing of barber shops at Halifax failed to pass.

Two government measures were rejected by the Legislative Council; one was the "Tenure of Office" bill, designed to place in the power of the government the dismissal of all officials appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in case of unsatisfactory service; the other providing for the abolition of the second chamber on May 1, 1927.

Another proposed measure which failed to reach the final stage would have made compulsory the "check off" system in the coal mining industry in so far as "society dues" are concerned, and provided the society to which the miner belongs makes the request.

The closing Speech from the Throne said "It is gratifying that the wage agreement recommended by the representatives of the coal miners and operators has received the endorsement of both parties and that we may now look forward to a period of stability and continued employment in this important industry."

Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are now required to keep in force their insurance in the Brotherhood's Life and Accident Insurance Association. This obligation having been questioned by certain members the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, decided that members must conform with the laws of the Brotherhood. The action was brought by William H. Rother and eight other former members who had declined to take or continue their insurance with the Association, against the officials of the Union, seeking to compel these officials to recognize them as members of the Brotherhood. Judge Gause declared that the plaintiffs by refusing to keep in force their insurance policies had forfeited their rights to membership in the Brotherhood.

The Vancouver and New Westminster District Trades and Labour Council has a special minimum wage committee to collect information regarding the employment of women in the industries covered by orders of the Minimum Wage Act. The committee has been engaged recently in inquiries into the conditions of female employment in the canning industry and in other occupations, and intends, it is stated, to bring certain recommendations before the Minimum Wage Board in regard to these industries.

PROPOSED FACTORY LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

A BILL to amend the Factory Acts was introduced in the British House of Commons on August 2. An official memorandum explaining the proposed amendments states that the bill was introduced in order to allow time for full consideration of its contents by the parties concerned, and that any suggested changes will be considered before it is proceeded with next year. The bill abolishes the distinction which exists in the present law between factories and workshops and between textile and non-textile factories and employs only the one term "factories"; and, except where otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Bill apply indifferently to factories of all descriptions. Under the existing Acts the provisions relating to the sanitary condition of workshops, cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, and the drainage of floors are enforced in the first instance by the local sanitary authorities, and not by the factory inspectors, as in factories, and the provisions as to sanitary conveniences, both in factories and in workshops, are, in London and certain other places also enforced by the sanitary authorities.

Under the Bill all the corresponding provisions are enforceable by the factory inspectors, except that in any factory in which mechanical power is not used and which forms part of a dwelling-house or shop, or is adjacent to a dwelling-house or shop in the same occupation, the provisions are to be enforced by the sanitary authority; and in the case of any other factory in which mechanical power is not used, the Secretary of State, if satisfied that the provisions would be satisfactorily enforced by the sanitary authority, is to delegate the duty to them. These alterations are of general application. The other alterations are alterations of particular provisions, and are indicated in a table subjoined to the Memorandum.

General Provisions.—Among the general provisions of the Bill, cleanliness and freedom from effluvia in all factories are insisted upon; and it is provided that all inside walls, partitions, and ceilings shall be washed or recoloured every 14 months. In places where dangerous fumes are liable to accumulate the Bill provides that persons entering shall wear a belt to which a rope is attached held by a person outside, unless the worker is using suitable breathing apparatus. Special regulations are made for the fitting of steam boilers with valves and gauges to reduce the danger of explosions. Detailed regulations as to the provision of fire escapes are included, and the Bill ordains that when any factory fails to fulfil the regulations action may be taken ultimately to carry out necessary alterations and to recover the cost from the occupier.

Welfare provisions deal with the supply of drinking water, first-aid facilities, and the provision of seats sufficient to enable all female workers to rest during intervals in their work. Special arrangements must be made to carry off injurious or offensive dust or fumes, and spitting is prohibited. Underground workshops will be prohibited at the discretion of the factory inspector, and basement bakehouses except such as were in existence before the passing of this Bill, will not be allowed.

New clauses in the Bill concern the employment of women and young persons. These may not be employed for more than ten hours in any day, or 48 hours in any week, and their employment shall not begin before 6 a.m. or end later than 8 p.m. on week-days and 2 p.m. on Saturdays. Not more than 4½ hours may be worked without an interval of half an hour for a meal. Notwithstanding these provisions, such persons may work 100 hours' overtime in a year, provided such overtime does not exceed six hours in any week.

It is further provided that young persons under the age of 16 shall not remain in factory employment after a specified period unless they have been examined by an appointed doctor and certified to be fit for the employment. In the section which deals with home work a clause has been inserted providing that:—"Where work in respect of which this section applies is carried on for the purpose of or in connection with the business of a factory in any place which is, in the opinion of the district council, injurious or dangerous to the health of the persons employed therein, the district council may give notice in writing to the occupier of the factory or to any contractor employed by him that the place is so injurious or dangerous, and if the occupier or contractor after the expiration of one week from the receipt of such notice gives out work to be done in that place he shall, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court dealing with the case that the place is not in fact so injurious or dangerous, be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding £20."

A lengthy section on piecework and wages provides that every person who is paid by the piece in the worsted, woollen, and cotton trades, either in or outside a factory, shall be

furnished with particulars of his work and of the rate of wages applicable to it in the form of a written statement. In the factory this may be done by means of a placard. Deductions from wages are prohibited in the following clause:—"Save as otherwise expressly provided under this Act, the occupier of a factory shall not make any deduction from the sum contracted to be paid by him to any person employed or receive or allow any person in his employment to receive any payment from any such person in respect of anything to be done or provided by the occupier in pursuance of this Act."

A section on penalties and legal proceedings provides that the owner or manager of a factory guilty of an offence in contravention of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, and in the case of a continuing offence to a fine not exceeding £5 for each day of its continuance. In cases of death or injury it is provided:—"If any person is killed, or dies, or suffers any bodily injury or injury to health in consequence of the occupier or owner of a factory having neglected to observe any provision of this Act or any order or regulation made in pursuance of this Act, the occupier or owner of the factory shall be guilty of an offence, and, without prejudice to any other penalty, liable to a fine not exceeding £100, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction in relation to a factory within two years from the last conviction for the same offence, not less than £10 for each offence, and the whole or any part of the fine may be applied for the benefit of the injured person or his family, or otherwise as the Secretary of State determines."

LABOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1925

Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

THE eighth annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia contains full information concerning industrial, labour and governmental activities in the province during the calendar year 1925. The Department was established under an act of 1917. It has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees, that is, their names, occupations, wages, hours of labour, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, and the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. The Department administers the employment service and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex officio*, the chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, providing for an 8-hour working day in the industries of the province, excepting those industries expressly exempted by the Board.

Hours of Work

The act became effective on January 1, 1925, so that the present report is the first in which its administration is described. The Board found that "in order to give workers in general the benefit of this legislation, it was necessary to permit a certain amount of latitude in regard to some occupations, and also to deal with any extraordinary pressure upon business at certain periods. In this respect the experience of the province was identical with that of a large number of other countries where eight-hour legislation is in force. One important concession made in the lumber industry was to allow mills in the interior of the province to work an extra hour daily in the working period of the year, partly to offset the winter months, when employers are compelled by weather conditions to close their plants. In all industries the percentage of workers affected by the exemptions is believed not to exceed 10 per cent of the total coming under the act, approximately 70,000 in number."

The report states that total exemption was granted certain parts of logging operations, shipping of all kinds, and repair work in the metal industries. These exemptions were found necessary in order to prevent serious interference with the operation of the industries mentioned and in the interest of both employers and workers. A large number of these are situated at isolated points far removed from labour supply and are of an intermittent nature, while other classes of work, being of a highly specialized character, necessitated overtime being worked, as in repair work on ships and other repair shops doing like work.

In all cases in which exemptions were granted, either total or partial, the Board emphasized that where additional hours of work were allowed by any of the regulations to cover certain classes of workers, or special conditions as set out in the regulations, such

additional hours should apply only in respect of the classes of workers and the special conditions so set out, and were not to be in any sense considered as part of the normal working day.

Male Minimum Wage Act

An important new function was assigned to the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, namely the administration of the Male Minimum Wage Act (Labour Gazette, January, 1926, page 17).

Since the passing of the act the members of the Board have been busily engaged in making inquiries prior to bringing the measure into operation, and a large number of representations have been received from persons interested, either as employers or employees, in the fixing of a minimum wage. It was decided by the Board that the first order made under the Act should be in relation to the lumbering industry, the largest single industry in the province, in the various branches of which about 40,000 persons are employed. Shortly before this report went to press it was intimated by the Board that the order will fix the minimum wage in the industry at 40 cents an hour, and will come into effect on November 1, 1926.

The act applies to all occupations other than farm labourers, fruit pickers, fruit packers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants. It is the duty of the Board to ascertain the wages paid to employees in the various occupations and to fix a legal minimum wage. This is to be done, after inquiry, by the issue of an order or orders. The minimum determined by such orders may vary according to different conditions and times of employment; and in the case of any employee classified by the Board as handicapped, or as part-time employees, or as apprentices, a permit may be issued authorizing the payment of a wage less than the ordinary minimum wage. The Board is also enabled to limit or define the number of employees to whom such lesser wage is payable by any employer. Other sections of the act provide for inspection and examination of books, and also for penalties of fine or imprisonment in the case of violation of the act. Moreover, any employee who is paid less than the legal minimum wage to which he is entitled may recover from his employer, in a civil action, the amount by which he has been underpaid, with costs of action.

Industrial Conditions in 1925

The year 1925 is described in the report as a period of progress and general prosperity, and with remarkable freedom from labour disputes. From the returns made to the Department by 4,138 firms of employers, and a careful computation of the payroll of other employers not included in such returns, it has been estimated that the salaries and wages paid in connection with industrial operations in British Columbia last year totalled the sum of $159,959,820.80, compared with $151,037,316.20 for 1924, or an increase of nearly $9,000,000. This increase appears to have been fairly well distributed between the various sections of the province, though the gain recorded by the largest industry of lumbering would no doubt have been much greater had it not been for the unusual amount of fire risk prevalent during the summer months, which led to the suspension of many operations. The improvement of this condition in the early fall brought in its train a revival of the industry, and, largely owing to this, the month of October was the busiest period of the year for employment. This alone would be sufficient to make 1925 a notable year industrially, as the apex of employment is usually reached in July or August. The weekly wage rates show a small average decrease, but this is more than offset by the reduction in the average weekly working hours, brought about chiefly by the operation of the "Hours of Work Act" passed in 1923.

The total given above as representing the total amount of salaries and wages paid in the province during the year, namely $159,959,820, is made up of the wages paid by the 4,138 firms who furnished reports to the Department, supplemented by an estimate of the amounts paid by non-reporting firms, and further by wages paid in the province by the Transcontinental railway ($13,303,835); by Dominion and Provincial governments ($5,000,000); by wholesale and retail firms ($3,500,000); by delivery, cartage, warehouse, moving picture companies etc. ($4,500,000); by ocean services and express companies ($7,000,000); and by other undertakings.

The estimated payroll of the province in 1925 is divided by districts as follows:—Greater Vancouver, $56,065,917. Rest of Mainland, $73,469,545, Vancouver Island, $30,424,357.

The 4,138 returns received are divided into twenty-five groups, of which eighteen show an increased payroll over that of 1924, the increase amounting to $8,801,981.26 for the year. The remaining seven groups show a decreased payroll, the reductions amounting to $657,515.02; so that there is a net increase for the twenty-five groups of $8,144,466.24.

In building and contracting the year 1925 is referred to as the best since pre-war times, and, indeed, was hardly surpassed in any one year in the hectic period between

1909 and 1912. It is therefore not surprising that the figures for this industry went up by well over a million, and that the extra demand for builders materials also sent up the payroll there. All kinds of workers seem to have shared in this advance—the provision of new residences, bridge and dock building, industrial establishments, and, in the City of Vancouver, important extensions to stores, the general impression being that these operations were not so much in the nature of anticipating an expected demand as of meeting one that had already made itself felt.

Increases were recorded also in coast shipping, manufacture of food products, lumber, metal mining, printing, public services, etc. Two of the principal industries which showed a decreased payroll were coal mining and the manufacture of explosives and chemicals. The report states that the former has been going through a very critical period, one sign of which has been the acceptance of reductions of wages by the miners in the two chief producing areas of the province. The effect of this has been more constant employment and some increase in its volume, but a slight falling off in the amount paid in wages.

The following table shows the amount of wages and the numbers employed in the month of greatest employment in the several industries in 1925.

Industry	No. of Firms reporting	Number employed	Total pay-roll
			$ cts.
Breweries	27	365	607,093 14
Builders' materials	55	1,042	1,390,309 48
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	6	71	57,085 07
Coal-mining	21	5,284	7,475,214 61
Coast Shipping	144	7,542	6,736,972 71
Contracting	982	9,531	13,343,560 02
Explosives and chemicals	19	481	564,630 16
Food products	378	8,097	9,110,298 75
Garment-making	79	619	703,383 97
House-furnishing	43	376	515,105 29
Manufacturing jewellery	10	74	220,705 69
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	84	1,333	1,363,415 91
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	54	292	413,277 52
Lumber industries	990	26,584	32,015,830 90
Metal trades	522	3,355	5,849,903 31
Metal-mining	215	4,788	7,829,541 92
Miscellaneous	145	1,677	2,715,462 40
Oil-refining	8	582	774,587 52
Paint-manufacture	12	103	192,648 70
Printing and publishing	104	1,187	2,910,339 76
Pulp and paper mills	11	2,326	3,989,546 96
Ship-building	35	874	1,212,370 71
Smelting	4	2,401	5,037,966 16
Street-railways, etc.	101	5,733	8,984,065 58
Manufacturing (wood), n.e.s.	89	1,711	1,929,922 36
Totals	4,138	83,122	115,943,238 60

The accompanying table shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1925:—

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of employment of greatest number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under $6.00	49	84	14	10	39
$6.00 to $6.99	45	81	6	7	83
7.00 to 7.99	37	70	14	16	54
8.00 to 8.99	158	108	38	63	97
9.00 to 9.99	139	113	46	40	69
10.00 to 10.99	297	140	94	64	84
11.00 to 11.99	382	64	93	48	96
12.00 to 12.99	1,249	224	410	58	241
13.00 to 13.99	867	90	672	105	109
14.00 to 14.99	1,454	57	1,058	41	27
15.00 to 15.99	1,635	100	935	43	52
16.00 to 16.99	2,695	57	522	6	10
17.00 to 17.99	1,796	30	283	11	22
18.00 to 18.99	3,806	42	419	27	17
19.00 to 19.99	4,670	31	228	7	11
20.00 to 20.99	2,699	17	412	4	10
21.00 to 21.99	5,736	36	213	5	15
22.00 to 22.99	4,813	7	125	1	13
23.00 to 23.99	3,091	2	58	2	7
24.00 to 24.99	8,219	9	43	3	5
25.00 to 25.99	4,188	4	85	1	2
26.00 to 26.99	2,883	1	28	.....	3
27.00 to 27.99	3,868	3	22	1	4
28.00 to 28.99	4,156	2	18	.....	2
29.00 to 29.99	3,241	.....	17	.....	13
30.00 to 34.99	12,664	1	50	.....	21
35.00 to 39.99	11,698	1	12	.....	8
40.00 to 44.99	4,491	.....	8	.....	1
45.00 to 49.99	2,348	.....	.....	.....	.....
50.00 and over	2,067	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	95,441	1,374	5,924	563	1,115

The report notes a continued decline in the number of oriental employees in the Province, the proportion of 11.30 per cent being the smallest recorded in recent years. The reduction applies only to Japanese and Hindus, but the Chinese employees on the other hand increased slightly. An increase in the relative number of immigrant workers from Northern Europe is also noted.

Employment Service

The report states that the usefulness of the Employment Service in this Province is increasing as is shown by the fact that 10 per cent more persons were placed in employment in 1925 than in the previous year. The Service is now performing one of the functions formerly discharged by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Board—that of endeavouring to find employment for handicapped ex-service men; and for this purpose special sections have been created in the Vancouver and Victoria offices.

Factory Inspection

The Chief Factory Inspector notes an increase in the number of employers of labour who voluntarily comply with all the rules relating to the safety and welfare of their employees.

The results obtained in preventing industrial accidents depend largely on the interest displayed by the management and foreman in charge. Experience has proved that when the responsibility for the safety of the workmen has been placed upon the shoulders of the foremen in charge of the several departments, the results has invariably been a reduction in the number of accidents. Every effort is made by this Department, when a problem in safeguarding presents itself, to assist the foreman in finding the best means of preventing accidents without decreasing production.

ASSOCIATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS OF CANADA

THE Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards, which comprises all boards in Canada conducting operations on the collective liability plan, held its annual meeting in Toronto at the offices of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, on August 23, 24, and 25. The following representatives were present:—

British Columbia.—E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the B.C. Compensation Board, and president of the Association; Dr. John Nay, chief medical officer of the B.C. Compensation Board.

Alberta.—J. A. Kinney, commissioner, the Alberta Compensation Board.

Manitoba.—C. Newcombe, chairman of the Manitoba Board; R. S. Ward, commissioner.

Ontario.—V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Board; H. J. Halford, vice-chairman; G. A. Kingston, commissioner; N. B. Wormith, secretary; T. N. Dean, statistician.

New Brunswick.—J. A. Sinclair, chairman of the New Brunswick Board.

Nova Scotia.—V. J. Paton, K.C., chairman of the Nova Scotia Board.

Among the subjects discussed at the meeting were the following:—

Discussion regarding amendments to Acts since the last meeting and any amendments desired during the current year. (Ontario).

Discussion of any new forms or important changes in forms used by the different Boards during the past year. (Ontario).

Practice followed where claimants leave the province regarding the payment of compensation, choice of doctor, payment for medical aid, medical referees, etc. (Ontario).

Disability not due to accident, such as skin rashes, blisters, and troubles of gradual onset, including infection following such conditions. (Ontario).

Silicosis. (Ontario).

Double assessment of employers in two provinces. (Ontario).

Penalties for non-payment of assessment—should there be a maximum charge. (Ontario).

What penalties should be charged new employers for failure to file pay roll statements. (Ontario).

Minimum assessments. $200 minimum pay roll and $3 minimum assessment. Is this sufficient? (Ontario).

Payment of hospital accounts where injured workmen have been retained in hospital beyond period of convalescence. (Ontario).

Inspection of first aid box and equipment. (Ontario).

Artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances. Should this be looked after by men or by Board? (Ontario).

Discussion of claims—unusual cases involving principle. (Ontario).

What compensation should be granted when disability due primarily to senility is rendered immediate and permanent by a comparatively minor accident? (Manitoba).

How should "average earnings" be computed? (Manitoba).

"The Compensation Board and its Relations with the Railway Claims Agent". Address by Mr. W. H. D'Arcy, General Claims Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of Winnipeg.

Practice used in paying compensation to residents of countries which were enemy countries during the Great War. (Manitoba).

Remarriage and mortality experience of all Boards. (Alberta).

Permanent and Permanent Partial Disability to workmen under the age of twenty-one years. (Alberta).

Temporary Partial Disability where workman has not returned to work. (Alberta).

Revaluation of pensions—disposal of deficits and surpluses. (Alberta).

Court decisions during the year—the effect of Privy Council judgment in Peter v. Yorkshire Trust.* (British Columbia).

Accident prevention regulations and their enforcement. (British Columbia).

First aid regulations and their enforcement. (British Columbia).

Merit rating. How is experience arrived at in (*a*) fatals; (*b*) total disability. (British Columbia).

Where workman covered in two provinces, how are claims dealt with and how are assessments adjusted. (British Columbia).

Payment to dependants residing in foreign countries in relation to what should be considered as conclusive proof of dependency. (New Brunswick).

Practice of enforcing penalties for delinquency in filing pay rolls and payment of assessments. (New Brunswick).

Advisability of uniformity of decision as to accidents to workmen occurring on the "premises" when going to and from work. (New Brunswick).

The advisability of having workmen who have met with fractures of the spine and other severe back injuries take course of physical exercises as a method of getting them back to work. (Nova Scotia).

* LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 418.

Addresses were delivered by W. H. D'Arcy, Chief Claims Agent of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, and also chairman of the Associated Railway Claims Boards of America; by Gerald A. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; Dr. C. B. Shuttleworth, of Toronto, and others.

In reviewing their activities for the year 1925 the different Boards reported the following amounts awarded for compensation and medical aid:—

British Columbia	$ 3,250,000 00
Alberta	928,212 27
Manitoba	731,773 34
Ontario	5 565,443 39
New Brunswick	615,144 78
Nova Scotia	978,444 75
Total	$12,069,018 53

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President.—V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Toronto.

Vice-President.—J. A. Sinclair, St. John.

Secretary-Treasurer.—N. B. Wormith, Toronto.

Executive Committee.—E. S. H. Winn, K.C., V. A. Sinclair, K.C.; and J. A. Sinclair.

The next place of meeting of the Association will be at St. John, N.B.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1925

AFTER eight years experience in administering the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund), the Board, in their annual report for the calendar year 1925, declare that it has brought substantial benefits not only to workmen but to their employers "Employers need now have no fear of the personal liability which formerly existed, and the workmen are more secure under the protection of the present act. Litigation proceedings as between employers and workmen to determine the liability on account of an accident which formerly were so often resorted to are not now necessary." Practically all industries in the Province are now covered by the provisions of the act, with the exception of agriculture, and the operation of retail stores, offices and office buildings. The mining industry was the first to be included, but the operation of the act was extended in the following year. A further extension was made in 1925, when provision was made for the inclusion of the operation of freight and passenger elevators (including janitors in buildings where such elevators are operated). A further amendment made last year provided that when a workman is frost bitten in the course of his employment such occurrence shall be deemed to be an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

Results of 8 Years' Operation

Since the Act became effective on August 1, 1918 until December 31, 1925, there was paid to workmen compensation totalling $1,882,276. In addition to this sum there has been awarded and set aside in the Pension Fund on account of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents the sum of $1,718,130, out of which $554,275 has been paid to workmen to whom accidents resulted in permanent disabilities and to dependants of workmen to whom accidents proved fatal. The balance at the credit of this fund at the close of the year 1925, was $1,369,390, out of which 162 widows and 340 children of deceased workmen, as well as 210 workmen who met with permanent disabilities are receiving monthly payments.

Payments for medical services since the inception of the Act up to December 31, 1925, total $763,642. This cost is borne by the workmen, but it should be noted that in a large number of cases medical aid is provided under medical contracts so that the Board

is not responsible for the payment of medical aid in these cases.

Accidents in 1925

During the year 1925, there were 8,355 accidents reported to the Board, an increase of 972 or 13.16 per cent over the year 1924; of these 46 proved fatal, 76 resulted in some permanent disability and 8,233 were of a temporary nature.

The following table shows the number of accidents during the year in groups according to cause:—

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1925

Cause	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
Burns and scalds	....	....	156	156
Burst bottles and broken glass	1	....	65	66
Electrical shock and burns	2	....	10	12
Explosions	5	1	27	33
Falling timber and poles	3	3	213	219
Falling from elevation and tripping	4	1	1,076	1,081
Falling rock, coal and clay	17	7	587	611
Flying and falling objects	2	11	1,319	1,332
Heavy lifting, loading wagons and trucks	....	1	307	308
Infections from handling meats and materials	....	1	93	94
Inhalation of gas fumes	1	....	20	21
Machinery, tools and equipment	2	30	1,130	1,162
Injured by horse, and in runaways	1	1	139	141
Protruding nails and spikes	....	....	146	146
Cranking automobiles	....	....	56	38
Struck by automobiles and trucks	1	1	36	38
Splashing of mixtures	....	....	52	52
Run over, struck by, or caught between cars	3	2	301	306
Derailment of mine cars	....	2	46	48
Slivers and splinters	....	7	142	149
Crushed	....	1	331	332
Striking against objects	....	1	305	306
Frost bites	....	5	41	46
Drowned	1	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	3	1	1,635	1,639
Totals	46	76	8,233	8,355

Of the workmen injured during the year 28.15 per cent were non-British.

The average time loss caused by accidents during the year was 119.17 days in permanent cases, and 25.85 days in temporary disability cases. The average age of the injured workmen was 34.98 years, and the average weekly wage was $24.72.

Industries under the Act

The number of employees within the scope of the act on December 31, 1925, was 3,442. Assessments levied during the year, together with those outstanding at December 31, 1924, totalled $854,275, of which amount $772,849 was collected, $53,298 was cancelled, leaving a balance of $28,128 unpaid at December 31, 1925.

The actual rates of assessment for $100 of payroll for the year ranged from $3 for the coal mining industry to 25 cents in the printing and certain other industries. The rate for coal mining, however, included a rate of 50 cents for mine rescue service. Other industries with a high rate of assessment were aeroplane flying, $10; road making (with blasting) $4; manufacture of wooden boxes, $3.50; sawmills, $3; natural gas and ice operations, $3; rolling mills, $3; steel building construction, $3; lumbering, $2.50; sand and gravel pits, etc., $2.50; teaming and cartage, $2.25; elevators, $2.50; sewer construction, $2.50; fishing, $2.25.

Of the total of 46 fatalities during the year 28 occurred in the coal mining group, in which also there were 25 cases of permanent disability out of a total of 76 cases in all industries during the year. Temporary disabilities were more widely distributed through the various industries.

Payrolls and Numbers employed

The payrolls and numbers of workmen employed during 1925 are given in the accompanying table:—

Industry	Payrolls	Number employed
	$	
In and about coal mines	11,782,787	8,861
Stripping pits	566,496	376
Lumbering, planing mills, furniture, etc	3,029,397	4,520
Gravel pits, glass, cement, oil, ice, paint and chemicals, etc	2,309,773	2,080
Garages, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, farm implements, etc	2,364,995	1,707
Grain elevators, flour milling liquors, abattoirs, soap, etc	5,363,753	3,893
Warehousing, cartage, food products, wearing apparel, laundries, printing, leather goods, retail stores, etc	11,850,651	9,271
Building and construction, irrigation, fishing, water transportation, window cleaning, etc	4,161,424	2,507
Railway express companies	391,053	235
Municipalities	3,920,389	3,206
Canadian Pacific Railway	4,027,828	3,105
Canadian National Railway	2,551,000	2,100
E. D. & B.C. Railway	148,210	165
School boards, etc	791,950	727
Railways	243,709	202
Employment by Dominion Government	500,000	.....
Employment by Provincial Government	2,824,040	1,943

Amount of Compensation

During the year compensation totalling $312,990 was paid; $332,601 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal ac-

cidents, and $188,145 was paid to pensioners. In addition to this $48,000 was added to the disaster reserve and $128,528 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims.

Refunds for Disabled Veterans

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, under the authority of Privy Council Order No. 4432 is empowered to refund the full cost of accidents to workmen receiving a pension of twenty per cent or more, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by the Great War. The total amount refunded to the Board, under this Privy Council Order for the year 1925, was $20,426.

Medical Aid

Total receipts for the year on account of Medical Aid were $166,089, while payments for medical services amounted to $154,870.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Increase of Wage Rates in (1) Shops and Stores; (2) Laundries and Factories; (3) Mail Order Houses

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan has reissued Order No. 1 (Shops and Stores); Order No. 2 (Laundries and Factories); and Order No. 3 (Mail Order Houses). These orders supersede the existing orders which were reprinted in part in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1924, page 1041. The order governing shops and stores was amended in 1925 in the section dealing with the rates of learners, the learning period having been extended from 18 months to two years (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 645). The orders now published provide an increase of one dollar in the minimum wage of adult employees in the three groups; the increase being from $14 to $15 in shops; and from $13 to $14 in laundries and factories and in mail order houses.

In the shops and stores group the learners' weekly rates are increased from $7.50 to $10 during the first six months of employment; from $9 to $12 during the second six months; and from $12 to $13.50 during the third six months. New provisions are made in regard to the payment of overtime work beyond 50 hours in any week. The working hours are reduced from 51 to 50 in the week, but special permits may be obtained under certain circumstances for a week of 56 hours, or for 59 hours during the Christmas season.

In laundries and factories the working week remains at 48 hours. A new clause provides for the payment of overtime wages beyond that limit. The same rule also applies to mail order houses. The clause relating to learners in knitting and hat factories is new also.

In the order governing mail order houses the learners' rates are increased from $8 to $9 per week during the first six months, and from $10 to $11 during the second six months.

The sections of the new orders which relate to hours and wages are given below:—

Order No. 1—Shops and Stores

2.—*Hours:* No person, firm or corporation shall employ or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any shop for a greater number of hours than fifty (50) in any one week, or if a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board, fifty-six (56) hours in any one week or fifty-nine (59) hours in any one week during the period between December 15 and December 31.

3.—*Wages:* (*a*) No person firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a shop or store at a rate of wages less than $15 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry eighteen months or more).

(*b*) Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (*f*) of this clause the rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than $10 per week for the first six months, not less than $12 per week for the second six months, not less than $13.50 per week for the third six months and thereafter shall be considered to be experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(*c*) Wages not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees whether experienced or inexperienced, for all work beyond fifty (50) hours in any one week.

(*d*) When a female whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than fifty (50) in any one week the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced.

(*e*) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(*f*) *Millinery, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Fur Sewing and Florist.*—Excepting the provisions of sub-clause (*b*) of this clause, these regulations shall apply to all millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, fur sewing and florist establishments, whether situated in a shop or store or elsewhere.

A probationary period of three months for which no wages are stipulated is allowed, after which period an inexperienced female employee shall be paid wages at a rate not less than $3 per week for a period of six months, at a rate not less than $7 per week for the next 6 months, and at a rate of not less than $12 per week for the next 6 months and thereafter shall be considered to be an experienced worker and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of $15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

Order No. 2—Laundries and Factories

2.—*Hours:* No female shall be employed in any laundry or factory for more than forty-eight (48) hours in any one week; and the hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half-past six o'clock in the afternoon unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from an inspector under The Factories Act. (See The Factories Act, Section 11 (1)).

3.—*Wages:* (*a*) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a laundry or factory at a rate of wages less than $14 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for twelve (12) months or more).

(*b*) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall not be paid less than $9.50 per week for the first 6 months, and not less than $11.50 per week for the second 6 months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(*c*) Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees whether experienced or inexperienced for all time worked beyond forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

(*d*) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced.

(*e*) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(*f*) *Photographic Studios.*—Female apprentices in photographic studios and workrooms connected therewith shall be paid wages at a rate not less than $5 per week for a period of three months and for the twelve (12) months following shall be paid at rates of wages specified in clause (*b*) for learners.

(*g*) *Knitting and Hat Manufactories.*—Learners in knitting and hat manufactories shall be paid wages at the rate of not less than $8 per week for a period of three (3) months and for the twelve (12) months following shall be paid the rates of wages specified in clause (*b*) for learners.

Order No. 3—Mail Order Houses

2.—*Hours:* No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any mail order house for a greater number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week unless a special permit in writing has been obtained from the secretary of the board.

3.—*Wages:* No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in any mail order house at a rate of wages less than $14 per week.

(An experienced female is one who has been employed in the industry for twelve (12) months or more).

(*b*) The rate of wages for learners may be less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers; provided that learners shall be paid not less than $9 per week for the first 6 months and not less than $11 per week for the second 6 months and thereafter shall be considered experienced workers and shall be paid not less than the minimum rate prescribed for experienced workers.

(*c*) Wages at not less than the minimum rate applicable shall be paid to employees, whether experienced or inexperienced, for all time worked beyond forty-eight (48) hours in any one week.

(*d*) When a female, whether experienced or inexperienced, is employed for a less number of hours than forty-eight (48) in any one week, the minimum wages above set forth may be proportionately reduced.

(*e*) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA

New Order governing certain Manufacturing Industries

ORDER Number 7 under the Minimum Wage Act of Manitoba was published by the Board on July 31 (Order number 6 was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 740). The new Order governs the occupation of female employees in the following industries: Artificial flowers, bedding, ladies' wear, hats, caps, embroidery, jewellery, regalia and garments which include all clothing trades—except dressmaking, millinery, custom tailoring and furriers—in all portions of the Province of Manitoba.

Hours.—In regard to hours of labour the Order provides that they shall not be more than nine hours in any day nor more than forty-eight in any week. These hours must be so arranged that each employee shall receive one afternoon half-holiday each week. No employee may work between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., or on Sundays. There must be a period of not less than eleven hours between the close of one day's work and the beginning of the next.

Overtime may be worked only on permit from the Bureau of Labour, not oftener for any employee than 36 days in one year. No overtime may exceed three hours in any day or six hours in any week. No minor under seventeen years of age may work overtime. There must be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked.

At least one hour must be allowed for lunch. An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer is to be paid for the time thus spent.

Wages.—The regulation in regard to wages, etc., is as follows:—"No experienced employee of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid wages at a less rate than twelve dollars ($12) per week. The minimum wage for experienced piece-work operators may be averaged over a period of three months. This average may be

computed over any consecutive three months' period.

"No inexperienced employee, except those employed in garment factories, shall be paid wages at a less rate than nine dollars ($9) per week for the first four months after entering the industry and ten dollars ($10) per week for the second four months, and eleven ($11) per week for the third four months, after which period of twelve months she shall receive the minimum wage of twelve dollars ($12) per week. No inexperienced garment worker shall be paid wages at a less rate than nine dollars ($9) per week for the first three months, and ten dollars and fifty cents ($10.50) for the second three months, after which period of six months she shall be considered an experienced employee.

"Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned, they shall be paid within three days.

"After four weeks' employment one week's notice shall be required on the part of the employer in dismissing an employee, and on the part of the employee on leaving employment, except in the case of flagrant insubordination on the part of the employee or flagrantly unjust treatment on the part of the employer.

"No reduction shall be made from the Minimum Wage of time workers for statutory holidays. The number of inexperienced employees in any factory shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total experienced female employees. No girl under fifteen years of age shall be employed."

Conditions of Labour.—The Order makes the usual provisions as to cleanliness, drinking water, toilets, etc. Windows must be at least equal in size to one-eighth of floor space; for ventilation 400 cubic feet of air space must be allowed for each employee. "All windows and sashes, except show windows, shall open freely. Air shafts shall provide for a free circulation of fresh air. Storm sashes shall either be on hinges or have a portion at least eighty square inches in size which can readily be opened. In any workroom which cannot be ventilated by these means, mechanical appliances shall be installed." Temperature must not exceed 75 degrees Fahrenheit (except under natural conditions).

"All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as possible by approved safety devices. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First-Aid Kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. A couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided. Where employees remain for lunch, suitable provision shall be made for dining and rest purposes."

Model Apartments for Wage-Earners in New York

The plans of the new $1,250,000 Garden Apartments for wage-earners being built in the borough of the Bronx, New York City, by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a part of his effort to improve housing conditions have just been made public. This project was first conceived by a group of needle trades unions as an experiment in co-operative housing in which the welfare of the tenant owners should be the prime consideration and speculation for profit eliminated. But the undertaking proved too great for the unions to finance and Mr. Rockefeller took it off their hands.

The apartments are to be of four, five, six and (a few) seven rooms. Every apartment opens upon a great central garden which takes up more than half the block occupied by the building. Special provision is made in the plans for the comfort of mothers and children. On the ground floor there will be nursery rooms equipped with conveniences for the care of infants. There will also be a large indoor playroom for the older children's use in bad weather. This is to open directly upon the city playground on 159th Street. The rates at which these apartments can be rented with a reasonable investment return have not yet been determined. The experiment is being watched with much interest by both capital and labour interests. Details in regard to this project and other model tenements in New York are given in *The American City* (New York), July, 1926.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held at Hartford, Connecticut, on September 14-17, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. M. Williams, of the Connecticut Workmen's Compensation Board. Mr. F. W. Armstrong, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, was among those who addressed the convention. Some account of the proceedings will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1925

Ontario

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, in its fifth annual report, recently published, is able to announce the completion of the first part of its work, the female employees in practically all industries in the Province being now protected by basic minimum wage rates. The report points out that the second task—That of administration, "has grown with the accomplishment of the first, and will continue." The Board is now assisted in its administrative work by the chief factory inspector and his staff, who send in reports as to the observance in the factories of the various orders, and submit complaints on behalf of employees. Each year the Board gathers wage sheets from all the firms in the factory trades, thus securing material for the valuable statistical tables which appear in the report. The wage sheets are analyzed, and if any deviation from the minimum rate appears, the firm concerned is interrogated. Seldom has it been found necessary to resort to court action. A conviction was secured in one case last year, and the sum of $3,186, representing unpaid wages, was distributed among thirty-one women. The Board during 1925 collected arrears of wages amounting to $7,296.75 due from 33 firms to 165 workers. Under the provisions of the Act the Board has power to allow lower wages for handicapped workers or to permit variations or suspensions in exceptional cases. As only a few such permits have been granted the general wage standards have not been affected. On the other hand a number of girls who would have been otherwise without employment, have secured permanent positions in consequence of this arrangement.

The Board determines the minimum wage levels by studying the cost of living in the worker's place of residence. The "cost of living budget" of an average working woman at Toronto is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budgets of workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto, as revised to October, 1925, allows $364 per year or $7 per week for board and lodging; $124.40 per year for clothing; $162 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, car fare, amusement, church, etc.), making a total of $650.40 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is therefore as follows:—Board and lodging, $7; clothing, $2.39; sundries, $3.11, making a total of $12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living. The report points out that although the entire period of the Board's existence has been one of trade depression and falling wages, the minimum rates have prevented wages falling below the level of subsistence. Wage reductions have been halted at this point, and many working women have been enabled in this way to keep themselves in a moderate degree of comfort. Minimum wages, moreover, have resulted in preventing higher wages from falling; in the words of the report, "the underpinning of the basic wages has strengthened the entire column of the wage sheet." The tables published in this report contradict the forecast that the minimum would become the maximum wage. In most cases wages have either held their own or increased, while the recessions have been few and small.

The report contains statistical tables giving comparisons of wages before and after the issuing of orders by the Board. These tables show that subnormal wages, common up to 1921, have been cut off. "Further evidence of the most convincing kind," it is stated, "may be found by comparing present wages with those given in the vocational survey published by the Department of Labour of this Province in 1920. That survey, while not exhaustive, covered typical plants throughout Ontario. It reported a great many low wages. Of the 7,863 females included, 454 were earning less than $6 per week. In several industries a fifth of the women employed were below the $6 line.

The tables give particulars of wages, hours, and numbers employed in each of the industries covered by minimum wage orders for 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1925. They also show the number of employees in each wage group for each industry.

The following table gives some particulars concerning each industry for the year 1925:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO

—	Firms	Female Employees		Average Weekly Wage		Average hours per week	Minimum wages (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		
				$	$		$
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (Toronto)	39	867	119	13·71	10·09	46·5	12 00
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	31	445	34	13 46	9 49	47·0	12 00
Laundries, dye-works, etc. (rest of province)	40	331	66	11 63	8 42	48·1	11 00
Confectionery, etc. (Toronto)	48	1,840	596	13 86	9 96	44·8	12 50
Confectionery, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	26	550	147	13 48	10 54	47·8	11 50
Confectionery, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	21	311	113	12 57	8 35	50·0	11 00
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (Toronto	57	1,049	261	14 15	10 07	45·8	12 50
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc.(other cities over 30,000)	15	224	45	12 26	9 01	.....	11 50
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	16	209	46	12 87	8 90	46·6	11 00
Paper box, bags, stationery, etc. (rest of province)	7	75	11	13 08	9 94	47·2	10 00
Retail stores (Toronto	25	421	45	17 02	11 57	48·6	12 50
Retail stores (other cities over 30,000)	18	1,034	65	14 15	9 44	48·2	12 00
Retail stores (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	63	794	71	14 51	8 95	50·0	11 00
Retail stores (rest of province)	23	111	2	13 17	7 50	50·2	10 00
Textile factories (Toronto)	36	1,982	218	14 92	11 23	45·3	12 50
Textile factories (other cities over 30,000)	23	3,110	617	13 23	10 78	47·8	11 50
Textile factories (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	56	3,202	744	13 33	10 21	50·2	11 00
Textile factories (rest of province)	63	1,931	358	12 45	9 46	51·6	10 00
Needle trades (Toronto)	308	7,444	474	15 62	10 46	44·1	12 50
Needle trades (other cities over 30,000)	54	736	39	14 12	9 41	45·5	11 50
Needle trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	54	1,284	185	13 03	9 63	46·6	11 00
Needle trades (rest of province)	13	103	24	12 67	8 37	47·1	10 00
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (Toronto)	68	598	106	15 10	10 67	44·1	12 50
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	28	282	36	13 95	10 23	45·5	11 50
Drugs, chemicals, cereals,etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	15	190	23	16 27	10 79	44·9	11 00
Drugs, chemicals, cereals, etc. (rest of province)	16	161	13	12 16	11 35	46·6	10 00
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (Toronto)	30	546	137	15 88	9 38	45·3	12 50
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (other cities over 30,000)	6	168	21	17 08	10 12	46·6	11 50
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	25	415	102	14 39	9 69	50·4	11 00
Boot, shoe and other leather trades (rest of province)	15	354	105	12 83	9 11	50·4	10 00
Departmental stores, having more than 150 employees, Toronto	2	3,241	570	15 51	10 28	48·0	12 50
Electrical trades (Toronto)	11	431	52	14 77	12 02	47·0	12 50
Electrical trades (other cities over 30 000)	5	564	19	14 99	11 31	47·8	11 50
Electrical trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000)	5	242	42	12 51	11 97	49·8	11 00
Electrical trades (rest of province)	1	10	.....	11 53	.....	55·0	10 00

British Columbia

The eighth report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia outlines its activities during the calendar year 1925. The Minimum Wage Act is among the acts administered by the Provincial Department of Labour, the report of the Board forming part of the Department's annual report for the year, reviewed on page — of this issue. The Board has been composed of the same members since its inception in 1918, and in consequence of the experience thus gained the work of the past year proceeded on well-settled lines. "There are signs," they state, "that one of the chief difficulties in the way of the Minimum Wage Board is gradually being removed —that female employees are showing more confidence in upholding their rights and in co-operating with the Board to secure the full observance of the law. With an ever-increasing number of personal investigations and interviews, with more telephone inquiries and calls, and correspondence with people in all parts of the Province, the benefits of the Minimum Wage law and regulations are becoming better known and more far-reaching in their effects. The advantages of the protection afforded by this legislation accrue to employers as well as to employees. The stan-

dard of efficiency is raised and unfair competition with firms who might be tempted to lower wages is eliminated."

The law provides that in cases where workers have been paid less than the amounts to which they are entitled they may recover by civil action the difference between what they were paid and the minimum wage, together with costs and solicitors' fees fixed by the court. With the help of the Board, and without recourse to legal proceedings, which are distasteful to employees, the sum of $2,887.82 was collected in arrears for 219 women workers in various parts of the province.

The majority of employers co-operated in the work of the Board, but it was necessary to take into court 14 cases in which the regulations had not been complied with. A fine was imposed in all but one case, which is outlined in this issue in the section "Legal Decisions Affecting Labour."

It will be recalled that the minimum rates for experienced workers in the various industries covered by the Act are as follows, the wages of "inexperienced" workers being graduated according to their length of actual service:—

Mercantile industry, $12.75 (hourly rate 26 9/16 cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing establishments, $13.50 (hourly rate 28⅛ cents).

Public housekeeping, $14 (hourly rate 29⅛ cents).

Office occupation, $15 (hourly rate 31¼ cents).

Personal service occupation, $14.25 (hourly rate 29 11/16 cents).

Fishing industry, $15.50 (hourly rate 32 7/24 cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, $15 (hourly rate 31¼ cents).

Fruit and vegetable industry, $14 (hourly rate 29⅛ cents).

Manufacturing industry, $14 (hourly rate, 29⅛ cents)

The report for 1925 notes an innovation in the former practice by which employers were asked to supply statistics of their industry for a particular week designated in the return. On this occasion they were asked for particulars concerning the week of highest employment. To this change the considerable increase in the number of female employees is partly attributable, the advance being from 11,597 in 1924 to 13,899 in 1925.

From the actual figures supplied by employers the weekly average wage for the adult and skilled workers proved to be $17.38, representing a gain of 33 cents over the average for 1924. For the group of employees who had not completed their training the weekly average for 1925 was $10.34, as opposed to $10.18 for the prior year.

The Minimum Wage Act permits an employer to have 35 per cent of his female staff classed as inexperienced employees. The returns reveal that but 12.36 per cent appear in this category, so the statutory allowance would appear to be more than amply adequate.

Marital Status.—For the first time the report of the Board for 1925 shows the marital status of the employees. The result, it was found, "disproved the theory that girls are merely transients in the working world," nineteen per cent of the wage-earning women being married. In the laundry and dry-cleaning industry 31.1 per cent of the women recorded are married. The public housekeeping occupation has a percentage of 30.5 in its ranks. A somewhat higher ratio prevails in the fishing industry, where 39.1 per cent of the women employed are married, many of whom are Indian women. The fruit and vegetable industry, the most seasonal of any covered by Order of the Board, employed 44.8 per cent of married women during 1925. In the fruit centres (particularly in the Okanagan) when the rush is on it is customary for many to work who otherwise would not appear on the employees' lists. To save perishable products every available hand is needed, and if the response to the call for help is to be adequate it means many married women volunteer for this work.

The telephone and telegraph occupation has the lowest percentage of married workers—namely, 3.9. In comparison with other occupations there are relatively few married women in office positions. Out of the 3,482 employees reported in clerical work, only 282, or 8.1 per cent are classified as married. The occupational distribution of the married women in the other classes of employment covered by the Board is as follows:—Mercantile, 16.5 per cent; manufacturing, 17.5 per cent; personal service, 24.3 per cent.

Length of Service.—In the Office occupation practically 25 per cent of the employees have been in their present positions for periods of 5 years and upwards. In this connection reference to the table will show that 5 per cent were recorded as having actually been working for the one employer 10 years or longer. The telephone and telegraph occupation records a service of 5 years or more for 24.8 per cent of the employees. To qualify for positions in office or telephone work considerably more training is necessary than in the majority of the other classes, and this would seem to have a bearing on the duration of employment.

It is found difficult to analyse the figures in the fruit and vegetable industry. As the season lasts less than a year with most plants, over one-half the workers are shown to have been employed less than 12 months. Of this

number doubtless there are some who worked in the same establishment in former years, but all employers do not take this into consideration when making returns.

Many changes occur in public housekeeping occupations in the early stages of employment. With a total of 5,143 reported as remaining in their positions less than one year the employment problem is a vital one to employers.

The following table gives a statistical summary of all occupations covered by regulations of the Board:—

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1921-1925

—	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Number of firms reporting	2,804	2,287	2,195	2,135	1,923
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years or experienced	12,181	10,355	9,612	8,989	8,592
Under 18 years, or inexperienced	1,718	1,242	1,251	1,242	1,130
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	$211,713 38	$176,517 89	$164,712 57	$152,890 94	$147,084 68
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	17,764 00	12,644 50	12,511 50	12,546 50	11,671 10
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced	17 38	17 05	17 14	17 00	17 12
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	10 34	10 18	10 00	10 10	10 33
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced	12·36%	10·71%	11·52%	12·14%	11·63%
Average hours worked per week	43·58	43·09	43·31	43·28	42·96

STATISTICS OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN 1925

—	Number of Firms	Number of employees		Average weekly wages		Percentage of employees under 18	Average hours per week
		over 18	under 18	over 18	under 18		
						per cent	
Mercantile industry	382	2,574	442	$15 16	$ 9 05	14·66	43·24
Laundries	53	654	101	14 60	10 74	13·38	45·46
Public housekeeping	356	1,450	67	16 39	14 78	4·42	45·38
Office occupation	1,523	3,354	128	19 74	12 81	3·68	41·84
Personal service occupation	65	221	18	17 30	12 22	7·53	36·15
Fishing industry	4	21*	2†	23 31	12 00	8·7	47·13
Telephone and telegraph occupation	86	1,312*	220†	17 99	12 07	14·36	42·64
Manufacturing industry	296	1,471*	329†	16 60	10 36	18·28	44·77
Fruit and vegetable industry	39	time 783* piece 341*	time 222† piece 189†	17 77	9 77	26·78	47·56

*Experienced. †Inexperienced.

Canadian Council of Child Welfare

The postponed meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare will be held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on October 29, 1926, beginning at 10.30 a.m. Every member of the Council is entitled to attend and to vote at this meeting. However, due to the postponement of the Conference, it will be a business meeting only. The agenda will include:—The adoption of the Minutes of the sixth annual meeting, 1925, and business arising out of these minutes; the secretary's report; the treasurer's report; the reports of the Ways and Means Committee, Child Hygiene Section; Child in Employment Section; Education and Recreation Section; Section on the Child in Need of Special Care, and the Section on the Ethical and Spiritual Development of the Child.

The Ottawa Trades and Labour Association published a handsomely illustrated "Labour Day Annual" in connection with the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the day. This issue contains an appropriate message from President R. Carson and special articles by Messrs. Tom Moore, P. M. Draper, William Lodge, Donald Dear, Rod Plant, J. A. P. Haydon, J. R. Johnson, Matthew Woll and President William Green.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO

THE Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario, in their fifth annual report, note a continued increase in the amount expended for allowances during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1925. The number of beneficiaries at the end of this period was 4,185, and the sum distributed was $1,781,281, an increase of $73,387 over the previous twelve months period.

Under the provisions of the act one-half of the amount expended is chargeable to the municipalities concerned, provided the beneficiary and her family have resided within the municipality for at least one year; if, however, the beneficiary resides in a provisional judicial district, the whole burden is borne by the Province. The Commission administering the act is composed of five members, including two women. The Commission is assisted by local boards in each city, separated town, county and judicial district. Local boards have been appointed also for certain Indian Reserves, and in some cases the Reserve is represented by one member of the local Board in the adjoining municipality. All members of local Boards serve gratuitously, receiving payment only for travelling expenses and office supplies. The Commission in the present report express their appreciation of the work of the local Boards, stating that they are indispensable in the administration of the act. They also declare their indebtedness to the municipalities for their generous co-operation. The Commission has seventeen investigators who are distributed throughout the Province, all women, with the exception of one man in the northern territory. The report pays a tribute to the services rendered by these agents, who are the means of contact between the Board and the families. The reports of the agents to the Commission, some of which are outlined, prove that the allowances have already brought valuable social results, improving home conditions, creating opportunities for the education of children, enabling children in rural districts to remain on farms, and in many other directions. One supervisor notes that higher educational standards have been established through Mothers' Allowances, opening up the advantageous positions to which the children of a widowed mother never would have been able to aspire without such aid. Such children are not now obliged to accept any job that presents itself. They are "vocationally" placed, that is assigned to positions suited to their capacities, many students going into banks, Hydro-Electric and large financial corporations. Children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are for the most part kept at school, with the result that they get one or two years in the extension schools or high school. "Of the many benefits to the family made possible through the payment of a Mothers' Allowance under the Mothers' Allowances Act," the report states, "none would seem more general or more marked than the increase in the regular school attendance of the children of school age, affording as it does an opportunity for attending school where the school attendance had previously been neglected or was impossible."

The cost of administering the Mothers' Allowances Act in 1924-25 was reduced to 4 per cent of the total expenditure. At October 31, 1925 there were 127 more beneficiaries on the allowance pay list than at the end of the previous year—an increase of 3.12 per cent.

The total number of families benefiting under the act during the year was 5,007, and the number of children in these families was 14,577. Some cases were cancelled, leaving the totals on October 31, 1925, at 4,185 families and 12,500 children.

The causes of the mothers' dependency was widowhood in the great majority of cases, but a considerable number were also due to insanity, desertion, or the death of both parents. More than 12 per cent of the cost of allowances were due to tuberculosis of the father, causing death or incapacitation. During the year there were on the allowance list forty-three foster-mothers of children whose parents or parent had died of tuberculosis (in twelve cases both parents, in eighteen cases the father, and in thirteen cases the mother). There were in all during the year 630 incapacition cases with 1,880 children. Details of these cases are given in the report.

The ninth annual report of the Department of Industries and Commerce of New Zealand gives the following statistics of employment and wages in factories in the Dominion in 1925. Establishments, 4,547; employees, 80,-327; wages and salaries paid £14,573,441; the wages paid to all males employed averaged £197 10s. for the previous year. The average wage of female employees was £95, compared with £95 10s. The general average for all employees in 1924-25 was £189 per annum, against £178 10s. in 1923-24.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Canadian National Railways First Aid Competitions, 1926

The winning teams in the First Aid Competitions held by the Canadian National Railways in 1926 are given below, as compiled by the Company's Department of Safety and First Aid. All the Dominion and regional competitions were conducted by Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., director-general of St. John Ambulance Association, and were under the general supervision of Vice-President W. D. Robb.

Dominion Trophies (St. John Ambulance Association)

Montizambert Cup, representing Championship of Canada, open for men. Winners, Fort Rouge Team, No. 1, Winnipeg.

Wallace Nesbitt trophy, representing railway championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway. Team, McAdam, N.B.

Lady Drummond Cup, representing championship of Canada, open to women. Winners, Central Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Association, overseas.

Ontario Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Border Cities Team.

Manitoba Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge Team No. 1, Winnipeg.

System Championships

Thornton Cup, representing championship, of Canadian National Railways System, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge Team No. 1, Winnipeg.

Robb Cup, representing championship Canadian National Railways system, open to women. Winners, Edmonton General Office.

Regional Championships

Chamberlin Shield, representing championship central region, open to men. Winners, Montreal Car Shop Team No. 2.

Bowker Cup, representing championship central region, open to women. Winners, Toronto General Office Team No. 1.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to men. Winners, Port Huron Car Shops Team No. 1.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to women. Winners, Battle Creek General Office Team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship western region, open to men. Winners Fort Rouge Shops Team No. 1, Winnipeg.

Officers' Cup, representing championship western region, open to women. Winners, Edmonton General Offices.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Atlantic Region, open to men. Winners, Moncton, M.P. Shop Team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Atlantic region, open to women. Winners, Moncton Shop Offices.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to men. Winners, Toronto Headquarters Team No. 1.

Barber Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to women. Winners, Toronto Headquarters Team No. 4.

Galloway Cup, representing championship electric lines, open for general competition. Winners, Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Team No. 1, St. Lambert, P.Q.

Local Trophies

Hutchinson Shield, representing Montreal and District, open to men. Winners, Montreal Belgo Building Team.

Bourne Cup, representing Montreal and District, open to women. Winners, Montreal Belgo Buildings Team.

Officers' Cup, representing Transportation Department only, open to men. Winners, Brantford Station.

Mine Rescue and First Aid in Alberta

The report of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board for 1925, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, contains a section on Mine Rescue and First Aid work in the Province.

During the year 1925 Mine Rescue Cars were in operation in the Edmonton, Drumheller, Mountain Park and Crow's Nest Pass districts, stations being operated at Lethbridge, Coalhurst, Diamond City, Nordegg, Canmore, Taber and Brule.

During the year Mine Rescue competitions were held at Edmonton and Cadomin under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Workmen's Compensation Board. At Edmonton the team from the mine operated by the Fraser-McKay Coal Company, Limited, was successful for the third year in succession, obtaining 698 marks out of 750, and was awarded the shield presented by the Northern Alberta branch of the Institute with gold medals. This team was also awarded the shield donated by Honourable Herbert Greenfield for the

highest number of marks obtained in the Province to that date.

The second place in the Mine Rescue competition was obtained by the team from the Penn Mine Limited, with a total of 687 marks. This team was presented with silver medals; the third place being obtained by an all Edmonton team (unattached) with 676 marks.

At Cadomin the team from the mine operated by the Luscar Collieries Limited took first place with 705 marks out of 750, winning the shield with gold medals presented by the MacLeod-Athabasca branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, also becoming the holders of the Honourable Herbert Greenfield shield, having obtained the highest number of marks in the Province. Second place in this competition was obtained by the No. 1 team from the mine operated by the Cadomin Coal Company Limited, with 685 marks winning silver medals. The other teams competing were from the mines operated by the Mountain Park Coal Company, Limited; Cadomin Coal Company, Limited, and the Blue Diamond Coal Company Limited.

In the Mountain Park and Coalspur districts there were no accidents requiring the car to be put into active operation, although intensive mine rescue training was carried on throughout the year. In the Crow's Nest Pass district, Mine Rescue and First Aid training was carried on during the year, three teams being in regular training in Mine Rescue work. During the past year there were four classes taking courses on instruction in First Aid work. In the Drumheller district, Mine Rescue training was also carried on during the year. In the Edmonton district Mine Rescue training was also carried on.

Men training for mine rescue work are organized into teams of five and in the initial course of instruction the procedure is to reconstruct the conditions which may exist at an accident. The training is thorough, the men taking it having a knowledge of First Aid. They must also have a certificate in that work before presenting themselves for an examination in Mine Rescue Work. Instruction is given in the various gas testing instruments, the Pulmotor and the Carbogen Inhalation device.

The time occupied in taking a mine rescue course is ten days of three hours each, but the students before being able to obtain their Mine Rescue Certificates must be in possession of First Aid Certificates granted by either the St. John Ambulance Association, St. Andrew Ambulance Association, or an Industrial Certificate granted by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Continued activity and progress is being made in mine rescue work and First Aid to the injured. No person is permitted to take mine rescue training or use the apparatus until he has undergone a medical examination stipulating that the applicant is physically fit to carry on that class of work.

"No Accident Week" in Quebec

The week commencing September 5 was observed in the Province of Quebec as a "No Accident Week." A programme was prepared by the Quebec Safety League for the purpose of demonstrating accident prevention methods, and in order to prove that 95 per cent of industrial and other accidents may be avoided by the general exercise of caution and deliberation. A comparative statement of accidents in the City of Montreal for 1924, 1925 and the first months of the current year shows that in 1924, 31 persons were fatally hurt, and 245 were injured; in 1925 fatalities as a result of accidents were 20 in number, and 187 persons were injured; so far in 1926 six have died victims of accidents, and 160 have been hurt.

The Province of Quebec Safety League has been organized for four years, and has a membership of 1,600, including representatives of large industrial and commercial companies and public utility corporations.

Protection of Work in Compressed Air in Ontario

With a view to protecting persons working in compressed air, 26 individual regulations and many sub-clauses were approved by the Ontario government by order in council early in September. The regulations, which go into force immediately in all caisson work, are the result of several fatalities recently in connection with this class of work in the City of Toronto.

The new regulations provide for the inspection of all caisson work equipment by government inspectors of the Ontario Department of Labour.

It is also provided that air locks must be used on such work in order that the men engaged might move from one air pressure to another without danger. Details concerning hours of work and pressures under which men are allowed to work are also set forth in the new regulations.

Safety Work of American Car and Foundry Company

The August issue of *Safety Engineering* describes the progress of accident prevention work at the Berwick, Pennsylvania, plant of the American Car and Foundry Company. This company for years has been increasing its accident prevention effort until it now stands from a safety standpoint as one of the best functioning large industrial concerns in the country. The safety department of the company was organized in July, 1911. The record which the Berwick plant has established stands as a real achievement in industrial safety. Such a result ten or twelve years ago would have been considered well nigh impossible.

The outstanding accomplishment at the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company was that this plant operated from July 14 to September 1, 1925, or 39 full nine-hour working days, with a daily average of 2,552 men or a total of 895,752 men hours worked, without one accident so serious as to cause the loss of time from employment. During the first six months after the inauguration of the safety movement, namely from July 1 to December 31, 1913, a monthly average of 17 plus lost time accidents per 1,000 employees was experienced. During the year 1925 the monthly average of time accident per 1,000 employees was 1.5—a reduction of 91 per cent. One of the chief factors in industry to-day is labour turnover. The safety engineer of the Berwick plant is quoted as saying: "The cause of the greatest percentage of accidents is brought about by daily placing new employees at a task they are not familiar with." The production manager says: "We cannot maintain maximum production, through having to break in new employees." The efficiency engineer says: "It costs from $40 to $500 for the breaking in and developing new employees to maximum efficiency." The small percentage of one and sixteen one-hundredths of one per cent average net labour turnover for the year 1925 was maintained at the Berwick plant.

Methods of Accident Prevention

Mr. Sydney W. Ashe, director of the Education and Welfare Department of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, describes the company's safety methods in the *National Safety News*, published by the National Safety Council. He points out that statistics show that 85 per cent of accidents in industry are due to the personal element. The workmen must be led to take an interest not only in avoiding accidents to themselves, but in safeguarding others. The methods used by the company to develop this dual interest are as follows:—

1. We educate the worker in the hazards of his task and of the tasks of others, by means of talks, rule books, posters, moving picture films, danger signs, house organs, safety plays, inspection work, departmental contests and active service on departmental safety committees.

2. Next we appeal to his personal interest through his sense of self-preservation and his love of his family; to his sporting instinct and pride through contests, and to his selfish side by offering cash prizes or other rewards and picturing the effect of his safety record upon his promotion.

3. And last, we use discipline. If he does not respond to any other appeal we may transfer him to another occupation where a minimum of danger exists or perhaps dismiss him from employment.

Study of Accident Prevention in United States

Twenty committees, with a membership of more than 200 leading engineers, are being formed in important industrial centres in the United States to aid in carrying on the safety and production study of the American Engineering Council, according to announcement by the president of the council, Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University.

Two thousand industrial plants will be investigated by the engineers under the direction of a main committee headed by A. W. Beresford of Detroit, with the aim, according to Dean Kimball, of getting to the bottom of the whole problem of accident prevention. Industrial accidents, despite fifteen years of organized safety effort, were declared to be increasing.

"The American Engineering Council," said Dean Kimball, "is making a thorough study of the relationship between industrial accidents and economy of production. Ten basic industries will be surveyed in order that the necessary factual data may be obtained. Two phases of the situation will be studied intensively. First, the accident rate and production rate will be measured from the experience records of plants over as long a period as records permit, and the trend of accidents and production will be studied and compared for individual plants, groups of plants and for each industry as a whole. The second part of the problem will be a study to determine exactly what takes place when industrial accidents occur and to measure the curtailment of production due to accidents."

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Scholarships Awarded by C. P. R.

Three McGill University matriculation scholarships have been awarded by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. These scholarships, which cover four years' tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering, are open to apprentices and other employees under twenty-one years of age enrolled on the permanent staff of the company, and to minor sons of employees, by competitive examination. Ten students applied for scholarships this year in the examination, which is the regular entrance matriculation examination of the University. The awards are renewed from year to year, to cover a period not exceeding four years, if at the close of each session, the holder is entitled to full standing in the next higher year.

The Application of Vocational Guidance

The following is a summary of an article by Gordon N. Kennedy, Co-ordinating Officer, Central Technical School, Toronto, appearing in the August issue of "Social Welfare."

Few readers will find it necessary to go beyond their own experience in the search for an example of adjustments in industrial or economic conditions before the finding of the more or less permanent niche where one is at least partially satisfied with one's working environment. This is true of the labourer —true of the college president, and true of every scale in commercial, industrial or political life.

In short, at some time in our development, we have, each and every one of us, been a round peg in a square hole. Consider the employment history of friends and acquaintances—is not each one a series of applications of the trial and error method of determining what is suitable and congenial employment?

Such then, is the problem for nearly all. The most enthusiastic supporters of vocational guidance will scarcely be so sanguine as to hope for the elimination of the trial and error method, while the frankly skeptical critics of vocational guidance must admit that intelligent consideration of trials and errors will appreciably reduce the number of attempts at finding one's proper level.

In our technical schools, it has been felt that our youth of to-day suffers from lack of opportunity. Lack of opportunity to acquaint himself with life—the life of the shop, of commerce, of industry. It is also believed that it is this very lack of knowledge of industrial and commercial life that is responsible for the job changing, particularly of the young, but true also of those far beyond school age.

Modern business has little time for the onlooker; modern industry no time except for those engaged in work.

The Industrial Course of the Toronto Technical Schools was conceived as a remedy for this lack of opportunity. Dr. A. C. McKay, the Director, has spent nearly a lifetime preparing for this type of education, and the whole scheme, as he is fond of saying, is a "Preparation for Life." Shops representing almost all of our basic industries carry on work—identically as far as possible as do the industrial establishments of our city. Printing presses of three types, folding, stitching and cutting machines operate as in a regular publishing house. Two composing rooms are filled from hour to hour with boys who are not only learning type-setting, but who improve their punctuation, spelling, grammar, and composition at the same time. Woodworking shops teach the use of all tools, the making of all types of joints—the construction of furniture, the use of the turning lathe, the band saw, followed later in the course by the use of all types of modern woodworking machinery and the construction of increasingly difficult projects culminating in the framing of a building. In the machine shop the boys became acquainted with the lathe, the shaper, the milling machine and the grinder. In the forge and in the foundry, work is carried on in moulding and blacksmithing. Bricklaying, sheet metal working, auto mechanics and other shops are all part of the general scheme.

At the end of the second year each boy has in this way acquired much more than an idea of the work of all these branches of industrial life. During this two years of a general course he has been enabled to discover his own capabilities, his aptitude or fondness for some particular branch of work, and so, at the commencement of his third year is able to choose at which type he shall specialize. This third is the first of two years of specialization— where a boy may follow any one type of practical work and so fit himself to enter with confidence his particular branch of industry.

By this scheme, each boy becomes his own vocational guide. He has every opportunity to obtain information and practice in many lines of industry—from his own opinion make his choice, and then get further training in his chosen lines of endeavour. Principal,

department head, shop instructor and vocational officer are all available for advice or consultation.

A reasonable conclusion to this sketch might well be a few words about results. Like all other secondary schools, the leakage between first and fourth years is tremendous. Of the boys who finish the fourth year practically without exception every boy who can be recommended, finds himself well able to command an interesting, congenial, and worthwhile position very soon after he is ready to step out and make a living. From our records we find the labour turnover of such boys is almost zero—that is to say they are satisfied and they do not move from job to job. The employers are glad to have them, and prove their satisfaction by coming back for more. This is true in a slightly less degree of those boys who have finished their third year.

Vocational School, Saint John, N.B.

The prospectus of the new vocational school at Saint John, N.B., which opens on September 7, states that the school aims to serve:

(*a*) Persons who have passed high school entrance, but who do not expect to take up teaching or other professional occupations, requiring training beyond high school.

(*b*) High school graduates, or those who have completed two years of high school, who desire to take an intensive vocational course of one or two years to prepare for some job. They will spend full time in the practical subjects of the particular course they may choose.

(*c*) Boys and girls over 13 years of age, who have failed in the high school entrance, or who have never tried it, who desire to take vocational guidance and training while continuing their general education. These must have completed grade VI or furnish evidence that they can profit by the work of the school. They will devote two-thirds of their time to general subjects until they attain high school entrance standing or equivalent. The remaining time will be devoted to practical subjects.

(*d*) Workers over 16 years of age, who will be served through part-time, special and evening courses.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

American Federation of Labour.

THE forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour will be held at Detroit, Michigan, beginning on October 4. The convention Call states that this meeting "presents a most excellent opportunity for study, research and the formulation of future policies. The officers and delegates in attendance at the convention can make a searching analysis of existing economic conditions, and they can plan for the future in a comprehensive and broad-visioned way. Through the adoption of a progressive and constructive program the organized workers everywhere will be inspired to put forth increased efforts in the work of organization and the unorganized workers will be attracted to our banner through the hope of the help and protection which we have to offer them. We earnestly hope that each and every organization entitled to representation will be represented. Let every affiliated organization be represented in the convention by the full and complete number of delegates to which the organization is entitled. We urge this because of the educational benefit which will come to those who may be privileged to attend and because the American Federation of Labour and the organized labour movement needs advice, assistance and the personal co-operation of the chosen representatives of all affiliated bodies. Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Detroit convention."

Ontario Council of Carpenters and Joiners

The Ontario Council of Carpenters and Joiners held their annual meeting at Belleville recently, when Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, gave an instructive address on the work of the Board. A resolution was adopted recommending "that the Old Age pension scheme be undertaken in its entirety by the Federal Government; that any person 65 years of age who has been domiciled in Canada for 15 years should receive at least $30 per month; that when a strike is in progress and the employer or employers advertise for men, they must publish the fact that

a strike is in progress at the plant where men are wanted."

A resolution was adopted protesting against military training in schools or colleges, and recommending a system of physical training instead.

It was decided to petition the Dominion Government to make some amendments to the fair wage policy of the government.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America was held in the Alexander Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., on July 19-24, with fifty-six delegates present, representing thirty-seven local unions.

A review of the history of the international union was given by the president in his address. This review showed that prior to 1902 the stereotypers and electrotypers were a part of the Typographical Union, but that at the Birmingham convention in 1901 complete trade autonomy was provided for the craft. Since that time annual conventions had been held, following the example set by the Typographical Union. It was the president's opinion that these annual conventions had materially assisted in fostering the fraternal spirit within the local unions and this had made it possible to attain the necessary co-operation. The president urged the delegates to be satisfied with what has been accomplished thus far and with the personal contact afforded at the annual conventions, and to maintain harmonious relations within the ranks, which would enable the International union to make still greater progress in the future.

The following were some of the resolutions presented and adopted by the convention: (1) Instructing the representatives on the Board of Governors of the International Allied Trades Association to initiate a campaign for the purpose of inducing Life Insurance Companies to use the union label on all policies and printed matter issued by them; (2) Urging that every effort be made by the I. S. & E. Union to organize the salesbook industry; (3) Endorsing the establishment by the unions composing the American Federation of Labour of a life insurance company; (4) Authorizing the executive board to invest a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars in the stock of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company; (5) Empowering the international president to appoint a committee to be known as the Technical Educational Bureau.

The Officers elected were: Pres., W. T. Keegan, 78 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J.; Vice-pres., T. P. Reynolds, 3822 Sherman Ave., Omaha, Neb.; Sec.-Treas., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

The next convention will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1927, while St. Louis was selected as the convention city for 1928.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America

The nineteenth triennial convention of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America was held in New York city on August 9-18, 1926. In conformity with the laws of the International Union, the activities of the organization since the last convention was reviewed in the joint report of the Executive Officials and the General Executive Board. According to the latest available figures, there were 17,293 members employed in 5,176 union shops. During the past three years agreements had been submitted for approval by 521 local unions. The General Executive Board at their last meeting unanimously recommended to all local unions that they consider extending their working agreements wherever possible, for a term longer than one year, which is the period for which agreements are signed by most local unions. Attention was drawn to the fact that official recognition had been given to the International Union by the International Union of Organized Workers engaged in food producing industries and provision trades, an association composed of European bakery workers, at the second International Congress of which, held in Hamburg, Germany, in 1923, secretary Hohmann was elected to the Executive Board. Special stress was laid on the importance of having the finances of local unions, joint executive boards, state and district organizations properly insured and safeguarded. On June 1, 1926, the roster showed active business transactions with 233 duly chartered local unions located in cities of 38 states of the U.S.A., 8 local unions in Canada and one in Porto Rico. According to the report, there were approximately 50 local unions involved in strikes and lockouts where international benefits were legally authorized and paid during the period since the last convention of two years and ten months. There were 637 members in 152 shops affected, as compared with 2,742 members in 397 shops in the three year period preceding. From October 1, 1895 to May 31, 1926, considerably

over one million dollars was paid out by the International union for sick and death benefits. Statistics, as set forth in the report, gave the average weekly minimum and lowest contract wage for journeymen bakers for all local unions during each three year period from 1911, as follows: 1911, $16.36; 1914, $17.64; 1917, $19.77; 1920, $37.40; 1923, $37.58; 1926, $38.77.

During the convention three questions were featured: (1) The continuation and still further expansion of the fight against the non-union bread trust interests, with particular consideration of the Ward and Continental Bakery Corporations; (2) The paving of the way for the re-affiliation of the three independent bakery workers' unions of New York City; (3) The financial condition in which the various New York Hebrew locals find themselves as a result of their fight against injunctions, dual unions and hostile employing interests. The convention instructed the General Executive Board to render all help possible to the New York Hebrew locals, who also secured permission to circularize all locals within the international for assistance.

In concluding its report, the General Executive Board drew attention to the steady progress that had been made by the International union and was quite emphatic in stating to the membership that providing a sound constructive policy was maintained, future progress was assured.

American Federation of Musicians

The thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 10, 1926, and was presided over by the president, Joseph N. Weber, of New York City. There were 260 delegates present, representing local unions in 39 of the 48 states of the Union, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

The president in his address outlined the policies and principles of the federation, which are: (1) Absolute fairness and equity in the transaction of business between local members and locals; (2) Recognition of the principle of conciliation and collective bargaining; (3) Subordination of local to national interests; (4) Adherence to the recognition that the end of all law is to be justice; (5) Application of the rule of reason in all matters; (6) Adaptation to changed conditions not of our making and not within our control, and the changing of laws in conformity therewith. The president stated that the advent of picture shows, radio, travelling dance orchestras, etc., were beheld with considerable foreboding by the membership but that they had to adapt themselves to the ever changing conditions. In Mr. Weber's opinion it was unwise for the organization to attempt to influence the public's inclination toward any form of musical entertainment, as people's taste as regards musical attractions cannot be controlled by law. He stated that the nature of the music business was so complex, necessitated so many rules and regulations, offered such intricate problems and created such vexatious situations, that these difficulties should not be added to by attempting minute legislation to cover exceptions as if they were the rule but that the policy should be confined to the regulation of fundamentals.

In speaking of the proposed changes and modifications of existing laws, he cautioned the delegates not to be stampeded into making any alteration in laws which was the result of long experience but urged them to consider the first fundamental in any proposition, and that was, whether the thing proposed was possible and if possible, whether it was fair.

The report of the secretary gave in detail the number of cases considered by the National Executive Board and showed what disposal was made of each.

Some of the resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows;

Instructing the Executive Board to meet, confer and agree with the National Association of Theatrical Managers and other employers, as to the conditions and wages to govern members of the federation for the ensuing year;

Recommending the holding of an annual convention commencing on the third Monday in May, at such place as the delegates in convention may determine;

Recommending that the Executive Board meet semi-annually for the purpose of deciding appeals, trying charges referred to them and expediting the general business of the federation;

Instructing all locals of the Federation to do everything in their power to improve orchestra pits, the entrance thereto, and to have the management provide suitable rest rooms in theatres and other places where members of the federation render service.

The election of Officers resulted as follows: Pres., Jos. N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York City; Vice-Pres., Wm. L. Mayer, 212 Charles St., Mt. Oliver Station, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 239-241 Holsey St.,

Newark, N.J.; Treas., H. E. Brenton, 1440 Broadway, New York City; Executive Committee; C. A. Weaver, A. C. Hayden, A. A. Greenbaum, Fred. W. Birnbach, D. A. Carey.

The city of Baltimore was chosen as the convention city for 1927.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders held its nineteenth biennial convention at Des Moines, Iowa, on July 12, 1926, with 65 delegates present, representing 39 local unions. In his address to the convention, International President William Glockling of Toronto, spoke of the many difficulties with which the organization had to contend, and called upon the membership for greater co-operation in an effort to build up the brotherhood. The committee on Canadian affairs reported that since the last convention two local unions, London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., had ceased to function. In reviewing the activities of local unions in Canada, the Committee stated, in regard to local No. 91 of Montreal, Que., "That the International officers had deemed it advisable to keep a representative in the field to counteract in every case the activities of the National Catholic Syndicate." Before the report of the committee had been adopted, President Glockling called on International secretary, Felix J. Belair, who had been sent to Montreal in an endeavour to straighten out the difficulties existing there, to give an account of what transpired. Secretary Belair gave the delegates a review of the trouble which had arisen by reason of a printing firm deciding to employ only members of the National Catholic Syndicates.

Mr. George A. Carter, Public Printer at Washington, addressed the convention. During the course of his speech he outlined the manner in which the records of the government were kept.

Mr. J. J. Manning, secretary of the union label department of the American Federation of Labour also addressed the convention.

A large number of resolutions were presented to the convention, some of those which were adopted are as follows:—

Instructing the international officers to take concerted action for the establishment of the 44-hour week.

Favouring the five-day working week of forty hours.

Recommending same pay for women as for men when performing same work.

Authorizing the president to enter into any agreement with the other printing trades union heads which will provide for closer affiliation.

Instructing the international officers to provide for the holding of district conferences at quarterly intervals for the purpose of restoring the uniform wage scale.

Endorsing the national child labour amendment.

Instructing the president to appoint a committee of two to co-operate with like committees appointed by other international unions interested in the elimination of prison-made goods, when in competition with free labour.

San Francisco, Cal., was selected as the convention city for 1928.

International Federation of Trade Unions

The International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) has recently published its fourth Year Book, containing the names and addresses and membership figures of all the organizations affiliated with the Federation, and the International Trade Secretariats, and a list of their publications. It surveys the whole world trade union movement, and gives a particularly valuable list of all existing labour educational organizations. Information is provided on the sections of the Labour and Socialist International, the International of Youth, and other international bodies. The national trade union centres affiliated with the International Federation, including the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, contribute detailed reports on their activities as do also the International Trade Secretariats together with their most important rules, etc.

The Year Book should prove invaluable as a work of reference not only for trade unionists, but for students of the international labour movement. It may be obtained direct from the Publication Department of the International Federation of Trade Unions or from the Publication Department of the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada, 172 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Dates of Coming Conventions

American Federation of Labour, Detroit, Michigan, October 4.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, October 5.

International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of United States and Canada, New York, N.Y., December 6.

Benefits Paid by International Unions

According to a statement prepared by the Statistical Department of the American Federation of Labour, standard trade unions of the United States and Canada, the majority of which are in affiliation with the A. F. of L. distributed $20,516,312 among their members in 1925 in sickness, death, unemployment, old age, disability, and miscellaneous allowances.

The distribution of the benefits was as follows:—

Sickness, $1,842,292.
Death, $11,020,652.
Unemployment, $1,658,327.
Old age, $2,823,145.
Disability, $950,963.
Miscellaneous, $2,220,932.

Approximately $6,000,000 was paid by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which was not affiliated with the Federation, and of this amount $3,004,223 was for death claims. The pension fund of the Brotherhood distributed $1,053,973.

Other unions paying large amounts in death claims were:—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, $698,743.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Oilers, $937,872.
United Mine Workers of America, $1,000,000.
Order of Railway Conductors, $1,520,176.
Order of Railway Telegraphers, $240,914.
International Typographical Union, $395,909.

Four unions distributed a sum exceeding $3,600,000 in old age pensions to their members. They were: Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, $952,768; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, $1,053,973; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, $682,320; and the International Typographical Union, $1,007,650.

Average Weekly Wages.—The average weekly wage of the leading unions was:—

Boot and Shoe workers, $42.
Bricklayers, $55.
Carpenters, $50.
Diamond workers, $75.
Electrical workers, $55.
Elevator constructors, $65
Engravers, $55.
Fire-fighters, $37.
Glass workers, $36.
Hodcarriers, $42.
Horseshoers, $44.
Lathers, $60.
Sheet-metal workers, $49.
Mine workers, $27.50 to $40.
Papermakers, $49.50.
Patternmakers, $44.
Plumbers, $55.
Railway conductors, $49.50.
Tailors, $40.
Telegraphers, $200 a month.
Printers, $42.50.

The pay of the locomotive engineer is given as $7.50 a day, the working week at 56 hours in seven days, and his weekly wage at $52.50.

The Photo-Engravers' and the Commercial Telegraphers' Unions are the organizations which have succeeded in reducing their working day to seven and one-half hours.

Catholic and National Unions

The fifth annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is being held this month at Sherbrooke, Quebec. Particulars of the convention will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The list of subjects to be discussed includes proposals for a provincial bonus for large families; amendment of the existing law regarding picketing; the enactment of old age pensions, and 8-hour day legislation. The new Workmen's Compensation Act, which is to take effect on April 1, 1927, is also the subject of discussion.

A bill to provide for the establishment of minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of labour in protected industries was introduced by labour representatives in the British House of Commons in July. The bill would provide that during the period in which a duty is chargeable under any enactment upon the importation of goods or articles of any description the manufacture of which is carried on in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the rates of wages and hours of labour in the manufacture of such goods or articles in Great Britain or Northern Ireland shall, from the passing of this Act, be not less favourable than those prevailing in such manufacture on the date when the duty was first imposed, plus, in the case of wages, a percentage equal to twenty-five per cent of the rate of the duty upon the imported goods or articles.

The bill would further provide for the imposition of a fine of £100 on employers convicted of violating the provisions of the proposed act.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Hours of Work in Various Countries

THE question of hours of work has once more come into the foreground of industrial questions. The British Government has recently secured the adoption of legislation providing for a reversion from the seven hour day to the eight hour day in the coal-mining industry, while the Italian Government has issued a decree authorizing an extension of the normal working day in industry generally from eight hours to nine.

According to news from unofficial sources, the Swedish parliament has recently rejected a bill for the permanent establishment in Sweden of a limitation of working hours in accordance with the principles of the Washington Convention, and has extended for four years the operation of the temporary system which permits, in addition to a day of eight hours, the working of 350 hours of overtime per annum.

It is indicative of the tendency of opinion in some quarters in other countries that a committee of experts appointed to advise the French government on measures for restoring the financial position of the country reported on July 3 that it was the duty of the government to enlarge the possibilities of industrial production "not by a repeal of the eight hour act, but by a liberal application of it, enabling restrictive regulations of a kind likely to paralyze national work to be moved aside."

In Great Britain, also, a report on the situation in the iron and steel industry issued by the National Industrial Alliance—a body of employers and workers which claims to follow a conciliatory policy in regard to labour matters—expresses some doubt whether it will be possible to maintain the present working day in this industry if longer hours are worked in other countries.

Decision of World Court

At its Seventh Session, held in 1925, the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries. This Convention contained, among others, the following paragraphs:

Subject to the exceptions hereinafter provided, the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during the night is forbidden.

This prohibition applies to the work of all persons including proprietors as well as workers engaged in the making of such products.

During the discussion preparatory to the drafting of the Convention, and even earlier when the matter first came before the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for consideration, doubt was expressed by certain members of the Employers' Group as to the competence of the International Labour Organization to deal with the work of employers. However, the Governing Body, the Committee of the Conference and the Conference itself all agreed that it was within their competence to discuss such a question, and the Conference adopted the Convention by a large majority. This, however, did not satisfy the Employers' Group, and they asked that the Governing Body should take the necessary steps to have the question submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

After further discussion the Governing Body, acting on this request, had the question submitted to the Permanent Court in the following form:

Is it within the competence of the International Labour Organization to draw up and to propose labour legislation which, in order to protect certain classes of workers, also regulate incidentally the same work when performed by the employer himself?

The Court at its eleventh (ordinary) session, after a careful examination of the relevant documents and memoranda submitted to it, and after hearing the oral declarations of representatives of the various organizations concerned, answered this question in the affirmative, thus upholding the competence of the International Labour Organization. The reasoning of the Court and its opinion may be briefly summarized as follows:—

The question as submitted to the Court is a general one and does not refer to any particular branch of industry, nor is the Court asked to deal with the work of the employer in general, but only in so far as such work is the same as that of the worker and its regulation is incidental to a regulation proposed in order to protect certain classes of workers and to assure such protection.

This question is clearly one of law, in that its answer depends upon the interpretation to be given to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles by which the competence of the International Labour Organization is defined. The relevant paragraphs of this part (XIII) of the Treaty are very general and give to the International Labour Organization a very wide competence in so far as it concerns the investigation and discussion of labour questions and the formulation of proposals for national legislation and international agreements, but do not give the Organization any

powers for the carrying out of these results unless the Governments themselves ratify the Conventions. Even this competence to investigate is limited in that, because of the composition of the Organization, Government, employers' or workers' representatives may criticize or object to any matter under consideration and also any Government may object to the inclusion of any item in the Agenda of a session of the International Labour Conference, and this objection is effective unless two-thirds of the delegates present at the Conference decide to include the said item in the Agenda for the following meeting of the Conference. In addition, before any Draft Convention or Recommendation is adopted it must be approved by a similar two-thirds majority.

Thus, quite apart from the reference of any question to the Court, the Treaty provides the means of checking any attempt on the part of the Organization to exceed its competence.

From the provisions of the Treaty it is clear that the High Contracting Powers intended to give to the International Labour Organization a very broad power of co-operating with them in respect of measures to be taken in order to assure humane conditions and the protection of workers, and it is not conceivable that they intended to prevent the Organization from drawing up and proposing measures essential to the accomplishment of that end.

Not only does the entire framework of Part XIII justify the inference that the International Labour Organization is not excluded from proposing measures for the protection of wage-earners, because they may incidentally regulate the personal work of the employers, but there are specific provisions of the Treaty in the application of which, as they are generally understood, it may be assumed that the incidental regulation of the personal work of the employers is potentially involved, e.g., the regulation of the hours of work (Part XIII Preamble) and the adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours (to include Sunday wherever practicable) (Art. 427, Principle 5). There are numerous instances too, in national as well as international legislation, of the application of this principle—such as the closing of shops, factories and places of business at certain hours, the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches and the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.

It was also argued that measures for carrying out the principles laid down in Conventions fall within the domain reserved to the Members who ratify the Conventions, but the Court observed that Part XIII made no distinction between principles and provisions to ensure their application.

For these and other reasons the Court expressed the opinion:

That it is within the competence of the International Labour Organization to draw up and to propose labour legislation which, in order to protect certain classes of workers, also regulates incidentally the same work when performed by the employer himself.

Methods of Conducting Family Budget Enquiries

The latest addition to the Studies and Reports issued by the International Labour Office is entitled "Methods of Conducting Family Budget Inquiries." It may be recalled that at the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians, held in Geneva in April, 1925, the following resolution was passed:

"It is desirable that in those countries in which no family budget enquiries have been held since 1920-1921, such enquiries should be undertaken as soon as economic conditions are sufficiently favourable, and if possible not later than the year 1928."

This resolution formed part of a series dealing with methods of calculating index numbers to measure changes in the cost of living. The information contained in family budget inquiries provides a valuable basis for the calculation of such index numbers by showing the relative importance in consumption of the different commodities included in the index. To ensure uniformity in the basis on which the cost of living index numbers are calculated, it is necessary that the same principles should be adopted in different countries in conducting family budget inquiries. As is indicated in the present study, the weights necessary for the compilation of cost of living index numbers may be obtained by a comparatively simple inquiry in which budgets for a small number of families are secured for a short period. Information obtained in family budget inquiries, however, is of value for other purposes also. By means of a somewhat more detailed inquiry, valuable information may be obtained with regard to the standard of living of the class or classes from which the budgets are secured. The present study, therefore, deals with the whole subject and not merely with inquiries where the sole purpose is to provide weights for the calculation of cost of living index numbers. It forms a continuation of the series of studies which the International Labour Office is making on the methods adopted in various coun-

tries with regard to different kinds of labour statistics.

The study has been prepared by Mr. J. H. Richardson, under the direction of Dr. Karl Pribram, Chief of the Statistical Section.

"International Labour Review"

The August number of the "International Labour Review," the monthly publication of the International Labour Office, contains the following special articles:—

"The Eight-Hour Day: 'Taking a Reckoning'," by Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

"The Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference."

"Unemployment in 1925," by Henri Fuss, Chief of the Unemployment Service, International Labour Office.

"Trade Union Reform in Italy," by Gino Arias, Professor in the University of Florence.

"The Legal Minimum Wage of Women Home Workers in France," by Roger Picard, Professor in the Faculty of Law, Lille University.

Labour Conditions in Russia

The following note on labour conditions in Russia appears in the August 9th issue of *Industrial and Labour Information*, a weekly publication of the International Labour Office in Geneva:—

We publish in the present issue some extracts from a report presented by Mr. Kaplun, Chief of the Labour Protection Section of the Commissariat of Labour of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to the Central Council of Russian Trade Unions, at a meeting held in June. The report, coming as it does from the head of the department chiefly responsible for seeing that the provisions of the Labour Code for the protection of the worker are genuinely applied, may presumably be regarded as an authentic description of the present situation, especially as regards overwork and accidents. Overtime, it is stated, is widespread, in spite of the fact that there are more than a million registered unemployed; the weekly rest is frequently not observed; and the number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, is steadily growing, owing mainly to "inattention", lack of safety appliances, and inefficient organization of labour.

The picture thus officially presented of conditions of work in Russia confirms in a striking manner the accounts of the situation which have been given in recent months at a series of trade union congresses. A reference to earlier articles which we have published on this subject will reveal a convincing unanimity of evidence, among the representatives of metal workers, building workers, railwaymen, miners and textile workers, of discontent with existing conditions. Complaint is made of overwork, inadequacy of wages, lack of housing accommodation, absence of safety measures, defective equipment, and insufficiency of inspection. It is intelligible that, in such circumstances, there should be some signs of resentment on the part of the workers at the continual pressure for greater individual output, and that the Central Council of Trade Unions should have declared, after hearing Mr. Kaplun's report, that individual output can only be increased by an improvement in the conditions of labour.

Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain

Apart from the dispute in the coal mining industry there were during July no disputes in Great Britain which involved large numbers of workpeople. The general dispute in the coal mining industry, which began on May 1, involved about 1,050,000 workpeople, the aggregate number of working days lost up to the end of July being about 66 million.

The British Government recently decided to send a delegation to Canada and the United States of America, for the purpose of studying industrial conditions, in those countries, with special reference to the relations between employers and employed in their bearing upon industrial conditions in Great Britain. The delegation is constituted as follows:—

Sir William Mackenzie, G.B.E., K.C. (Chairman); Mr. Ernest Bevin; Mr. Michael B. Dewar; Mr. J. Kaylor, J. P.; Mr. F. W. Leggett; Mr. I. Haig Mitchell; Mr. Randolph Smith. Mr. H. C. Emmerson, of the Ministry of Labour, will act as Secretary to the delegation.

The annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of the State of Virginia contains full industrial statistics for the year ending September 30, 1925. In the coal mining industry, 8,572 men were employed underground, and 2,141 on the surface (excluding office and coke-oven employees). The number of days operated during the year was 201, the average day being eight hours. The total capital invested in the coal mines was $44,248,000, and the value of production was $22,596,869. Forty-four men were killed through accidents in the mines during the year, thirty-three of the fatalities being due to "falls of roof," while four were attributed to electricity, four to haulage, two to machinery and tools, and one to explosives. Of 900 non-fatal accidents, 272 were due to haulage, 196 to falls of roof, 125 to machinery and tools, and the remainder to various causes.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY

Conditions in Certain Countries, Members of the International Labour Organization.

IN the August issue of the *International Labour Review* there appeared an article by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, on the Eight Hour Day, in which he sums up the situation in the various countries with reference to action taken concerning the Eight Hour Draft Convention which was adopted at the First International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919. (The text of the Convention was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919, on pages 1440-1443). On March 15 a conference on this Convention met at London, attended by the Ministers of Labour of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 365). Certain conclusions were reached, and an agreement upon the interpretation of certain clauses of the Convention was drawn up. Although some of these conclusions aroused criticism in various quarters on the ground that they altered the value of several clauses of the Convention, a resolution was adopted at the Eighth session of the International Labour Conference, recognizing the London Agreement as a progressive step (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 680).

In France, a bill authorizing the government to ratify the eight-hour Convention on condition that it would not come into force until Germany had ratified it, passed the Chamber of Deputies on July 8, 1925. Last June, the Minister's report approving ratification, subject to the ratification by Germany, was adopted by the Commercial Commission of the Senate.

In Belgium, a bill for ratification of the Convention without any condition or reservation passed the Chamber on June 4, and the Senate on July 28, 1926.

In Italy, the convention had been ratified by decree on March 29, 1923, and ratification had been registered on October 6, 1924. Its application, however, was made conditional upon the ratification without reservation or conditions by France, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland. Notwithstanding this ratification, a decree was issued by the Italian government on June 30, adding an hour to the normal working day. This decree is worded as follows: "until further orders and by way of exception to Decree-Law No. 692 of 15 March 1923, and of labour agreements based thereon, all industrial commercial and agricultural undertakings are hereby authorized to increase the hours worked by their employees and workers by one hour." It is stated that according to a recent announcement the head of the government is still discussing the scope and manner of application of the Decree with the chief trade organizations of employers and workers.

In Great Britain, an act was passed in July, extending the working day in coal mining from seven to eight hours at the option of the mine owners. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1926, page 747). While in the opinion of Mr. Thomas the passing of this act does not make ratification impossible it is nevertheless calculated to arouse apprehension in all mining undertakings on the Continent, and perhaps lead by repercussion to a general increase in hours of work.

In commenting on the situation arising from these measures, the Director points out that no intervention on the part of the Labour Office is possible to secure the application of a convention by any state which has not ratified it, certain members of the Governing Body holding that it could not even enquire the reasons why any state had refrained from ratifying the conventions. The functions of the International Labour Office are to summarize and compare results, to judge them in relation to generally accepted principles, and in short to proclaim, in no uncertain terms and on all occasions that there exists an end which all the High Contracting Parties have promised to endeavour to reach, and that there are certain general principles in regard to the protection of the workers which they have undertaken to accept as a guide.

Another task of the office is the work of information and enquiry—to study the actual consequences of the measures initiated or the steps taken in the complicated conditions of industrial life and national economy. In this connection it is pointed out that while longer hours of work have been introduced with a view to increased production, supporters of legislation for the protection of workers have proved over and over again that long working days, or generally speaking arduous working conditions, do not give increased output.

The following statement is quoted from the Report of the Industrial Commission of the United States for 1902:—

"A reduction in hours has never lessened the working people's ability to compete in the markets of the world. States with shorter workdays actually manufacture their product at a lower cost than States with longer workdays."

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1926, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE was a further increase in employment at the beginning of August, according to statistics from 5,864 firms employing 854,604 workers, as compared with 849,565 on July 1. The index number rose from 103.7 on the latter date to 104.2 on August 1 as compared with 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9 on August 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of August in the last two years curtailment in industrial activity was reported, partly on account of inventories and holidays, and partly owing to early harvest demands upon the labour market, factors which this year were more than offset by a more general expansion. Agriculture is not represented in these statistics, which, therefore, do not show the very important increases in employment in that industry during the summer and autumn.

Manufacturing, construction, services, trade, communication and transportation showed, on the whole, moderate improvement, while continued seasonal losses were indicated in logging.

Employment by provinces

Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia recorded larger pay-rolls, but in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces a slight falling-off was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Martime Provinces showed a further gain, 2,589 persons having been added to the staffs of the 525 co-operating firms whose pay-rolls aggregated 69,655 on August 1. Construction, particularly road work, transportation and iron and steel reported heightened activity, while coal mining was slacker and there were seasonal losses in fish canneries and logging. Large reductions were noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, mining, communication, trade and construction registered increases in the numbers employed, those in the last named being most pronounced. Logging and shipping showed the only marked declines, although some slackening was indicated in iron and steel textiles, partly owing to shutdowns for holidays and inventories. Statements were received from 1,282 employers having 249,147 workers, as against 247,454 on July 1. The situation was much better than at the beginning of August, 1925; smaller additions to staffs were then reported.

Ontario.—The most outstanding changes in employment in Ontario were the declines in iron and steel plants in railway construction. There were also further losses in logging. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and lumber factories showed improvement, as did mining, building and highway construction. The 2,646 reporting firms reduced their staffs by 556 persons to 342,419 on August 1. This decline was considerably smaller than that registered on the same date a year ago, when the index was about six points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—Railway construction work showed a slowing up, and there were also seasonal losses in logging and coal mining. Transportation, services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. A combined working force of 112,798 persons was employed by 747 firms making returns, compared with 113,328 in the preceding month. An upward movement had been noted on August 1, 1925, but conditions then were not so favourable.

British Columbia.—Improvement was again shown in British Columbia, where the 662 employers whose statistics were received increased their pay-rolls from 78,742 workers on July 1 to 80,585 on the date under review. Manufacturing, especially the canning and related industries, construction, services and trade recorded increased activity, while there were further seasonal losses in logging. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of August last year, when expansion had also been indicated.

Table I gives index numbers of employment by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

There were increases in personnel in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa and Windsor employment declined.

Montreal.—Another but smaller gain in employment was registered by the 697 co-operating firms, whose staffs included 118,752 persons, compared with 118,516 in the preceding month. Construction was considerably more active and manufacturing and trade were

somewhat more so. On the other hand, shipping was slacker than at the beginning of July. The increase was less than that recorded on August 1, 1925, but conditions then were not so favourable.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and building afforded more employment, while shipping showed a slight decrease. Statements were received from 86 employers with 9,113 workers, against 8,882 on July 1. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date last year, when minor gains were indicated.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto continued to expand, according to data from 745 establishments employing 96,810 persons, or 472 more than in their last report. Textile, printing and paper factories and construction registered the bulk of the increases, while activity decreased in work on telephones and in metal plants. General improvement was also reported at the beginning of August a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Ottawa.—A slightly downward tendency was noted in Ottawa, construction showing comparatively a small reduction. The 122 reporting firms had 10,478 employees, as compared with 10,572 on July 1.

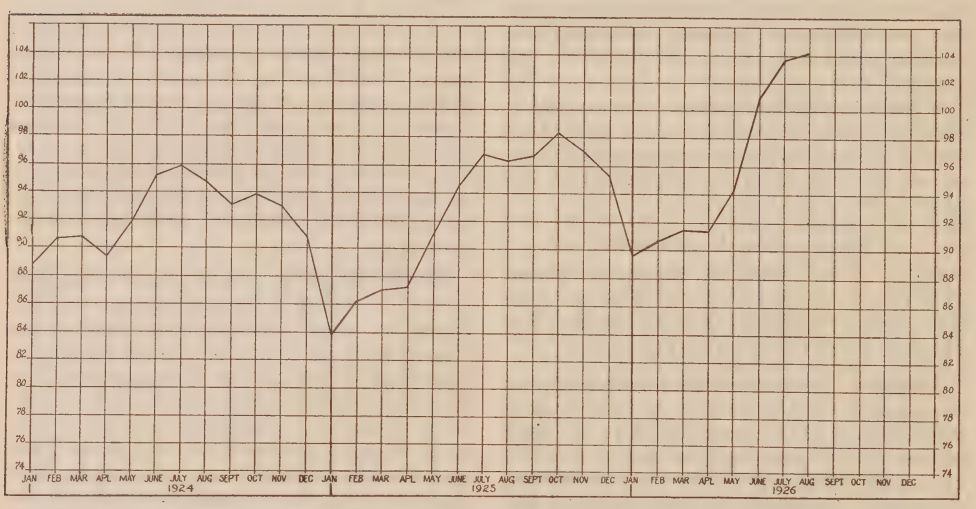
Hamilton.—Further additions to staffs were indicated in Hamilton, where the situation was better than in any other month since the record for the city was begun in 1922. Manufacturing and construction were busier. Returns were tabulated from 200 employers, whose pay-rolls aggregated 30,119 workers, an increase of 387 over their last report. Reductions had been shown at the beginning of August, 1925.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Automobile works were somewhat slacker, as is usual at midsummer, while little change was shown in other industries. A combined working force of 11,934 persons was reported by the 78 co-operating firms who had 12,055 in the preceding month. Much larger losses were noted on August 1 last year.

Winnipeg.—Employment again increased, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in communication; 262 persons were added to the staffs of the 275 Winnipeg employers making returns. They had 27,430 workers. The index was higher than on August 1 of the preceding year, when the movement was also favourable.

Vancouver.—There was a large advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statistics from 228 firms whose pay-rolls rose from 24,914 on July 1 to 26,923 on August 1. Food and tin can factories were seasonally active, while construction and trade also showed improvement. The total increase con-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

siderably exceeded that registered on the same date in 1925; employment then was much below its present level.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

In contrast with the downward movement that employment in manufactures showed at the beginning of August of the last three years, there was a moderate increase on the date under review, when 2,824 operatives were added to the working forces of the 3,789 manufacturers reporting, who had 470,603 persons in their employ. The index number, at 95.8, was higher than in any other month since 1920. The greatest gains on the date under review were in fruit and vegetable canneries, while pulp and paper, lumber, non-ferrous metal products, rubber, clay, glass and stone, tobacco, textiles and electric current were also busier. Employment in iron and steel declined, but the losses were considerably smaller than on August 1 in 1925 and 1924; fish canning also reported a seasonal falling-off.

Animal Products, Edible.—Fish canning, smoking and curing establishments recorded a seasonal falling off in employment, but dairies were busier. The result was a decline of 299 persons in the staffs of the 208 reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 16,303 persons on August 1. No change in the situation was indicated on that date last year, when the index number was practically the same.

Leather and Products.—The production of boots and shoes afforded employment to a larger number of persons than in the preceding month, but other branches of the leather group registered losses. The greater part of the gain took place in Quebec, while the reductions were reported mainly in Ontario. Statements were received from 192 manufacturers, having 16,621 employees, as compared with 16,541 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on August 1, 1925, when an increase of approximately the same size was noted.

Lumber and Products.—Further improvement was shown in rough and dressed lumber mills; wooden vehicle and other wood-using industries, however, released some employees. A combined working force of 58,473 persons was recorded by the 720 co-operating firms, who had 57,971 employees on July 1. There were additions to staffs in all provinces except British Columbia, where there was a comparatively small contraction. The gain shown on the corresponding date last year was not as large, nor was the index number then as high as on the date under review.

Plant Products, Edible.—Seasonal activity in fruit and vegetable canneries caused an important increase in employment in this division, of which other groups showed little change. The most extensive additions were in Ontario and British Columbia. The 298 co-operating employers had 29,254 workers, or 2,834 more than in their last report. The improvement greatly exceeded that indicated on the same date in 1925, when the situation was rather less favourable.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills afforded more employment, as did printing and publishing and miscellaneous paper products. The increase contrasts with a reduction recorded on August 1 a year ago, when the index number was nearly ten points lower. Reports compiled from 450 firms in the pulp and paper industry showed that they had enlarged their working forces from 55,810 persons on July 1, 1926, to 56,618 at the beginning of August. The greatest gains were in Ontario and British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—Employment increased in rubber factories, 31 of which added 327 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 12,452 on the date under review. Practically all the expansion was in Ontario. The trend was also favourable on August 1, 1925, the index number then being, in fact, very slightly higher.

Textile Products.—Seasonal activity in garment factories was partly offset by comparatively small losses in headwear and miscellaneous textile factories. Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered improvement, while in Quebec there was a falling off. The 502 co-operating establishments employed 70,918 workers, as against 70,672 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than on the corresponding date last year, when smaller gains were recorded.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Partial recovery from the decreases indicated in the last two reports was noted in this group on August 1, 297 persons being added to the staffs of the 101 firms making returns, who employed 11,908. A large proportion of the increase was shown in Quebec. Improvement on a smaller scale took place at the beginning of August a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—The movement in building material factories continued to be upward, especially in the glass and stone divisions. Statements were received from 115 manufacturers with 10,829 operatives, as compared with 10,522 at the beginning of July.

NOTE.—The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I and II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Aug. 1	88·9	91·2	87·8	85·0	97·5	96·3	81·3
1922							
Aug. 1	93·1	94·0	90·3	90·8	101·5	99·8	85·8
1923							
Aug. 1	100·2	97·8	101·9	97·1	104·3	107·2	93·5
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	88·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Relative weight of employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Aug. 1, 1926	100·0	8·2	29·1	40·1	13·2	9·4	55·1

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Aug. 1	97·3	.....	89·1	109·3	93·3	.....	91·0	103·6
1924								
Jan. 1	86·7	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	96·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	86·5	100·5	50·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Aug. 1, 1926	13·9	1·1	11·3	1·2	3·5	1·4	3·2	3·1

Employment was very much more active than on the corresponding date in 1925, when there was registered the first of a series of declines that lasted until the end of the year.

Electric Current.—A further but smaller increase was reported in electric current plants, 84 of which added 189 persons to their payrolls, bringing them to 12,606. This gain was smaller than that recorded on August 1 last year and the index number then was higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The trend of employment in iron and steel factories continued to be downward, but the losses were considerably smaller than on the same date in 1924 and 1925, in both of which years employment was in smaller volume. A combined working

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

—	Relative weight	Aug. 1 1926	July 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug.1 1924	Aug. 1 1923	Aug. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55·1	95·8	95·3	88·5	86·2	93·5	85·8
Animal products—edible	1·9	105·2	107·3	105·7	98·4	94·5	94·1
Fur and products	0·1	80·5	88·4	73·8	87·5	83·4	85·7
Leather and products	2·0	76·3	76·3	70·4	74·9	76·5	77·6
Lumber and products	6·9	119·4	118·1	116·5	111·0	123·0	116·6
Rough and dressed lumber	4·8	151·2	147·3	149·2	142·1	156·9	144·1
Furniture	1·0	83·9	84·8	75·2	69·6	70·8	78·1
Other lumber products	1·1	76·5	79·4	74·5	73·8	84·9	81·8
Musical instruments	0·4	71·9	69·4	55·1	57·8	66·5	56·3
Plant products—edible	3·4	106·3	96·0	99·8	98·9	97·7	93·4
Pulp and paper products	6·6	111·1	110·0	101·5	99·9	105·5	95·8
Pulp and paper	3·5	125·4	124·0	109·7	107·3	117·1	100·1
Paper products	0·7	91·8	91·3	84·9	82·6	89·5	84·4
Printing and publishing	2·4	100·7	99·9	97·4	97·0	97·2	94·6
Rubber products	1·5	87·2	85·0	89·0	68·1	65·7	77·6
Textile products	8·3	92·5	92·2	87·9	78·9	87·2	86·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	105·3	105·5	101·8	85·4	100·5	101·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	102·7	103·4	90·7	78·6	93·1	90·2
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	75·8	73·2	72·4	70·8	72·2	72·3
Other textile products	1·0	94·4	98·8	94·5	87·0	92·2	87·1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	101·2	98·0	102·5	98·6	100·5	100·4
Wood distillates and extracts	0·0	89·4	101·2	71·5	107·6	101·3	72·3
Chemicals and allied products	0·7	83·5	83·8	78·4	81·4	86·9	88·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	109·7	106·4	91·0	91·8	102·1	95·7
Electric current	1·5	134·1	131·9	139·7	132·0	125·1	123·7
Electrical apparatus	1·1	119·2	119·5	109·8	106·0	101·3	77·3
Iron and steel products	14·7	81·7	83·5	69·5	72·5	84·8	70·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	58·2	61·6	47·1	56·8	75·7	64·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	76·3	76·0	70·4	66·4	78·0	62·9
Agricultural implements	1·0	85·5	90·1	57·7	49·5	61·8	56·2
Land vehicles	6·9	98·1	100·1	83·2	92·0	103·1	84·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	33·4	31·1	30·3	31·6	24·9	21·9
Heating appliances	0·6	85·8	88·0	80·8	79·1	94·6	85·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	95·6	98·3	74·2	79·5	97·5	74·4
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	79·0	83·8	72·2	68·9	87·4	69·2
Other iron and steel products	2·0	79·6	80·2	72·4	67·2	80·2	71·3
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	99·8	96·6	82·9	80·2	90·4	72·7
Mineral products	1·1	106·0	107·8	112·8	108·1	105·0	96·7
Miscellaneous	0·4	84·9	86·2	82·5	76·4	87·9	88·0
Logging	1·6	35·0	44·3	33·5	36·2	42·2	27·9
Mining	5·0	95·4	95·4	97·6	99·4	101·0	96·2
Coal	2·8	77·4	79·0	78·5	82·9	90·7	92·8
Metallic ores	1·4	154·5	151·2	154·9	159·2	132·4	101·6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	114·8	109·0	111·4	95·2	106·9	105·7
Communication	2·9	119·5	118·2	116·1	113·9	105·2	103·1
Telegraphs	0·6	127·5	123·6	123·8	111·1	109·4	102·9
Telephones	2·3	117·4	116·8	114·1	114·7	104·1	103·1
Transportation	13·2	111·6	111·4	108·5	110·8	113·4	111·6
Street railways and cartage	2·3	117·4	117·9	111·5	115·9	119·6	133·7
Steam railways	9·1	100·4	99·3	98·2	100·8	103·2	97·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	223·7	232·5	215·8	211·6	201·3	236·7
Construction and maintenance	13·5	223·4	216·8	180·3	173·1	183·7	169·4
Building	4·4	194·0	183·8	144·6	137·5	143·2	121·0
Highway	3·0	2,976·1	2,398·9	2,382·9	1,946·9	3,548·3	3,440·4
Railway	6·1	164·8	175·9	141·6	144·6	171·6	156·6
Services	1·9	133·8	126·0	126·3	122·4	118·7	104·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	148·1	134·5	142·7	137·6	135·1	113·4
Professional	0·2	112·1	112·0	110·0	110·4	108·7	90·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	120·5	118·5	107·6	104·3	100·5	96·0
Trade	6·8	99·0	98·4	95·1	91·7	91·7	90·1
Retail	4·4	97·7	97·6	95·2	89·4	89·2	86·8
Wholesale	2·4	101·4	100·0	94·8	96·1	96·4	96·2
All Industries	100·0	104·2	103·7	96·3	94·7	100·2	93·1

NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

force of 125,874 persons was employed by the 635 reporting establishments, which had 128,546 employees at the beginning of July. The crude, rolled and forged, land vehicle, agricultural implement and some other divisions recorded curtailment, while in steel shipyards and boiler, engine and tank factories there was improvement.: The most pronounced contractions took place in Ontario, but there were also losses in Quebec, while in the Maritime Provinces gains were indicated.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The most outstanding change in this division was the large increase in tin can factories, chiefly in British Columbia. The expansion repeats that usually indicated at midsummer, but was somewhat greater than the gain noted on August 1, 1925, when the index was lower. The payrolls of the 104 firms making returns totalled 15,030 workers, as compared with 14,573 in the preceding month.

Logging

Continued seasonal contractions were made in the personnel of logging camps, 207 of which reduced their staffs from 17,301 men on July 1, to 13,827 on August 1. Employment on the same date in previous years showed a decline, being usually at its lowest ebb for the year on that date. All provinces shared in the downward movement.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces showed curtailment, according to 88 operators whose payrolls declined from 24,558 persons on July 1 to 24,132 in the following month. The situation was slightly less favourable than on August 1, 1925, when moderate improvement was noted.

Metallic Ores.—Quebec and Ontario recorded expansion in this division, while in British Columbia there was a small decline. Forty-nine mines employed 11,560 persons, as compared with 11,325 on July 1. Curtailment was indicated on the corresponding date last year, but the situation then was practically the same.

Non-Metallic Minerals, Other than Coal.—Further increases in personnel were reported generally in non-metallic mineral mining. A combined working force of 7,055 persons was recorded by the 71 firms furnishing data, against 6,786 in the preceding month. Rather smaller additions to staffs were registered at the beginning of August a year ago, and the index then was slightly lower.

Communication

Telegraphs and telephones both showed heightened activity, 259 persons being added to the pay-rolls of the 179 communication companies reporting, which had 24,790 workers on August 1. The index number, at 119.5, was rather higher than on the corresponding date in 1925, despite the fact that more pronounced gains were then noted.

Transportation

Steam Railways.—Continued improvement was reported on steam railways, according to 100 employers and divisional superintendents, who enlarged their pay-rolls by 834 persons to 77,759 on the date under review. Increases were recorded in all provinces except Ontario. The level of employment was higher than on August 1 last year, when gains were also shown.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a falling-off in employment in shipping and stevedoring in Quebec and British Columbia, while in the Martime Provinces the trend was upward. Statements were tabulated from 59 firms employing 15,418 persons, or 584 less than at the beginning of July. Conditions were better than on the corresponding date in 1925, although additions to staffs were then registered.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Further marked improvement was reported in building construction, which was more active than in any other month since the record was begun in 1920. The gain largely exceeded that of August 1 last year. The co-operating contractors, numbering 331, had 37,283 employees as compared with 34,889 on July 1. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the increase, that in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

Highway.—Continued gains were reported on highway construction work, in which 5,009 extra persons were employed by the 120 firms making returns. They had 26,071 workers on August 1. Employment increased in this division in all provinces except British Columbia. Curtailment was noted on the corresponding date last year, when the number employed was somewhat smaller.

Railway.—Railway construction in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces showed a falling-off, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia further increases were made. The 34 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated,

reduced their working forces from 55,342 men on July 1 to 51,842 at the beginning of August. Conditions were more favourable than on August 1, 1925.

Services

Summer hotels continued to employ extra help, while little change was shown in other branches of the service group. Statistics were furnished by 166 firms having 16,165 workers, or 810 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on August 1, 1925, the improvement then having been on a smaller scale. Most of the additions to staffs on the date under review were made in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Trade

Further gains were registered in trade, in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 563 establishments reported 58,412 employees, as compared with 57,964 at the beginning of July. On the whole, trade increased in all except the Prairie Provinces, where there was a minor loss. Employment was more active than on August 1 of any other year since 1920.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for August 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JULY, 1926

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1926, showed very little change in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, while an increase of over 17 per cent was registered when compared with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1925. As in the preceding month the gain over last year was general in all industrial groups, that in the manufacturing and the construction and maintenance groups being the most pronounced.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected by each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements remained on about the same level during the first half of July as that reached at the close of June, but showed an upward trend during the second half of the month. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were decidedly higher than those attained during July last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 85.8 and 91.0 during the first and second half of July, 1926, in contrast with the ratio of 76.5 and 82.6 during the same periods in 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 78.7 and 80.1 as compared with 70.6 and 74.9 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of July, was 1,691 daily as compared with 1,616 daily during the preceding period and with 1,557 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,606 daily in contrast with 1,488 daily during the latter half of July a year ago. Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,451 vacancies during the first half and 1,461 during the latter half of the month under review as compared with a daily average of 1,192 and 1,230 vacancies during the month of July, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of June, 1926, averaged 1,374 daily. The Service effected a daily average of 1,331 placements during the first half of July, of which 959 were in regular employment and 372 in work of one weeks duration or less as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,256 daily and with 1,100 daily during the first half of July, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,286 daily (947 regular and 339 casual) as compared with an average of 1,114 daily during the corresponding period last year.

During the month of July, 1926, the offices of the Service refered 35,137 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 33,970 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 24,755, of which 21,199 were of men and 3,556 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,215. Opportunities for employment reported by employers num-

bered 28,812 for men and 9,039 for women, a total of 37,851. The number of applications for work was 42,763, of which 32,813 were from men and 9,950 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada.—

Year	Regular	Placements Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (7 months)	132,569	60,998	193,567

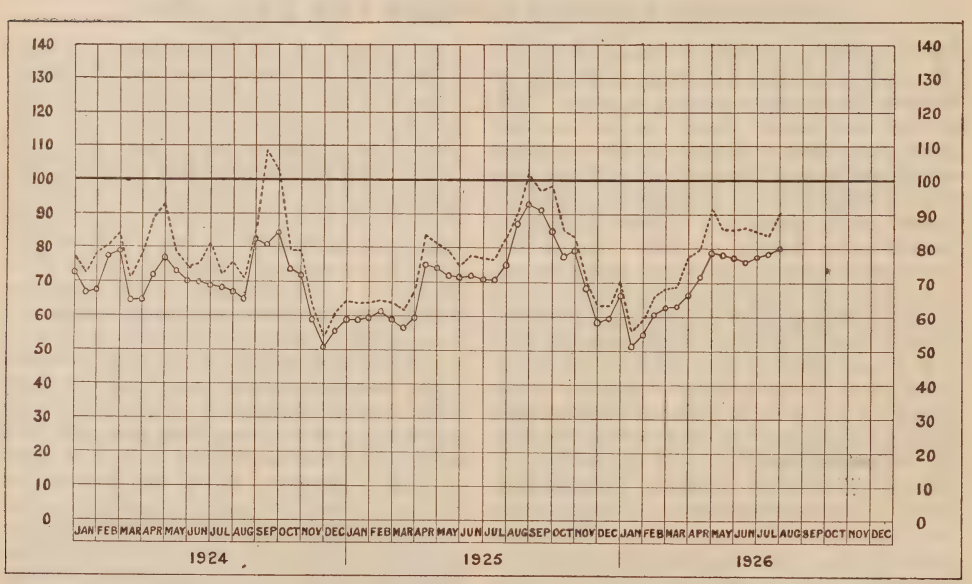
ments by industrial divisions during the month included logging, 57; farming, 61; construction and maintenance, 69; and services, 259. Regular employment was secured for 169 men and 96 women.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of over 3 per cent in the number of orders received in New Brunswick offices during July when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Practically the same number of placements were effected as in June, but nearly 15 per cent more than during July, 1925. The most noteworthy increase in placements over the corresponding

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



Nova Scotia

During the month of July positions offered through offices in Nova Scotia were over 2 per cent less than in June, but there was a nominal decline only when compared with July of last year. Placements were nearly 23 per cent lower than in June and over 14 per cent below July, 1925. The reduction in placements in comparison with July of last year was due to decreased activity in the logging industry offset in part by gains in the services group. There were minor changes only in all other industrial divisions. Placemonth of last year was in the logging industry. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 140; transportation, 53; construction and maintenance, 75; and services, 415, of which 240 were of household workers. During the month 305 men and 99 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

The demand for workers as reflected by orders listed in employment offices in Quebec during the month of July declined over 8

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**705**	**161**	**657**	**654**	**265**	**306**	**497**	**464**
Halifax	289	59	304	250	77	173	251	45
New Glasgow	149	31	161	203	104	24	164	241
Sydney	267	71	192	201	84	109	82	178
New Brunswick	**754**	**34**	**831**	**755**	**404**	**351**	**399**	**278**
Chatham	118	17	127	126	59	67	82	12
Moncton	265	12	279	263	134	129	67	85
St. John	371	5	425	366	211	155	250	181
Quebec	**3,417**	**734**	**4,232**	**2,982**	**2,756**	**16**	**858**	**1,985**
Hull	497	277	449	318	312	6	79	112
Montreal	1,674	131	2,609	1,605	1,525	5	607	1,224
Quebec	532	49	602	493	448	5	87	234
Sherbrooke	329	148	245	215	192	0	26	266
Three Rivers	385	129	327	351	279	0	59	149
Ontario	**14,431**	**2,117**	**16,309**	**13,103**	**9,352**	**3,256**	**4,292**	**7,530**
Belleville	178	0	155	144	96	48	41	128
Brantford	280	37	344	228	163	60	84	82
Chatham	361	13	372	361	297	64	21	160
Cobalt	332	91	262	241	237	4	16	73
Fort William	401	13	430	415	377	35	41	125
Guelph	137	40	181	132	77	22	94	117
Hamilton	1,164	48	1,444	1,108	450	657	619	335
Kingston	189	22	171	147	57	90	36	100
Kitchener	190	10	309	208	128	65	108	97
London	393	102	417	389	297	58	207	236
Niagara Falls	255	39	205	211	162	44	126	199
North Bay	693	119	712	723	692	31	26	93
Oshawa	392	80	432	298	249	49	69	90
Ottawa	1,187	200	1,217	1,169	1,003	107	478	582
Pembroke	303	118	253	244	201	43	27	146
Peterborough	268	53	173	196	105	46	48	116
Port Arthur	1,066	38	1,028	1,015	971	44	26	954
St. Catharines	552	55	552	488	280	208	113	284
St. Thomas	253	31	242	203	133	70	41	87
Sarnia	215	10	212	203	143	60	134	119
S. S Marie	287	116	449	212	119	63	134	144
Sudbury	966	430	662	653	641	12	4	535
Timmins	474	115	300	274	258	12	27	147
Toronto	3,168	316	4,984	3,133	1,698	1,174	1,695	2,125
Windsor	727	21	803	708	518	190	77	456
Manitoba	**4,178**	**196**	**4,772**	**4,171**	**2,442**	**1,616**	**681**	**2,355**
Brandon	473	38	424	397	367	30	17	392
Dauphin	200	21	171	159	99	60	16	77
Portage la Prairie	299	27	116	116	100	16	2	.....
Winnipeg	3,206	110	4,061	3,499	1,876	1,510	646	1,886
Saskatchewan	**4,301**	**888**	**3,649**	**3,579**	**2,781**	**723**	**348**	**2,475**
Moose Jaw	1,223	543	855	864	648	141	104	610
North Battleford	209	17	115	115	99	16	0	113
Prince Albert	176	84	123	116	84	32	9	106
Regina	1,010	28	1,055	1,049	772	277	80	579
Saskatoon	874	76	849	788	678	111	151	699
Swift Current	291	46	231	230	192	38	1	85
Weyburn	259	47	179	175	134	40	2	124
Yorkton	196	47	179	179	114	65	1	118
Melfort	63	0	63	63	60	3	0	41
Alberta	**4,588**	**162**	**5,056**	**4,597**	**3,788**	**669**	**538**	**3,226**
Calgary	1,523	32	1,935	1,582	1,335	245	206	1,176
Drumheller	351	10	382	263	214	49	69	192
Edmonton	1,779	103	1,830	1,782	1,471	263	218	1,341
Lethbridge	586	17	565	534	456	78	42	350
Medicine Hat	349	0	344	346	312	34	3	167
British Columbia	**5,477**	**265**	**7,257**	**5,386**	**2,967**	**2,278**	**2,128**	**2,583**
Cranbrook	292	20	291	287	203	84	6	163
Kamloops	174	46	281	165	114	28	180	167
Kelowna	233	96	274	222	110	108	41	.....
Nanaimo	183	0	186	163	23	140	134	8
Nelson	113	5	107	103	94	7	29	93
New Westminster	163	2	391	161	89	73	242	106
Penticton	276	7	271	231	140	87	40	141
Prince George	105	7	100	100	100	0	0	117
Prince Rupert	130	3	134	113	73	40	19	79
Revelstoke	132	5	128	37	37	0	42	12
Vancouver	2,637	66	3,990	2,771	1,615	1,056	1,052	1,472
Vernon	176	6	200	182	180	1	46	19
Victoria	863	2	904	851	189	654	297	206
All Offices	**37,851**	**4,557**	**42,763**	**35,137**	**24,755**	**9,215**	**9,741**	**20,964***
Men	28,812	2,787	32,813	26,910	21,199	5,343	7,090	17,221
Women	9,039	1,770	9,950	8,227	3,556	3,872	2,651	3,743

*68 Placements effected by offices since closed.

per cent from the preceding month and increased nearly 58 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 9 per cent higher than in June and nearly 36 per cent higher than in July, 1925. The most noteworthy gains over last year were shown in the manufacturing industries, logging and construction and maintenance, while the only decline of importance was in the services group. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 273; logging, 318; farming, 159; mining, 79; transportation, 67; construction and maintenance, 1,412; and services, 422. There were 2,423 men and 333 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

Ontario offices received orders for approximately the same number of workers during July as in June, but nearly 22 per cent more than in July, 1925. Placements during the month under review were nearly 7 per cent less than in June, but nearly 17 per cent higher than in July of last year. Gains in placements over July, 1925 were shown in all industrial groups except farming, transportation and trade, those in the manufacturing industries and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups were manufacturing, 1,972; logging, 744; farming, 1,633; mining, 176; communication, 50; transportation, 572; construction and maintenance, 3,809; services, 3,314; trade, 280; and finance, 58. Regular employment was procured for 8,067 men and 1,285 women during the month.

MANITOBA

Opportnities for employment as indicated by orders listed at Manitoba offices during July were over 24 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 29 per cent above July and about 9 per cent in excess of July, 1925. Placements in farming and logging were slightly lower than last year, but were more than offset by gains in construction and maintenance, services and trade. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 223; logging, 68; farming, 1,380; construction and maintenance, 325; services, 1,786, of which 1,157 were of household workers; and trade, 243. During the month 1,819 men and 623 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at Saskatchewan offices during July were nearly 20 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 12 per cent higher under both comparisons. The gains over last year were for the greater part attributable to increased activity in the construction and maintenance group, although logging was the only division to show a noteworthy decline. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 103; farming, 1,488; construction and maintenance, 832; services, 931; and trade, 87. Regular employment was secured for 2,384 men and 397 women during the month.

ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through Alberta offices during July when compared with the preceding month and a gain of over 17 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 11 per cent higher than in June and over 18 per cent in excess of July, 1925. All industrial divisions except mining and communication participated in the gains over last year and the reductions in these were nominal only. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 341; logging, 70; faring, 2,138; transportation, 88; construction and maintenance, 761; services, 891; and trade, 103. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,407 of men and 381 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities during July as indicated by positions offered through offices in British Columbia were over 3 per cent higher than in June and over 26 per cent higher than in July, 1925. Placements were over 13 per cent higher than in June and over 31 per cent above July last year. Logging and mining were the only industrial divisions to show declines from last year and in these the reductions were small. The most noteworthy gains were in the manufacturing industries, farming, construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 804; logging, 316; farming, 781; mining, 91; transportation. 287; construction and maintenance, 1,311; services, 1,490; and trade, 146. During the month 2,625 men and 342 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During July, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 24,755 placements in regular employment, of which 15,590 were of persons for whom the employ-

ment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,668 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 993 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 675 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

The Quebec offices issued certificates to 272 persons travelling at the reduced rate, 174 of whom were going to points within the province, and 98 to other provinces. Of the former, Montreal transferred 1 wood machinist, 63 saw-mill labourers and 76 bushmen, and Quebec 34 bushmen to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement from Montreal included 40 plasterers and 1 marble setter going to Winnipeg, 1 farm hand to Moose Jaw, and 2 boiler makers to Kingston, and from Hull 54 bushmen to North Bay.

Transfers from Ontario offices numbered 437, of which 214 were provincial and 223 interprovincial. Within the province 1 engineer and 1 rodman travelled to Fort William, 1 boiler maker to Kingston, 1 pipefitter, 1 rigger, 1 engineer and 1 moulder to Port Arthur, 2 carpenters and 1 painter to Timmins, and 4 linemen to Windsor, all from Toronto; from North Bay 10 lumbermen, 7 rockmen, 4 miners and 2 saw-mill labourers went to Cobalt, and 43 lumber workers and 4 construction labourers to Timmins, while from Sudbury 1 miner was despatched to Ottawa, 1 pulp cutter and 1 miner to Cobalt, 1 station worker to Timmins, 4 rockmen to Toronto, and 1 barber, 25 mill hands, 2 teamsters and 4 bushmen within the Sudbury zone. Cobalt received 8 power construction labourers from Timmins and Sudbury, 1 mill man and 1 sawyer from Ottawa. Fort William transferred 42 building construction labourers, 1 railroad construction labourer, 3 bushmen and 1 farm hand to points within its own zone, and 4 bushmen to North Bay, and from Port Arthur 17 loggers and 7 building construction labourers travelled to points within its own zone. In addition 5 shipbuilders were sent to Port Arthur, 3 from Hamilton and 2 from St. Catharines. Of those going to other provinces 137 were railroad construction labourers, 4 papermakers, 11 building construction labourers, 3 lumber workers, 15 miners, 6 station workers and 6 general labourers, all for the Hull zone transferred by the Hamilton, Pembroke, Toronto, Port Arthur and North Bay offices. The Winnipeg zone received 22 plasterers and 9 bricklayers, the majority of whom were sent by the Toronto office. The balance included 7 coal miners, travelling from Toronto to Sydney, N.S., 1 labourer from Sudbury to Montreal, and 2 miners from North Bay to Three Rivers.

The offices in Manitoba issued 454 certificates for reduced transportation, 255 to points in other provinces and 199 provincial. All the certificates were granted by the Winnipeg office, the Brandon zone receiving 1 ward maid, 13 farm hands, 1 blacksmith, 7 farm domestics, 1 cook and 6 hotel workers, Dauphin 5 carpenters, 11 bushmen, 2 plasterers, 1 painter, 1 baker, and 1 chamber maid, and the Winnipeg zone 1 cook and 4 bushmen. The remaining 144 provincial transfers were farm labourers for points throughout the province. Of the interprovincial transfers 105 were saw-mill labourers, 1 barber, 1 moulder, 2 cedar cutters, 4 lumber pilers, 3 cooks, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 11 pulp cutters, 1 planer man, 1 baker and 1 porter, travelling to Port Arthur, 3 concrete dam workers to Sudbury, 11 teamsters to Saskatoon, 5 carpenters and 1 farm general to Estevan, 1 waitress, 5 carpenters and 6 teamsters to Weyburn, 2 farm generals, 8 teamsters, 1 housekeeper and 2 hotel workers to Regina, 1 railroad construction labourer, and 5 rock drillers to Edmonton, 27 farm labourers to Alberta points and 45 farm labourers to employment in Saskatchewan.

The certificates issued in Saskatchewan numbered 96, of which 94 were for provincial points. Provincially Moose Jaw despatched 12 farm hands to various points in the province, 1 housekeeper and 1 cook to Swift Current, and 2 teamsters, 1 chamber maid and 2 road construction labourers to points in the Moose Jaw zone. From Regina 1 waitress, 1 housekeeper, 1 chamber maid, 1 cook and 2 telephone pole diggers were sent to Moose Jaw, 1 butcher to Saskatoon, 6 teamsters to Weyburn, and 21 farm labourers to points throughout the province. Saskatoon transferred 1 river driver and 2 cookees to Prince Albert, 7 teamsters to North Battleford, 4 labourers to Saskatoon and 23 farm hands within the province, while Weyburn sent 1 warden to Prince Albert, and Swift Current 1 farm hand to Moose Jaw. From Prince Albert 1 blacksmith and 1 river driver travelled to employment within its own zone. Interprovincial transfers were from Regina for 1 bricklayer travelling to Winnipeg, and 1 moulder to Medicine Hat.

In Alberta 294 special rate certificates were issued, 217 to points within the province and 77 to other provinces. From Calgary the interprovincial transfers were for 43 fire fighters

sent to Revelstoke, and from Edmonton 1 cookee, 1 maid, 15 teamsters, and 1 cook to North Battleford, 1 housekeeper to Saskatoon, 2 bricklayers to Winnipeg, and 13 farm hands for employment throughout the province of Saskatchewan. Provincially, Edmonton despatched 1 porter to Drumheller, 1 cook to Calgary, 2 iron moulders to Medicine Hat, 1 waiter, 6 bushmen, 2 firemen, 12 miners, 5 labourers, 15 teamsters, 6 mill hands, 1 chambermaid, 2 painters, 2 blacksmiths, 4 engineers, 3 cooks, 1 gardener, and 4 cookees within its own zone, and 72 farm hands to various points in the province. From Calgary 1 engineer went to Drumheller, 5 teamsters to Edmonton, 2 riveters and 2 carpenters to Lethbridge, 5 teamsters within the Calgary zone, and 62 farm labourers to employment in various parts of the province.

British Columbia offices granted certificates to 115 persons travelling at the reduced rate, 20 for points in other provinces and 95 within the province. Of the latter, Vancouver transferred 1 fruit picker and 4 carpenters to Nelson, 1 cook, 1 fruit picker, 22 labourers, 1 teamster, 2 lumber loaders and 1 chef to Penticton, 2 planer men and 1 engineer to Kamloops, 1 track foreman to Vernon, 2 engineers to Prince George, 6 miners and 3 muckers to Revelstoke, and 1 cement finisher, 1 miner, 15 labourers, 1 cook, 1 flunkey, 1 waitress and 1 dishwasher to points in the Vancouver zone. From New Westminster 1 miner and 1 teamster went to Revelstoke; from Victoria 1 cook general to Kamloops; from Nelson 3 sawyers, 2 bushmen and 2 miners to Revelstoke, and from Prince George 4 bushmen to Prince Rupert, and 7 bushmen within the Prince George zone. The remainder were 3 miners travelling from Prince Rupert, and 2 labourers from Penticton to employment within their respective zones. The interprovincial transfers included 1 farm hand going to Manitoba, 8 farm hands and 1 cook to points in Saskatchewan, and 8 farm hands and 2 cooks to employment in Alberta, the majority of these transfers being effected by the Vancouver office.

Of the 1,668 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 966 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 630 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 50 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 19 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 3 by the Kettle Valley Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JULY, 1926

THE value of the building authorized during July showed a small increase as compaired with the preceding month, and a considerable gain over the corresponding month of last year; sixty-three cities issued permits valued at $18,717,028, compared with $18,672,238 in June and $12,812,603 in July, 1925. There was, therefore, an increase of 0.2 per cent in the former and of 46.1 per cent in the latter, more significant comparison. This is the first time in the record of the 63 cities, which covers the last seven years, that the July total has exceeded that for June. The aggregate was also higher than in July of any other year since 1920, being 18.9 per cent greater than the previous high level of $15,740,810 in 1922.

Some 45 cities reported that they had issued over 1,500 permits for dwellings valued at more than $7,000,000 and nearly 2,700 permits for other buildings at a proposed cost of approximately $7,000,000. An engineering project estimated at over $4,000,000 was also authorized by Vancouver. In June, authority was granted for the erection of over 1,800 dwellings and 3,100 other buildings valued at $8,000,000 and $9,800,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued in July as compared with June, that of $2,452,755 or 73.8 per cent in the last named being most pronounced. The remaining provinces registered declines, of which that of $1,667,132 or 31.1 per cent in Quebec was largest.

As compared with July, 1925, all provinces except Quebec reported higher totals of permits issued, the greatest gain being in British Columbia, where authorizations were $4,531,383 or 363.4 per cent higher.

Montreal and Toronto recorded reductions in the value of projected building, as compared with June, 1926, and July, 1925; Winnipeg showed a loss in the former and an increase in the latter, while Vancouver registered gains in both comparisons. Halifax, Moncton, Belleville, Chatham, Fort William, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Ford City, Riverside, Brandon, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, South Vancouver and Victoria also reported higher building authorizations than in either the preceding month or the same month last year.

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 63 CITIES,

Cities	July 1926	June 1926	July 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown		17,000	4,000
Nova Scotia	81,770	48,430	41,286
*Halifax	76,895	41,335	36,220
New Glasgow	475	2,345	1,191
*Sydney	4,400	4,750	3,875
New Brunswick	95,065	70,025	28,775
Fredericton	4,800	7,660	2,800
*Moncton	75,865	45,665	16,975
*Saint John	14,400	16,700	9,000
Quebec	2,831,615	4,498,747	4,721,433
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	1,870,250	2,461,587	2,951,009
*Quebec	544,730	1,518,660	1,000,149
Shawinigan Falls	14,210	23,785	11,975
*Sherbrooke	101,000	88,800	500,000
*Three Rivers	65,050	154,490	21,400
*Westmount	236,275	251,425	236,900
Ontario	81,098,166	7,995,757	5,801,256
Belleville	21,225	10,225	17,130
*Brantford	14,358	14,470	18,678
Chatham	315,250	20,595	10,215
*Fort William	158,000	62,710	57,140
Galt	7,768	7,501	7,480
*Guelph	44,780	77,820	30,200
*Hamilton	248,350	431,500	229,700
*Kingston	23,555	202,691	27,630
*Kitchener	121,945	135,092	162,403
*London	1,246,655	248,870	308,155
Niagara Falls	80,275	261,232	101,375
Oshawa	337,830	103,205	45,945
*Ottawa	447,030	383,663	418,200
Owen Sound	52,800	34,500	14,660
*Peterborough	44,135	23,063	36,751
*Port Arthur	60,195	488,355	30,215
*Stratford	156,920	78,674	37,080
*St. Catharines	28,378	97,446	112,500
*St. Thomas	7,530	13,240	15,085
Sarnia	78,384	61,530	20,885
Sault Ste. Marie	38,815	24,775	27,105
*Toronto	2,265,040	2,407,549	2,681,772
York and East York Townships	706,230	758,570	679,390
Welland	14,975	107,895	14,180
*Windsor	787,242	1,187,661	396,600
Ford	337,513	217,750	73,280
Riverside	77,400	68,250	37,200
Sandwich	182,675	253,825	98,135
Walkerville	185,000	196,000	85,000
Woodstock	7,913	17,100	7,132
Manitoba	832,960	1,125,695	515,112
*Brandon	16,400	7,750	6,936
St. Boniface	69,910	48,595	62,176
*Winnipeg	746,650	1,069,350	446,000
Saskatchewan	517,960	788,510	169,800
*Moose Jaw	54,790	18,735	11,030
*Regina	202,020	384,570	84,200
*Saskatoon	261,150	385,205	74,570
Alberta	481,078	802,415	283,910
*Calgary	117,830	629,330	114,825
*Edmonton	316,350	153,340	138,025
Lethbridge	45,298	17,295	22,880
Medicine Hat	1,600	2,450	8,180
British Columbia	5,778,414	3,325,659	1,247,031
Kamloops	26,775	1,659	2,400
Nanaimo	6,030	6,556	140,950
*New Westminster	101,980	100,393	111,860
Prince Rupert	11,575	12,600	37,325
*Vancouver	4,844,025	2,179,525	470,380
Point Grey	522,650	708,000	363,500
North Vancouver	100,251	177,055	16,215
South Vancouver	116,700	107,400	78,695
*Victoria	48,428	32,480	25,606
Total—63 Cities	18,717,028	18,672,238	12,812,603
*Total—35 Cities	15,352,701	15,396,894	10,821,194

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1926

The following table shows the value of building authorized by 63 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920. The January-July average index number of wholesale prices of building materials in those years is also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Average Indexes of Wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months
	In July	In first seven months	
	$	$	
1926	18,717,028	97,337,390	150·2
1925	12,812,603	78,712,320	154·1
1924	11,681,196	72,355,350	163·8
1923	13,078,547	86,126,043	166·7
1922	15,740,810	87,022,484	161·5
1921	10,965,891	66,737,575	194·5
1920	13,743,045	75,497,755	215·3

The January-July aggregate this year was greater by 23.7 per cent than in 1925, by 11.9 per cent than in 1922, when building authorizations were at their highest since pre-war days, and 45.9 per cent larger than in 1921, the year in which building was at its lowest ebb since the close of the war. Further, building costs, as represented by the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, were lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued in 63 cities during June and July, 1926, and July, 1925. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked with asterisks.

The ninth annual report of the Department of Industries and Commerce of New Zealand gives the following statistics of employment and wages in factories in the Dominion in 1925. Establishments, 4,547; employees, 80,327; wages and salaries paid £14,573,441; the wages paid to all males employed averaged £197 10s, for the previous year. The average wage of female employees was £95, compared with £95 10s. The general average for all employees in 1924-25 was £189 per annum, against £178 10s in 1923-24.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1926 until April 30, 1927, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change is given. A similar agreement is in effect in a mill of the same firm at International Falls, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Employees whose union has no local branch shall become members of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union.

Preference of employment shall be given to members of the organization when competent members are available. New employees shall join the union within 15 days.

Groundwood and sulphite departments shall operate six days per week, and six and one-half days when pulp is needed or when it is necessary to save water from being wasted or longer when necessary for operation of the paper machines.

Hours: day workers, eight hours per day, six days per week. Overtime, time and one-half. Overtime for repairs, not less than four hours' pay.

Tours shall be of eight hours' duration. Tour work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half. Overtime other than tour work and necessary work on holidays, time and one-half. Holidays: (in Canada) Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

Rules governing mill employees shall become part of the agreement.

Company shall endeavour to retain employees at other occupations when their part of the work is shut down.

If employees are put out of work by the installation of labour saving devices, they shall be given preference of employment.

Grievances shall be adjusted by the Superintendent or by the presidents of the Company and the Union or referred to arbitration by a joint committee of one from each party, and a third selected either by them or by the Provincial Minister of Labour. Employees unjustly discharged shall be reinstated and paid for lost time.

Oldest man in point of service shall have preference, efficiency considered, in case of promotion.

Wages per hour: Wood room: oiler, 40 cents; wood handler, 40 cents; sawyer, 42 cents; sawyer's helper, 40 cents; drumbarkerman, 41 cents; drumbarker cleaner, conveyor man, 40 cents.

Groundwood: Head grinderman, 64 cents; repair men, 59 cents; grinderman, 45 cents; block handler, 44 cents; screenman, 45 cents; beaterman, 42 cents; oiler, 43 cents; groundwood lap chipperman, 45 cents; pulp handlers, 40 cents.

Boiler House: head fireman, 70 cents; fireman, 59 cents; log, fuel and ashman, 42 cents; steam engineers, paper machine, 70 cents.

Beater and mixing: broke beaterman, 43 cents.

Finishing and loading—weighers, roll finisher, loader, 45 cents; new men (minimum), 42 cents; door tender, 40 cents.

Yard: labourers, 40 cents.

Mechanics: minimum rate, 72 cents; helpers, 59 cents; coreman, 44 cents; rigger crew, 42 cents.

Storeroom: Storeman, 42 cents.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BORDER CITIES, COUNTY OF ESSEX AND VICINITY, ONTARIO—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 773.

Agreement to be in effect from June 15, 1926 until June 1, 1927.

Both parties agree to no strikes, lockouts or stoppage of work without 48 hours' notice.

When help is required by the employers, the union shall be called upon first, and shall procure the required help.

No restrictions on the use of machinery and tools.

The parties agree to select a conference committee each year.

Wages per hour: foreman, $1.35; journeymen, $1.25; helpers, 1 to 2 years, 50 cents; 2 to 3 years, 60 cents; 3 to 4 years, 75 cents. Not more than one helper to three journeymen in any shop or job.

All car fares are to be paid for by employers except those between the home and the shop. Transportation and expenses outside the city to be paid for.

Members of the union may not make contracts for repairing or installing electrical work while employed under the agreement, or when not employed except when permitted by the contractors who employ union labour.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 hours on Saturdays. Overtime, double time.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, No. 844.

Agreement to be in effect from July 8, 1926.

Hours, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. Overtime, double time except when concrete is being poured, when first two hours shall be paid at time and one-half, with double time thereafter. When there is only one shift, 8 hours per day. Overtime, time and a quarter. There shall be no rearrangement of hours nor evasion of the 8 hour day and 44 hour week. Men sent out of town shall have transportation and travelling time paid for.

Double time for holidays, overtime and Sunday work.

When engineers are required to raise steam before the regular work day starts, one hours' time shall be allowed.

Engineers shall receive scale of the union with which they are working, whether structural iron workers or pile drivers.

An engineer kept waiting for materials shall be paid full time.

No member may work with a non-union engineer or fireman.

A member leaving his engine to work in the gang shall be disciplined by the union. He shall not allow his engine to be meddled with.

If a member is discharged for enforcing union rules, union engineers may not work for the employer until the unions is satisfied.

In three shifts, 7½ hours per day shall be worked, with 8 hours pay.

Engineers leaving or taking positions must notify the business agent at once.

Engineers in camps are to be supplied with clean beds and blankets.

Wages per day, Derricks, Cranes and Pile Drivers: Engineers on clam shells, orange peel buckets, locomotive cranes, aerial cables, $9; derricks, $8.50; road rollers, tower hoists, snubbers, dinkeys, $7.50; unspecified work, minimum, $7. Firemen and oilers, 62½ cents per hour. On jobs when different classes of engines are to be operated, not including steam shovel or draglines, $1.12½ per hour.

Minimum scale for dredges, shovels and draglines, per month with board—engineers, $200; Cranesmen, $150; firemen, $110; watchmen, $95. When board is not furnished $45 is allowed. If daily rate is preferred it shall be: Engineers, $8; firemen, $6.50; watchmen, $5.

Ten hours' notice, or a full day's pay must be given when crews will not be needed for the following day.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 1598.

Agreement to be in effect from June 25, 1926 until July 1, 1927, with three months' notice of change.

Wages per day, from June 25, 1926 until September 1, 1926, $6.50; until July 1, 1927, $7.

Hours, 8 per day; 4 on Saturday. Overtime, 1st four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No discrimination to be shown by either party.

CALGARY, ALBERTA—CERTAIN FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 838.

(See under Service, Public Administration).

Service: Public Adminisration

CALGARY, ALBERTA—CITY OF CALGARY AND VARIOUS FIRMS, AND INTERNARIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 838.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1926 until January 1, 1927.

Wages, per month, chief engineer, hospital, $179; shift engineers, hospital, $139.50; incinerator engineers, $147.25. Steam roller engineers, per hour, 85 cents; engineers in charge of, or operating derricks, locomotives, cranes, orange peels, clam shells, cable ways, draglines; setting steel, stone or other structural materials, 92½ cents per hour; engineers in charge of pile drivers, road rollers, tractors, hoists, stone crushers, 85 cents per hour; engineers in charge of portable boilers, concrete mixers and pumps, 75 cents; fireman, 65 cents.

Hours, 44 per week, except in cases of revolving shifts.

Overtime, first hour, time and one-quarter. Next three hours, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays double time. Revolving shift men called upon to work on their regular day off, or on a legal holiday, double pay.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA—CITY OF MEDICINE HAT AND CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS, FIREMEN AND HELPERS.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1926 until December 31, 1926, with 60 days notice of cancellation.

The city council will appoint a committee, upon notice being given, to receive a grievance committee from the union.

No discrimination against union members.

Permanent employees, two weeks' holiday with pay each year after one year's service.

Hours for operators, 8 per day; 48 per week.

There shall be an interval of 16 hours between shifts, with overtime rate for work during intermissions. Employees working legal holidays or on their day off shall be given time off.

An employee incapacitated while in city service shall be granted pay less compensation not exceeding 60 days.

Employees in service one year, not more than one month's sick or quarantine pay.

Transportation shall be furnished by the City between the city hall and power house.

In case of permanent employees, one month's notice of leaving; when discharged, one month's notice or one month's pay.

Promotions to be made from the staff, if qualified. In promotions and reductions, seniority and efficiency to be considered.

Wages per month: 2nd class engineers, $170; relief engineers, $150; firemen, $125; senior waterworks operator, $135 to $150; relief fireman and waterworks operator, $125; junior waterworks operator, $135; boiler washers, $125; machinist, $170; blacksmith, $145; repairman, $125.

Service: Personal and Domestic

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA—BRITISH COLUMBIA HOTELMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, No. 676 (SOFT DRINK DISPENSERS).

Scale of wages in effect from July 1, 1926 until July 5, 1927, with three months' notice of change.

Hours, eight per day; six days per week. Hours not to be in excess of eight or spread over a longer period than thirteen except in cases of emergency.

Scale per week—tap men, $33; floor men, $27; combination men, $30.

Short shift men, 4 hours straight, $2.25; 75 cents per hour for work over four hours.

Extra men for floor, holidays and Saturdays, 8 hours, $5; 4 hours, $2.50. Over four hours, 75 cents per hour.

No shift is to be less than four hours straight.

Short shift man can work in more than one house on the same day, but not more than 8 hours on one day.

The Union cannot be responsible for help hired other than through the employment bureau of the union nor for supply of labour during the rush season.

Wage scale is based on the minimum and employees may receive higher wages.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' UNION, LOCAL NO. 459.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1926 until June 1, 1927.

Six days' work per week.

Wages per week:

Cooks (eight hours per day, six days per week): chefs, $36; second fry, $30; night cook, $32.40; cook's helpers, $19.90; dish washers, $18.

Waiters (eight hours in twelve per day, six days per week): Waiters, $18; short shifts, first hour, 45 cents. Overtime over regular shift, time and one-half.

Waitresses (same hours as waiters) per week, $15; short shifts (less than 8 hours), 35 cents per hour. Overtime same as waiters.

White lunches, cafeterias, etc. (same hours as waiters); countermen, $16; countergirls, $12; pantry-girls, $12; busgirls, $9.

Hotels: waitresses—eight hour day, 6 day week, with room, $35 per month; same without room, $45 per month.

In hotel dining rooms open all day, catering to public, restaurant scale to apply.

All scales include meals while working. Fractions of an hour shall be paid for a full hour. Employee who, not having been notified that services are not required, reports for work shall receive one-half day's pay.

In a shortage of help, probationers may be employed, not more than one to each house, paid at rate of $15 per week for men and $12 per week for girls, for two months. After two months such help shall become members of union at regular scale.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

DURING August, 1926, the Department received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Three contracts were awarded in connection with works of construction, etc., ("A" group), the general fair wages clause being inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Paving portion of St. Patrick's Street, in front of the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ontario. Name of contractors, Standard Paving Limited, of Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, August 4, 1926. Amount of contract, $4,250.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Departmental Dredge "No. 305" (King Edward). Name of contractors, Burrard Shipyard and Engineering Works, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 17, 1926. Amount of contract, $6,280.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Construction and erection of the entire superstructure, including the approach spans, of the Vertical Lift Bridge on the Canadian National Railways, Wabash Division, over the Welland Ship Canal, known as Bridge No. 17, and the removal of the 124 feet rivetted through truss Swing Span which is at present carrying the railway traffic on a temporary diversion 150 feet south of the centre line of the new bridge. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ontario. Date of contract, August 25, 1926. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately $328,685, estimated from estimated quantities).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	777 60
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc	89 22
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	25,266 48
Stamping pads, ink, etc	385 24
Scales	751 75
Repairs, etc	34 55
Letter boxes, etc	450 85

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined somewhat.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.10 at the beginning of August, as compared with $11.07 for July; $10.84 for August, 1925; $10.19 for August, 1924; $10.53 for August, 1923; $10.44 for August, 1922; $11.44 for August, 1921; $16.42 for August, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.41 for August, 1918; and $7.68 for August, 1914. Potatoes showed a substantial seasonal advance, while there were less important advances in the prices of bacon, lard, fresh eggs, flour, beans and evaporated apples. Prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, butter and cheese were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.32 at the beginning of August, as compared with $21.30 for July; $21.05 for August, 1925; $20.57 for August, 1924; $21.03 for August, 1923; $20.88 for August, 1922; $21.98 for August, 1921; $26.60 for August, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.20 for August, 1918; and $14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel was again somewhat lower, due to a decline in the prices of anthracite coal and wood. Rent was unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 153.9 for August, as compared with 156.2 for July; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. Thirty-five prices quotations were higher, fifty-two were lower and one hundred and forty-nine were unchanged. In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, three advanced and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group declined, due to substantial decreases in the prices of grains, flour and other milled products, potatoes, coffee and foreign fruits. The declines in this group alone were more than sufficient to counteract the advances in the other groups. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group declined slightly, the former due mainly to declines in the prices of cotton, jute, hessian and flax fibre, and the latter due to lower prices for silver and zinc, which more than offset the advances in the prices of copper, lead, tin and solder. The Chemicals and Allied Products group also showed a small decline. The groups which advanced were: Animals and their Products, due to higher prices for sheep, fish, eggs and butter, which more than offset the decreased prices for cattle, hogs and meats; Wood and Wood Products, mainly because of advances in the prices of pine and spruce lumber; and Iron and its Products due to higher prices for rolling mill products and scrap iron.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined, the former due to lower prices for flour, beef, pork, bacon, vegetables and foreign fruits, which more than offset the higher prices for eggs, mutton, veal and fish; and the latter due to declines in the prices of materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the milling industry, for the meat packing industry, for the chemical using industries, and for the metal working industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials. Advances in the prices of some lines of lumber and in painters' materials caused an advance in the building and construction group.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, because of declines in the prices of grains, cattle, hogs, beef, pork, vegetables, foreign fruits, cotton and smelted products. In this group raw sugar, eggs, wool and non-ferrous metals advanced. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, mainly because of lower levels for flour, smoked meats, mess pork and cotton yarn. Domestic farm products and articles of mineral origin declined, while articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was again lower, being 170.4 for August as compared with 174.0 for July.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the

base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-1915 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption (next succeeding article) as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and

1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

For index numbers of gas rates from 1913 to 1925 see the next succeeding article. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100 as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

(Continued on page 919)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Aug 1922	Aug 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	July 1926	Aug. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·7**	**153·5**	**156·8**	**158·8**	**156·2**	**153·9**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	148·4	147·2	167·5	171·9	175·8	168·6
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	127·9	125·2	138·1	135·5	135·8
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	174·2	196·2	199·7	193·0	173·0	172·0
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·3	177·7	161·4	159·3	155·5	156·0
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	154·4	170·3	157·4	147·7	143·7	144·2
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	99·8	94·1	96·5	106·8	101·7	101·2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	185·4	183·2	184·2	177·8	175·8	175·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·9	165·7	154·1	156·5	159·0	157·9
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·2	128·8	148·4	156·0	158·9	151·6
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	149·3	130·5	137·3	150·5	150·9	152·6
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·3	177·7	161·4	159·3	155·5	156·0
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	157·4	157·6	155·3	151·8	149·5	149·1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	147·4	144·2	152·4	156·1	157·2	153·0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	156·3	156·6	158·3	160·5	154·0	153·7
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**153·4**	**148·9**	**150·8**	**155·5**	**159·7**	**158·4**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**145·2**	**144·5**	**147·8**	**153·5**	**157·2**	**154·9**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	196·4	222·5	233·7	234·5	239·1	237·7
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	151·6	136·2	161·8	183·3	174·0	172·3
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	100·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	116·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	149·3	130·5	126·1	150·5	150·9	152·6
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	203·0	204·8	192·4	188·0	167·1	156·8
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	147·0	135·4	128·6	148·1	159·9	156·7
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	131·0	133·5	128·2	139·8	126·7	127·9
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	170·4	216·1	184·1	146·4	140·7	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	148·9	188·4	222·4	158·8	271·3	243·5
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	106·4	101·0	121·0	123·8	109·4	116·8
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·6	160·7	159·6	148·7	157·8	150·1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**153·9**	**154·5**	**157·6**	**162·7**	**162·7**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	161·0	153·6	151·7	152·8	152·8
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·3	151·7	154·8	159·4	165·9	165·9
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	374·2	274·2	263·3	322·7	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·8	150·5	153·9	158·3	164·8	164·8
II.—Producers' Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**146·8**	**145·6**	**151·7**	**156·2**	**150·9**	**148·0**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**185·7**	**184·7**	**188·1**	**181·2**	**182·6**	**182·0**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	189·6	216·0	222·0	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	7	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	186·0	184·7	187·5	181·1	182·3	182·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	179·8	197·4	180·1	169·4	169·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**142·6**	**141·5**	**147·8**	**153·5**	**147·6**	**144·3**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·6	167·9	154·4	153·6	147·8	148·4
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	162·2	167·5	150·5	150·1	147·7	148·4
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	188·3	195·0	186·8	191·0	171·7	177·7
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·2	166·7	161·6	159·1	146·0	145·8
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**137·8**	**135·5**	**146·8**	**153·5**	**147·5**	**143·4**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	178·3	204·4	222·6	195·7	172·4	171·1
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	316·4	304·8	219·9	231·5	335·7	362·7
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	110·8	95·3	96·4	104·0	89·4	90·0
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	115·5	118·8	113·5	116·1	113·1	111·2
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	160·7	155·5	152·7	150·4	164·7	160·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	111·3	103·4	102·3	119·1	121·1	114·1
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	131·8	127·6	161·5	183·2	171·4	163·9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	156·2	147·3	154·8	154·7	154·0	151·4

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·8**	**25·3**	**22·9**	**16·8**	**12·9**	**19·3**	**30·3**	**32·2**	**28·7**	**45·4**	**49·4**	**67·8**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**31·9**	**26·3**	**22·5**	**17·2**	**14·3**	**15·4**	**24·8**	**28·5**	**27·6**	**42·2**	**47·3**	**66·8**
1—Sydney	32·8	25·6	22·4	17·9	15·4	14·4	25	30·3	28·3	42·5	45·8	65·5
2—New Glasgow	27·5	24·7	18·6	14·8	12·3	14·8	23·3	27·4	25·6	39·3	44·8	64·2
3—Amherst	26·3	24·5	18·3	14·8	13·3	15	22·5	26·7	25·5	42·5	47·5	66·7
4—Halifax	37·9	26·6	30·9	19·3	15·1	17·3	28·3	31·6	27·9	41·3	46	66·3
5—Windsor	35	30	22·3	19	15·3	15·3	25	26·7	28·8	43·8	49·6	68·3
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·6	44	50	70
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	27·9	26·3	24·4	19·9	15·5	14	.....	29	26·5	43	45	63·3
New Brunswick (average)	**30·9**	**25·3**	**22·7**	**18·4**	**13·1**	**17·6**	**26·5**	**30·1**	**26·9**	**44·3**	**48·3**	**67·2**
8—Moncton	28·8	23·8	20·3	16·3	12	21·5	30	33·8	26·7	41	46·7	66
9—St. John	35	28·3	25·1	19·3	13·7	17·8	27·5	32·3	26·4	43·5	47·5	71
10—Fredericton	33·8	25	26·7	23	14·5	12·7	23·3	28·3	27·6	44·5	50	70
11—Bathurst	26	24·2	18·7	15	12	18·3	25	26	26·7	48	48·8	61·7
Quebec (Average)	**26·9**	**24·3**	**23·7**	**16·1**	**11·9**	**15·7**	**26·4**	**26·6**	**26·6**	**42·4**	**44·7**	**65·8**
12—Quebec	26·1	23·8	22·4	16·8	10·8	16·1	29·5	25·8	25·9	38	41·3	63·3
13—Three Rivers	26	24·5	23·8	16·7	11·6	12·4	18·6	25·5	26·9	41·5	50	67·5
14—Sherbrooke	35	30	32·5	20·8	15	20	.....	32	26·4	45·5	46·4	63·3
15—Sorel	22·5	22·5	21·5	12·5	11·5	15	.....	24	25·7	45	.....	67·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	23·4	20·6	20·8	15	12·2	15·6	23·3	22·6	24·3	40	40	63·3
17—St. John's	25·8	24	24	16·5	11·5	16·5	30	26·5	25·7	45	45	65
18—Thetford Mines	21	20	15	15	12	20	20	20	26·2	.....	.....	.....
19—Montreal	33·4	27·7	28·4	14·7	11·4	12·6	31·1	32·5	29·6	42·6	45	70·2
20—Hull	29	25·9	24·9	16·5	10·8	12·9	32·5	30·8	28·4	41·9	44·9	66·5
Ontario (Average)	**32·5**	**26·6**	**23·8**	**17·7**	**13·4**	**21·7**	**30·1**	**34·7**	**29·6**	**43·5**	**47·3**	**69·1**
21—Ottawa	33·6	27	24·1	17·6	13·4	19·3	30·8	31·5	28·8	45·1	48	68
22—Brockville	33·7	27·2	25·8	17·8	13·7	17·2	34·5	34·2	26·3	43	46·1	67
23—Kingston	31	24·4	24·4	17·6	13	16·6	25	32·7	28	41·4	45·4	66
24—Belleville	29·7	25	25·5	17·3	11·4	21	31·7	33·3	28·8	47·3	49·3	69·1
25—Peterborough	33·1	28	22·8	19·4	14·2	22·3	28·8	35	32·7	45·9	49·3	71·8
26—Oshawa	30·9	26·5	23·3	16·8	14·5	21·9	29	36	28·8	43·3	48·3	68·5
27—Orillia	33·1	27·6	24·4	19·6	14·4	22·9	28·3	36·7	31·7	44·3	47·6	66·8
28—Toronto	34	26·1	26	16·3	13·8	21·3	30·7	34·5	31	44·9	49·5	70·8
29—Niagara Falls	37·6	29	27·6	19·6	11·8	24·6	34	36·3	31·5	42·6	45·7	73·2
30—St. Catharines	31·6	26·8	25·2	17	11·1	23	26	35·1	31	42·1	45·5	69·9
31—Hamilton	33·1	28·7	27·2	18·5	14·9	22	26·3	35·7	30	42·9	47·9	71·6
32—Brantford	34·1	28·4	24·6	18	14	22·2	32·5	37	25	42·2	45·2	68·6
33—Galt	33·8	27·5	25·2	18·4	15·3	23·3	27·7	33·8	32	44·4	47·5	68·3
34—Guelph	30·5	25	22	17	13·5	21·8	28·3	31·3	35	40·3	44·1	66·6
35—Kitchener	27·9	25	20	18·1	15·3	21·9	30	34·3	.....	42·5	46·2	68·4
36—Woodstock	33·8	27·3	24·2	18·3	13·9	21·8	28·3	33·8	29	42·5	45·2	68·4
37—Stratford	30	25	21	18·4	15·3	22	29	34·1	26·7	41·3	46·7	69·6
38—London	33·5	27·3	25·4	17·4	12·8	21·5	28·2	34·3	30	44·6	48·2	70·6
39—St. Thomas	33	27·3	23·5	16·8	13·7	21·9	32·5	37·3	28·2	45·5	48·3	70·1
40—Chatham	31·7	25·9	22·4	17·2	12·4	23·9	28	34·3	30·1	43·8	47	73·8
41—Windsor	30·9	25·6	25·4	17·1	12·4	22·8	31·3	35·6	26·7	44	45·9	69·5
42—Sarnia	30·7	25	23·3	20	15·1	23·8	32·5	36·7	31·7	42·9	47·3	70·6
43—Owen Sound	29	25	20·3	17	14·3	22·3	23·3	30·6	26·5	45·8	48·6	66
44—North Bay	38·7	32	28·3	18·7	12·9	22·5	35	38·3	30	41	44·7	70
45—Sudbury	33·9	26·2	24·9	19·5	13·9	22·9	32·5	37·3	29·7	42·4	48·4	70·5
46—Cobalt	32·5	27·5	22·5	13·5	10	20	30	31·5	26·7	44·2	49·3	63·3
47—Timmins	30·3	26	20·3	15	12·1	24	32·5	35	29·3	40·8	45	67
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34·9	29	23·5	18·2	12·3	21·8	28·8	34	30·5	42·6	46·7	67·1
49—Port Arthur	31·4	24·8	20·9	17·6	13·9	21·4	35·2	36·5	30·8	45·3	50·8	70·8
50—Fort William	31·5	23·2	20·4	16·3	13·8	18·1	31·6	33·6	31·6	44·9	50·3	71·1
Manitoba (Average)	**27·9**	**20·9**	**20·7**	**14·5**	**10·7**	**15·1**	**28·5**	**30·6**	**26·8**	**47·5**	**51·9**	**68·9**
51—Winnipeg	29·1	21·8	21·6	13·5	10·8	13·5	28	32·6	28·6	47·4	53·2	69·4
52—Brandon	26·7	20	19·8	15·4	10·5	16·7	29	28·5	25	47·5	50·6	68·3
Saskatchewan (Average)	**29·6**	**22·7**	**20·1**	**14·7**	**11·0**	**15·9**	**33·2**	**30·2**	**27·8**	**51·4**	**56·2**	**67·8**
53—Regina	28·8	21·3	18·7	13·4	11·1	15·6	33·4	28·9	28·7	49·7	55·5	68·5
54—Prince Albert	28·3	21·7	16·8	13	9·7	14·3	31·7	32·3	29·3	54·5	55	64
55—Saskatoon	28·1	23·1	21·4	15·1	11·2	16·1	33·6	31·1	25	50·1	55·4	66·4
56—Moose Jaw	33	24·6	23·4	17·4	11·8	17·6	34·2	28·5	28·1	51·1	53·8	72·1
Alberta (Average)	**26·7**	**21·0**	**18·5**	**13·3**	**10·0**	**15·0**	**32·3**	**29·5**	**27·7**	**49·1**	**53·9**	**63·7**
57—Medicine Hat	25	19·8	19·4	13·6	10	15·8	33·3	27·5	31·6	51·4	54·3	63·7
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	10	15	35	30	25	47·3	51	62·5
59—Edmonton	27	19·7	18·9	13·1	10	15·7	29·9	33·5	29·7	48·8	54·1	63·1
60—Calgary	26·3	19·9	18·1	12·6	10·9	15·8	31·7	31·2	25	46·8	53·8	66
61—Lethbridge	25	20·8	16·2	12·4	9·2	12·9	31·4	25·2	27·3	51·3	56·5	63·2
British Columbia (Average)	**32·9**	**25·5**	**23·0**	**16·5**	**13·9**	**23·6**	**37·7**	**36·3**	**31·1**	**53·0**	**57·5**	**68·7**
62—Fernie	32	25	22	15	12·5	25	40	35	35	53·4	55·8	64·2
63—Nelson	32	25	25	18	13·7	22·5	35	35	28	52	56	63·8
64—Trail	32·5	25	22·4	19	15·1	24·2	40	35	27·6	58	63·3	70
65—New Westminster	32·1	25·5	21·3	14·3	12·5	21·6	36·9	37·9	34	51·1	56·7	70
66—Vanvouver	34	25·8	22·7	14·6	13·6	22·6	40	37	31·3	53·1	57·4	74·1
67—Victoria	34·1	23·9	23·6	14·5	13·9	23·8	34·1	35·5	29·8	54·1	59·1	69·3
68—Nanaimo	33·1	25·8	22·5	19·1	17·9	28	40·9	35·4	28·3	50·8	55	69·5
69— Prince Rupert	33·3	27·7	24·3	17·7	12·3	21·4	35	39·2	35	51·4	57	69

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (Kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·0	**29·9**	**20·1**	**14·3**	**60·9**	**21·3**	**20·5**	**36·3**	**25·0**	**39·0**	**34·7**	**11·4**	**36·8**	**41·0**	
13·3	**27·2**	.....	.....	**53·8**	**17·9**	**18·4**	**27·5**	**25·3**	**41·1**	**37·2**	**11·0**	**37·9**	**44·5**	
8	30	.....	.....	60	18·1	15	28·5	24·8	44·9	41·5	b12-14	40	44·3	1
.....	20-30	.....	.....	60	17·3	18	29·1	24·1	37·1	32·8	12	37·8	44·2	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	20	27	24	36·7	.....	9	35·3	44	3
12	28	.....	.....	50	17·5	15·4	26·4	26	45·5	41	a11·8	36·6	42·9	4
18	30	.....	.....	.....	18·3	17	28	27·2	42·1	32·2	10	39·2	46·6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	25·9	25·6	40·5	38·3	10	38·7	44·7	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	18·4	.....	39·9	25	31·5	25·8	8-10	34·3	39·2	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**55·6**	**18·1**	**17·6**	**35·3**	**24·3**	**38·8**	**36·7**	**12·1**	**36·0**	**41·9**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·5	18	40·8	25·3	40·6	35·8	10-12	38·1	43·8	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·8	16	43·1	23·5	41·9	36·7	a13·5	38·3	43·5	9
20	35	.....	.....	55-60	19·1	18·5	31·4	24·8	41·4	37·5	12	35	40·9	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	16·8	18	25·8	23·5	31·3	.....	12	32·5	39·3	11
14·6	**30·3**	**17·1**	**10·0**	**59·0**	**20·8**	**21·9**	**30·6**	**23·9**	**38·9**	**35·9**	**10·1**	**35·9**	**37·5**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	38·8	24·1	41·4	35·7	12-14	35·2	38·4	12
15-20	30	.....	10	.....	20	25	29	23·8	39·5	36·3	12	35	36·9	13
15	35	.....	12	.....	21·3	19	32·9	25·1	38·8	37·7	a10	35·3	38·5	14
12	30	15	.....	.....	25	25	24·2	24·8	34·4	.....	8	.....	35·1	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·4	22·6	34·7	.....	7	.....	35	16
.....	.....	12·5-15	10	60	20	.....	37·5	24·6	39·6	35	9	38	38·3	17
.....	.....	10	8	50	.....	.....	22·8	23	36	35	10	35·8	39·1	18
18	35·38	24	.....	75	20·3	22·1	33·4	23·3	44·9	36·6	12	36	37·4	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·8	20	30·4	24·1	41·2	34·9	10	36	39·2	20
19·3	**30·4**	**22·3**	**11·7**	**68·4**	**21·5**	**19·9**	**39·5**	**24·4**	**38·5**	**34·9**	**11·4**	**37·3**	**40·2**	
18	30-32	22	10	.....	23·3	16	39	24·3	43·4	36·3	10	39	40·9	21
.....	38	25	.....	.....	24·2	.....	42·4	25·5	34·7	34	10	38·5	40·7	22
15	.....	22	10	.....	16·8	19·3	35·6	21·9	39·1	35·6	10	35	40·4	23
20	30	20	10	.....	25	22	37·3	24·6	32·7	30	a9	44·1	42·1	24
.....	35	20	.....	60	25	25	34·4	24·6	32·7	32·7	10	35·7	38·2	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	.....	18	38·1	24·6	38·1	36·5	12	36·8	39·4	26
20	.....	23	.....	.....	25	.....	35·9	24·8	34·6	29	10-11·5	36·8	41	27
14	35	30	12·5	72	23·3	15	41	24·1	42	35·8	a11·8	36·4	40·6	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	21	22	42·1	24·8	41·5	.....	12	35	42·6	29
22	35	30	.....	.....	25	19	38·7	21·9	39·3	37·3	12	36·5	39·3	30
20	35	23	.....	75	20	19·3	43·5	23·4	41	36·2	11·5	36·6	40·3	31
20	28	23	15	.....	19	18	38·3	23·3	35·6	35	a10·5	37·8	39	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	22·5	38·7	23·7	39·2	34·4	a11·8	37	39	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·3	23·8	39·8	33	10-11	37·7	38·6	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	.....	35·6	23·1	36·1	31·5	10-11	36·3	38·6	35
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	17·5	.....	38	21·8	32·8	27·5	9	36	38·2	36
25	.....	25	15	.....	22·5	20	39·9	24	33·9	31·3	12	36·7	40	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20	16·5	40·9	24·3	35·6	33·7	10	36·4	40·7	38
20-25	30	.....	10	50	20·9	25	40·8	25	35·8	33·8	10	39	43·9	39
18	30	20	12	.....	21·7	21·5	34·2	24·8	33·4	31	12	39·7	41·3	40
22	35	23	15	.....	22·7	20	43·9	23·8	38·4	36·3	13	41	42·3	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	22·5	46·9	25	38·7	38·2	a12	39·3	42·5	42
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	23·8	32·9	32·7	11	35·5	36·9	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	40	29	42·5	41	12	34·3	38·4	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20	18	37·7	26	42·6	38·6	13	35·8	40·6	45
.....	20-25	15	.....	75	25	20	38·6	26·2	42·8	.....	13	35	43·3	46
.....	25	20	.....	.....	17·7	19	40	24·3	45	38	a14·3	.....	42·4	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	.....	43·3	23·9	43·3	37·9	13	35·4	39·9	48
18	30	18	9	.....	17·5	16	39·1	26·3	43·1	42·5	a12·5	38·3	43·1	49
20	25	18	.....	80	21·7	23·3	43	26·1	43·4	38·2	a12·5	38·8	42·7	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·8**	**18·0**	**36·6**	**25·2**	**37·3**	**31·6**	**11·0**	**33·9**	**38·4**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	19	41·2	24·5	40·2	32·7	12	34·8	38·7	51
.....	30	12·5-18	.....	.....	20	17	31·9	25·9	34·3	30·4	10	33	38	52
25·6	**30·6**	**15·7**	.....	.....	**25·6**	**22·5**	**33·8**	**26·7**	**33·5**	**29·2**	**11·8**	**31·5**	**40·4**	
20-25	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·6	32·7	26·7	34·6	28·7	12	30·7	39·9	53
30	25-30	13-15	.....	.....	25	23·3	28·3	27	31·7	29·3	10	30	40·5	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·4	21·6	35·3	27·3	33·1	29·4	12	33·2	40	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	22·5	38·7	25·9	34·5	29·4	13	32	41·3	56
24·0	**28·8**	**16·2**	**21·3**	.....	**23·5**	**23·0**	**35·2**	**27·2**	**37·2**	**31·0**	**10·5**	**33·8**	**41·0**	
30	30	17	25	.....	25	25	40·2	27·2	34·6	28·1	10	34·4	43 3	57
25	35	20	.....	.....	23·7	25	26·7	27·2	32	25	a12·5	33·8	41·2	58
17·5-20	23-25	12·5	15	.....	21·9	23·8	31·1	27·8	39·8	31·8	a10	33·3	39·7	59
28	30	15-18	25	.....	25·1	21	37·1	27	41·5	37·1	10	33·7	39·7	60
18	25	15	20	.....	22	20·4	41·1	27	38·1	33	10	33·7	41·3	61
20·5	**27·8**	.....	**17·6**	.....	**22·2**	**22·0**	**39·4**	**26·5**	**44·6**	**39·2**	**13·0**	**42·1**	**45·8**	
.....	30	.....	18	.....	23·3	25	42·9	25·7	43·4	37	a12·5	.....	43·6	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	25	25	35·3	26·2	44·4	.....	a14·3	42·5	44	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	24·5	25	35·4	24·7	49·4	42·5	15	40	45	64
25	30	.....	15	.....	17·5	18	40·8	25	40·3	.....	a11·1	43·4	46·2	65
15-21·3	18-26	.....	15·3	.....	21·4	18	41·7	25·1	42·9	36·3	a11·1	40·3	43·7	66
15	30	.....	20	.....	22	20·1	34·4	24·9	42·9	37·5	a12·5	43·1	48·1	67
15	25	.....	.....	.....	21·7	22	43	29	39·2	.....	a13·3	.....	48·6	68
.....	25	.....	15	.....	22·5	22·5	41·7	31	54	42·5	a14·3	43·5	47·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (Kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·3**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·4**	**5·8**	**10·9**	**12·9**	**16·3**	**17·4**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·4**	**8·1**	**17·7**	**6·0**	**6·3**	**9·7**	**14·9**	**18·4**	**18·3**	**17·0**
1—Sydney	30·7	8	17·7	6	6·4	10	14·7	18·4	18·2	17·7
2—New Glasgow	31·5	8	17	5·8	5·6	10	13·4	17·1	17·3	16·7
3—Amherst	29·2	8	17·8	5·9	6·3	9·8	13·3	19·7	19·4	15·9
4—Halifax	32·8	8	18·4	5·8	6·3	9·4	15·8	18·1	17·8	17·4
5—Windsor	31·5	8·3	18	6·5	7	9	17	19	19	18·3
6—Truro	32·5	8	17	5·8	5·9	9·9	15	18·1	18	16·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	30·1	7·4	19	5·5	5·9	10·9	16·3	17·3	16·9	17·8
New Brunswick (average)	**32·0**	**8·6**	**18·4**	**5·8**	**5·9**	**11·0**	**14·6**	**17·1**	**16·8**	**16·0**
8—Moncton	34	9·3	18·7	6·1	6·3	12·2	13·5	17·8	17·1	16·1
9—St. John	30·2	8·7	19·7	5·7	5·3	10·3	14·3	16	16·3	14·4
10—Fredericton	31·9	8–8·7	17·6	5·6	5·9	11·6	15·6	16	15·6	15·1
11—Bathurst	31·7	8	17·6	5·7	6	10	15	18·4	18	18·4
Quebec (average)	**28·7**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·4**	**6·2**	**9·5**	**12·6**	**15·0**	**17·5**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	28·9	7·5	17·9	5·6	6·2	10	14·2	15·5	17·6	17·1
13—Three Rivers	29·1	6	18·6	5·6	6·4	9·3	13·9	14·9	19·2	16·1
14—Sherbrooke	27·5	8	17·4	5·3	5·7	10·3	12·2	14·5	18·1	14
15—Sorel	26	6	17·4	4·8	5·8	9·3	11·1	15·5	17·1	15·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	29·5	5	17	5	5·7	9·1	13·2	14·3	16·6	15·4
17—St. John's	31·5	5·3	18·2	5·4	7·5	9·9	13·2	17·5	19·5	17·5
18—Thetford Mines	27·1	6·7	17·8	5·5	6·9	8·4	12	16·1	17·8	16
19—Montreal	30·6	5·3–8	17·8	5·6	5·4	10·1	12·1	13·9	15·8	14·5
20—Hull	28·1	6·7	17·6	6·0	6·2	8·8	11·8	13·1	15·9	13·6
Ontario (average)	**31·3**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**13·5**	**15·7**	**16·4**	**15·3**
21—Ottawa	30·6	7·3–8	18·8	6·1	6·1	10·9	11·9	15·3	16·2	15
22—Brockville	29·7	6·7	16·2	5·4	5·2	10·1	14·3	17	16·6	15·5
23—Kingston	29·3	6·7	15·2	5·7	5	9·6	12·5	14	14·6	13·4
24—Belleville	29·6	6·7	18	5·1	5·1	11·2	14·8	14·5	16·6	15·1
25—Peterborough	31·2	7·3	17·1	4·9	5·2	11·7	13·2	16·8	15·7	15·2
26—Oshawa	34·4	7·3	15	4·3	5	13	13·4	15·1	15	15·3
27—Orillia	32·6	6·7	18·6	5·1	5·3	12·2	13	16·6	17·8	15·8
28—Toronto	33·6	7·3–8	18·5	5·1	5·5	10·7	11·8	14·9	15·6	14·6
29—Niagara Falls	33·6	7·3	19·3	5·4	5·2	12·6	16·3	15·7	16·3	16·1
30—St. Catharines	27·9	7·3	19·8	4·9	5	12·1	13·1	13·9	15	14·2
31—Hamilton	33·1	7·3–8	18	4·6	5·3	11·2	12·6	14·8	15·8	14·5
32—Brantford	31·7	7·3	17·4	4·7	5·1	12·4	13·2	14·5	15·1	15
33—Galt	33·4	6·7	19	4·8	5·2	13	13·9	15	16·5	14·6
34—Guelph	32·4	7·3	18·4	4·9	5·5	11·4	13·6	15·3	15·3	15·2
35—Kitchener	31·8	7·3	18·4	4·4	5·3	12·2	12·9	15·2	15·5	15·5
36—Woodstock	29	7·3	17·5	4·2	5	12	13·1	15·1	15·4	14·3
37—Stratford	31·4	7·3	17·9	4·5	5·8	12	12·9	16·3	16·1	14·8
38—London	33·1	7·3–8	18·8	5	5·4	11·8	13·3	16·5	16·4	15·5
39—St. Thomas	31·3	7·3	18·7	5	5·3	12·3	13·9	15·8	17	18·1
40—Chatham	32·4	6·7	18·3	4·4	5·2	11·3	14·7	15·5	16·4	14·7
41—Windsor	29·6	8	19·1	5·3	5·4	11·6	15	15·6	17	15·6
42—Sarnia	31·9	6	18·2	4·5	5·1	11·6	14·6	16·8	17·4	15·4
43—Owen Sound	29·9	6·7	18·4	4·8	5·2	11·4	13·6	15·5	17·1	15·3
44—North Bay	29·5	7·3	15·8	5·8	6·4	9·9	12	14·8	16·8	14·6
45—Sudbury	30·1	8	16·3	5·9	7·3	10·9	15	16·4	17·3	15·7
46—Cobalt	30·5	8·1	17·8	5·6	6·8	10·1	15	18·2	20	18·5
47—Timmins	33·1	8·3	15·5	5·4	6	10	13·2	16·1	15·9	15·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·5	8	18·7	5·6	6·3	13	13·9	15·7	16·2	15·6
49—Port Arthur	31·4	7·3	18·3	5·5	5·6	10	11·5	16·4	17·8	16·6
50—Fort William	31·3	7·3	16·8	5·5	5·2	12·9	12·3	16·8	17·6	15·4
Manitoba (average)	**31·3**	**6·7**	**17·3**	**5·6**	**5·7**	**12·5**	**13·7**	**18·9**	**18·8**	**18·8**
51—Winnipeg	32·6	7	18·5	5·5	6·2	12·7	13·3	19	18·5	18·5
52—Brandon	30	6·4	16	5·6	5·2	12·3	14	18·7	19·1	19
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·3**	**8·0**	**18·8**	**5·5**	**5·5**	**10·8**	**12·2**	**18·2**	**18·6**	**18·1**
53—Regina	30	8	.....	5·5	5	12	11·6	18·9	18·4	17·4
54—Prince Albert	30·8	8	18·5	5·4	5·8	8·1	12	18·8	18·7	18·7
55—Saskatoon	32·2	8	17	5·5	5·9	11·4	13	17·6	19	18·4
56—Moose Jaw	32·1	8	21	5·4	5·1	11·5	12	17·6	18·1	17·8
Alberta (average)	**31·9**	**8·2**	**18·3**	**5·7**	**6·0**	**11·6**	**10·4**	**15·6**	**19·3**	**18·5**
57—Medicine Hat	32·7	7·4	18·3	5·4	6·8	12	11·2	16	21	19
58—Drumheller	35	7·4	19	5·8	5·9	12·5	10·8	14·8	18·9	18
59—Edmonton	28·3	8	20	5·6	4·9	10·5	9·3	14·9	18·8	18
60—Calgary	34·5	8	15·9	5·9	7	11·7	10·5	15·8	18·4	18·9
61—Lethbridge	28·9	10	18·2	5·7	5·4	11·3	10·1	16·7	19·5	18·7
British Columbia (average)	**33·4**	**8·9**	**21·4**	**5·8**	**6·0**	**10·7**	**9·9**	**16·5**	**18·5**	**17·4**
62—Fernie	35	8·3	21·5	5·8	5·9	12·5	11·7	17·5	19·2	19·6
63—Nelson	31·7	10	17·5	6·2	5·4	11·2	11·2	15·8	20	19·2
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·2	5·8	5·5	10·6	9·1	16·2	19	18·4
65—New Westminster	33	8	24·2	5·9	5·5	9·4	8	16·1	17·2	16·1
66—Vancouver	33·3	8	22·5	5·8	6·3	9·4	9·3	15·1	16·5	15
67—Victoria	32·7	8·9	22·6	5·5	6·3	10	8·8	15·1	18·6	15
68—Nanaimo	32·9	8·9	23	5·6	7	10	10·5	18	18·4	18
69—Prince Rupert	38·8	10	23·3	6·1	6	12·3	10·2	18·2	19	18·2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·0	**7·8**	**2·743**	**54·7**	**38·7**	**20·1**	**15·9**	**18·7**	**18·6**	**·838**	**28·8**	**·680**	**45·4**	
8·0	**8·0**	**2·372**	**45·7**	**37·5**	**18·9**	**16·2**	**19·2**	**19·9**	**·871**	**31·1**	**·687**	**46·0**	
7·5	8·6	2·582	48	.....	19·9	16·8	19·8	20·7	·886	30·3	·71	.....	1
7·7	7·3	1·768	31·7	25	16·7	15·2	20	19·3	·766	31	·63	.....	2
7·9	7·3	2·925	49	.....	18·8	16·5	18·8	20	·90	29	.....	45	3
8·2	8	2·607	54·2	50	19·6	16·8	18	19·1	·818	31·8	·563	39	4
9·1	8·3	2·15	48	.....	20	15	20	20·5	·917	32·5	·863	50	5
7·7	8·2	2·20	43·3	.....	18·3	16·6	18·6	19·9	·938	31·7	·67	50	6
7·9	9·3	1·467	30	.....	.....	17·2	18	18·3	·85	26·3	·663	60	7
8·0	**7·5**	**2·444**	**53·5**	**46·0**	**19·1**	**18·8**	**19·4**	**19·5**	**·773**	**31·2**	**·674**	**47·7**	
8·5	7·5	2·65	63	.....	20	17·3	19	19·3	·788	33·3	·667	50	8
7·4	5·7	2·125	48·3	.....	19	23	19·7	18·7	.....	30	·625	48	9
8·2	8·3	2·50	51·4	42	18·5	16·7	20·2	19·2	·88	28·8	·73	42·8	10
7·8	8·6	2·50	51·3	50	19	18·3	18·6	20·7	·65	32·5	.....	50	11
7·7	**7·3**	**2·659**	**51·1**	**33·5**	**18·5**	**15·8**	**18·5**	**19·2**	**·872**	**27·4**	**·740**	**44·1**	
8·6	7·6	2·519	45·2	35	19·4	17·6	20	19·6	·967	30·7	·78	45	12
7·3	7·7	2·645	51·1	30	20·6	16·8	20·4	20	·964	27·5	·813	45	13
7·6	6·7	3·113	58·3	35	19·3	16·8	18·5	22	·85	30·8	·692	42·5	14
7·8	7·8	2·64	53	.....	16·5	15·3	17·9	19	·97	26·7	.....	41·7	15
6·8	6·8	2·546	53·6	.....	16·7	15·6	16	15	·75	21·7	·70	43	16
8	7·5	2·25	43·3	.....	20	13·8	20·6	21·5	·75	25	.....	47·5	17
7·3	7·7	2·645	51·1	.....	19·3	16	18	18	·90	32·5	·85	45	18
7·7	6·5	2·573	49	38·7	18	15	18·3	18·8	·913	26·8	·663	42·2	19
8·3	7·4	3·00	55	29	16·7	15·6	17	18·6	·78	25	·68	44·7	20
8·2	**8·3**	**3·020**	**61·3**	**38·2**	**19·4**	**15·6**	**18·2**	**18·0**	**·837**	**27·8**	**·665**	**42·1**	
8·2	8·4	2·83	59·7	44·4	21·2	16	18·3	20·7	·855	29·9	·643	45·7	21
7·6	10	3·00	66·7	30	20	15·3	17·7	19·4	·97	30·6	·728	41·6	22
7·7	6·5	2·66	53·3	35	21·7	14·7	17·4	17·3	·864	27·9	·622	42·5	23
8·4	9·3	3·25	58·5	30	.....	15·9	17·7	17·5	·822	25	·696	42·7	24
8·7	7·9	3·35	60·5	25	19	13·8	17·6	17·2	·894	28·4	·669	38·6	25
9·1	8·9	2·91	55·6	40	15	13·9	17·5	18·3	·81	26·8	·545	44·5	26
7·8	8·2	3·73	76	.....	.....	14·5	18·6	18·4	·82	30	·70	40	27
7·7	6·8	3·038	57·8	39·3	16	13·8	17·3	15·8	·719	25·2	·623	39·4	28
10	8·3	3·50	60·3	.....	.....	18·7	19·7	19·2	·98	29·2	·838	46	29
9	8·4	3·63	59·6	.....	.....	15	18·6	15	·767	24·5	·643	40·5	30
8·4	7·8	2·74	53·8	40	23	14·6	17·6	15·4	·754	24·6	·586	41·9	31
6·9	8	3·08	57·3	.....	.....	15·6	16·8	15·4	·75	26	·567	38·6	32
8·9	7·3	3·50	65	.....	.....	15·6	17·7	17·7	·81	25	·80	40·3	33
9·2	7·5	2·67	62·8	50	.....	15·2	16	17·1	·806	25	·63	39·4	34
8·4	8·8	2·938	62·2	.....	.....	14·3	16·6	16·6	·75	25·5	·623	38·2	35
8·1	9	2·625	61·3	.....	.....	16·7	16	15·8	·785	26·7	·617	41·3	36
7·6	9·6	2·83	68·8	.....	15	17·3	18·6	17	·85	26·6	·593	41	37
7·4	8·3	2·90	53·6	50	.....	14·8	17·1	16·8	·813	27·7	·59	42·6	38
8·1	9·6	2·76	52·8	36·3	.....	15·3	18·1	16·6	·875	26·2	·686	41·9	39
7·2	9·3	2·75	50·4	25	.....	17	17·5	15·4	·888	28·3	·708	40·8	40
8·2	6·6	2·75	58·6	25	.....	17	18	18·4	·84	29·1	·706	42·4	41
7·2	7·2	2·85	52·9	50	.....	15·8	18·3	17·3	·913	27·9	·70	39·2	42
7·4	8	3·00	60	.....	.....	15	17·3	16·8	·79	28·5	·688	40·5	43
7·6	8·5	3·375	74·8	.....	20	14·4	18·6	18·7	·833	30	·62	40·3	44
8·6	9·6	3·51	83·7	.....	20	17	20	22·4	·897	31·3	·70	46·7	45
9·1	7	3·23	82·5	.....	20	19	20·6	20	·96	31·3	·77	52	46
9·2	9·7	3·667	76·3	.....	18·5	14·2	21	20·3	·917	30	·80	45	47
8·1	8·2	3·061	62·3	45	19·7	15·1	19·3	23·2	·813	27·8	·667	43·3	48
6·8	8·3	2·24	47·7	46·7	22·5	16·3	19·6	19	·786	29·	·607	42·5	49
7·9	8·1	2·238	42·8	.....	20	16·9	19·6	20·6	·781	28·9	·594	42·1	50
8·4	**7·9**	**1·885**	**52·5**	.....	**19·3**	**16·7**	**19·5**	**19·8**	**·778**	**29·0**	**·644**	**46·0**	
8·2	7·3	1·92	59	.....	19·8	16·6	19·6	20·7	·746	29	·655	47	51
8·5	8·5	1·85	45·9	60	18·7	16·7	19·4	18·8	·81	29	·633	45	52
8·0	**8·5**	**3·718**	**65·0**	.....	**21·3**	**15·6**	**19·3**	**20·4**	**·814**	**29·7**	**·699**	**51·1**	
7·8	7·9	2·92	57·3	.....	20	15·4	19·2	20·3	·757	29·1	·657	49·3	53
7·8	8·7	4·00	75	.....	23·8	15	19·2	20·8	·87	30·7	·677	50·6	54
8·3	8·3	4·20	65·1	.....	21·5	15·4	18·8	20·7	·818	29·1	·78	52·6	55
8·1	8·9	3·75	62·4	.....	20	16·5	19·8	19·6	·808	30	·681	51·7	56
7·7	**7·7**	**2·698**	**48·4**	.....	**21·4**	**15·6**	**19·6**	**19·1**	**·817**	**28·9**	**·673**	**49·4**	
7·9	8·2	2·36	43·6	.....	21·2	15·6	20	19·7	·831	30	·731	51·4	57
8·6	6·8	2·47	47·3	.....	21·8	17	19·4	19·4	·838	28·1	·612	48·8	58
7	7·2	2·92	52·8	.....	20·4	14·2	18·4	19·2	·767	27·1	·594	47·2	59
7·4	7·7	2·73	46·6	.....	20·2	14·8	20·7	19·1	·799	28·1	·702	50·4	60
7·5	8·8	3·01	51·7	.....	23·2	16·4	19·4	18·3	·85	31·3	·725	49·2	61
7·7	**5·9**	**2·139**	**44·3**	.....	**23·4**	**15·3**	**19·5**	**17·7**	**·841**	**31·3**	**·690**	**50·5**	
9·7	5·2	2·47	53·3	.....	21·7	17	20·8	20·8	·908	31·7	·75	51·7	62
8·1	7·3	2·89	55	.....	25	16	19·5	18·3	·917	35·8	·70	54·2	63
7·6	7·3	2·37	51·7	.....	25	16·2	17·5	17	·90	35	·75	49	64
5·9	4·8	1·53	32·5	.....	21·7	13·5	19·3	15	·80	27·5	·675	46·2	65
6·8	5·3	1·69	31·4	.....	22·5	14·4	19·2	16·3	·745	28	·629	47·1	66
7	4·5	1·74	30·6	.....	20·9	14·6	20	16	·781	28·5	·621	48·6	67
7·9	5·9	2·17	50	.....	25	13·8	20·1	17	·81	32	·665	52·5	68
8·7	6·8	2·25	50	.....	25	16·5	19·2	20·8	·867	31·7	·733	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·3**	**71·8**	**27·2**	**15·5**	**3·7**	55·8	**61·3**	**12·5**	**7·5**	**16·874**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·3**	**7·8**	**66·1**	**70·2**	**29·8**	**13·0**	**4·0**	**62·4**	48·7	**13·1**	**8·1**	**17·250**
1—Sydney	8·5	8	67	71·5	31·3	14·5	4·1	69	51·6	13	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·4	8	67·5	72·7	30	12·6	3·6	51·7	48	14	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8	7·6	66·7	69·4	29·3	12·3	4·6	60	44	12·9	7·8	d17·00
4—Halifax	7·8	7·2	64·7	69·8	29·2	14·8	3·9	65	60	13·1	8	e16·00–19·00
5—Windsor	8·3	7·8	62·5	65	30	12	3·5	66	40	12·8	8	.....
6—Truro	8·9	7·9	68·3	72·9	29·2	12	4·2	62·5	.....	12·7	8·6	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·6	7	64·2	71·7	28·2	14·6	4·1	55	44	14	7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**65·4**	**72·9**	**26·3**	**13·1**	**3·8**	**63·8**	**41·2**	**13·0**	**7·4**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·5	68·6	75·4	27·2	13	3·5	60	44	14·3	7·9	g18·00
9—St. John	8	7·7	61·7	67·8	25·7	12·3	3·8	70	42·5	12·7	7·3	15·50
10—Fredericton	8·3	7·6	65	74·2	25·4	13·2	3·7	62·5	38·3	11·6	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	7·7	7·1	66·3	74·1	27	14	4	62·7	40	13·4	7·2	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·4**	**7·0**	**60·3**	**68·3**	**26·1**	**13·5**	**3·6**	**52·0**	**66·9**	**11·1**	**6·9**	**16·168**
12—Quebec	7·2	6·8	60·2	72	26·3	16·5	3·5	48·8	65	10·9	7·5	16·50–17·00
13—Three Rivers	7·7	7·1	62	71·3	26·3	14·4	4·3	51·7	70	11·2	7·1	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	6·8	60·8	69·2	26·7	12·9	3	51·7	61·7	10·9	6·7	e16·25–18·50
15—Sorel	7·5	6·9	55	47·4	25	11·4	4·2	48·3	73·3	10·7	7	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7	6·7	60	68·9	25·5	11	3·9	50	80	10·5	6·9	15·00–15·50
17—St. John's	7·8	7·3	64	72·5	26·7	13·6	3·9	60	65	13·3	6·5	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·6	7·1	62·9	71·8	26	13·8	3·5	52	59	11·8	7·1	f16·50–17·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·8	61	70·2	25·6	15·1	3·2	53·5	67·9	10·8	6·7	16·00–16·50
20—Hull	7·6	7·1	56·7	71·5	26·7	13·1	3·1	52	60	10	6·6	e16·75–19·50
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·6**	**62·2**	**72·5**	**26·3**	**13·7**	**3·4**	**55·2**	**61·2**	**11·7**	**7·4**	**16·388**
21—Ottawa	7·4	7	59·1	71·3	26·9	12·8	3·3	55·8	58·3	11	7·2	e16·75–19·50
22—Brockville	7·8	7·4	62·5	74·2	27·5	14·1	3·7	57·5	63·3	12·4	7·2	15·50–16·00
23—Kingston	7	6·8	57·1	68·6	25·4	13·3	3·9	53·3	51·7	11	7	e15·50–18·00
24—Belleville	7·7	7·4	64	70·4	24·9	13·8	3·3	57·8	72·2	11·7	7·2	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·5	7·3	63·3	67·4	25·9	14·2	3·5	58	55·6	10·6	6·7	15·75
26—Oshawa	7·6	7·3	66	71·6	25	11·9	3·2	58·8	60	11·6	6·9	16·00
27—Orillia	7·9	7·8	69	71·3	25	14·2	3·4	58	53·3	12·6	7·7	15·50–15·75
28—Toronto	7·3	7·1	63·8	72·8	24·5	12	3·1	53	53·6	10·2	6·6	15·25–15·75
29—Niagara Falls	8	7·8	65	76·9	26·6	13·8	3·7	59·2	66·3	10·9	7·1	g14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8·1	62·5	71·4	22·5	11·4	3·1	51	61·7	10	6·8	g15·25–15·50
31—Hamilton	7·1	6·8	62·1	71·8	25	12	3	55·8	61·5	10·5	6·9	15·50
32—Brantford	7·4	7·3	60·6	72·9	24·3	12·5	3·1	55	65	11	6·8	15·50
33—Galt	7·6	7·5	64·3	71·9	25	13·8	3·4	57·9	61·4	10·3	6·9	15·50–15·75
34—Guelph	7·9	7·7	61·9	72·4	25	12·9	4·1	51·3	58	10·8	6·9	15·50–16·00
35—Kitchener	7·8	7·8	50·1	71·3	24·8	13·2	3·8	59·4	55·7	11·1	7	15·50–16·00
36—Woodstock	7·6	7·4	62·5	68·8	25	13	3·5	55	57·5	11·3	6·8	16·00
37—Stratford	7·6	7·1	61·3	72·2	25	12·9	3·3	58·8	55	11·7	7·1	15·50–16·00
38—London	7·8	7·6	67·7	77	25·4	14·1	3·6	59·1	51·7	11	7·4	16·00–16·50
39—St. Thomas	8	7·8	65·6	74	26·3	13·9	3·4	58·4	63·8	12·3	7·6	16·50
40—Chatham	7	7	55·5	68	25	12·7	3·3	56·7	73·3	11·8	7·2	16·00
41—Windsor	7·9	7·7	61	73	25·9	13·4	3	57	60	10·6	7·5	g16·00–16·50
42—Sarnia	7·6	7·3	65	76·1	25·8	13	2·7	55	76·3	11·7	7·3	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8	7·4	65	72·5	25	12·9	3·2	52·5	55	11	7·9	16·00–16·50
44—North Bay	7·8	7·6	66·3	73·3	27·2	14·4	4·1	60	60	12·5	7·5	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·3	8·2	66	74·6	28	16·7	3·3	52·5	70	15	7·8	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9	8·5	61·3	74·2	31	14·5	4·2	53·4	60	14·3	8·7	19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·5	62·5	73·3	32·5	16·7	4·1	40	60	15	8·8	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·1	7·7	59·7	73·2	29·4	16	3·8	51·7	67	13·7	8·3	16·50–16·75
49—Port Arthur	8	7·8	51·9	73·3	28·6	15	2·9	52·9	63·3	12	7·8	19·00
50—Fort William	8	8·2	62·5	73·9	30	14·7	3·4	52·5	65	12·1	8	17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·0**	**7·8**	**58·0**	**73·3**	**28·2**	**13·6**	**3·8**	**50·0**	**62·1**	**13·3**	**7·8**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	7·9	7·7	57	73·5	27·7	12·6	3·6	49	58	12·3	8	19·00
52—Brandon	8·1	7·9	59	73	28·6	14·5	3·9	51	66·2	14·2	7·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·2**	**8·0**	**58·5**	**73·2**	**29·2**	**20·8**	**3·7**	**58·1**	**70·7**	**14·8**	**7·5**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·1	7·9	58	68·6	28	a19	3·3	60	60	14·7	7·6	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·2	8·2	58·1	77·5	30·8	a22·8	4	64·3	80	15	8·3	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	7·6	57·7	73·9	27·7	a21·8	3·5	56·1	66	15·3	6·9	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·5	8·1	60·3	72·9	30·1	a19·4	3·8	52	76·7	14·2	7·3	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·4**	**7·8**	**57·2**	**73·7**	**27·6**	**19·1**	**3·7**	**54·4**	**64·9**	**14·2**	**7·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·2	8	57	75·3	28·1	a21·7	3·5	55	75	14·3	6·8	g
58—Drumheller	9·5	8·2	50·7	72·8	26·7	a20	3·8	55	65	15	6·8	.....
59—Edmonton	8·3	7·7	58	70·3	26·4	a16·4	3·7	58·3	58·3	14·2	b7	.....
60—Calgary	7·9	7·7	60·9	72·5	28·4	a16·1	3·7	47	62	12·4	7·8	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·3	7·5	59·4	77·8	28·6	a21·4	3·8	56·7	64	15	b10	.....
BritishColumbia(Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**57·6**	**72·0**	**28·6**	**23·5**	**4·1**	**54·4**	**68·4**	**13·9**	**8·6**	**16·833**
62—Fernie	8·9	8·4	66	73	28	a25	4·1	58·3	70	13·3	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·3	7·9	60	77·5	27·5	a27·9	3·9	50·8	67·5	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	7·8	7·3	55	69·3	29	a26·9	4·5	50	67·5	14·2	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·3	7·1	55·8	69·2	27·6	a18·7	4·2	58	70	15	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·5	7	56·3	72·8	29	a24·4	3·9	55	60	12·7	b9	d16·00
67—Victoria	7·3	6·9	56·3	66	28·1	a19	3·5	50·6	52·5	13·1	b7	d16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·5	7·6	58	75	29·5	a20·9	4·2	59	65	15	b8·3	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·2	7·5	53·3	73	30	a25	4·5	53·3	75	12·5	8	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4.c and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural ags used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc., j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove) lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·149	**13·418**	**12·040**	**14·461**	**8·863**	**10·912**	**9·737**	**31·1**	**13·4**	**27·492**	**19·545**	
8·960	**11·040**	**9·000**	**10·200**	**6·000**	**6·800**	**5·400**	**34·0**	**15·0**	**22·417**	**14·667**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	1
7·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	.....	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00	3
10·00–11·50	12·00–12·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00	4
.....	10·75–11·00	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	10·00–20·00	5
9·50–11·00	.....	8·00	9·00	4·00	5·00	3·00	33	15	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00	6
10·00–11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c8·25	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00	7
11·063	**12·917**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**7·050**	**32·4**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10·00–12·50	g13·00	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00	8
11·00–13·00	12·00–13·50	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6·00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	9
8·00–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	.....	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
9·081	**13·917**	**13·810**	**15·712**	**9·239**	**10·814**	**11·188**	**29·7**	**13·5**	**23·000**	**14·875**	
10·00	13·00	14·67	14·67	12·00	12·00	12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	.....	12
9·00–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·00	13
10·00	14·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	12	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·00	14
9·00	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10·6	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	15	k23·00-33·00	15·00–23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
6·00–7·00	12·50–13·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·00	19
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9 00	c 9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	20
10·839	**12·801**	**12·910**	**15·759**	**9·888**	**12·513**	**11·332**	**28·8**	**12·2**	**28·875**	**20·933**	
9·25	13·50–15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	26–28	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·00	22
9·00–12·00	13·50	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	30	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	23
11·00	12·50	13·50	14·50	12·00	13·00	12·00	27–28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	24
9·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50–11·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c 7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·00	27
12·00	10·50–12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·00	28
g	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	29
g10·00–13·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	31
8·50–9·50	13·00	.....	17·00	.....	13·00	c8·35	28–30	10	25·00–40·00	15·00–25·00	32
8·00–10·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00–20·00	33
13·00	9·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	34
10·00	10·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28–30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	35
10·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00–14·00	12·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	25	13	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·00	37
10·00–13·00	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27–28	13	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·00	38
10·50–11·50	11·00–15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	39
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·00	40
g9·00	g12·50	g	c & g 26·00	g	c & g 22·00	c & g18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·00	41
12·00	13·50	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·00	42
7·50–10·00	10·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00–10·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	43
11·00	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12–7	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·00	44
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c13·50–16·50	.....	c9·75–15·00	c11·25	30	15	n	25·00	45
14·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00	46
14·00–16·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·00	47
8·00–12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	28–30	13	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
10·00–14·00	14·00	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	30	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	49
8·00–11·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·00	50
12·000	.....	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30–35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·00	51
12·00	.....	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	52
10·375	**18·500**	**7·750**	**11·500**	**8·333**	**10·375**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
12·00	18·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00	53
h8·00–10·00	19·00	i6·00	7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	....	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	54
10·00–11·00	20·00	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	17·00	.....	c & i 14·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·625**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·4**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00	59
6·00–11·50	14·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	60
5·00–7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·201	**12·550**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·337**	**35·4**	**14·9**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·50–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	63
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·00	65
10·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	16	29·00	25·00	66
10·55–11·50	11·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·00	67
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	68
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·00	69

to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20. Others$30–35. s. Delivered from mines.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	July 1926	Aug. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirlion, steak	2lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	48·8	52·6	62·6	78·6	78·4	83·0	67·4	63·4	60·0	59·0	59·4	62·0	61·6
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	33·4	34·2	43·4	57·2	53·2	53·4	37·8	34·6	32·0	30·8	31·6	34·4	33·6
Veal, roast	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	17·6	19·1	23·0	28·3	26·6	28·2	21·0	18·7	18·0	17·8	18·4	19·7	19·3
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	21·2	23·8	28·8	37·4	37·0	36 9	28·9	28·1	28·0	28·2	29·3	30·7	30·3
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	12·3	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	19·4	22·7	30·6	37·9	42·2	41·6	33·2	32·0	26·6	24·3	28·7	32·3	32·2
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	35·6	38·8	55·6	70·2	76·2	74·2	60·4	54·4	50·0	45·2	51·6	58·0	57·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	25·6	29·2	40·4	51·2	58·1	57·9	48·3	42·7	39·2	32·1	40·2	44·7	45·4
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	36·0	40·4	62·2	73·6	85·8	76·0	45·2	44·4	44·2	42·0	48·6	49·8	50·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	26·5	33·3	45·0	53·6	57·6	64·5	42·4	35·0	32·4	34·8	40·8	38·2	39·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	25·7	29·7	41·2	51·0	53·5	56·3	39·7	32·8	28·6	31·0	37·1	34·7	34·7
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	50·4	51·0	60·0	72·0	79·8	88·2	79·2	69·0	68·4	70·8	69·0	68·4	67·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	58·0	62·6	80·2	93·4	108·4	121·8	74·8	71·4	69·0	70·0	74·2	74·4	73·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	32·2	35·6	44·9	52·3	62·1	66·8	45·3	43·3	39·3	40·1	42·7	42·0	41·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	24·5	25·5	33·5	33·4	39·7	40·8	35·9	30·1	§30·3	§28·6	§31·2	§31·6	§31·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	21·6	23·5	30·1	30·8	37·3	38·9	31·7	26·7	§30·3	§28·6	§31·2	§31·6	§31·3
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	73·5	73·5	110·0	117·0	118·5	145·5	121·5	105·0	100·5	103·5	117·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	40·0	40·3	69·0	67·0	67·0	84·0	64·0	49·0	§44·0	§46·0	§57·0	§53·0	§54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	25·5	24·0	31·5	40·0	38·5	44·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	27·5	30·5	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	12·0	13·4	17·2	23·8	27·4	34·0	19·2	18·8	§20·6	§21·2	§21·6	§21·8	§21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	14·6	19·4	32·6	33·6	22·6	24·4	17·0	17·8	17·8	16·8	16·8	15·8	16·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	12·0	13·1	16·0	23·3	24·5	29·5	20·7	24·6	19·7	20·1	20·7	19·8	20·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	13·1	13·1	19·1	18·1	23·1	27·9	17·9	19·9	18·5	16·0	15·6	15·8	15·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	31·6	38·0	40·4	44·8	48·4	100·0	40·0	35·6	49·2	40·4	33·2	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·3	11·0	11·6	14·4	17·4	18·6	20·6	22·6	46·8	19·0	16·6	23·6	19·2	15·8	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	9·6	9·8	12·0	15·2	15·6	16·5	13·7	14·1	§16·7	§18·0	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	9·4	10·3	11·6	14·5	14·1	17·0	15·4	15·5	§16·7	§18·0	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·3	13·6	15·6	13·7	13·4	13·8	13·9	15·2	15·4	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	35·3	57·7	97·3	89·7	110·3	126·9	59·3	58·3	86·8	74·5	70·1	85·9	91·4
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·3	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 7·78	$ 8·63	$ 11·68	$ 13·41	$ 14·43	$ 16·42	$ 11·44	$ 10·44	$ 10·53	$ 10·19	$ 10·84	$ 11·07	$ 11·10
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·1	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 5·0	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·2	c. 4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	52·3	55·0	67·7	74·9	81·3	110·0	109·1	107·9	108·8	104·3	103·5	106·2	105·5
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	36·6	38·5	54·2	59·6	61·9	81·3	75·3	69·4	70·5	65·9	63·3	63·2	63·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	41·6	42·6	53·2	70·7	76·2	82·0	85·0	77·3	80·0	78·1	76·1	75·7	75·3
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	30·7	30·5	39·1	51·9	57·8	64·1	61·4	58·5	59·6	57·3	55·7	55·9	55·4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	23·1	23·0	25·8	28·0	29·2	38·3	32·7	31·1	30·4	30·9	30·3	30·8	31·1
Fuel and light‡		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 1·84	$ 1·90	$ 2·40	$ 2·85	$ 3·06	$ 3·76	$ 3·64	$ 3·44	$ 3·49	$ 3·37	$ 3·29	$ 3·32	$ 3·31
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·81	$ 4·09	$ 4·08	$ 4·36	$ 4·89	$ 5·31	$ 6·37	$ 6·86	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·97	$ 6·88	$ 6·87	$ 6·87
Grand Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·41	$ 13·75	$ 14·63	$ 18·48	$ 21·20	$ 22·86	$ 26·60	$ 21·98	$ 20·88	$ 21·03	$ 20·57	$ 21·05	$ 21·30	$ 21·32

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	7·91	8·51	11·90	13·75	14·73	16·97	11·50	10·41	10·88	10·34	10·89	11·12	11·06
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	6·60	7·39	10·27	12·08	12·83	15·38	10·37	9·32	9·34	9·11	9·79	10·06	10·02
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	7·69	8·53	11·51	13·32	13·55	16·25	11·35	10·33	10·65	10·38	10·39	11·21	11·20
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·19	7·23	8·30	11·13	12·50	13·39	15·54	11·16	10·00	10·01	9·49	10·27	10·32	10·32
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	7·71	8·69	11·75	13·50	14·63	16·44	11·40	10·41	10·63	10·24	10·71	11·23	11·20
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	7·82	8·43	11·22	10·02	13·71	17·24	11·37	10·27	10·18	9·71	10·48	10·47	10·39
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	8·10	8·71	11·28	12·63	14·61	16·75	11·29	9·96	10·28	9·86	10·91	10·55	11·30
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	7·79	8·72	12·01	13·84	14·69	16·31	11·21	10·26	9·98	10·14	11·16	10·77	10·96
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	8·72	9·20	12·19	14·17	15·06	17·09	12·33	11·63	11·30	11·18	12·22	11·90	11·90

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For Electric light see text.

(Continued from page 911)

Retail Prices

Beef prices which had advanced steadily from the beginning of the year showed a slight decline, sirloin steak averaging 30.8 cents per pound in August, as compared with 31 cents in July and 28.2 cents in January; rib roast 22.9 cents per pound in August, 23.4 cents in July and 21.1 cents in January; shoulder roast 16.8 cents in August, 17.2 cents in July and 15.3 cents in January. Veal was down from an average of 19.7 cents per pound in July to 19.3 cents in August, advances in some localities being more than offset by declines in others. Mutton fell from an average of 30.7 cents per pound in July to 30.3 cents in August. Both fresh and salt pork averaged slightly lower, the former at 32.2 cents per pound in August, as compared with 32.3 cents in July, and the latter at 28.7 cents per pound in August, as compared with 29 cents in July. Bacon was slightly higher in the average at 45.4 cents per pound. Ham was up from an average of 66.6 cents per pound in July to 67.8 cents per pound in August. Slightly higher prices were reported from most localities. In fresh fish cod steak advanced, while halibut and white fish were somewhat lower. Salt cod fish was up from 20.9 cents per pound in July to 21.3 cents in August. Finnan haddie was slightly lower at 20.5 cents per pound. The price of lard advanced from 24.9 cents per pound in July to 25.3 cents in August. Prices in most localities averaged slightly higher.

Fresh eggs advanced somewhat, averaging 39 cents per dozen in August, as compared with 38.2 cents in July. Cooking eggs were unchanged at an average of 34.7 cents per dozen. Dairy butter fell from an average of 37.2 cents per pound to 36.8 cents, and creamery from 42 cents per pound to 41 cents. Cheese was slightly lower at 31.3 cents per pound.

No changes were reported in the prices of bread. Soda biscuits declined from an average of 18.5 cents per pound in July to 18.3 cents in August. Flour was slightly higher at an average price of 5.4 cents per pound. Rolled oats and rice were unchanged. Canned vegetables showed a slight advance, tomatoes averaging 16.3 cents per tin, peas 17.4 cents per tin, and corn 16.3 cents per tin. Onions declined from 8.7 cents per pound in July to 7.8 cents in August, the decline being general. Potatoes showed a substantial seasonal advance, the price averaging $2.74 per ninety pounds, as compared with $2.58 in July. Higher prices were reported from practically all localities, being more pronounced, however in the prairie provinces. Evaporated apples were slightly higher at 20.1 cents per pound. Raisins were up from an average of 18.5 cents per pound in July to 18.7 cents in August. Raspberry jam declined slightly, averaging 83.8 cents per four-pound tin. Sugar was unchanged at an average of 7.9 cents per pound for granulated and 7.5 cents for yellow. Anthractie coal was down from an average of $16.99 per ton to $16.87. Lower prices were reported from Fredericton, Quebec, Thetford Mines, and Owen Sound. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged in the average at $10.15 per ton. Hardwood declined from $12.11 per cord in July to $12.04 in August, and soft wood from $8.94 per cord to $8.86. Coal oil was up from an average of 30.8 cents per gallon in July to 31.1 cents in August.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, moved to lower levels during August, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging $1.51 per bushel, as compared with $1.58⅘ in July. The high price for the month was $1.54¾, reached on the 4th, and the low $1.44⅞ on the 31st. Continued lack of export business, a substantial carry-over in Canada and a liberal increase in the United States visible supplies were said to be the factors contributing to the lower prices. Coarse grains moved in sympathy with wheat, western barley declining from 62¾ cents per bushel to 61¼ cents, and western oats from 49½ cents per bushel to 48½ cents. Corn advanced from 90½ cents per bushel to 93 cents and flax seed from $2.07½ per bushel to $2.10⅝. Flour at Toronto declined from $8.90½ per barrel to $8.79½. Bananas were down from $4.25 per bunch to $3.50, and oranges from $5.75-$6.50 per case to $5.75. Linseed oil advanced from 97 cents per gallon to $1.04. The prices of rubber continued to decline, a grade of Ceylon falling from 41 cents per pound to 38¾ cents. Raw sugar rose from $3.71 per hundred pounds to $3.83. Potatoes showed a general decline, Ontario grades at Toronto being down from $2.50-$2.75 per bag in July to $2.40-$2.60 in August; at Winnipeg from $1 per bushel to 90 cents; and at St. John, N.B., from $4 per barrel to $3.30. Turpentine advanced from $1.43 per gallon to $1.60. Rosin was up from $17.75 per barrel to $18.75. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from $7.23 per hundred pounds to $6.53. Choice steers at Toronto declined from $7.37 per hundred

pounds to $7.29. The prices of hogs continued downward, the average price at Toronto being $12.69 per hundred pounds, as compared with $14.72 in July. Choice grades of sheep advanced from $6.60 per hundred pounds to $7.42. Meats followed the trend in live stock, hind quarters of beef at Toronto being down from $17.50 per hundred pounds to $16.87, and mess pork from $39.50 per barrel to $38. Mutton advanced $1 per hundred pounds to $12. Butter was steady at Toronto, but showed a tendency to advance at Montreal, finest creamery being 35 cents per pound, as compared with 33 cents in July. Lard was down from 18 cents per pound to 17½ cents. Fresh eggs rose from 37-39 cents per dozen to 40-44 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined slightly, averaging 18.5 cents per pound, as compared with 18.7 cents in July. Raw jute fell from $8.64 per hundred to $7.70, and hessian from $10.63 per hundred to $10.13. Raw silk was slightly higher at $6 per pound. Wool showed an advance of from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. Foundry pig iron at Montreal declined from $28.20 per ton to $26.70, while scrap materials at Toronto advanced, iron being up from $8.50 per ton to $10. Pine lumber rose from $78 per M to $80, and spruce from $32 per M to $34. Non-ferrous metals, for the most part, avanced, copper being up from $16 per cwt. to $16.15; lead from $8.10 per cwt. to $8.25; tin from 65 cents per pound to 66¼ cents; and solder from 37 cents per pound to 39 cents. Spelter and silver declined, the former from $9.08 per cwt. to $8.90, and the latter from 65.1 cents per ounce to 61.9 cents.

THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS' REPORT ON PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES, 1913-1925

THE fourth report on prices in Canada, giving detailed statistics for 1925, with summary tables for previous years, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in continuation of the series of reports on wholesale prices issued by the Department of Labour from 1910 to 1918, has recently been published. In addition to the features in previous reports it gives, for the first time, index numbers of changes in rates for telephones, gas, and electric light, thus enlarging the section on prices of services. The report for 1924 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1925. The methods of calculating index numbers, etc., were described in dealing with the first and second reports in the series, in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923, and September, 1924.

The principal tables of index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada are given with a detailed analysis in a bulletin issued by the Bureau each month, and are summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE. The principal tables in the annual report now issued appeared with the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for January as a supplement entitled "Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, 1925".

The report contains a section on retail prices in Canada, with tables compiled from the detailed statistics published monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, collected by the Bureau and by the Department of Labour, and also a section on prices in other countries, which gives a compilation of the index numbers of prices in the various countries and an account of the prices movement in each country during 1925.

The tables of statistics of the cost of gas include prices of manufactured fuel gas in eighteen cities and of natural gas in twelve cities, with index numbers based on prices in 1913 as 100, and average index numbers weighted according to consumption in each city. The statistics of electric light rates are for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, and are index numbers for each province, weighted according to average consumption in households. For telephone rates, figures as to the cost of domestic and business telephones are given for each province for 1913 and 1925, with index numbers.

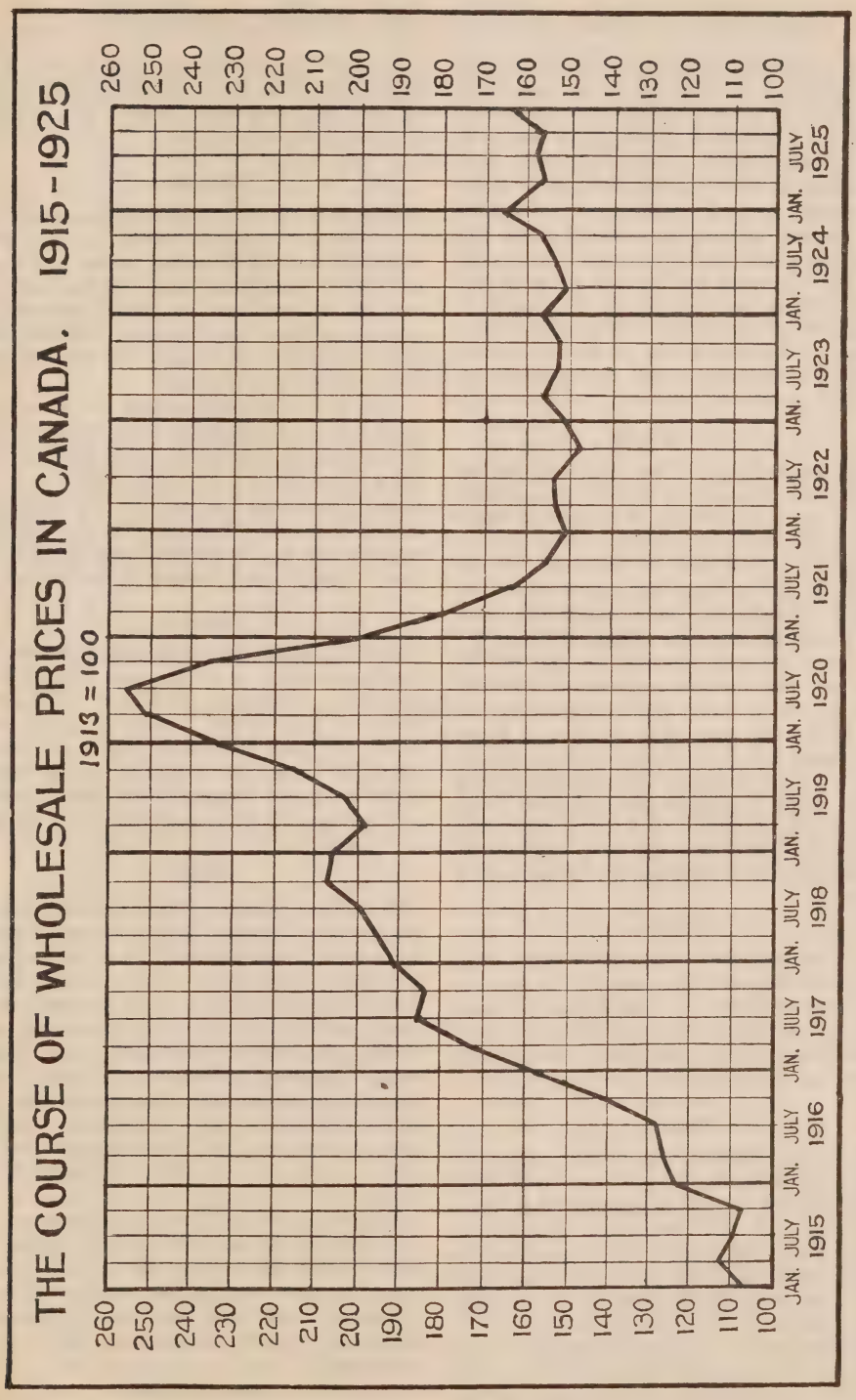
The accompanying tables summarize the figures for gas and electric light rates.

WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF DOMESTIC ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES
CHARGES 1913=100

—	1923	1924	1925
Canada	73·8	71·5	69·1
Prince Edward Island	119·8	119·8	119·8
Nova Scotia	89·7	81·7	82·5
New Brunswick	85·1	76·1	70·4
Quebec	71·8	68·7	61·9
Ontario	63·8	62·2	61·9
Manitoba	99·9	99·8	99·8
Saskatchewan	99·3	99·3	95·9
Alberta	78·1	82·9	82·7
British Columbia	77·7	69·0	68·9
Yukon	100·0	100·0	100·0

AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF GAS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION IN CANADA
(WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO CONSUMPTION)
Prices in 1913=100

—	Manufactured fuel gas in 18 cities	Natural gas in 11 cities
1913	100	100
1914	98·2	102·3
1915	98·0	105·0
1916	96·2	105·0
1917	100·8	108·2
1918	107·5	104·8
1919	111·4	114·0
1920	125·6	126·2
1921	144·4	135·1
1922	141·4	158·9
1923	136·2	158·6
1924	135·1	156·8
1925	132·0	175·3


THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA. 1915-1925
1913 = 100
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY JAN. JULY
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. According to the latest information available there was no change in the cost of living in Great Britain, while a slight decline was noted in the United States and an upward tendency in various other countries. Wholesale prices showed an upward trend in Great Britain, the United States, and in the majority of European countries.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Statist* (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77=100, was 126.0 at the end of July, representing an increase of 0.9 per cent over that for the end of June. Foodstuffs rose 0.7 per cent, there being an increase in vegetable foods, while the other groups showed declines. Materials rose 0.8 per cent. Minerals showing an increase of 4 per cent while textiles and sundries declined.

The Board of Trade index number on the base 1913 = 100 was 148.7 in July, 1.6 per cent above the June level. The index for foods declined 1.2 per cent, cereals rising slightly while meat and fish and other foods declined. Non-foods rose 3.0 per cent, with sharp rises in iron and steel and other metals and minerals and declines in the remaining groups.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base first half of 1914=1, was 18,144 in August as against 18,152 in July and 17,798 in June. Foods showed very little change during this period, and materials rose 2.5 per cent.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 856 in July as against 754 in June, an advance of 13.5 per cent. Foods rose 8.8 per cent, with increase in all groups. Industrial materials rose 16.7 per cent, with very large increases in price in the minerals and metals and the textiles groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, compiled by the committee of studies on the cost of living, rose to 485 in the second quarter of 1926, or 7.5 per cent. Food rose 7.2 per cent to 507; heat and light rose 1.1 per cent to 452; rent rose 13.4 per cent to 250; clothing rose 10.1 per cent to 577; and sundries rose 5.1 per cent to 520.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 127.4 in July, a rise of 2.2 per cent above the June level. Farm products rose 3.4 per cent, and industrial materials as a whole showed little change. Goods produced rose 3 per cent and goods imported declined about one per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, showed an increase for the fourth month in succession, being 142.4 for July, 1.4 per cent higher than in June. Foods rose 1.5 per cent and heat and light 0.6 per cent while rent rose 4.5 per cent reaching 104.4, thus rising above the pre-war level. Sundries and clothing declined slightly.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, declined 2 points in July to 148. Slight increases were shown by fuels, pulp and paper and chemicals, and declines by vegetable foods, animal foods, feed and forage, mortar, etc., lumber, and textiles. The remaining groups showed no change.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office of wholesale prices in Bombay, July, 1914=100, was 150 in June, a decline of one point from the May level. Foods declined 2 points or 1.4 per cent, there being advances in the groups cereals and pulses, and declines in sugar and "other foods." Non-foods declined one point, with advances in oil seeds, raw cotton and the miscellaneous group, and declines in textiles other than cotton, in hide and skins and in metals. Cotton manufactures showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bombay Labour Office, July, 1914=100, rose 2 points in July to 157. Foods rose 3 points or 2 per cent to 155; clothing declined 2 points to 160 and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change at 164 and 172 respectively.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The new index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on

the base 1909-13=1000, was 1636 in June, showing only a slight decline from the previous month's level. In consumers' goods, foodstuffs rose slightly to 1533 and non-foods showed a slight decline to 1681. In producers' materials all groups declined slightly, materials for farming industry being 1489, materials for building and construction, 2033, and material for other industries, 1663. The index number of imports declined and that of exports rose.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1000 was 1622 in May, as against 1624 in February. There were slight declines in food and clothing, an increase in sundries, and no change in rent and fuel and light.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.6968 on September 1, as against $12.6441 for August 1, showing a slight upward trend for the month. Nine groups advanced, the only declines being in the cereals, live stock (except beef cattle) provisions, and vegetable oils. The chief strength was in textiles, hides and leather and miscellaneous groups.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 174.8 for June as compared with 177.9 for December, 1925, a decline of 1.8 per cent. Foods declined 3.5 per cent to 159.7; clothing declined 0.7 per cent to 168.2; housing declined 1.0 per cent to 165.4; fuel and light declined 3.3 per cent to 180.7; furniture declined 1.8 per cent to 210.4. The miscellaneous group showed almost no change at 203.3.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board on the base July, 1914 =100 was 166 in July as compared with 167 in June. Foods declined 3 points to 157 and clothing declined one point to 173. Sundries rose 2 points to 174. Shelter and fuel and light remained unchanged at 176 and 158 respectively.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913= 100, was 161.9 in July, a slight decline from the June level. There were slight declines in the food and sundries section and a decline of 1.4 per cent in clothing. There was an increase in the fuel and light section due to higher prices of coal and kerosene. Shelter remained unchanged.

Handbook on Unemployment Insurance

A useful handbook on unemployment insurance, edited by Professor A. B. Forsberg, of Michigan State College, has been published recently ("Selected Articles on Unemployment Insurance" Handbook Series: New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1926, Price $2.40). It is divided into four sections; the first analyses the problem of unemployment, estimates its extent, explains its significance and its causes, and gives a brief account of unemployment legislation in various countries; the second presents the arguments for unemployment insurance, and the third states the arguments advanced against such insurance. The fourth section deals with the numerous voluntary schemes that have been adopted by employers, mainly in the United States, for the purpose of stabilizing employment in their establishments.

The most recent developments in the history of unemployment insurance fix responsibility for insurance upon the employers of labour rather than on the employees or the state. The earliest system adopted at St. Gall, Switzerland, was based upon the principle of the workers' responsibility. Later, the Ghent system supplemented the wage earners' payments by a subsidy from the community or the state. The British Unemployment Insurance Act next added a third contributing class, namely the employers, and more recent developments have continued to increase the employers' responsibility. Some of the latest systems require the employers to pay the full cost of maintaining unemployment reserve funds, the theory being that employers will have an incentive to diminish unemployment if they are required to make good the losses in their employees' wages due to unemployment. By a similar process, it is pointed out, a reduction in the frequency of industrial accidents was obtained when employers were required to pay the cost of accident compensation. The possibilities of the science of management are emphasized in the handbook in this connection. However, employers' liability in regard to unemployment insurance has not been incorporated in any considerable legislation yet existing. The principal American experiment in this direction is the so-called "Wisconsin plan" in which unemployment is treated as a risk of industry similar to other "accidents." Bills on these lines have been introduced in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Illinois. Many employers, on the other hand, are promoting stabilization work through voluntary effort. Opinion differs widely in regard to the voluntary solution, and leaders of farm and labour organizations, economists, manufacturers, insurance companies and even radicals are found on both sides of the issue.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

No "Inexcusable Negligence" in employer's failure to provide safeguard of which he is ignorant

A boilermaker who had lost the hearing of one ear when at work, brought an action in the Superior Court of Quebec against his employer, claiming $4,086 on the ground that he had sustained a loss of 25 per cent of his earning capacity which he placed at $934 for the previous year. He alleged further that there had been inexcusable fault on the part of his employer in not providing ear guards, for which he claimed $1,000. The accident took place when the workman was lying on his back making holes for rivets in iron plates with the aid of an acetylene torch. Some molten metal dropped into his left ear and pierced the drum. He received first aid at the shop, and later the company for whom he worked provided medical treatment. The company alleged that the plaintiff's earnings for the previous year amounted only to $789, and denied the charge of inexcusable fault.

In delivering judgment the court found that while it appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff should have been provided with ear protectors for the special job he was working at, yet as none were in use or known to the parties at the time, the non-use of them could not be regarded as inexcusable fault. Inability to work was estimated by the court to have lasted for thirty days, which at $2.80 a day amounted to $64.40. The loss due to diminished earning capacity was placed at 25 per cent of $758 earned the previous year, making $189.50 of which one-half would form the basis of the annual rent. The cost of such annuity at the plaintiff's age of 41 years, was $1,563. Judgment for that amount was granted with interest and costs.

—(*Quebec—Wm. Deveney versus The Canadian National Railways.*)

Tuition Fees in Trade "Schools"

The report of the British Columbia Minimum Wage Board for 1925 contains an outline of several court actions brought by the Board during the year. In one case a manufacturer was taken to court for not paying the minimum wage. This case has some unusual features. A female employee was advised, when taken on, that no wages were paid, but a bonus of $10 a month was given to start, and a monthly tuition fee of $1 was payable. She paid this sum shortly after she commenced work. At the end of her first month she was given a cheque for $9 and a receipt for $1 for the next month's tuition fee, this being the general practice in the establishment. Defendant's counsel argued that his client was conducting a school. The magistrate replied that the employer's action was either legal or illegal, and the case had been brought into court to determine whether it was lawful to allow girls to work for below the minimum wage. After taking into consideration the evidence submitted, his judgment was that the defendant was guilty of an offence under the Act, and he thereupon imposed a fine of $25.

In another case, action was taken in Victoria against a so-called barber college which charged a high tuition fee, and allowed the girls a percentage of their earnings while learning. As the rates to the public were lower than in hairdressing-parlours employing skilled operators, the young lady upon whose evidence the Board relied received considerably less than the order governing the personal service occupation prescribed. The magistrate registered a conviction for infringement of the regulations and the manager was fined $25.

At the same time a case was pending in Vancouver against an allied concern there, the conditions being analogous. The magistrate, in his decision, said that while the accused's method of doing business was, in his opinion, a deliberate attempt to evade the act, he was not technically guilty, in that the relationship of employer and employee did not exist within the meaning of the Minimum Wage Act, and for that reason he felt he could not convict. The Board thereupon appealed his decision by taking a stated case to the Supreme Court of British Columbia. This was heard before the Chief Justice, who upheld the judgment of the police court magistrate. Prior to this decision the accused in the Victoria case had given notice of appeal, but in view of the result of the Supreme Court case in Vancouver, which would serve as a precedent, the Board consented to a withdrawal. For the sake of the girls who were considered to be receiving unfair treatment at these establishments the Board tried to obtain redress, but its efforts were not successful, and until the act is amended the Board has been advised the decision of the courts in all probability will be in favour of the "schools."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT as reported by 5,799 employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a still further increase on September 1. These returns cover practically all employers having a minimum of fifteen employees in all industries other than agriculture and fishing. The employers reported that they had 859,738 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 855,002 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with the number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) rose from 104.2 on August 1 to 104.9 in September 1, this being higher than on any date since the year 1920. The index numbers for September 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, were 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated that the volume of business transacted in August was more than double that in the preceding month, owing to the demands for harvest workers, but a slight reduction is noted when comparison with August, 1925, is made. At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 2.5 as compared with percentages of 2.3 at the beginning of August, 1926, and 4.4 at the beginning of September, 1925. The percentage for the month under review are based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,504 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 139,345 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.94 at the beginning of September, as compared with $11.10 for August; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 152.5 for September, as compared with 153.9 for August; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.0 for September, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in September was less than in August, 1926, but slightly greater than in September, 1925. Fourteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 2,248 employees, and resulting in the loss of 20,687 working days. Corresponding figures for August were as follows:—fourteen disputes, 2,617 workpeople and 49,115 working days; and for September, 1925, fourteen disputes, 1,297 workpeople and 20,553 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During September the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Canadian National Express Company and certain of its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The text of this report is given on page 939.

Three applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

On page 945 of this issue will be found an outline of an interim report following an investigation into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act.

Enlargement of C.N.R. Board of Adjustment No. 2

The establishment on September 1, 1925, of the joint board known as the "Canadian National Railways Employees Board of Adjustment No. 2", was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925 (page 1054) and in the preceding issue. This Board was the result of an agreement between the Canadian National Railways and its clerks, station and baggage-room employees, freight handlers and labourers in stores, motive

power and car departments. In November, 1925, however, it was agreed to enlarge the scope of the Board to include the employees in the dining, sleeping and parlour car departments as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The purpose of the Board is to dispose of outstanding grievances or disputes which may arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of wages and working conditions now in effect or hereafter established, which are not promptly adjusted between the officers of the railway in question and the representatives of the men.

Outlines of the cases coming before the Board are given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time, together with the decisions of the Board in each case (July, 1926, page 646, etc.).

Weekly half holiday in stores in British Columbia

The Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, B.C., lately requested the Provincial Government to secure the repeal or amendment of the Weekly Half Holiday Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1924, chapter 273), which applies to shop employees in the Province. This act was passed in 1916, providing that premises where any wholesale or retail trade or business is carried on must be closed not later than one o'clock in the afternoon on one day each week, the day to be fixed by a referendum to the municipal electors. Certain classes of stores, however, such as bakeries, cigar stands, drug stores, restaurants, etc., are exempt from the operation of the act, unless the council of the municipality declares by bylaw, that they are to be included.

The director of the Chamber of Commerce, in a letter addressed to the provincial government in September, declared that the weekly Half Holiday Act hampered business and should be repealed, and suggested further that another measure should be enacted providing that the shop employees should individually retain the privilege of a weekly half-holiday, but that the half holidays should be spread over the week, allowing the establishments to remain open every week day. It is stated that the action of the Victoria Chamber is likely to be followed by a similar movement in Vancouver and other cities in the province.

On the other side, the retail clerks have declared themselves strongly opposed to such a change in the existing holiday system, fearing that it might eventually deprive them of their present privileges; and an organization has been formed at Victoria to resist any attempt to amend the Act as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Wage survey in British Columbia

The August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE noted that by the first order under the Male Minimum Wage Act a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for employees in the lumbering industry in British Columbia would be enforced on November 1, 1926. This act is administered by the Board of Adjustment established under the Hours of Labour Act, 1923. The Male Minimum Wage Act applies to "all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit pickers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants." Accordingly the Board, having dealt first with the largest industry in the province, will now proceed to study conditions prevailing in other industries for the purpose of fixing a minimum rate suitable for each industry. The *Vancouver Province* states that soon the act will affect the wages of every male worker in the province, including hundreds of store clerks, office employees and labourers. By the early part of next year it is expected all branches of business will be covered by minimum wage regulations, the scale in each case depending upon individual conditions.

Prior to the publication of the order governing the lumber industry, a large delegation of lumbermen presented to the Provincial Government a memorandum making a final protest against the enforcement of the Male Minimum Wage Act, and outlining an alternative scheme that would enable them to accomplish voluntarily what was considered to be one of the chief objects of the Act, namely, the reduction of Asiatic labour. Under this alternative plan twenty-five per cent of the orientals now employed would be dismissed during the first year of the new law's operation; twenty-five per cent the second year and so on until only a few orientals were left in jobs which white men refuse to fill. The scheme would require the addition of six hundred new white men to the lumber payroll of the province in the first year in place of orientals, the lumbermen stated. The delegation was informed that the order of the Board must take effect but that if the Act should prove too difficult to administer it might be amended by the Legislature. The text of the new order is given on page 948.

Piece-work payment for logging camps

The *Canada Lumberman* is inviting the operators of lumber camps to state their opinion of a proposal to introduce the piece-work system of wage payments in the logging industry. This system, it is stated, has been adopted by the Hope Lumber Company, who operate mills at Thessalon and Benny, Ontario, as a remedy for the labour problem. "Realizing, no doubt,

that a shortage of bushmen would likely be felt this winter, this organization will try out the piece-work system of payment in their logging camps similar to the pulp operators. The company will permit the men who so desire to work on the piece-work plan and receive payment of so much per thousand feet. Or the men may, if they care, stick to the old plan of working for direct wages. The results of their experiment will be followed with considerable interest by logging operators generally as to the practical results of such a system in the lumber camps."

Experiments in five day week

Two years ago the Ford Motor Company began to experiment with a five day working week (Labour Gazette, October, 1924, page 870). According to an announcement in September the company has now adopted the five day week as a permanent policy for its employees. Such workmen as seem to deserve it will receive as much for the five-day week as they had been getting for six days, but this will depend solely on merit. Another feature of the policy is that eight hours will constitute a day's work and that there will be no extra labour, classified as overtime. The Saturday feature will not apply to the railroad owned by the Ford Company or to certain other continuous work, but this will affect only a small percentage of the total number of men now employed by the company. For the past four years 100,000 Ford employees have been working on an average of five days each week and have been paid accordingly. The experience thus gained shows, it is stated, that the plan now adopted can be successful financially both to the employer and the employees. A new scale of wages, it is stated, is also being considered by the Ford Company.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1925 shows that the five-day movement has made some headway also in Great Britain—"Although the system of working a 5-day week has been introduced into a number of factories," he states, "it is not possible to foretell at this stage whether it will become a permanent and general institution. In many works bad trade has been the reason for the adoption of the system, and a period of good trade is needed to show whether the firms intend to continue such an arrangement of hours.

"In cases where bad trade has not governed the situation, various reasons have been put forward as an explanation for its introduction. For example, a reduction of overhead charges, especially where preliminary processes required making up of fires or raising steam; opportunities for cleaning and repair of machinery and overhauling of plant. Then, the output on Saturdays has often been found unsatisfactory, due to distracted attention of workers; further, the fair distribution of work when Christians and Jews are employed in the same factory has been made possible.

"The workers are saved the time and expense of travelling, important items in large towns or isolated districts, where workers have to travel considerable distances to reach this work.

"That increase in output has resulted by the adoption of the system has not been generally claimed, but, on the other hand, there does not appear to be any evidence that output has been diminished.

"Where the 5-day week has been adopted the workers, and indeed the managers, seem to be almost unanimously in favour of it. Cases are recorded where girls preferred to work on Saturdays and leave work earlier on other days because their evenings were taken up with various engagements, and others where the girls preferred coming to the factory to helping with the housework at home—but these are isolated instances—in general, the system meets with approval. It is quite usual for managers to say that young workers seem much fresher when they have the long week-end holiday, and to married women it is a boon, as it gives them a free morning for domestic duties, while men appreciate it for work in the garden or allotment.

"One dressmaker in London stated that an advertisement including "no Saturday work" produced many more applicants than former advertisements had done.

"In the Midlands, in two factories employing together 9,000 workers, the system had been in operation for over six years. The workers are enthusiastic about it, and the output of the factories is stated to be most satisfactory. One free morning in the week gives workers opportunities for attending continuation classes, or pursuing a hobby, and may prove to be an effective means of combating the effect of monotonous work, which is undoubtedly on the increase as a result of the perfection in machine operations."

Rural Credit systems in New Zealand and Canada

The Parliament of New Zealand recently received the report of a Royal Commission appointed by the Government to study the operation of rural credit systems in other countries and to make recommendations as to a system suitable for New Zealand. In the course of their investigation the commissioners studied the methods

adopted in Canada, in regard to which they made the following comments:—

It is not considered that any one of the methods or modifications as tried out in Canada during the past nine years would prove suitable to New Zealand. If co-operative credit associations are established in New Zealand their success must necessarily depend upon some such system of independent close personal control as that which is maintained in Quebec and Alberta.

The method of providing capital by charging mortgage securities against the public debt is an unnecessary restriction upon the provision of capital, because of the disinclination to increase the volume of the gross public debt.

The operations of the Farm Loan Board of the United States are found to be satisfactory, but limited in their scope, the total loans made by the Board amounting to only about 15 per cent of the whole mortgage debt. The recommendations of the Commission are briefly as follows:—

(1) That long-term mortgage credit should continue to be administered by the State Advances Office, in which a special Farm Loan Branch would be constituted, under the control of a Farm Loan Board, consisting of the present State Advances Board supplemented by representatives of the primary industries, capital to be provided by the issue of securities charged directly against the mortgages, instead of the public revenues as at present; the limit of advances to be £7,000, based on ascertained productivity up to two-thirds of the value of the land.

(2) That intermediate credit should be provided which will enable the producer to make extended use of existing institutions with the assistance of the Farm Loan Board.

The expression "long term mortgage credit" as used by the commission means credit for terms of five years or over. Intermediate credit is credit given for a longer period than is contemplated in commercial banking transactions and of shorter duration than the usual mortgage term. Short term credit is the ordinary banking credit of not more than six months.

American and European industrial methods

Various delegations from other countries have recently visited the United States and Canada in order to study American business and industrial methods with a view to their application in Europe and elsewhere. Some of these visits have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE. An expert American opinion as to the causes of the differences in the methods followed on the two continents will be of interest in this connection. The chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Management Association, writing in the September number of the *Management Review,* says: "Europeans seem to think American methods a panacea for Europe's business and industrial troubles. They seek to adopt bodily American methods of scientific organization in their industrial operations, and are eager to introduce our labour-saving devices and our large-scale production methods. They are impressed not only with the scientific organization of our industries as to operating methods, but also with our methods of handling and dealing with the human problems that rise from time to time as a result of mass production. The aim, of course, is to increase the *per capita* production. The productive output of European factories is about what it was in the pre-war period. In that interval, however, the American *per capita* production has very greatly increased. Many things stand in the way of Europe's turning to mass-production methods. The most important of these is inability to get quickly the distribution necessary to justify quantity-production installations. It is often true that they cannot afford to take the gamble in the individual industries of organizing in a large way, for they have no assurance that they can work up rapidly the ramifying outlets for the product necessary to keep the plant operating at capacity once it is built.

"Europe's population is not accustomed to using standardized products. Even in the matter of tools, each nation has its own type of equipment; there are different requirements to be met in every country and the tastes are as numerous as are the various nationalities. Consequently, it is no easy matter to market a standardized product on a large scale.

"Europeans fail to realize how much our quantity-production enterprises depend for their success upon the great buying power of the American worker that has resulted from his high wage-scale and the high standard of living that he has attained with its accompanying interest in new comforts and devices as they are developed and brought before the public.

Medical Service in Industry

The Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of Ontario, in his annual report reviewed on another page of this issue, recommends employers to place physicians in a position of direct responsibility to their industry. "Infection of wounds," he says, "costs at least one million dollars a year in Ontario. A large percentage of this can be prevented with adequate first aid facilities, including personnel and equip-

ment, but particularly supervision, which is so often entirely lacking. The early return of injured men to work consistent with good recovery depends to a considerable extent upon the relationship between the industry and the physician. Where, as is generally the case, the physician has no responsibility to the industry beyond his responsibility to the employee as a patient, the subject is not likely to receive much attention. This matter has been considered by the Industrial Medicine Committee of the Ontario Medical Association. At their annual meeting in December the report of the subcommittee, dealing with the matter indicating the position of the physician in industry was submitted for consideration and approval of the profession as a whole. It was discussed and referred to county societies for further discussion and recommendations. This should help to clarify the situation."

During the year 1925 the trade associations of the lumber and pulp and paper industries took steps to enlist the co-operation of physicians, employers, and employees in an effort to reduce accident severity.

The Director further points out that an increasing number of industrial executives have shown an interest in the organization and development of means for supervising the general health of the men and women employed in their plants. The number of nurses employed in industry is increasing slowly. The arrangements with physicians in individual plants whereby the physician assumes responsibility for health work in the plant, and supervises the health of workers on a part-time basis for a nominal consideration, is also increasing. "It is in such an arrangement as this that the suffering and anxiety, the loss in time and money incident to sickness and accident in industry can be reduced."

Inadequate medical service in lumber camps

Mr. A. R. White, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Ontario, in his report for the year 1925, calls attention to the serious condition existing in the lumber camps owing to the inadequacy of the existing provision for the treatment of injured workmen. "Without going into detail," he says, "as to the cause of many of these accidents, a large percentage of these accidents and fatalities can and must be prevented. . . . The disability arising out of neglect to the injured man, which neglect extends the period of the incapacity of the worker and endangers his life, must also receive a new attention or the industries will still continue to turn out as a by-product the cripples and helpless wrecks which have been becoming more and more numerous during the last five years. . . . The medical statement compiled from the records of industrial physicians that 60 per cent of all open wounds seen by the doctor are infected when the wounded men come to him from the woods, means that life and limb are being thoughlessly endangered, much unnecessary suffering is being endured, and compensation costs to the industry are thereby increased at least five times what they normally should be. This in brief, is the result of such investigation as the inspectors have carried on."

Some figures showing the number of accidents in the woods in Northern Ontario in recent years, are given in the review of the annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, on page 987 of this issue. Proposals made recently by Mr. White for the reduction of forest casualties were outlined in the February issue, page 145. These proposals, if adopted whole heartedly, would in Mr. White's opinion, result in reducing the number of accidents and of the cost of compensation.

Accident compensation as aid to safety movement

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia in their annual report, reviewed on another page, states that compensation has given a marked impetus to safety work in the province. Accident prevention committees co-operating with the management have been active in many of the larger establishments and have been doing much real work in the interests of safety. The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers and The Shipping Federation of British Columbia have for over a year each had a full-time Safety Inspector organizing and directing safety-work along educational lines in the plants embraced in their associations. During the past year the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia and the British Columbia Loggers' Association have taken a similar step. All four associations are now energetically endeavouring to maintain their plants to a greater degree of safety than heretofore. The periodical inspection of plants, machinery, and places of employment has been undertaken. Apart from the inspection work done by the Board itself, the inspectors under the "Boiler Inspection Act" and "Electrical Energy Inspection Act" now make their plant inspection and submit reports direct to the Board. The Board regards as promising this added service utilized for accident-prevention purposes in a broader field than heretofore.

The Board points out further that compensation laws have removed the previous conflict of interest between employers and workmen in regard to accidents. The former system of "liability according to negligence" had the tendency of dividing and dissipating rather than harmonizing and co-ordinating the diversified efforts of those striving for greater safety. By accepting in principle the postulate that industrial accidents are a common liability of modern industrial life and should be faced co-operatively there has evolved a better understanding of the problem and a more definite plan for reducing the needless waste of humanity which has so long continued.

In regard to first-aid the Board states that workmen are more and more finding it advisable to have scratches and bruises attended to promptly. In addition to forestalling infection and consequent long periods of lay-off, the first-aid man is becoming an important factor in applying what remedies are needed for those who, were it not for the first-aid man, would be obliged to seek out a doctor often at a distance from their camp or plant, thereby causing time loss for themselves and inconvenience for their employers.

Are industrial accidents decreasing?

The question whether industrial accidents are decreasing has been discussed in recent issues of the Labour Gazette. Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, recently stated that in iron and steel—the only industry in regard to which his Bureau has accurate accident statistics—the trend has been gradually and almost continuously downward (Labour Gazette, January, 1926, page 31). He attributes this result to the continued application of safety methods, backed by an intelligent survey showing what parts of industry are dangerous. Without such intensive effort Mr. Stewart says the improvement would not occur, and in fact he believes it has not occurred in industry generally. On the other hand, Mr. Richard H. Lansburgh, secretary of Labour and Industry of Pennsylvania, announces in *Labour and Industry* (August, 1926) that this state has a plan for industrial safety that has already brought about a downward trend in the general accident records. "Whatever the cause," he says, "during the first six months of 1926, there were 105 fewer accidents reported to the Department of Labour and Industry than during the first six months of 1925, and there were 5,112 less non-fatal accidents reported in the first six months of 1926 than in the corresponding period of 1925. Thus the trend of accidents in Pennsylvania is now downward and must be kept downward. It can only be kept downward by full utilization of each feature of the Pennsylvania plan."

Unless it can be counteracted by organized effort, the modern tendency, Mr. Lansburgh believes, is towards an increase rather than a decrease in accidents. The difference between the record of an industry (metal) in which there has been a systematic safety movement, and that of another industry (building) where such work has not been done, is shown in the following table:—

—	1916		1925	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
Metal trades	488	95,498	281	47,076
Building trades	186	14,960	245	20,008

Mr. Lansburgh estimates that from 60 to 75 per cent of industrial accidents may be prevented by developing a safety spirit in the individual workman. There are three phases of the "Pennsylvania plan" for which such success is claimed. The first consists of organized safety effort by each employing firm; the second is community organization for safety by representatives of all interests within the community which have safety at heart; and the third is co-operation between individual and community effort, on one side, and the State Department of Labour and Industry on the other side.

Longshoremen and Accident Compensation

A bill (the Cummins-Graham bill) to provide Federal accident compensation for longshoremen, ship repairmen and other harbour workers will, it is stated, be considered finally at the December session of the United States Congress. According to a recent statement by the American Association for Labour Legislation this measure will "close up a conspicuous gap in American accident compensation legislation." *The Monthly Labour Review* (published by the United States Department of Labour), contained in its issue for June an article explaining the position of longshoremen under existing legislation. Dr. Lindley D. Clark, the writer, stated that unless legislation intervenes, the work of loading and unloading vessels must remain, as it now is "a divided process," a line of distinction being drawn for compensation purposes between work done on board a vessel and work done on shore. The original maritime codes applied only to the seafaring man,

whose duties once included not only those connected with navigation, but those also of loading, stowing and unloading the vessel. A distinct group of longshoremen and other dock workers, however, has now taken over the duties of loading and unloading. Moreover, the work of maintenance and repair also has multiplied beyond the capacity of general craftsmanship, so that specialized workers are needed in many trades. These workmen live at home and are employed by corporations, many of which are within the sphere of local compensation acts. But when the workmen cross the gangway of a vessel they pass out of local jurisdiction, and "the antiquated and insufficient remedies of the maritime law become applicable."

According to a statement made by the president of a longshoremen's association in 1921, there were then in the United States some 250,000 harbour workers, the largest single group of these being in and about the city of New York. What fractional portion they constitute of the compensable workmen of the State is not known, but the same authority states that of the accidents annually reported to the New York compensation bureau, one-tenth were to longshoremen. Another labour official, writing at the same date, says that there were 15,000 ship repair men in New York alone. The men in all classes of such employment are likely to be called on for work under conditions of haste that involve serious hazard, increased by prolonged working hours, with the added hazard of weariness and inattention.

Dr. Clark, after a study of judgments and opinions on the question of jurisdiction, concludes that "it is within the power of Congress to legislate for stevedores, longshoremen, repair men, carpenters, riggers, caulkers, painters, etc., employed in or about whatever is done to aid a ship physically in the performance of her mission, i.e., loading and unloading and her preservation and maintenance as an operative factor in commerce."

Colonization and unemployment in Canada

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at the recent convention at Montreal, adopted the suggestion that the Dominion Government should be asked to establish farms in Canada where Canadian people might be trained for farm work. Such camps have been conducted successfully in England for the training of prospective emigrants, and it was proposed that similar camps should be carried on in Canada "as a step towards assisting the unemployed and others in Canada desirous of doing so, to establish themselves on Canadian farms." President Tom Moore declared that labour had always held the view that the problem of peopling Canada was one of colonization rather than immigration, and he thought that the Canadian Government should follow the British example by providing farm training facilities near industrial centres in Canada.

Renewed efforts are being made by the various colonizing agencies in preparation for the next immigration season. The Colonization Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has organized "Colonization Boards" throughout Alberta, for the double purpose of caring for settlers on their arrival and of assuring them, before they emigrate, of employment in Canada. The co-operation of farmers' locals, women's institutes and leading citizens is being enlisted by the new Boards.

The Colonization Department of the Canadian National Railways recently held a conference at Montreal, at which vice-president W. D. Robb announced that special efforts would be made to secure properly trained settlers during the coming season. "In our settlement work during the past two years," Mr. Robb stated, "one of the most valuable factors has been a special course in Canadian farming which we have carried on. Through this we have been able to get the settler into the proper attitude of mind to settle down and go to work on his arrival in this country. Out of the many hundreds who took the course, 60 per cent have come to Canada and have been placed without any difficulty whatsoever and have given an excellent account of themselves, no complaints having been received from the men themselves, or from those with whom they were placed."

Lord Clarendon, under secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and chairman of the Overseas Settlement Board, during his recent visit to Canada, announced that the "3,000 family settlement scheme," in which the Canadian and British Governments have been co-operating, was likely to be extended in scope and continued for a further period.

Training courses for unemployed

The second report of the Ministry of Labour of Great Britain refers as follows to courses of training for young unemployed men at Birmingham, Wallsend, Claydon (near Ipswich), and Brandon (Suffolk), which were opened at various dates between October, 1925, and February, 1926.

"It is, of course, still too early to say how far this experimental scheme of training will achieve its objects, but the results obtained

by the end of the year were encouraging. By December 31, 1925, over 550 men had already entered training at the Birmingham centre, more than 150 who started the course on October 20 having already left in order to take up employment. The improvement in the morale and the general bearing of the men undergoing training has been most marked. They have taken most readily, indeed enthusiastically, to their work, and the regular hours and discipline, with the new hope of employment which the training opens up, have changed their outlook on life. There was no difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of men likely to respond to the facilities offered to them and to give value for the money expended upon them."

The report also gives an account of the proceedings during the year of the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

Unemployment Council recommended in Australia

A National Insurance Commission was appointed in 1923 in the Australian Commonwealth. A preliminary report was presented last year, containing the results of the investigation of the Commission on the problems of casual sickness, permanent invalidity, maternity, and old age. A second preliminary report, dealing with the unemployment problem, was issued recently. The final report will be published later, and will be outlined in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Briefly, the recommendations of the Commission in regard to unemployment are as follows:—

(*a*) That an unemployment council, comprising representatives appointed by the Government, the employers' organizations and the trade unions, be constituted:—

(i) To establish and supervise a national system of employment bureaus throughout Australia;

(ii) To regulate and supervise the existing private labour exchanges;

(iii) To collect, tabulate, and analyse detailed statistical data as to the supply of, and demand for, employment in the various industries throughout the year;

(iv) To conduct special inquiries as to the incidence and causation of unemployment in the various industries;

(v) To co-operate with private employers, Government departments, and local authorities in an endeavour to provide avenues of employment and to regulate the demand for labour;

(vi) To co-operate with the educational departments in an endeavour to institute an effective and extensive system of technical training;

(vii) To co-operate with the immigration departments with respect to the employment of immigrants;

(viii) To regularly furnish detailed information as to the trend of employment;

(*b*) That a system of insurance against unemployment be instituted to meet those risks which are found to be unavoidable and where assistance to necessitous cases if warranted.

A deputation from the Ontario Municipal Electric Association waited on the provincial government in September to ask for legislation to permit the establishment of a pension scheme for the employees of the association, the scheme to be similar to that now in force in connection with the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923, page 1345).

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council recently requested the government of British Columbia to amend the Minimum Wage Act by adding a provision requiring employers of labour to keep a record of the number of hours of employment of each employee. Some employers were alleged to keep a record only of the wages paid but not of the time worked.

The Toronto Police Commissioners recently suspended the by-law governing the licensing of electrical workers in the city. The Electrical Contractors' Association, which is said to have had the bylaw passed in the first place, opposed its suspension on the ground that this would result in work by incompetent workmen, and increase the risk of accidents due to electricity. In Kitchener, Ontario, plumbers have asked the city council to improve the existing system of plumbing inspection in the city by appointing a qualified plumber as inspector.

The First Aid team from Weston shops, Winnipeg, recently won the annual competition for championship of western lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, the final giving the Weston team a total of 450 points. This victory qualifies the team to compete with the champion eastern lines team for Dominion championship. Calgary team came second with 384 points; Sutherland, Saskatchewan, 370 points; Nelson, B.C., 363 points. Members of the Weston team are: W. Reynolds, captain; C. J. Bull, H. Shaw, T. Mansbridge, F. Perkins and H. Hartley.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation as reported by the local superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of September was as follows:—

With the harvesting of the various crops about completed in the province of Nova Scotia, the yields seemed to compare favourably with those of previous years. The fishing industry reported that receipts were good. Logging and lumber work were rather good with the number of placements increasing. Manufacturing was active in all branches except in the iron and steel industry, which could only be regarded as fair. Construction work was being carried out in Halifax in large volume, but elsewhere throughout the Province the amount going on was not very considerable. The coal mining industry was showing considerable activity, and large production was reported each week. The state of transportation and trade was commented upon as being fair.

From New Brunswick the crops, including potatoes, were reported on as being satisfactory. The fishing industry reported good catches. Work in logging camps was opening up with a good number of placements being made by the employment offices. The manufacturing industry could best be described by stating that its activity was about normal. The various kinds of construction work were proceeding with fairly large numbers employed. Trade was fairly good while transportation was rather active.

Demands for farm workers registered with the Quebec Province employment office were on the decrease. Orders for logging and lumber workers were increasing with the usual slight shortage of applicants at the beginning of the season reported. The asbestos mines in the vicinity of Sherbrooke were busy. In the manufacturing industries the boot and shoe and rubber industries were reported as quiet, while the metal, clothing and other lines were stated to be active. Activity in the building construction industry was very good. In the City of Montreal two large building contracts, one for $4,000,000 and the other for $5,000,000, were recently let, while the Municipality itself continued to carry on civic work on a large scale. Throughout the Province of Quebec transportation activity was good, while a similar report was received on the condition of trade. Demands for female domestic workers were still heavy.

Although requests for farm workers in the Province of Ontario registered with the employment offices were on the decrease, they were still quite general, and one or two points reported shortages. In this province construction and building work continued to be carried on in considerable volume, and it appeared that most tradesmen were employed. In some cases difficulty in securing construction labourers for such outdoor work as highway building was reported. Generally speaking, the condition of the manufacturing industries was favourable. Apart from canning factories and the divisions of the textile industry, the plants did not seem to be increasing their operations, but the increased working time and augmented staffs reported earlier in the year had been maintained. The metal mines of the northern section of the Province were operating normally, with a tendency toward a slight increase in staffs. The demands for bushmen and pulp cutters in the northern and northwestern sections of Ontario were heavy, with applicants as yet not very numerous. A strike of general bushmen in the Port Arthur-Fort William district complicated the logging situation to some extent. Navigation showed considerable activity, due in a large measure to the movement of the crops from the West. The demands for female domestic workers were still heavy, with the usual shortage in evidence.

From Manitoba it was reported that bad weather was depressing the employment situation. The outstanding feature of the situation in this Province at this time of year is the work afforded by harvesting operations, but around the end of September wet weather had caused a cessation of harvesting and threshing. However, in some districts work was being proceeded with, and other districts reported that an early resumption of operations was likely. In so far as the situation concerned the availability of harvest labour, it seemed to lack any noticeable feature, there being enough but not too many workers available. Quite an amount of building construction work was in progress throughout the province, and from Winnipeg it was reported that all tradesmen in the City were busy. The offices reported a large number of demands for labourers for jobs of short duration, but plenty of applicants were available to fill them. The condition of trade was fair.

Fair progress with threshing had been made in Saskatchewan up to the end of the month, although wet weather had caused considerable delay in some districts. By and large, there seemed to be enough threshers avail-

able, although there was no surplus of any proportions. Orders for farm workers at monthly wages, which had started to come in, were reported as difficult to fill. Construction was rather busy, and railways were hiring additional men in an effort to finish work before the coming of winter. Building tradesmen in the cities were rather well employed. Quite a number of casual jobs for labourers were easy to fill as there were plenty of applicants. Activity in the logging industry was commencing, and some placements were reported. Though the demands for women for domestic work, particularly those from the country, had fallen off, some offices still reported a shortage of these applicants.

Though harvest and threshing operations had been carried on only intermittently in Alberta, due to the interference of the weather, it was stated at October 1 that work was about to be resumed on a large scale. The initial result of the clearing of the weather was, therefore, a shortage of workers in some districts, although this shortage appeared to be of a temporary character, and was not considered as serious. Construction work of all kinds throughout this Province was reported as proceeding in considerable volume, with good prospects for the balance of the fall; building tradesmen seemed to

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	181,332,805	200,204,844	188,236,176	194,488,288	184,772,322
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	89,669,575	88,610,048	78,662,591	82,074,474	81,492,403
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	90,621,419	110,325,650	108,497,911	111,409,525	101,678,787
Customs duty collected	$	.....	13,722,633	12,750,236	12,721,640	12,289,648	12,018,137
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,446,244,992	2,424,355,669	2,195,916,756	2,090,151,967	2,248,361,843
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,403,506,917	1,444,014,544	1,332,400,000	1,248,105,224	1,330,759,511
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	167,047,033	171,515,803	170,080,038	164,253,845	157,710,616
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,343,116,753	1,329,909,816	1,268,554,097	1,261,375,487	1,255,005,214
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	945,274,265	941,501,878	903,717,736	878,935,929	881,253,805
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		142·1	138·3	133·5	116·6	115·3	109·9
Preferred stocks		98·2	97·1	96·3	96·4	95·7	95·2
Bonds		104·2	104·2	104·2	105·7	106·3	106·3
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		152·5	153·9	156·2	156·2	159·5	158·4
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·15	21·32	21·30	21·02	21·04	20·70
†Business failures, number		.....	140	160	142	110	154
†Business failures, liabilities	$	.....	1,490,244	2,793,486	1,599,706	957,520	2,501,581
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		104·9	104·2	103·7	96·6	96·3	96·8
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*2·5	*2·3	*4·1	*4·4	*5·2	*6·1
Immigration		.....	.....	16,227	6,666	9,812	8,159
Building permits	$	.....	11,874,552	18,717,028	9,927,968	9,258,752	12,637,551
‡Contracts awarded	$	20,760,000	31,696,000	33,865,000	29,746,400	31,207,000	22,179,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	64,187	58,780	67,232	34,609	26,513	20,946
Steel ingots and castings	tons	58,837	45,674	64,847	37,094	25,007	22,471
Ferro alloys	tons	3,083	3,085	2,931	2,046	2,094	2,209
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,347,627	1,129,230	988,824	744,087
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,320,577	1,490,496	2,182,459	994,805	782,502	2,067,310
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	201,172,456	225,258,489	.....	166,629,361	179,220,376
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	285,413	235,055	240,391	276,722	209,662	204,306
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	19,965,710	18,637,476	19,001,967	19,419,922	17,538,201	17,302,053
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	17,235,261	16,248,859	15,637,947	16,022,721
Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings	$	.....	16,630,173	16,598,421	18,909,071	15,721,148	15,188,048
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,324,798	12,677,285	12,641,452	11,239,367	11,799,172
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,212,815,616	2,129,971,914	1,855,209,209	2,072,725,100
Newsprint	tons	.....	162,545	163,037	124,704	120,656	121,664
Automobiles, passenger		.....	12,857	13,090	10,360	7,430	11,140
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	134·1	118·4	118·4	114·8
Industrial production		.....	.....	147·5	124·4	125·1	119·5
Manufacturing		.....	.....	145·6	120·5	123·4	124·3

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending October 2, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

be practically all employed, while orders for general construction labourers were not easy to fill, owing to the fact that a number of those usually seeking such work were engaged for harvesting. Coal mines were increasing their activity, which was reported as fair, with some demands for men but plenty of applicants available. The demands for women for domestic work were diminishing in so far as the country was concerned, but in some of the larger cities local shortages still prevailed. Employment conditions, generally throughout Alberta, were looked on as being favourable.

In British Columbia increased activity in the logging and lumbering industry was reflected by some orders being placed in the employment offices, though there was not yet any general demand for workers of this class. Activities in the construction industry were fairly general, and most tradesmen appeared to be employed, except in Victoria, and to a lesser extent in Vancouver, where some were still available. Coal mining in the Nanaimo district was stated to be proceeding fairly satisfactorily. Normal activity in the metal mining industry accurately describes the situation in that line, but no expansions were noticeable. Generally speaking, the employment situation in this Province was good, with few unemployed, due in some measure to the efflux to the Prairies for harvesting.

Employers' Reports

Continued improvement in the employment situation was indicated at the beginning of September, according to returns from 5,799 firms employing 859,738 persons as against 855,002 on August 1. These data, tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the situation continued to be more favourable than at any time since 1920.

All provinces except Quebec registered heightened employment, the Maritime Provinces and Ontario recording the largest gains. Manufacturing, mining and construction afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec, the first decline indicated since the beginning of the year took place; pulp and paper mills reported important increases, but iron and steel factories were slacker and a moderate contraction was shown in mining, communication, transportation and construction. In Ontario, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, registered marked improvement, as did logging, communication, transportation, building construction and trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction showed a seasonal decrease. In the Prairie Provinces, coal mining, building and highway construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced gains, while in railway construction there were seasonal losses. In British Columbia, manufacturing (especially of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) and transportation registered heightened activity, while curtailment was reported in construction and logging.

Reductions in employment were noted in Montreal and Ottawa; in Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg there were substantial gains, while in Quebec, Windsor and Vancouver the situation was practically unchanged. Montreal firms reported the first general decline indicated since the beginning of the year. This was chiefly due to a recession in railway car shops, which have been very active all summer. Other manufactures, transportation and construction registered improvement. In Quebec, construction was rather slacker, while manufacturing was busier. In Toronto, employment in manufactures was decidedly more active, and communication and trade also showed improvement. In Ottawa, the most pronounced change was a decrease in construction, while transportation was rather busier. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction afforded more employment. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, automobile factories showed moderate curtailment, while construction was considerably busier. In Winnipeg, the greatest improvement was in manufacturing and construction. In Vancouver, very little change in the general situation was indicated; canneries released some help, while transportation was rather brisker.

An analysis of the returns by industrial groups shows that further and larger gains were recorded in manufacturing, especially in pulp and paper, iron and steel, food, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and musical instrument divisions. The only significant losses were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills. The seasonal increases in logging camps on September 1 were less extensive than is usual on that date. In mining, considerable improvement was noted in the coal areas, while in quarrying and asbestos mining there were decreases. The transportation group reported a general gain, that on steam railways being greatest. Telephones recorded heightened activity, but telegraphs showed a small decline. Building construction reported further improvement, while there was a seasonal falling off on highway and railway construction. In trade, improvement on a small scale was shown both in retail and wholesale establishments.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of September, 1926.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The volume of unemployment among local trade unions at the end of August, as shown by the reports tabulated from 1,504 labour organizations, comprising 139,345 members, remained on practically the same level as in July, 2.5 per cent of the members being idle on August 31st, as compared with a percentage of 2.3 in July. A better situation prevailed, however, than in August of last year when 4.4 per cent of the membership were out of work. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia unions were afforded slightly more employment than in July, while in the remaining provinces there were nominal declines. In no province, however, were the changes particularly noteworthy. When compared with the returns for August last year, slight contractions were registered in Alberta and British Columbia, but in all other provinces employment increased. The manufacturing industries reported a slightly less favourable situation than in July, the improvement among cigar makers, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, wood, garment, and hat and cap workers being slightly more than offset by the reductions among textile, iron and steel, glass, brewery and leather workers, metal polishers and paper makers. Garment workers in Montreal continued to be on strike, and are, therefore, excluded from these tabulations. Much better conditions prevailed in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, than in August last year. Coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta were slightly more active than in July, while British Columbia miners again reported no unemployment. Returns received from 166 unions in the building and construction trades, with a membership of 13,344 persons showed a slight falling off in employment, the percentage out of work standing at 4.7 as compared with 3.6 per cent in July. Substantial reductions were indicated by steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and declines of lesser magnitude among carpenters and joiners and plumbers and steamfitters. In comparison with the returns for August last year the situation in the building trades showed improvement, steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers and carpenters and joiners alone recording lessened activity, while all other tradesmen in the group were busier. The transportation industry reported a nominal reduction in comparison with July. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring division were more fully engaged, but steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, were rather slacker than in July. In comparison with August last year employment in the transportation group increased slightly. Retail shop clerks reported a small percentage of unemployment as compared with no idleness in July. Slightly less activity was registered by hotel and restaurant employees, but theatre and stage employees were busier. Stationary engineers and firemen reported the same percentage of idleness as in July but no unemployment was recorded among barbers. The situation as indicated by fishermen was more favourable, while lumber workers and loggers were fully engaged.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of August 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 72,288 references to positions and effected a total of 70,980 placements. Of these the workers placed in regular employment numbered 61,736, of which number 57,636 were men and 4,100 women, and those placed in casual work were 9,244. Applications for work were received at the offices from 67,784 men and 10,735 women, a total of 78,519, while vacancies reported numbered 77,501, of which 67,183 were for men and 10,318 for women. A slight reduction is noted in the volume of business transacted during August this year in comparison with the same period a year ago but more than double the amount of business was effected when a comparison is made with the records of the preceding month, this increase being due to the active demand for harvest workers in the West. The reports for July 1926, showed 37,851 opportunities for employment, 42,763 applications made, and 33,970 placements effected, while in August 1925, there were recorded 81,886 vacancies, 83,777 applications for work, and 75,887 placements in regular and casual employment.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 934.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig

iron in Canada during August totalled 58,780 long tons or more than double the output of 26,513 tons made in the same month a year ago, but 13 per cent under the 67,232 tons reported for July. Comparison with the previous month, by grades, shows that the output of basic iron at 29,882 tons was considerably below the 40,260 tons produced in July; foundry iron at 13,454 tons was 40 per cent below the 22,490 tons of July, while malleable iron advanced sharply to 15,444 tons from 4,482 tons in the next preceding month.

For the eight months ending August 31 the cumulative production amounted to 496,876 long tons, an increase of 47 per cent over 338,351 tons reported for the same period last year. This year's output to date consisted of 327,601 tons of basic iron, 129,267 tons of foundry iron and 40,008 tons of malleable iron. Most of the basic iron was produced for the further use of the reporting firms, while the bulk of the foundry iron and all the malleable iron was made for sale.

Blast furnace charges in August included 104,517 long tons of imported ore, 63,943 short tons of coke and 31,573 short tons of limestone.

No additional furnaces were blown in during the month and none were banked or shut down so the number of furnaces in blast at the end of August remained at 5 the same as on July 31. The active furnaces had a daily capacity of 2,075 long tons which represented about 41 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in the Dominion. Active furnaces were located as follows: one at Sydney, N.S., and two each at Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,058 tons was slightly greater than the 2,931. tons reported for July. Production in August was composed mostly of the grade having a high manganese content, and a small quantity of ferro silicon was also produced.

Reflecting the lower output of pig iron the production of steel ingots and castings in Canada fell to 45,674 tons in August, a drop of 30 per cent from the 64.847 tons of July. Comparison with the previous month shows that this decline applied to both grades; steel ingots at 43,546 tons was 30 per cent under the 62,396 tons reported for July and direct steel castings were 13 per cent less at 2,128 tons.

Production for the first eight months of this year of 541,705 tons showed an improvement of 15 per cent over the 471,175 tons reported for the corresponding period a year ago. This year's output included 516,545 tons of steel ingots and 25,160 tons of direct steel castings.

Pig iron prices were again lower in August, No. 1 foundry at Toronto being quoted at $24.80 and No. 2 foundry at $24.30 as compared with $25.80 and $25.30 respectively in July. At Montreal No. 1 foundry was $27.20 and No. 2 foundry $26.70 as compared with $28.70 and $28.20 respectively last month. Basic pig iron at mill remained stationary at $21. The Bureau's index number for Iron and It's Products based on prices at the beginning of the month (1913 prices=100) was slightly higher at 144.2 as compared with 143.7 in July. The lower levels for pig iron were more than counterbalanced by advances in the price of scrap iron and steel bars.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during August are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during July was 4 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 47 per cent greater than the average for July in the past five years. The figures were 1,347,627 tons in July as against 1,395,955 tons in June and an average of 917,497 tons for the month during the five preceding years.

The coal-producing provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta showed a gain over the preceding month and the outputs of Nova Scotia and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during July numbered 24,380, of whom 18,701 worked underground and 5,679 on surface, as compared with a total of 24,253, of whom 18,335 worked underground and 5,918 on surface. Production per man was 55.2 tons in July as against 57.1 tons per man in June. During July the production per man-day was the same as in June, being 2.4 tons. The tonnage lost was largely due to lack of orders.

External Trade

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in August, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $89,669,575, as compared with $82,074,474, in August, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $90,621,419 in August, 1926, as compared with $110,325,650 in July, 1926, and $111,409,525 in August, 1925.

The chief imports in August, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $20,995,115; fibres, textiles and textile products, $16,376,383, and non-metallic minerals and products, $13,503,494.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of wood, wood products and paper, $25,955,919, and agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $24,062,362.

In the five months ending August, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $180,536,214, and wood, wood products and paper at $117,386,991.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of August, 1926, amounted to $11,874,552 as compared with $18,717,028 in July, and $9,511,008 in August, 1925. This was a decline of 36.6 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but a considerable increase, namely 24.9 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in September, 1926, at $20,760,600, as compared with $31,696,500 in August, 1926. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during September, 1926, $7,740,600 was for residential building; $10,517,000 for business building; $2,933,000 for industrial building and $3,504,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts during September, 1926, were divided as follows:—residential building, $7,693,900; engineering, $6,653,800; business building, $5,304,900 and industrial building, $1,108,000. The apportionment by provinces was: Ontario, $8,627,900; Quebec, $6,937,600; Prairie Provinces, $3,249,600; British Columbia, $1,100,600 and the Maritime Provinces, $844,900.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in September than in August, 1926, but slightly greater than in September, 1925. There were in existence during the month 14 disputes, involving 2,248 employees and resulting in a time loss of 20,697 working days, as compared with 14 disputes in August involving 2,617 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 49,115 working days. In September, 1925, there were recorded 14 strikes involving 1,297 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 20,553 working days. Five of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September terminated during the month and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during September also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were seven strikes and lockouts affecting 1,025 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices declined somewhat during the month, due mainly to seasonal declines in the prices of potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.94 at the beginning of September, as compared with $11.10 for August; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. Besides the substantial decline in the price of potatoes, less important declines occurred in the prices of beef, pork, bacon, lard, cheese, beans and evaporated apples. Slight seasonal advances occurred in the prices of eggs, milk and butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods, the total budget averaged $21.15 at the beginning of September, as compared with $21.32 for August; $21.02 for September, 1925; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel showed little change, a slight decline in coal being offset by an advance in the prices of wood and coal oil. Rent was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 152.5 for September, as compared with 153.9 for August; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.0 for September, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials, four of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher, while two remained unchanged. Vegetables and their products were substantially lower, mainly because of lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products also declined, due to lower prices for cotton. Wood and Wood Products, and Chemicals and Allied Products showed slight declines. The Animals and their Products group advanced, lower levels for cattle sheep and meats being more than offset by higher prices for milk and eggs. Iron and its Products advanced slightly. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products, and Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products were unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1926

DURING the month of September three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, as follows:—

(1) From employees at Montreal of the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(2) From employees at Montreal of the Canadian National Railways, being checkers, coopers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

(3) From employees of the Canadian National Railways (Central Region) in parlour and dining car service (on former Grand Trunk lines), members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Express Company and Certain Employees

On September 13 a unanimous report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to inquire into a dispute between the Canadan National Express Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The application stated that the dispute grew out of certain appointments by the company which the employees contended to be in contravention of the terms of an agreement already in effect. An approximate estimate of the number of employees directly effected was given as 3,150. The Board consisted of the following members: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. U. E. Gillen, of Toronto, and David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, nominees of the company and employees respectively. With the Board's assistance agreements were effected between the parties concerned, which disposed of the points at issue, and which were drafted with a view to obviating the occurrence of similar difficulties in the future. The agreements in question are embodied in the Board's report, the text of which follows.

Report of Board

MONTREAL, September 11th, 1926.

Hon. GEORGE B. JONES,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Express Company and certain of its Employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which dispute has been referred by the Minister of Labour to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907.

The Board, consisting of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman, Mr. U. E. Gillen, and Mr. David Campbell, K.C., has the honour to submit its report in the above connection. Hearings before the Board were held in Toronto.

There appeared before the Board on behalf of the respective parties:—

For the Canadian National Express Company:—
Mr. W. C. Muir, General Manager;
Mr. G. E. Bellerose, General Superintendent of Transportation.

Both Mr. Muir and Mr. Bellerose submitted the Company's representation and argument.

For the Company's Employees:—
Mr. N. L. Preston, General Chairman;
Mr. G. K. Holder, General Vice-Chairman;
Mr. V. Costello, General Secretary.

Mr. Preston presented the Employees' side of the dispute.

The Board consumed seventeen days during the months of July, August and September in hearing and carefully considering the elaborate arguments, the evidence submitted by the respective parties, and in patiently and earnestly endeavouring to conciliate between them.

The subject matter of the dispute consisted of the appointment to the Company's agencies at Timmins and Cobalt, in Ontario, and at St. John, in New Brunswick, and from the employees' point of view vitally concerned the great bulk of the employees of the company from coast to coast.

These appointments were contended by the employees to be in contravention of certain

rules regarding promotion adopted in an agreement made between the parties and executed by them on December 17th, 1921. To this the Company's officials dissented.

It appeared that similar disputes had arisen prior to the ones in question, but, for various reasons, had not been carried to a final settlement or satisfactory conclusion, but this had only served to accentuate the issues before the Board.

Lengthy arguments and a great deal of evidence were submitted by the respective parties, and it would appear that, although their first agreement dated back to 1917, each party contended and maintained an entirely different view upon the interpretation of that and all subsequent agreements. In fact, at the conference between them, which terminated with agreement referred to above as of December 17th, 1921, eleven weeks were consumed, the greater part of which was directed to the subject matter pertaining to such appointments as were here in dispute. Notwithstanding an apparent agreement having been arrived at, each party contended that the adoption of the rules governing promotion was in agreement with their respective views. Hence the lengthy and elaborate arguments, and the considerations and decisions of former Boards in support of these views were urged before this Board. While much of this might very well have been ruled out as irrelevant, yet to do so might add to the difficulties of effecting an agreement by conciliation.

Therefore, having regard to the importance of reaching an agreement, it was deemed advisable that the fullest latitude should be given to the parties. Moreover, if any settlement could be reached, it should be such that a disputed matter of such long standing and of such vital importance should be settled so that it would not only dispose of the particular cases in dispute, but should, if at all possible, go far enough to prevent recurrence of like trouble in the future. Having these things in view, the Board made every effort possible to this end, and is happy to report these desirable results.

The following agreements were prepared by the parties to the dispute and executed by them. They informed the Board that they regarded these agreements as full and complete settlement of their dispute before the Board.

TORONTO, September 3rd, 1926.

With respect to the three grievances submitted to the Board in regard to the appointments to the Agencies of Timmins, Cobalt and St. John. It is agreed by the Company and the Representative of the employees, that these three positions will be bulletined within thirty days from date in the same manner as if they were now vacant, and that the appointments thereto shall be selected from the applications made for each vacancy. The applications and data bearing upon each will be made available to a representative member of the General Committee before appointments are made in event the representative desires to co-operate with the Company's officers in arriving at a decision in respect to the appointments that shall be made. It is understood, however, the agreement in respect to making appointments to vacancies in Agencies, Depot Agencies, General Foremen and Masters of Transportation, effective as from September 3rd, 1926, will not apply when making appointments to the vacancies in the Agencies at Cobalt, Timmins and St. John.

For the Employees
(Sgd.) N. L. PRESTON.

For the Company
G. E. BELLEROSE.

It is jointly agreed:—

(*a*) That when a vacancy in the position of Agent, Depot Agent, General Foreman or Master of Transportation has been advertised in accordance with requirements as set forth in Article 7, Clause B, of existing schedule, the Company will select for the position, an employee who has submitted an application in the regular manner and who in the opinion of the Company's officers has the requisite qualifications to properly perform the duties of the position, based on ability, merit and seniority.

(*b*) That after an appointment has been made in accordance with the foregoing and advertised as set forth in Article 7, Clause D, of existing schedule, senior employees who desire to submit a grievance because of the appointment will be allowed five days from date of bulletin advertising appointment in which to submit grievance to the General Superintendent who issued the bulletin.

(*c*) That if no grievances are received in the time allowed, the employee appointed will be placed in the position within five days.

(*d*) That if a grievance or grievances are received, the General Superintendent will, on expiry of time allowed for receipt of same and without delay, place the grievance or grievances before the appointed representative of the Employees' General Committee located within the Express Company's District. The representative will then carefully and thoroughly investigate each grievance and determine as to the merits of same. For the purposes of the latter, the data in respect to each applicant as developed by the General Superintendent will be made available to the Committee's representative. The latter will be required to complete his investigation and advise his findings to the General Superintendent within 10 days from date of bulletin advertising appointment.

(*e*) That if in the opinion of the Committee's representative there are no merits to the grievance or grievances, the Company's appointee to the position will be placed therein without delay.

(*f*) That, if in the opinion of the Committee's representative, there is sufficient reason to warrant an aggrieved applicant being given a trial in the position in accordance with Article 7, Clause E, of existing schedule, the General Superintendent will immediately arrange for same. If the employee given the trial properly qualifies for the position within thirty days, he will be appointed thereto. If he does not, the Company's appointee will be placed in the position without delay. It is understood that during period of trial, the employee will be given every assistance consistently possible.

(g) That the foregoing shall become effective as from September 3rd, 1926, and continue in effect for six months and that there will be no change thereafter except on thirty days' notice in writing by either party.

For the Employees (Sgd.) N. L. Preston. For the Company (Sgd.) G. E. Bellerose.

The Board desire to commend the representatives of the parties for maintaining throughout an excellent spirit of good-will towards each other notwithstanding their opposing views and the long standing dissension between them on these matters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) E. McG. Quirk, Chairman.

(Sgd.) U. E. Gillen, Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) D. Campbell, Member of the Board.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during September was 14, the same number as in August. The time loss for the month was slightly greater than during September, 1925, being 20,697 working days, as compared with 20,553 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Sept. 1926	14	2,248	20,697
Aug. 1926	14	2,617	49,115
Sept. 1925	14	1,297	20,553

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of the omission of a dispute of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 1,225 workpeople, were carried over from August, and four disputes commenced during September. Six of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to September, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during September terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts as follows:—Boot factory employees at Toronto, Ont.; hat and cap makers at Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' garment workers at Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers at Montreal, P.Q.; bush workers at Port Arthur, Ont.; and fur workers at Winnipeg, Man. A dispute involving a cessation of work during September by coal miners near Medicine Hat, Alta., has been reported but no particulars have been ascertained.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the third paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the dispute involving bookbinders and pressmen at Montreal now added to the list, information is available as to five such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; cigar makers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925; men's clothing workers at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926, and carpenters at Trenton, Ont., July 24, 1926. The dispute involving moulders at Guelph since June 2, 1924, carried in this list, lapsed during September, as did also the dispute of moulders at Owen Sound which commenced May 17, 1926.

Of the strikes and lockouts commenced during September three were for increased wages and one for shorter hours and recognition of union. Of the seven strikes and lockouts which terminated during the month, four were in favour of the employers, and three in favour of the employees. One of the strikes reported in the September issue as carried over from August terminated during August, the employees being partially successful, but this was not reported to the Department in time for publication in the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Coal Miners, Edmonton Field, Alberta.—This cessation of work occurred on July 1, 1926, on the termination of agreements between several operators and the Edmonton

and District Miners' Federation, an organization affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. The union had become affiliated with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, a new organization uniting the various coal miners' local unions in southern Alberta and some metal miners' locals in Ontario. The Edmonton coal operators refused to recognize the new organization, or to give the increases in wages of 14 per cent demanded. About 800 miners are employed in the winter months, but during the summer only about 200 are reported to be working owing to the small demand for coal. Some of the smaller mines were reported as not affected by the dispute. On August 9 one of the principal companies reached a settlement with its employees providing for a return to work at the rates of wages in force prior to July 1, and without recognition of the union. Later on other companies made a similar settlement, and on August 28 the union called off the strike.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—In connection with the dispute involving coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., from August 26, in a strike called by the United Mine Workers of America to prevent the employment of non-unionists or members of another union, the management, on September 2, refused work to those who were not members of the United Mine Workers of America on the ground that it had been demonstrated that the majority adhered to that organization. It was reported that about one-third of the total had not belonged to this organization. A similar strike had occurred in the mines of the same operators in Cape Breton Island in August, 1926 (Labour Gazette, September, 1926). The United Mine Workers held that the Royal Commission of which Sir Andrew Duncan was chairman had recommended that the operators should recognize only one union as representing the employees (Labour Gazette, January, 1926, Supplement "Report of Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia"). Work was partially resumed on September 2, and by September 7, it was reported that the resumption was practically complete, all employees having joined the union except four who were not permitted to do so.

Men's Clothing Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—In the dispute beginning July 28, 1926, work being resumed in various shops from time to time after August 9, in September several employers secured an injunction against picketing of their plants as a result of charges of intimidation, assault, etc. At the end of the month 130 persons were still on the strike roll of the union.

Men's Clothing Workers, St. John's, P.Q.—In the dispute which commenced July 28, 1926, in common with that at Montreal, on September 17 a settlement was reached by the employer and a committee of workers providing for the same hours as before the strike, but giving an increase in wages to a small number of the employees, further negotiations to follow as to wages and working conditions. There had been a return of the workers involved from time to time, the majority being reported to have returned in about ten days after the commencement of the strike.

Bookbinders and Pressmen, Montreal, P.Q.—This dispute, commencing March 9, 1926, was alleged to be a lockout owing to the refusal of the employer to employ members of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, a closed shop agreement with the National Catholic Unions having been made. At the end of September the unions reported that there were no longer any members involved, work having been secured elsewhere.

Structural Iron and Steel Workers, Winnipeg, Man., and other Points.—This dispute, beginning July 20, 1926, owing to a demand for an increase in wages, continued into August, there being a resumption of work at various localities from time to time without any change in conditions. In September an increase of 10 cents per hour was reported to have been given to workers in one locality subsequent to the resumption of work.

Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.—This dispute, beginning April 1, 1926, for an increase in wages, the demands being granted by some employers shortly afterwards, terminated during August being called off by the union. This was not reported to the Department in time for publication in the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

Fur Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—This dispute, commencing September 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union, was unterminated at the end of the month.

Bush Workers, Port Arthur, Ont., and District.—This dispute, commencing September 16, 1926, for an increase in wages from $35-$45 per month to $60 per month and corresponding increases in piece rates for cutting pulp wood, and for recognition of union, was unterminated at the end of the month. The number of workers involved is reported at various figures from 300 to 2,000, most of the reports giving 700.

Electrical Workers, Toronto, Ont.—This dispute, involving 162 employees in a cessation of work on September 1, 1926, occurred in connection with negotiations for an agreement between the union and the contractors. Electrical workers employed in light and power plants were not called out from work. Work was resumed on September 3, an agreement being signed providing for some increases in wages and giving preference in employment to members of the union.

Musicians, Windsor, Ont., and District.—This dispute, beginning on September 1, 1926, and lasting two days, arose over a demand for an increase in wages per week from $52.50 to $57.50 and a reduction in hours from 25 hours per week in the pit to 24 hours. The employers had proposed a reduction in wages of $5 per week and an increase in hours of 3 hours per week. Work was resumed on September 3, the demands of the union being granted and an agreement signed.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1926

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing Prior to September, 1926.			
Mining, Non-Ferrous smelting and quarrying—			
Coal miners, Edmonton Field, Alta.	.....	.....	Commenced July 1, 1926, for recognition of union and increase in wages. Settlement in one mine August 9, in others later, on employers' terms, strike called off August 28, 1926.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	900	3,600	Commenced August 26, 1926, against the employment of non-union workmen or members of another organization, work resumed September 7, 1926, when men concerned joined the union.
Manufacturing—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
*Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont	5	125	Commenced January 13, 1926, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
*Hat and cap makers, Montreal, P.Q	10	250	Commenced March 4, 1926, against violation of agreement. Unterminated.
*Ladies' garment workers, Toronto, Ont	25	625	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q	130	3,250	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops; partial resumption of work on August 9, 1926, under union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, St. John's, P.Q	150	3,000	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions; partial resumption of work during August; work resumed Sept. 23, 1926, a committee to conduct further negotiations.
Printing and Publishing:			
*Bookbinders and Pressmen, Montreal, P.Q	5	45	Alleged lockout commenced March 9 of members of certain unions. Employment secured elsewhere partially and employment conditions no longer affected by end of month.
Iron, Steel and Products:			
Moulders, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.	.....	.....	Commenced April 1, 1926, for increased wages; demands granted by some employers. Called off August, 1926.
Construction—			
Buildings and Structures:			
Structural steel and iron workers, Winnipeg, Man., and other points	.....	.....	Commenced July 20, 1926, for increased wages. Terminated July 29, 1926.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1926.—*Concluded.*

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During September, 1926.			
LOGGING—			
Bush workers, Port Arthur, Ont. and District.....	700	9,000	Commenced September 16, 1926, for increased wages. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Leather, Fur and Products:			
Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man...	150	375	Commenced September 25, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Buildings and Structures:			
Electrical workers, Toronto, Ont.....	162	405	Commenced September 1, 1926, to increase and stabilize wages; terminated Sept. 3, 1926, on the signing of an agreement satisfactory to the strikers.
SERVICE—			
Recreational:			
Musicians, Windsor, Ont., and District.....	11	22	Commenced Sept. 1, 1926, for increased wages and shorter hours. Terminated Sept. 3, 1926, workers resuming work under new rates and hours.

*Reports indicate that the strikers had been replaced but there were still a number of employees out and on the strike or lockout benefit list of the union.

Welfare Work in Montreal in 1925

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies, a Federation of over forty Protestant and non-sectarian bodies engaged in philanthropic undertakings has recently issued a year book for 1925. The volume for 1924 was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1925, on pages 464-466, where a brief account was given of some of the principal agencies in the Federation.

A general campaign for subscriptions is carried on each year and the budget committee divides the sums collected among the members of the Federation, allocating fixed sums to each, to which the beneficiaries are requested to make their expenditures conform. The subscriptions last year were over $489,000, out of which $458,850 was allotted to agencies.

A confidential exchange is maintained for the purpose of showing where information about any family or individual may be found and making possible more effective social service.

Last year the Council took up the subject of provision for the better class of destitute and homeless men. In order to demonstrate the need of this social work the Executive of the Council secured the services of a competent part time worker, and carried on the work of helping this class from January 12 to April 26. A survey showed that while Montreal had four different agencies providing night shelter for men, there was nowhere for the better class of young man to turn, who had met with misfortune. In the four and a half months fifty young men who had been obliged to seek shelter were dealt with. These men were not of the confirmed vagrant type, and out of the fifty cases it was estimated that 28 were likely to make good, seven would make good under closer supervision, 8 men not so promising, and in the remaining cases there was not enough time for a definite estimate.

A survey on employment for the physically handicapped was undertaken by the hospital social service group. As a result of the survey 35 physically handicapped men were placed in work. A sub-committee was formed to study the desirability of the formation of a Bureau for Juvenile Employment. A sub-committee was also appointed to cope with distress among Protestant families through unemployment during last winter and emergency relief measures were adopted, an appeal being made to the generosity of private citizens.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1923
Inquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association

AN interim report following an investigation into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association by Mr. F. A. McGregor, Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, has been published under the authority of the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. Professor W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's University was associated with Mr. McGregor in the inquiry. The report is dated September 6, and was first submitted to Hon. George B. Jones, late Minister of Labour. Owing to the general elections, its publication has been delayed.

The Association is a tripartite organization of about one hundred and sixty manufacturers, twenty-eight wholesale, and 2,700 retail druggists, designed to fix and maintain minimum re-sale prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The organization of the Association was begun early in 1925 when Sir William Glyn-Jones (the founder and, until recently, the secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Great Britain, which was organized in 1896), made a tour of Canada at the request of certain Canadian wholesale and retail druggists, to explain the methods used by the British Association, and to encourage the formation of a similar organization in Canada. At the conclusion of Sir William's tour, on May 26, 1925, a joint meeting of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers was held in Montreal, and a Provisional Committee was appointed to "organize for the prevention of price-cutting in Canada of proprietary articles." On March 15, 1926, the organization was completed and the following officers were elected:—

President—Leo G. Ryan (Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal).

Chairman of Council—Sir William S. Glyn-Jones.

Treasurer—Arthur Lyman (Lyman's, Limited, Montreal).

Vice-Presidents—

Manufacturers' Section: W. J. Fraser (Northrop, Lyman and Company Limited, Toronto).

Wholesalers' Section: C. W. Tinling (National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal).

Retailers' Section: G. A. Lapointe, Montreal.

Executive Committee—

The above officers and the following:—

Manufacturers' Section: F. A. Blair (The Centaur Company).

W. G. M. Shepherd (Colgate and Company, Limited, Montreal).

W. M. Grant (Parke Davis Company, Walkerville).

Wholesalers' Section: W. A. Hargreaves Drug Trading Company, Limited, Toronto).

J. A. M. Charbonneau (Casgrain and Charbonneau, Limited, Montreal).

W. G. Noble (Lyman Brothers and Company, Limited, Toronto).

Retailers' Section: C. G. Whebby, Toronto; E. Vadboncoeur, Montreal; E. A. Rae, Woodstock.

The objects of the Association were declared to be:—

(*a*) The discussion of matters of common interest to the branches of the trades represented, with a view to decision, and if necessary, co-operation.

(*b*) The taking of such steps as the Association may be advised are legal and not detrimental to the interests of the public, whether consumers, producers or others, to deal with unreasonable and unfair cutting of prices, and to give advice and render assistance to its members in preventing substitution.

(*c*) The doing of such other things as are lawful and as may appear to be of benefit to the trade and not detrimental to the public interests.

Membership is reported to be open to "manufacturers and wholesalers and retail vendors who give evidence of their being in sympathy with the objects of the Association." Each manufacturer is required to pay an annual fee of $100 for the first article which he places on the Association's list, and $3 for each additional article; each wholesaler, $200 annually for each wholesale establishment operated; while retailers are assessed $5 annually for each store.

The management and control of the affairs of the Association are placed in the hands of a council consisting of all members of the manufacturers' section and of the wholesalers' section, and twelve retail representatives, three from Ontario, two from Quebec, and one from each of the other provinces. These twelve may elect three additional members.

Prices of more than 600 proprietary medicines and toilet articles are included in the Association's first price list, which became effective August 28 last. The object, the report states, is to extend operations until

the price of every proprietary article sold by the drug stores of the Dominion was fixed at an irreducible minimum under P.A.T.A. control.

The method used by the Association to maintain these prices, states the report, is to cut off supplies of all price-protected proprietary articles from any retail or wholesale druggist who sells any of the listed articles below the minimum price agreed upon. If, for instance, a retailer reduces the price on any article, it is pointed out, all the wholesalers and manufacturers unite in refusing to do further business with him so far as the proprietary goods represented in the Association's list are concerned.

The report emphasizes that the Association is not the outcome of a desire on the part of the manufacturers to have their articles price protected. Wholesale and retail druggists have taken the initiative and have confronted the manufacturer with a definite threat that, unless he joins, the sale of his articles will be obstructed by the trade. The manufacturer is thus forced into a policy of price-maintenance, and is subject to an organized boycott by the druggists of the Dominion if he does not yield.

The report deals with the enhancement of prices, and indicates that following the first P.A.T.A. price list substantial increases in the prices of many articles have been made by the chain and department stores and mail order houses. The regular unit drug stores have not been obliged to increase prices to the same extent; on many articles they have made no increase thus far. Further increases, however, are inevitable, it is pointed out, in view of the declared policy of the Association to bring prices to a level which will permit the retailer to enjoy a gross margin of 33⅓ per cent on sales and the wholesaler a gross margin of 16⅔ per cent.

The chief indictment in the report is based, not upon the enhancement of prices already effected by the combine, or upon the further enhancement contemplated, although in this instance the enhancement is regarded as a violation of the Combines Investigation Act, but on the effects upon the public of the artificial restraint which the P.A.T.A. system imposes upon the drug business. It means, states the report, a stereotyping of the distributive system which will not permit of lower prices to the consumer through reductions in the present admittedly excessive costs of distributing and selling goods.

Whatever economics individual retailers or wholesalers may effect in their business, the P.A.T.A. restrains them from passing on any advantage to the consumer. It thus penalizes all experiment in merchandising looking to a reduction of costs of operation and prices to the consumer.

"From the point of view, therefore, of the evolution of new and improved methods of merchandising, collective action resulting in the fixing, for the entire drug trade, of any irreducible minimum price, even though it be based on the operating costs of the most efficient, must be regarded as against the public interest."

The report draws attention to the fact that "costs of selling goods in every line of business have increased in recent years out of all proportion to production costs . . . more than half of the consumer's dollar is being used in persuading the consumer to buy, and in making the article accessible in convenient and attractive form." Prices are high largely because of excessive distribution costs. The national advertising campaigns of the manufacturer, the report declares, are in part responsible for this, his high-pressure salesmanship methods, the expensive containers, the multiplicity of brands, all this in addition to the selling expenses of the wholesale and retail distributors.

The functions of the wholesale house, it is pointed out, are in many instances being assumed partly by the manufacturer, partly by the retailers. It performs less service, but its operating costs have not been correspondingly reduced.

The retail trade has suffered seriously in recent years by reason of the modern revolution in merchandising methods.

"Mass-merchandising methods have been following in the wake of mass-production, and one of the effects . . . has been to confront the small retailer with severe competition in the form of price-cutting to levels on which many of them cannot profitably do business." There is justification, the report states, in the protest of the retailer against the occasional practice of the chain store in selling below cost. It declares, however, that "the practice is irritating in effect rather than fatal, even where competition is keenest; it is not as widespread in extent or effects as is alleged. After all, the fields of the chain and department store are strictly limited. They cannot operate apart from the large centres of population, which fact in itself suggests that the secret of their success lies in mass-merchandising and its economies, rather than in the 'tricky advertising' of 'price leaders' . . . The unit store, however, cannot be wholly displaced by the chain and department stores. It has been stimulated by the new competition to great efficiency, and can hold its own in the field even without any artifi-

cial protection designed to guarantee profits and to prevent price competition."

Some of the reasons for the high margins required by the retail druggists are discussed in the report. Slow stock turnover means higher prices. The druggist who takes a year to dispose of his stock requires a much higher rate of return than the merchant who can get rid of his in less than two months. The emphasis is placed, however, upon the related problem of the excessive number of druggists. "The retail grocery business and other branches of trade are suffering from the same plethora of distributors, both wholesale and retail. Canada as a whole has one retail merchant to every 72 people; the city of Toronto has one retail merchant to every 59 people, or about one to every 13 families (the proportion in Montreal is approximately the same).

"The number of distributors is excessive, and this excess means slower stock-turn, higher distribution costs, and therefore higher retail prices. The Canadian public of nine and a third millions is not purchasing enough in the way of patent medicines and toilet articles and drugs generally to provide for the upkeep of the 3,300 retail drug stores operating. The remedy has been, not to reduce the number of drug stores, but to change the character of the business to such an extent that the modern druggist is competing with the grocer, the hardware merchant, the florist, the confectioner, the stationer, the tobacconist, the restaurateur, and a host of others. In some Canadian towns the number of drug stores has doubled or even trebled in the past two decades out of all proportion to the demands made by increasing population . . . over the whole of Canada, the increase in the number of drug stores relatively to population is represented by the following:

In 1908 one drug store to every 3,297 people.

In 1914 one drug store to every 3,030 people.

In 1919 one drug store to every 3,152 people.

In 1925 one drug store to every 2,624 people.

"This kind of competition, the competition of excessive numbers, may be the death rather than the life of trade; certainly the public suffers from it more than it benefits."

The most vital competition in the drug trade, states the report, is provided by some of the chain and other drug stores of the modern type, which have introduced new buying and selling methods, have lowered operating expenses, and in many instances, selling prices. But it is this competition, it is declared, to which the orthodox dealers take exception and which they would like to see eliminated. Granted that some retailers have been suffering from this competition, and particularly from the cutting of prices below cost, the report points out that the public is much more seriously affected by a remedy which will establish prices in all stores at an irreducible minimum, or subject to an organized boycott druggists who sell at lower prices—a remedy which goes far beyond the cause for legitimate complaint. The whole distributive system is in a state of flux at the present time, but in the face of these changing conditions, the P.A.T.A. proposes a rigid system of price-fixing and price-maintenance which would keep trade to the traditional channels of "manufacturer to wholesaler to retailer to consumer, compel all dealers to charge the same prices regardless of variations in their operating costs, prevent the public securing advantage of improved methods of distribution, and render useless if not impossible further experimenting which might reduce the admittedly excessive costs of modern distribution."

The report concludes: "The operation of the P.A.T.A. may be to the temporary benefit of the wholesale trade and of a large proportion of the retail druggists: to the manufacturers who are members of the Association the advantages, if any, will be slight; to the non-concurring manufacturer the consequences may be disastrous. This inquiry, however, has been undertaken on behalf of the general public regarding the public not as separate from the drug trade, but as inclusive of its interests; and having in mind that whatever is to the real and permanent advantage of any branch of trade will ultimately be in the public interest. The result of the inquiry has been to disclose a tripartite agreement representing virtually a whole trade, initiated largely by one party, for the benefit of two, enforced by all three; but, unfortunately, to the disadvantage of a fourth party, namely, the public. The public interest in such matters, however, is safeguarded by legislation which cannot be said to be unduly repressive of business; the Combines Investigation Act simply declares that if any such agreement or combination operates or is likely to operate to the detriment of the public, it should be restrained. It is submitted that the evidence presented in this report is sufficient to show that the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, and that therefore it is a 'combine' within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act."

MALE MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Order of Board of Adjustment Governing Lumbering Industry

THE first order to be issued under the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia (Statutes of 1925, chapter 32) was published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, September 30, 1926. The Act provides (section 6) that "every order of the Board establishing a minimum wage shall be published in the *Gazette* and shall take effect after the date of publication."

The order is as follows:—

Order Establishing a Minimum Wage in the Lumbering Industry

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Male Minimum Wage Act," the Board of Adjustment, constituted under the "Hours of Work Act, 1923," having made due inquiry, hereby orders:—

1. That where used in this Order the expression "lumbering industry" includes all operations in or incidental to the carrying-on of logging camps, shingle-mills, sawmills, planing-mills, lath-mills, sash and door factories, box-factories, barrel-factories, veneer-factories, and pulp and paper mills, and all operations in or incidental to the driving, rafting, and booming of logs.

2. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for all employees in the lumbering industry shall be the sum of forty cents per hour.

3. That the number of handicapped, part-time, and apprentice employees in respect of whom a permit may be obtained pursuant to the said "Male Minimum Wage Act" authorizing the payment of a wage less than the minimum wage otherwise payable under this Order shall, in the case of each employer, be limited to ten per centum of his employees.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this twenty-ninth day of September, 1926.

F. V. Foster,
T. F. Patterson,
J. D. McNiven, Chairman,
Board of Adjustment.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Increase of Wage Rates in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry

THE Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia issued an Order on September 3, increasing the wages paid in the fruit and vegetable industry and replacing the Orders of February 28, 1920, and July 4, 1922. Following a petition to the Board by the employees under section 9 of the Minimum Wage Act, asking for a re-opening of the question of the minimum wage and hours of labour in this industry, a conference of representatives of all persons interested was duly held, and the new Order was issued in consequence of the recommendations of this conference, which were reviewed and approved by the Board.

By the new scale the minimum wage of an experienced female employee is increased from $14 to $14.40 for a week of 48 hours. Inexperienced female employees formerly received $10 per week for the first month, $11 per week for the second month, and $12 per week for the third. Under the new Order they receive $11 per week for the first two months, and thereafter rank as experienced workers.

The Order comes into effect sixty days after the date of issue.

The text of the Order is as follows:—

Interpretation

1. That where used in this Order the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively:—

(*a*) "Fruit and vegetable industry" includes the work of females engaged in canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable:

(*b*) "Experienced female employee" means a female employee who has worked in the fruit and vegetable industry for a period of two months:

(*c*) "Inexperienced female employee" means a female employee who has worked in the fruit and vegetable industry for a period of less than two months.

Experienced Female Employees

2. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for every experienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom a special license is issued under section 10 of the "Minimum Wage Act"), if on a time-rate basis, shall be the sum of fourteen dollars and forty cents ($14.40) for a week of forty-eight (48) hours; and if on a piece-rate basis shall be paid such rate per piece as will produce the sum of fourteen dollars and forty cents ($14.40) for a week of forty-eight (48) hours.

3. That the minimum wage for every experienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom a special license is issued under section 10 of the said Act), during the time of labour in any day in excess of eight (8) hours and up to and including ten (10) hours a day, if on a time-rate basis, shall be the sum of thirty cents (30c.) an hour; and during the time of labour in any day in excess of ten (10) hours a day, if on a time-rate basis, shall be the sum of forty-five cents (45c.) an hour for each hour in excess of ten (10) hours; and if on a piece-rate basis shall be such rate per piece as will produce the sum of thirty cents (30c.) an hour for each hour in excess of eight (8) hours and up to and including ten (10) hours, and during the time of labour in excess of ten (10) hours shall be such rate per piece as will produce the sum of forty-five cents (45c.) an hour for each hour in excess of ten (10) hours.

Inexperienced Female Employees

4. That, subject to the other provisions of this Order, the minimum wage for every inexperienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom a special license is issued under section 10 of the said Act), if on a time-rate basis, shall be the sum of eleven dollars ($11) for a week of forty-eight (48) hours during the first two months' employment in such industry; and if on a piéce-rate basis shall be such rate per piece as will produce the sum of eleven dollars ($11) for a week of forty-eight (48) hours.

5. That the minimum wage for every inexperienced female employee in the fruit and vegetable industry (except women to whom a special license is issued under section 10 of the said Act), during the time of labour in excess of eight (8) hours and up to and including ten (10) hours a day, if on a time-rate basis, shall be the sum of twenty-three cents (23c.) an hour; and during the time of labour in any day in excess of ten (10) hours a day, if on a time-rate basis, shall be the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) an hour for each hour in excess of ten (10) hours; and if on a piece-rate basis shall be such rate per piece as will produce the sum of twenty-three (23c.) an hour for each hour in excess of eight (8) hours and up to and including ten (10) hours, and during the time of labour in excess of ten (10) hours shall be such rate per piece as will produce the sum of thirty-five cents (35c.) an hour for each hour in excess of ten (10) hours.

This Order shall come into force and be effective in sixty days from the date hereof, whereupon the Orders dated the twenty-eighth day of February, 1920, and the fourth day of July, 1922, above mentioned, shall be deemed to have become null and void.

Dated the third day of September, 1926.

J. D. McNiven, *Chairman,*
Helen Gregory MacGill,
Thomas Mathews,
Members of the Minimum Wage Board.

Each employer shall post a copy of this Order in each room in which employees affected by the Order are employed.

Unemployment Policy of South African Government

On June 22, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Boydell, outlined a scheme for checking unemployment by co-operation between the Government and local bodies on more economic lines than formerly. The first step was to classify the unemployed into those fit for employment on public works and those fit only for lighter work. In consultation with representatives of the provinces and municipalities, a scheme was worked out by which local representative committees should be responsible for this classification. A mass of information was also collected showing the various proportions of European and non-European labourers engaged in different classes of work in the larger centres. From this it was concluded that, if a standardised ratio could be worked out for certain classes of work, a much larger number of white workers could be absorbed in local activities.

The new policy is to work out roughly as follows: The provincial council will decide on new public works or extensions and estimate the cost on a native wage basis. The Labour Department, with the aid of the local classification committee, will then supply a sufficient number of selected white workers prepared to carry out the job at piece rates. If the final cost is higher than the estimates on the native wage basis, the excess will be shared equally between the provincial council and the Labour Department. The Labour Department will watch the various schemes in order to ascertain why costs are higher in some cases than in others, and endeavour to work up to a high standard of efficiency everywhere.

The use of white labour does not necessarily involve a higher total cost than that of works carried out entirely by native labour, if the white workers are efficient and well organized. Cases have already occurred in which picked white workers on piece-rates have done the work as cheaply as if native labour had been employed.

Undertakings of the kind covered by the new policy are not to be regarded as relief works, but as a national development works carried out on an economic basis. It is hoped by this means not only to check unemployment, but to build up a class of efficient unskilled white labourers.

For men not physically fit for work of this kind, the proposal is to employ them on lighter work in the municipal services. The provincial authorities, instead of paying poor relief, will make up the difference between non-European and European wages. It is stated that unemployed men classified as totally unfit for work, aged, etc., will be dealt with "by old age pensions, insurance schemes, alms villages and so on, in accordance with the ideal the Government has been studying for some time."

The report from the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for September, 1926, states that there were 946 accidents during that period, three of which were fatal. The causes given in regard to the fatalities were as follows: Crushed by load of lumber; crushed between truck and a lifting device; workman electrocuted by taking hold of control lever to start machine and received shock.

REPORT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE ON LEGAL MINIMUM WAGES

REFERENCE was made in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1926, p. 654, to the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, which was adopted by the House, the text of the report being given.

The following resolution, moved in the House on March 15 by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, North Centre, Winnipeg, seconded by Mr. A. W. Neill, Comox-Alberni, was referred to the Committee: "That, in the opinion of this House, a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage"; the mover stating that his object was to make statutory the guarantees of the Peace Treaty, especially that with reference to "the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, as this is understood in their time and country."

The Committee recommended that a conference of Provincial and Dominion representatives intimately in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace. In accordance with a further recommendation of the Committee, 10,000 copies of the report with the minutes of proceedings and evidence have been printed and a distribution of the same is being made through the Department of Labour.

The Committee was established on March 16, 1926, consisting of: Messrs. Thomas Bell (St. John, N.B.), Edward J. Garland (Bow River, Alta.), Theo. Gervais (Berthier-Maskinonge, P.Q.), C. J. Hamilton (Stormont, Ont.), A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North, Man.), Chas. B. Howard (Sherbrooke, P.Q.), L. W. Johnstone (Cape Breton North-Victoria, N.S.), W. W. Kennedy (Winnipeg South Centre, Man.), Leon Laflamme (Montmagny, P.Q.), (Miss) Agnes C. Macphail (Gray South East, Ont.), C. R. McIntosh (North Battleford, Sask.), A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni, B.C.), Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Victoria, B.C.), L. A. Wilson (Vaudreuil-Soulanges, P.Q.), J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre, Man.). Mr. McIntosh became Chairman of the Committee.

At its first meeting the Committee was addressed by the Minister of Labour, the Hon. J. C. Elliott, who, in making reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada that legislative authority on hours of employment belonged to the provinces (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, p. 671), and to the probability that wage matters also came within provincial jurisdiction, said:—

"It does seem to me that much good can come from the Dominion considering the matter in the way that the Department of Labour has been in the past considering questions of statistics, cost of living for various families, in various provinces, and the relation which wages in the various provinces bear toward the cost of living. What I have in mind is this; this is connected to a certain extent with the health of the people of the country. After all, comfort, health, decent living, and freedom from worrying about whether you will have enough to pay for your daily bread, are questions that involve very vitally the happiness of every human being, and that being so, I think we want to go into a discussion of the legal aspects of affairs. The Federal government at Ottawa, and its officials, might very well perform, irrespective of the question of jurisdiction altogether, a function similar to what the Federal Department at Washington has performed in regard to health matters. They keep the statistics from every state, in regard to matters relating to health. They consider what methods are being adopted, for instance, to reduce to the lowest possible extent such things as, say infant mortality. What are the steps that are being taken? What are the results that are being produced? How far do these steps contribute to these results? And then by advertising and disseminating this information among the various states, assistance very material in form is put into effect in each state, disseminating the condition that has produced the best results among all the states. It seems to me that a similar work could be done here, irrespective of what the decision may be as to legislative jurisdiction."

In conducting the inquiry the Committee took evidence from Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, as to the establishment of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, the steps taken to give effect to the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty; the establishment of legal minimum wage rates for female workers in various provinces in Canada, and in British Columbia also the recent provision for the establishment of minimum wage rates for male workers in various industries;* also as

*On November 1st, 1926, the first order of the Board becomes effective establishing 40 cents per hour as the minimum rate in the lumbering industry. The text of this order is given on page 948.

to the information concerning wage rates and hours of labour published by the Department of Labour.

An opinion from Mr. W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, was given, as follows:—

I have the honour to reply to your letter of the 21st instant, signifying the request of the committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations for my opinion as to the authority of Parliament to enact legislation for the establishment of a minimum wage. You indicate the desire of the Committee that I should, in my reply, deal with this question (1) generally, having regard to the exclusive and concurrent legislative powers of the Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures respectively, and (2) particularly, as affecting the Dominion's own employees whether employed in the province or in the territories.

1. It is a general principle which has been frequently judicially affirmed, that, subject to such restrictions as the law may impose in the public or general interest, 'every person has a right, under the law, as between himself and his fellow subjects, to full freedom in disposing of his own labour or his own capital according to his will.' The establishment of a minimum wage to be paid to any specified class of persons employed in a particular trade or industry, seeing that it must operate to impose a restriction upon that freedom of contract which otherwise obtains between employees and employers, directly affects civil rights of those persons; consequently, legislative jurisdiction with relation to that matter is, subject to the qualifications to be mentioned, vested primarily in the provincial legislatures under either or both of the enumerative heads, "Property and Civil Rights in the Province" (sec. 92, ss. 13, B.N.A. Act, 1867) and "Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province" (sec. 92, ss. 16, B.N.A. Act, 1867).

In view, however, of various decisions of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the general proposition above stated must be understood subject to two qualifications, viz.:—

First, with regard to such operations, works and undertakings as are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion—for example, the classes of works and undertakings described in sec. 92, ss. 10 (a), (b) and (c), B.N.A. Act, 1867—it is no doubt within the competence of Parliament to fix and regulate minimum rates of wages to be paid to persons employed on or in connection with such operations, works or undertakings. Legislation enacted for that purpose would probably be sustained upon the view that it was an enactment which, though modifying civil rights of the persons affected, might be regarded as truly ancillary or necessarily incidental to, if not strictly within the inherent scope of, the enumerated classes of subjects in section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867. To the extent that such legislation may be merely ancillary or necessarily incidental to the exercise by Parliament of the powers conferred upon it, the effect of the legislation, if enacted, is that provincial authority in relation to the subject-matter thereof is superseded and remains inoperative so long as the Dominion legislation continues in force. But until Parliament so legislates, the primary authority of the provincial legislatures in relation to that subject-matter remains, subject to the qualification next mentioned, unimpaired and unrestricted.

Secondly, the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative jurisdiction to regulate and fix the rates of wages to be paid to the servants or employees of the Dominion Government, wherever they are employed, whether in the provinces or in the territories or outside of Canada.

2. The Parliament of Canada possesses exclusive legislative authority to enact minimum wage laws for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province.

Answering a question as to what undertakings were exempted from provincial jurisdiction in sec. 92, ss. 10 (a), (b) and (c), B.N.A. Act, 1887, Mr. Edwards cited from the clause:—

(*a*) lines of steam or others ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting a province with any other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province;

(*b*) lines of steamships between the provinces and any British or foreign country, such works as although wholly situated within the province, are before or after their execution, declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or to the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

Evidence was also given by Mr. C. W. Bolton, Statistician of the Department of Labour, and by Miss Margaret S. Gould, of the staff of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, as to family budgets, their use in determining a living wage, minimum wages, etc., and as to wages and earnings received by various classes of workers. Mr. Bolton referred particularly to a minimum cost of living budget prepared in 1901 by Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, of York, England, costing 21s. per week, and to a classification of four standards of living, listed by Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, author of a study on Family Allowances for the International Labour Office, in his book "Wages and the Family", namely: Poverty Level, costing about $1,100 per year in the large cities in the United States; Minimum Subsistence Level, costing about $1,100 to $1,400 in the large cities in the United States; Minimum Health and Decency Level, costing from $1,500 to $1,800 in the large cities of the United States; Minimum Comfort Level, costing from $2,000 to $2,400 in the large cities in the United States.

The Committee asked for the compilation of family budgets for Canadian workingmen's families in these four categories, and two of these were submitted as an appendix to the evidence and were printed in the report: the "Minimum Subsistence Level" budget costing $1,396.92; the "Minimum Health and Decency" budget costing $1,710.23. Statistics of earnings for various classes of railway employees and as to changes in wages and in the cost of living in Great Britain since 1901 were presented and printed in the report.

YEARLY BUDGET OF EXPENDITURE FOR AN AVERAGE FAMILY OF FIVE WITH AN INCOME OF $1,400

SUMMARY	Cost per year
Food—	
Meats and fish	$126 00
Dairy products, etc.	199 65
Bread, cereals, etc.	53 45
Vegetables	35 58
Fruits	31 05
Sugar, etc.	21 95
Tea, etc.	17 70
Condiments, etc.	4 15
All	$489 53
Clothing—	
Man	80 65
Woman	77 50
Boy (11-13)	52 40
Girl (7-10)	38 19
Child (4-6)	24 60
All	$273 34
Fuel and light	119 05
Rent	240 00
Miscellaneous—	
Furniture and furnishings	60 00
Health, dentist, etc.	60 00
Insurance	40 00
Contributions, dues, etc.	30 00
Education, reading, etc.	20 00
Cleaning supplies, toilet articles, etc.	30 00
Other items	35 00
All	$275 00
Grand Total	$1396 92

YEARLY BUDGET OF EXPENDITURE FOR AN AVERAGE FAMILY WITH AN INCOME OF $1,750

SUMMARY	Cost per year
Food—	
Meats and fish	$156 50
Dairy products, etc.	208 40
Bread, cereals, etc.	53 45
Vegetables	42 21
Fruits	35 50
Sugar, etc.	29 45
Tea, etc.	21 20
Condiments, etc.	4 75
	$551 46
Clothing—	
Man	$ 90 65
Woman	97 25
Boy—11-13	60 30
Girl—7-10	44 39
Child—4-6	28 13
	$320 72
Fuel and Light	$147 05
Rent	$330 00
Miscellaneous—	
Furniture and furnishings	$100 00
Health, dentist, etc.	75 00
Insurance	50 00
Contributions, dues, etc.	35 00
Education, reading, etc.	25 00
Cleaning supplies, toilet articles, etc.	35 00
Other items	50 00
All	$370 00
Grand Total	$1,719 23

Miss Gould gave information as to various family budgets and investigations made in the past, and particularly as to an inquiry into the cost of living in Canada made by herself, for the Canadian Brotherhood. For this inquiry the Brotherhood adopted a budget constructed by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics showing the quantities of the various commodities required each year to maintain a "Minimum Health and Decency" standard for the average workingman's family. The quantities were ascertained by the Bureau from the study of the information secured in an investigation made during 1918 and 1919 in which figures for about 13,000 families in 71 large cities and 26 small cities and towns were compiled. This investigation showed the nature and the quantities of the food, clothing, fuel, etc., used by these families, the houses in which they lived, the miscellaneous items on which expenditure was made for furnishings, amusements, comforts, insurance, etc., and from the figures the investigators determined the standards required, the quantities of the various articles needed, etc., for living in health and decency according to the standards of the country. The Brotherhood adopted this budget on the ground that there was no official budget, Dominion or Provincial, for the various items in family expenditure and the only complete commodity budget for Canada, that prepared by Mr. Arthur Martel in 1921, then Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, published in the *Canadian Congress Journal,* February, 1922, costing $1,744.38 in March, 1921, was regarded as deficient in some respects. It was held that "such variations as should be made in a United States budget to adapt it more accurately to Canadian use, (e.g. warmer clothing, and houses, more fuel, more heat-producing food) are principally variations which would increase rather than decrease the total cost of the budget in Canada." The cost of this quantity budget was found by ascertaining the prices of the commodities listed in certain selected localities in Canada and calculating the yearly cost of the items listed. These localities were Sydney, N.S., Truro, N.S.,

Moncton, N.B., Toronto, Ont., Belleville, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., Coteau Junction, P.Q., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask. and Kamloops, B.C. Prices were taken between March and November, 1925. The cost of this budget in these localities as ascertained by the Brotherhood was as follows:—

AVERAGE COST OF MINIMUM HEALTH AND DECENCY BUDGET IN CANADA

Summary of Family Budget for Worker's Family of Five Persons

I. Food		$ 639 04
II. Clothing:		
Husband	$118 70	
Wife	147 60	
Boy, 12 years	83 21	
Girl, 6 years	65 14	
Boy, 2 years	38 26	452 91
III. Household Equipment	$979 93	
7 per cent annual upkeep		68 59
IV. Rent, Light and Heat		565 30
V. Cleaning Supplies, etc		44 10
VI. Miscellaneous		432 43
Total		$2,202 37

Mr. Albert Hewitson, head of a department in the factory operated by Canadian Cottons, Limited, at Cornwall, Ont., gave evidence as to wages and living conditions in that locality, considered as a typical Canadian factory town. He stated that the minimum wage for adult female workers in a town of that size as fixed by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board was $9 per week for an inexperienced female worker during the first six months, $10 per week during the second six months and $11 per week thereafter. At piece work many of them made about $20 per week. Wages for adult married men averaged about $15 per week and the witness believed they were contented and happy; they paid about $15 per month for rent for a typical workingman's house with all modern conveniences. Young unmarried men paid about $8 per week for board and lodging. A large percentage of the men in the factory received no more than $17 per week and about fifty per cent of them only $15 per week. The overseers were paid $50 per week, the second hands $30, the section hands $15.50, and the machine tenders $15. In some of the families the wife was working in the factory also and in many daughters and sons. There were also a great many families where the children were going to high school or to business college. Employment was steady and there was absolutely no appearance of poverty in the town.

Dr. J. W. Macmillan, Chairman since 1920 of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, gave evidence as to minimum wage laws and their administration. Prior to 1920 he was Chairman of the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board from 1917 to 1919. The Boards in the various provinces consist of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Government after consultation with organizations of employers and employees, with a Chairman. Dr. Macmillan said the principle of the minimum wage was the right of the worker to live from his work. There was provision for the minimum wage in seven provinces in Canada, there being none in Prince Edward Island, which was not an industrial province, and in New Brunswick a Commission had been appointed to study the question.

The minimum rates of wages for women had been based upon budgets of expenditure necessary to maintain a woman in decency and the rates were altered from time to time according to the cost of this budget. "..... the minimum wage should not be what is commonly known as a fair wage; the minimum wage should simply protect the cost of living. It should forbid the girls, as we say, from scrambling with each other for the crusts, but it should not forbid them competing for the prizes. I think this is very important, and there have been several illustrations in minimum wage administration .. .."

Dr. Macmillan stated it would be possible to work out a budget for a family. "Of course, any budget, like all human things, is complex, and there is room for argument pro and con, but there is also room for good sense and compromise, too. Family budgets have been worked out by a great many people, with a considerable amount of agreement, where the circumstances were similar. I see no reason why it should not be done .. .. As the student of wages works it out, he commonly takes as a typical family a man, his wife, and three children under fourteen years of age. Then they say—or at least the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics says—that that group of five requires three and a third times, as much, roughly, as an individual does. Now, on that basis, the man's family wage ought to be three and a third times the size of the woman's wage. As a matter of fact, however, throughout the United States, the male wages are just about twice what the woman's wages are, and the complaint is much more as to the lowness of women's wages than men's wages."

Speaking upon the possibility of increased costs of production the witness said: "It is generally understood, along the line upon which I am speaking, that minimum wages should never be set so as to be such as would

generally raise wages throughout the country; it should be a wage that would cut off the unsocially low wage, and protect the earner. Without doubt, one reason why we have been supported so strongly by supporters, is that we have protected them against a certain type of social competitor, who have tried to pay unwholesomely low wages. That being the case, the higher wages are not raised except as incidentally and indirectly they are in variation with the low. All that has been done is to cut off the unsocially low wage. We have not found any injury to any plant, but we have found, on the other hand, a great deal of assistance has been given to a great many plants. No doubt it tends to promote efficiency."

Dr. Macmillan also stated that he had complaints as to low wages now and then from people who were under the impression that the minimum wage laws applied to men and that this showed that there was the same variation in wages for men as there was for women, indicating unsocially low wages.

Unemployment Crisis in Germany

The unemployment crisis from which Germany has been suffering since the end of 1925 and which, with a few exceptions, extends to all districts in the country and to all branches of industry, appears to be more and more assuming a permanent character, according to *Industrial and Labour Information*, published by the International Labour Office at Geneva.

Despite the seasonal improvement which is generally felt in the summer months the number of unemployed in receipt of relief, which was 2,000,000 at the beginning of the year, fell at the end of June last no further than 1,750,000, of whom more than 200,000 were in Berlin. The only undertakings which showed a certain resumption of activity were cotton-spinning factories, wool factories, artificial silk factories and (thanks to the British coal crisis) the mines of the Ruhr. On the other hand, the number of unemployed is very high in the metal and building industries. In order to remedy the crisis the Government has drawn up an extensive program of relief work. The most important relief works will be undertaken by the railway administration, and this scheme is now under consideration by an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. It is calculated that the scheme will directly, by means of the works themselves, and indirectly by means of its influence on the various branches of industry, allow of the employment of about half a million unemployed. At the present moment the actual number of unemployed engaged in so-called "productive" work is about 70,000 (4 per cent of the total).

The general causes of unemployment are admitted to reside mainly in the considerable reduction of the purchasing power of the masses and in the too rapid development of the process of introducing so-called "rational" methods in industry, which has been accompanied by dismissals of staff on a large scale.

Pending the introduction of the system of unemployment insurance, which has been under consideration for several years, the existing system of relief has been adapted to the particular requirements of the crisis, and the exceptional measures taken in February 1926 (namely, extension of the period of assistance to 52 consecutive weeks, allowances for partial unemployment, and increase in the rate of relief) have been prolonged until November 27, 1926, under Orders dated July (1 and 3) last. For unemployed persons who have exhausted their right to an allowance, special relief measures are contemplated in the municipalities, the expenditure on which will fall upon the public relief budget and 50 per cent of which will be borne by the State.

President Tom Moore, of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, writing in the *Alberta Labour News*, makes the following comment on the name of the International Labour Organization: "Attendance at a conference now impresses one that the one big mistake which was made in 1919 was to call this organization the International Labour Organization. It should have been the International Industrial Organization. Workers in every country have been misled by this name and encouraged by it to expect too much from their representatives there, who, after all, are only one-fourth of the delegation, whilst employers have an equal representation and governments as many as both together. It is therefore, strictly speaking, not a 'Labour Conference' where labour policies can be laid down, but it is an 'Industrial Conference' where labour has, by convincing argument, to win to its support sufficient votes to have the various proposals adopted."

SICKNESS INSURANCE

Outline of Voluntary Systems existing in Canada

At its Thirtieth Session held at Geneva in January last, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to place the question of sickness insurance on the agenda of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference (1927). The problem of social insurance has been under consideration by the International Labour Organization since its foundation. At its earlier sessions the Conference dealt with certain special aspects of the problem (Draft Conventions on unemployment, employment of women before and after childbirth, unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship, workmen's compensation in agriculture). At its Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925) the Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, and also adopted a Resolution on the general problems of social insurance. In the same Resolution the Conference unanimously suggested that the question of sickness insurance should be placed on the agenda of a future session, and, if possible, of the 1927 Session.

Sickness insurance in one form or another is an integral part of the labour code in an ever-increasing number of industrial countries. Despite national differences, the International Labour Office considers that the law on the subject in the different countries contains on the whole sufficient common elements to warrant the taking of international action. Sickness insurance implies the creation and co-ordination of a system of national or local institutions by which close contact can be established between the insured persons and the insuring bodies. Its administrative services can, therefore, be put at the disposal of other branches of insurance for the collection of contributions, the payment of benefits and sick visiting, and its medical service can similarly be used to prevent invalidity or mitigate its consequences. Thus, the International Labour Office points out that sickness insurance forms a reasonable basis on which to build up a complete system of insurance, and that it would, accordingly, seem logical that international action in the matter of social insurance should first be taken in this particular branch of insurance.

Following the usual practice, the International Labour Office has sent out a questionnaire to the various governments, setting out the different aspects of the subject and asking for opinions as to the solution of the various problems involved, etc., in order to obtain adequate information on which to base its report to the Conference describing the laws and regulations in force on sickness insurance in the various countries.

Sickness Insurance in Canada

In Canada, there is no legislation establishing compulsory sickness insurance, except in respect of certain industrial diseases, but on the other hand voluntary sickness insurance has been developed to a very considerable extent. From replies received to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Department of Labour to nearly 150 Canadian firms who were known to have some form of such insurance in effect for the benefit of their employees, a great deal of valuable information was gathered, of which the following is a brief summary:—

Classes of Employees Admitted to Sick Benefits

In general, the benefit schemes in effect in Canada provide for the admission thereto of all classes of permanent employees. Returns from several firms, however, indicated that exceptions are made in the case of the executive staff, office employees and foremen, although usually these may become members also under different conditions. Exceptions are also made by some firms in the case of employees receiving more than a stated salary. Employees are not usually admitted to the benefit of these schemes until after they have been in the service of the employing company for a certain period, varying from three months to two years, and until they are in receipt of sufficient salary. In some instances admission to benefits is denied to those over a stated age and to those suffering from chronic disease, unless the latter sign a waiver with regard to any disability accruing therefrom.

Total Number of Employees admitted to Sick Benefits, indicating the Proportion to Total Number Employed

Firms in which sick benefit plans have been organized range from ordinary local businesses, with a comparatively small number of workpeople, to the largest industrial and transportation enterprises, extending throughout the entire country and employing thousands. For this reason, the number of employees coming under these plans varies greatly. The returns indicate that in the majority of cases, all employees are admitted, although some-

times there are a number who have not been in the company's service long enough, nor in receipt of wages sufficient to enable them to apply for membership. In a few instances, the proportion of members shown as participating was small.

Risks Covered

In six of the nine provinces of Canada, workmen's compensation laws have been adopted applicable to all classes of industries, in connection with which assessment is made on employing firms by a provincial government board to meet the cost of industrial accidents and certain specified classes of sickness. In two of the three remaining provinces, workmen's compensation is administered through the local courts; the other province is one in which no industrial undertakings have been organized.* Sick benefit schemes organized by employing firms, therefore, do not generally apply to industrial accidents, but extend to cases of non-occupational accidents and cases of sickness.

Replies received to the questionnaire indicated generally that the risks covered included all sickness or accidents lasting over one week, not compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and not occasioned by strong drink or immoral conduct or participation in sports or contests of any kind. Cases of quarantine are also included. Exception is usually made in cases of illness arising from chronic ailments from which employees may have been suffering before entering company's employ. Many firms have adopted schemes of group insurance, by arrangement with insurance companies, which include sickness benefits. In such cases the sick benefits are paid by the insurance companies.

Contributions, if any, of Members—(a) Rate of Members' Contributions; (b) Annual Total Amount of Members' Contributions.

In a number of cases the entire cost of sickness insurance is borne by the employing firm, and in many cases jointly by the employer and the employees, but more generally it appears to be supported by the employees alone. In the latter case, the rate of employees' contributions is usually on a sliding scale based on wages and ranging from 20c. a month up to $1. The total amount contributed annually by employees varies from a few hundred dollars in the case of the smaller firms up to over $25,000.

Contributions of Employers—(a) Rate of Employers' Contributions; (b) Annual total Amount of Employers' Contributions.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, in a number of cases the entire cost of sickness insurance is borne by the employer, while in others it is borne jointly by the employer and employees. In the latter case, the amount contributed often varies from one-third to the full amount contributed by the employees. Sometimes a certain percentage of the monthly due collections is added by the firm, or the firm may make a contribution of a lump sum annually to restore the fund to its original amount or to take care of any deficit. In a great many cases the employing firm merely furnishes the machinery for operating the club. The returns indicate that the total amounts contributed by the employing firms range from a few hundred dollars in the case of the small companies, to $12,000 in the case of a large lumber company, $17,000 in the case of a large electrical concern, $45,000 in that of a large insurance company, and $160,000 in that of the principal telephone company.

Benefits Granted—(a) Sickness Benefit Rules; Nature and Duration of Benefits (daily allowance, medical treatment and drugs, etc.); (b) Total Annual Amount of Benefits Paid; (c) Average Cost per Diem of Sickness.

Sickness benefits under plans adopted by representative Canadian firms are apparently graded generally according to salaries and also according to scale of contributions. Payments are not usually made for more than twenty-six weeks, but in individual cases are continued up to one year. There are also individual cases in which benefits are restricted to shorter periods. The benefits take the form of money payments, medical treatment, drugs, etc. In a great many cases, however, drugs are not supplied. The average cost per diem of sickness varies greatly. In the case of the large insurance company already referred to, the average cost for last year is given at $3.23 a day, with an annual total of $100,000. In the case of the railway company also previously referred to, the average cost per diem last year was $3, with an annual total of $121,000.

Organization of Medical Service—(a) Number of Doctors and Surgeons employed; (b) Method of Obtaining Services of Doctors; (c) Choice of Doctor by Patient; (d) Existence of Dispensaries, Clinics, Rest-rooms, Sanatoria, etc.

It would appear from the returns received that employees in many cases are free to choose

* A Railway Employees' Compensation Act was enacted this year in Prince Edward Island. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 546.)

their own medical assistance, the Company paying the doctor's fees. The firms often have a yearly contract with a doctor, paying so much a month per employee, in return for which the employees are guaranteed free medical attendance for themselves and often for their families, except in cases of major operations and confinements. Most of the larger concerns employ one or more doctors for medical examinations and first-aid supervision. The usual method of obtaining the services of a doctor is by an order through the employer or the benefit society. In the case of almost every establishment of any size a first-aid room or hospital is maintained, with a qualified man or registered nurse or nurses in charge. These nurses are often trained in social service work and part of their duty consists in visiting employees absent through sickness or injury. Rest-rooms are maintained by most firms. Some of the largest employers have established dispensaries, and where their operations are carried out in remote districts, hospitals have been equipped. Two large industrial plants reported a special tuberculosis program, applicable to both wage-earners and salaried workers, each case being taken care of individually.

Conditions Imposed to Ensure Financial Stability.

The affairs of the benefit fund are usually managed by a board of trustees, elected annually, composed of officials of the company and representatives of the employees, who are responsible for financial stability. The treasurer is often bonded. The books are audited at regular intervals. When fees are charged, the revenue is usually sufficient, but many firms report that they stand behind the society and meet any necessary obligations. Sometimes an extra assessment is levied on the employees to make up any deficit. Surplus funds are usually invested in bonds and other securities, and a reserve fund thus provided for emergencies.

Results of Sick Benefit Plan, (a) In Improvement of Employees' Health; (b) Economic Benefits to Employer.

The returns from employing firms indicate generally improvement in employees' health. They state that the workers are relieved of anxiety as to their families in case of sickness and as a result they can put their whole minds to their work. It has been found that the periodic medical examination and enforced prompt consultation of doctors often prevented more serious or prolonged illness, particularly incipient tuberculosis. Another great advantage has been the improved industrial relations resulting from the closer contact between employers and employees, and the employers report increase in loyalty, and in production and a decrease in labour turnover. One of the companies paying the greatest amount of sick benefits reports that the economic benefits to themselves have more than paid for the amount expended.

Efforts made towards Avoidance of Sickness through Health Talks, etc.

The most general method taken in this regard appears to be by means of pamphlets or bulletins, which are often enclosed with the pay envelopes or posted in conspicuous places about the plant. Those firms who issue employees' magazines generally devote a column or more regularly to sickness and accident prevention. A number of firms report that health and safety talks are conducted regularly, usually during the noon hour, and that instruction is given in first-aid and home nursing. Quite a number reported that they did nothing along these lines. One of the large Canadian lumber companies has inaugurated a health program of preventive measures, including free physical and dental examination, first-aid and nursing service. A well known insurance company issues numerous pamphlets on health and hygiene from time to time which are placed in the hands of their clerks and field employees, millions being also distributed annually to their policy holders.

Employees of twenty-two representative corporations in the United States own stock in the companies employing them to the value of approximately $455,000,000, the largest available figures showing that 4,258,470 shares are owned by 315,497 employees, according to the index of the New York Trust Company.

Estimates of the value of stockholdings of employees throughout the entire country place the figures at more than $700,000,000.

A German regulation of July 1, 1926, issued under the Decree on Unemployment Relief of February 16, 1924, establishes equality of treatment in the matter of unemployment insurance for British workers resident in Germany and unemployed. Reciprocity previously existed in Germany with Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Luxemburg, the Free City of Danzig, Denmark and Sweden. The countries are given according to the chronological order in which reciprocity was established.

27692—3½

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY REST IN PULP AND PAPER MILLS IN QUEBEC

Provincial Government will Enforce Observance of Lord's Day Act

A COMMISSION to study the problem of Sunday labour in the Province of Quebec, with particular reference to the pulp and paper industry, was appointed under an order in council signed by the Lieutenant Governor on March 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 217). The order in council sets forth that the Federal Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 153) forbids Sunday work except under specified circumstances, but that notwithstanding this provision manufacturers, principally those in the pulp and paper industry, have continued to require certain of their employees to work on Sunday in spite of notices given to them to desist from this practice, claiming that the work on which these employees were engaged was urgent and necessary, and belonged to the class of labour exempted under section 12 from the general provisions of the Lord's Day Act.

The names of the Commissioners were as follows:—Judge Aimé Marchand, chief magistrate of the Province; Reverend A. Vachon, Quebec, Reverend A. G. Wilen, Kenogami, and François Faure, Shawinigan Falls. The Commission presented their report last May, having reached the conclusion that little of the work carried on in the pulp and paper mills on Sundays could be held to be urgent and necessary, within the sense of section 12 of the Act.

Accordingly the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, prime minister of the Province, in a letter addressed to the manufacturers in September intimated that the government, in accordance with the report of the Commission, would in future strictly enforce the observance of the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. The text of the report of the Commission, and of the letter of the Honourable Mr. Taschereau are given below.

Text of Report of Commission

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec in Council.

The Commissioners appointed by the Order in Council dated March the 4th, 1926, and instructed to inquire into the nature and extent of the work permitted as being urgent and necessary in the pulp and paper mills by the Lord's Day Act of the Parliament of Canada, have the honour to report to you on their work and on the facts which they consider have been proved before them. They have visited the paper mills in the Province of Quebec on the following dates:—

On March 16, the Price Brothers & Company, Limited, mill at Kenogami, and on the 17th their mill at Riverbend;

On March 21, the Laurentide Company, Limited, mill at Grand'Mère;

On March 22, the St. Maurice Valley Corporation's mill at Shawinigan;

On April 12, the News Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, mill at St. Raymond;

On April 13 and 14, the Three Rivers mills: Canadian International Paper Company, Limited; the St. Lawrence Paper Company, Limited; the St. Maurice Valley Corporation (St. Maurice Division), and the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Limited;

On April 20, the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, mill at Hull;

On April 21, the Canada Paper Company, Limited, mill at Windsor Mills, and the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, mill at East Angus;

On May 11, the Donnacona Paper Company, Limited, mill at Donnacona.

They also met at Montreal on April 10th, Mr. Beck, secretary general of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

They are happy to state that in all these mills they were readily given all the information they asked for. They had the opportunity of seeing themselves all the work being done there; they secured from the persons in charge all the information they required; and finally, in certain mills, and whenever they were requested to do so, they secured the opinion of the workers.

The Commissioners believe that, for a better understanding of the report they have to make, it is first necessary to briefly state the operations involved in the manufacture of paper:

In the first place, paper is nothing but a thin uniform coat of the fibres of certain woods, made resisting by pressure and heat. These fibres are transformed into pulp by two processes, one of which is mechanical and the other chemical. In order to obtain the pulp called mechanical, the wood is ground on grindstones; the product is washed and sifted, and a pulp is obtained which will constitute 80 per cent of the texture of the paper. In order to obtain the chemical pulp, the wood, previ-

ously cut into chips, is washed in a solution of sulphite of lime or of sulphite of soda, as the case may be; after the necessary washing, a product is obtained which will enter in the proportion of 20 per cent into the composition of the paper. The latter (chemical pulp) will be the woof; the former (mechanical pulp) will be the filler (bourre). From the properly proportioned mixture of these pulps the paper-making machines will draw the coat which they spread on layers of felt, press in rollers and dry up on enormous drums heated by steam.

One may form an idea of the power and activity of these machines when one realizes that they lay out every minute from 800 to 1,500 feet of paper woof; noting also the activity necessary on the part of the grinders (for mechanical pulp) and washers (for chemical pulp) which must provide without stopping the raw material upon which the machines work and which they finish.

The process which prepares mechanical pulp requires from 2 to 3 hours of work; washing the wood for chemical pulp requires from 9 to 12 hours.

From the viewpoint of the work carried on on Sundays in the mills of the province, the mills may be divided into two groups: A first group including the mills at Kenogami-Jonquière and Riverbend; and a second group including the mills on the St. Maurice river (Grand'Mère, Shawinigan and Three Rivers), on the St. Francis river (Windsor Mills and East Angus), and the mills at Donnacona and St. Raymond.

In the mills of the first group (Chicoutimi district) the machines used to make pulp and paper stop at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The workmen in charge of these machines wash them before leaving the mill and work, some until 1 o'clock, and some until 3 o'clock in the morning.

On Sunday mornings, at about 8 or 9 o'clock, some workers return to the mill and during the day make such repairs as have become necessary during the week; these repairs, which may be called "maintenance repairs," consist in repairing transmission belts, pullies, pumps, and in any other repairs which cannot be made except when the machines stop, keeping the machines and mill generally in working order. The number of workmen employed on such repairs varies according to their nature and extent.

Production starts again at 12 o'clock on Sunday night; but in order to put the pulp and paper-making machines in motion, certain workers go into the mill at 6 o'clock, and others at 9 o'clock, the majority of the gangs entering from 11 o'clock in the evening until midnight. To go into more details: At 4 p.m. on Sundays a man engaged in making sulphuric acid starts his preparatory work and begins the manufacturing itself at 10 p.m. Between 6 and 9 p.m. the shift which has the duty of keeping the machines in good repair enters the mill, and the foremen make an inspection at 9 p.m. At 11 p.m. the men in charge of the grinders enter the mill. Finally all the other gangs enter the mill at 11.30 p.m.; they must start the machines and begin production at midnight.

In this group of the Chicoutimi district must also be included the Port Alfred chemical pulp mill, where the same system of keeping in good order, repairing and starting the machines on Sundays is in force.

In the group of mills on the St. Maurice, St. Francis and Ottawa rivers, as well as at Saint-Raymond and Donnacona, a different system has been adopted, which, according to the information given, seems to be the system in force in the United States mills and in the most important mills in Ontario (See note on page 9). There the machines do not stop at midnight on Saturdays, but at 6, 7 and 9 a.m. on Sundays, as the case may be. In some mills, the workers proceed to wash the machines, but in most of them they go away as soon as the machines stop. About 9 a.m., on Sundays, a repair gang comes to do the same repair work as that mentioned in connection with the first group. The work of starting the machines is done on Monday morning; production beginning about 7 or 8 a.m., as the case may be.

The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the repair and maintenance work which is invariably done on Sundays in both groups could be done during the week, and they cannot see in this work the necessity or urgency which would justify exceptions to the general rule laid down by the Lord's Day Act.

Indeed, the exception provided by section 12 of said Act as to "repairs in cases of emergency" and of any other work "essential to any industry or industrial process of such a continuous nature that it cannot be stopped without serious injury to such industry, or its product, or to the plant or property used in such process" clearly does not include work such as that in question here, since, whatever time may be adopted in the factories, manufacturing is stopped completely everywhere for at least 24 hours each week without there appearing to be the least prejudice to the

industry, production, equipment or material resulting from the same.

But it is none the less true, and it is the opinion of the Commissioners, that if such repair work was done during the week the mills' production would be reduced considerably. Under the present system they produce during six full days each week. If they must stop their production during the time necessary, on a week day, to make the repairs now being made on Sundays, they must lose about twelve hours of production. And figures have been given the Commissioners by Mr. Creighton, Treasurer of the St. Lawrence Paper Company, Limited, showing that such a reduction of 12 hours in production would increase the cost of production by $2.50 per ton of paper. Therefore, the Commissioners feel justified in formulating this first conclusion.

The work of repair, maintenance and keeping in running order in the factories, which at the present time is being done on Sundays, is not necessary and urgent work as provided by the Lord's Day Act. Such work can be done on week days, but with the result that the machines, in this case, must be stopped for about 12 hours; that the output will thus be reduced by the quantity which would have been manufactured during these 12 hours; and that it is probably necessary to have this repair work done on Sundays, in order to insure production during six whole days in these mills, enabling them to compete with not too great disadvantages against foreign mills, and to continue an industry the importance of which cannot be denied.

Your Commissioners deem it fair to state that certain operations, however, have such a character of continuity that they could not be stopped or suspended without serious damage to the materials which are used.

They are the operations of retrieving the soda in the solution which was used to wash the wood in the sulphite of soda process, and of retrieving the resins in the solution which was used also to wash in the sulphite of lime process.

It is also fair to state that the work of putting the mills in motion, namely: heating the drums used to dry up the pulp in the paper-making machines, as well as heating the grindstones used in reducing the wood to mechanical pulp, could really be assimilated to the work of starting and maintaining the fires permitted by paragraph (*d*) of section 12.

Finally, in certain mills there have not been installed tanks capable of keeping a sufficient provision of chemical pulp and mechanical pulp to permit commencing and continuing the manufacture of paper before the shops where the pulp is prepared are able to furnish the machines with a sufficient quantity of the necessary material. And your Commissioners believe this question, whether the operations of these shops should not be permitted, must be considered. They understand, however, that the matter of the urgency and necessity of such work must be left ultimately to the decision of the Courts entrusted with the enforcement of the law in the case of complaints coming before them.

It cannot be doubted in the least that the system adopted by the great majority of the mills (all the mills in the second group) of continuing the manufacture of paper and the operations of the mills generally until 6, 7 and 8 a.m. on Sundays is clearly contrary to what is enacted by the law.

Paragraph "a" of section 2, chapter 153, Revised Statutes of Canada, says that "Lord's Day" means the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at 12 o'clock on the following afternoon."

Your Commissioners have endeavoured to learn the reasons which have caused this system to be adopted by the mills. The manufacturers have represented to us that the interest they had in adopting such a system was twofold. In the first place, the great majority of the workers, as will be stated later, seem to be in favour of this system. And the manufacturers are satisfied to adopt it in order to be sure that their men will not be compelled to work under conditions which may lead to discontent, and will not be compelled to resume their work without the good will which their employers believe necessary to the full performance of their duties.

Moreover, the employers are of the opinion that the system under which the mill closes at midnight on Saturday to reopen at midnight on Sunday would, indeed, give the workman a full opportunity to rest before resuming his work; but that, as a matter of fact, the workman, having taken his weekly rest within the strict limit of Sunday, instead of taking it in reference to the hour at which he will resume work, and finding it difficult to secure rest on Sunday evening, comes in at midnight to take charge of machines of a vertiginous power and speed at a time when his strength has not been restored, when his vitality is at its lowest and his fatigue at its height only increasing during all the time he is working until morning. To take charge of such machines under such conditions, they say, is, for the worker, not only to risk his life and put him at the mercy of the possible reactions of a tired organism, but also to risk the lives of all his co-workers.

The workers, on the other hand (your Commissioners have heard them every time they asked for it), have given their opinion: They are in favour of continuing the system of closing on Sunday morning and reopening on Monday morning. This system, they say, allows them, as they come out of the mill, to attend Mass and then take advantage of the day to enjoy the pleasure of family life and to refresh themselves, through lawful recreations, from their labour of the week. It gives them the whole night of Sunday to rest themselves and enables them to resume work on Monday morning, not with the weight of the fatigue resulting from a restless day, but with their strength restored by the full rest of a night's sleep.

Your Commissioners also must say that the men at Kenogami, who at first had worked under the system of closing at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and reopening at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when the change which imposed upon them the rest period from midnight on Saturday till midnight on Sunday was put into force, started with a protest, then submitted themselves to it, became used to it, and now are satisfied.

Note

Your Commissioners come to this conclusion as to Ontario in spite of the almost contradictory information which was furnished them.

In a letter dated January 15, 1926, addressed by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to the Honourable the Prime Minister of that Province, it is stated that:—

(A) The general custom among the mills is, that they close down on Saturday night and remain closed until 12 o'clock Sunday night. However, there are times when anxiety to fill some particular contract necessitates working on Sunday, but this does not happen often. Sunday is the only day on which necessary repairs are made to such machines as have broken down during the week, but it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the paper mills of the Province of Ontario do not make a practice of operating on Sunday.

On the other hand, on the occasion of the visit of your Commissioners on April 19, Mr. Beck, the Secretary General of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, communicated to them the following information and telegrams which he had just received:—

(B) *Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.,* Iroquois Falls, Ont., advise that their practice is to close their mills from 8 o'clock Sunday morning until 8 o'clock Monday morning, and to do only necessary repair work in the interval.

(C) *Ontario Paper Co. Ltd.,* Thorold, Ont., report, "We shut down our machines at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning and start at 8 o'clock Monday morning, when labour is required for repair and other work on Sunday we pay time and a half.

(D) *Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.,* operating mill at Sault Sainte-Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, Ont., report: "Our practice is to do only such work on Sunday as will permit the manufacture of paper six days a week. This implies the doing of certain mechanical work for which time and a half is paid, also the operation of the groundwood and sulphite mills if such work is necessary in order to provide sufficient stock to permit continuous operation of paper machines."

Letter of the Premier of Quebec

The Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, addressed the following letter during September to the pulp and paper manufacturers of the province.

Gentlemen,—You will remember that on May 21, 1926, the Provincial government received a report from a commission composed of representatives of the government, the pulp and paper manufacturers and the clergy, of the work done on Sundays in the different pulp and paper mills of the province.

The conclusions of the report are to the effect that Sunday work in the pulp and paper mills is neither urgent nor indispensable, except in a very few cases. It follows, therefore, that the government has no other alternative but to enforce the Lord's Day Act adopted by the Federal Government with which the duty of legislating on such matters lies.

I am convinced that the manufacturers of pulp and paper of the province will willingly conform to this law and comply with the Sunday regulations. Should any infraction of the Act occur, the government will deem it necessary to enforce its observance throughout the whole of the province.

The government feels that sufficient time has been given to the pulp and paper manufacturers to adapt themselves to the new conditions caused by the cessation of Sunday work.

We may further add, that certain manufacturers have already completely ceased Sunday work without any serious inconvenience following.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. A. Taschereau.

End of Sunday Labour

Early in October a meeting of all the pulp and paper manufacturers of the Province of Quebec was held at Montreal, and an unanimous decision was arrived at that all Sunday work in this industry should cease on and after November 1, 1926.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1925

THE ninth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, in a general estimate of the extent of the protection afforded to workmen in the province, notes that there were at the end of 1925 approximately 7,000 workmen and their dependents deriving benefits under the Act. There were on the pension list at that date 567 widows, 1,003 children under 16 years of age, 92 dependent mothers, 36 dependent fathers, and 28 other dependents, in addition to 832 permanently disabled workmen, making in all a total of 2,558 persons in receipt of regular allowances. The total of 7,000 also includes the dependents provided for in the permanent and temporary disability cases. It is estimated that about 160,000 workmen and their families are now protected under the Act. During the nine years the Act has been in effect 189,305 accidents have been dealt with by the Board. Of these accidents, 2,008 resulted in death and 4,180 others left workmen permanently incapacitated either totally or partially.

The report states that throughout the past year the Board enjoyed the fullest support from employers and workmen. "Without a mutual understanding among all concerned, including the medical profession, the work could not have been carried on without friction." The cost of administering the act was lower in 1925 than in any previous year. Out of every $100 collected in 1917, $95.06 was used in payment of compensation. For each succeeding year a more favourable showing was made possible, there being paid in compensation, in 1925, $97.25 out of every $100 collected, administration costing the difference, $2.75.

The payrolls of the industries covered under the Act amounted to approximately $160,000,000, as compared with audited payrolls of $155,410,227 for 1924, $153,548,944 for 1923, $130,592,502 for 1922, and $129,518,375 for 1921. There was a corresponding increase in the number of firms employing labour during those years. The number of active operators in business on December 31, 1925, was 7,197, as compared with 6,838 at the end of 1924, 6,524 in 1923, 6,524 in 1922, and 6,393 in 1921.

The optional protection made available by an amendment to the Act in 1919 to employers and employees engaged in industries otherwise outside the scope of the Act, was applied for and extended to 132 employers of labour engaged in farming, surveying, operating restaurants, retail stores, and construction of residences other than under contract. There was an increase during the year of 43 in the number of employers carrying optional protection.

Methods of Administration

The report explains some of the methods employed by the Board in administering the Act. The use of "reserves" is explained as follows:—

"The accidents which occur in any given year are required to be paid for in full out of funds collected from employers operating in that year. Employers commencing business in the years to come are therefore not required to bear any part of the burden of accidents occurring prior to the year in which they begin. Let us illustrate this point as it applies to fatal cases. A workman is killed on October 1, 1925, leaving a wife and four young children. The pension is computed for the widow, calculated on statistical tables to be exactly sufficient, using both principal and interest, to pay her a pension of $35 per month, until death or remarriage. A further sum is calculated for each child to pay it a pension of $7.50 per month until it reaches the age of 16 years, or previously dies. Those sums are added together, and the total amount of, say, $8,397.11 is forthwith taken out of current funds collected in 1925 and invested for the dependents in securities permitted under the Trustee Act. During 1925 the widow and children are paid $195, being three months' pension, and the balance of the moneys which belong to them remains in their Pension Reserve Account, to be paid to them as required by the Act in monthly instalments through the years to come. Similar procedure is followed to dependents and crippled workmen in respect of accidents which have already occurred. The exact cost of the year's accidents of course cannot be determined until the year is closed. Claims for compensation in the meantime require settlement. The funds needed for that purpose must necessarily be collected during the year on a tentative or 'basic' rate, depending on the probable hazard in each of the different industries. From past experience the basic rate for the ensuing year is arrived at for each of the classes of industry. Assessments are levied on the basic rate and collected usually in instalments based on one-quarter of the estimated payroll."

The accompanying table shows the receipts and expenditures for the several classes of employment for 1925:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN 1925

Industries	Received from employers, 1925 (including interest)	Compensation, expense and refunds paid	Transferred to reserve
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lumbering, sawmills, shingle and lath mills, pulp and paper mills, creosoting-works, and logging-railways	899,202 26	593,567 52	426,186 91
Coal-mining	238,562 95	118,925 85	92,533 72
Metal-mining, reduction of ores and smelting, quarrying, brick manufacturing, etc.	142,479 36	69,729 98	91,909 12
Iron and steel manufacturing, rolling-mills, iron or brass products, machine-shops, etc.	36,661 49	27,956 08	10,271 02
Lighter forms of manufacture, paint, shoes, flour, power-laundries, warehousing, etc.	88,985 20	40,228 37	19,970 08
Building and construction generally, wooden or steel-ship building, pile-driving, dredging, etc.	192,163 24	135,103 00	103,270 58
Electric light and power plants, N.E.S; steam or electric railways, etc., N.E.S.; gasworks, N.E.S.; motion-picture machines, etc.	54,347 82	28,029 38	23,417 25
Navigation, stevedoring, wharf operation	125,097 54	87,796 82	68,972 87
Canadian Pacific Railways, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada and subsidiary companies	210,794 48	100,782 26	107,514 79
Grand Trunk Pacific Railways and their subsidiary companies	13,657 69	6,566 91	14,351 08
Canadian National Railways and their subsidiary companies	24,584 73	21,211 49	19,070 54
British Columbia Government	79,294 01	40,778 16	43,117 75
Municipalities	35,195 00	26,561 14	25,391 65
Canning or packing fish, fishing, fish oil and fertilizer manufacturing, kelp-collecting	22,839 97	21,267 61	10,604 96
Explosive manufacture, fireworks, fuses, chemicals, N.E.S.	1,297 76	197 78	1,045 38
Retail employees (on request) and delivery	41,994 66	25,391 25	9,484 77
Great Northern Railways and their subsidiary companies	1,414 79	1,279 30	981 38
Dominion Government	13,664 39	17,727 63	.....
	2,222,237 34	1,363,100 53	1,064,040 33

Accident Prevention

The report notes that the experience of each year has emphasized the importance of safety organization, which has made remarkable progress since the Act took effect. Accident prevention regulations have been put into effect. Warning placards and safety literature have been widely used. Trade journals have devoted more space to the subject. Individual plants have enlisted the interest and practical support of the wage-earners themselves. Educational campaigns under the joint direction of the management and workers are among the most hopeful manifestations of accident prevention work. Co-operation was introduced as the key-note to the safety movement when it became finally recognized that without that common element of co-operation among the parties concerned no successful safety work could be accomplished.

Accidents in 1925

There were 213 fatal accidents reported in 1925, as compared with 236 in 1924 and 268 in 1923. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the number of non-fatal accidents, the figures being 27,563 in 1925, 25,566 in 1924, and 24,184 in 1923. There were in addition each year upwards of 3,000 minor industrial accidents in which the workmen lost no time from work and required no medical attention other than first aid. There was an average of 98 accidents for every working-day in the year and a monthly average of 2,130.

Of the 27,563 accidents reported, 10,876 were of such a nature that the disability did not extend beyond three days. In those, medical aid only was given. In 14,252 cases disposed of in 1925 both medical aid and time-loss compensation were provided.

The lumbering industry by reason of its nature and magnitude was responsible for 44 per cent of all accidents; construction 10 per cent; coal-mining, 8 per cent; railroading 5 per cent; navigation, 5 per cent; metal-mining 5 per cent; and all other industries, 23 per cent. Of the fatal accidents, 46 per cent were in the lumbering industry; railroading, 18 per cent; construction, 8 per cent; metal-mining, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 5 per cent; and other industries, 15 per cent.

Time-loss compensation paid to workmen amounted to $1,277,473.70; and medical aid, including specialists, hospital care, artificial appliances, and drugs, cost $618,941.91. In addition the permanent total or partial impairment suffered by 671 workmen whose claims were disposed of in 1925 cost $811,043.76. Dependents of deceased workmen were awarded $568,929.02 in pensions. Funeral benefits took $16,088.70.

In only 561 claims made in 1925 were the claimants in possession of benefits other than those provided under the "Workmen's Compensation Act." Fifty-one per cent of those injured were married and 73 per cent gave their nationality as British or Canadian.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Summary of the Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Convention

THE 42nd annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Montreal, Quebec, on September 20-25, the sessions being held in one of the assembly rooms of the Mount Royal Hotel. Mr. J. T. Foster, and Mr. Alphetus Mathieu, president and vice-president respectively of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, were the joint chairmen at the opening ceremonies, the first named welcoming the delegates in English and the latter speaking in French. The civic welcome was tendered by His Worship Mayor Médéric Martin, and Ald. Léon Trépannier, leader of the City Council. Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy-Minister of Labour of Quebec, representing the Honourable A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour, spoke on behalf of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Alphonse Verville, a former president of the Congress, also addressed the delegates. A telegram was received from Mr. H. H. Ward, of Ottawa, Deputy-Minister of Labour, regretting being prevented from taking part in the opening ceremonies. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome and thanked the local reception committee for the satisfactory arrangements made for the business of the convention.

The first order of business was the report of the Credential Committee, whose members had met previously to examine the certificates presented. The report showed 325 accredited delegates, 46 of whom represented international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 23 represented trades and labour councils, and 256 represented local unions. Besides these there were two fraternal delegates representing respectively the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress.

Report of the Executive Council

After the appointment of an associate secretary, translator (all the business being done in English and French), sergeant-at-arms, messenger and the customary committees, the executive council of the Congress, which consists of the president, three vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, submitted a report of the matters which had engaged their attention during the year, together with a statement regarding the work of organizations with which the congress is either affiliated or holds membership. In the introduction to the report the executive council stated "Though there has been a noticeable betterment in industrial conditions during the past few months, there is still considerable unemployment, no doubt attributable, to some extent, to the disturbed political situation. This, coupled with the activities of those within Labour's ranks who still continue to advocate division on national, religious or other grounds, or seek disruption by constantly spreading propaganda aimed to destroy confidence in those elected to office in our movement, has retarded the growth in our membership which it otherwise would have been possible to report. These efforts at disunity have been partially counteracted by the active organization work carried on by the field representatives of a number of our affiliated international organizations, aided * * * * by the congress, its trades and labour councils and affiliated local unions."

The report was divided into sections, the first appearing under the head of "Legislative Program—1926." In this section were outlined the requests which were made on the Dominion Government for desired legislation, and which included (*a*) Amendments to the Criminal Code to clearly define the right of peaceful picketing and prevent misuse of injunctions in labour disputes, as well as repeal of the 1919 amendments to chapter 146 of the Statutes of Canada, 1906 (Criminal Code), so as to restore the provisions of the Criminal Code existing prior to that date respecting freedom of speech, press and assembly, sympathetic strikes, sedition, seditious utterances, etc.; (*b*) An Act to establish old age pensions, in which was outlined suggested provisions for such a measure; (*c*) Unemployment and unemployment insurance; (*d*) An act to provide for the registration of union labels; (*e*) National fuel policy with a view to securing the proper development of the coal resources of Canada, more regular employment in the industry, and greater distribution of Canadian-mined coal at reasonable prices; (*f*) Militia Act amendments, providing for the prohibition of industrial corporations maintaining armed forces designed for use during industrial disputes, as well as to give the Federal Government discretionary powers in regard to requisition for troops by municipal or provincial governments, and asking for discontinuance of grants for military training in public schools; (*g*) Federal Government

to give effect to draft conventions and recommendations of International Labour Organization; (*h*) Shipping Act amendments and Marine matters; (*i*) Conditions of employment in the postal service.

The program submitted to the Government also included reference to the following subjects; Fair Wage Regulations; Election Act Amendments; Immigration and Emigration; the establishment of a Tariff Board on which labour is given adequate representation; changes in income tax so as to increase exemptions for the small salary earner and those maintaining dependents; abolition of the sales tax; British North America Act amendments to allow of abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body; abolish appeals to Privy Council, and increase the power of the Federal Government to deal with labour legislation such as Industrial Disputes Act, etc.; action to give effect to the report of the Government Commission (1921) on prison reform; simplification of legislation relating to and for the encouragement of co-operative societies, action, national or international, to bring about the prohibition of manufacture or use of narcotic drugs; except for medicinal purposes; and the recognition of standard working conditions in all Government plants manufacturing uniforms or doing other similar commercial work.

The second section of the report under the heading of "Legislation" stated that at the previous session of the House of Commons there had been adopted a greater number of bills than usual which incorporated matters included in the program of the Trades and Labour Congress. These, however, were either defeated in the Senate or were nullified by the dissolution of Parliament.

Under the heading of "Provincial Executive Committees and Federation of Labour," the executive reported that these bodies had carried on the legislative activities of the congress in their respective provinces and had co-operated with the executive in an effort to secure the greatest possible degree of uniformity in labour legislation throughout the Dominion. The executive submitted a summary of the matters of more general interest, and stated that not only had existing provincial legislation been maintained, but that new legislation had been adopted making for a higher standard of economic and social life.

Section four, headed "Affiliations and Advisory Councils," showed that the congress had maintained affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the American Association of Political and Social Science, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the League of Nations Society in Canada. The list of the advisory councils on which the congress has representatives was mentioned, together with synopses of the proceedings of the meetings of such bodies.

Section five referred to the friendly relations existing between Congress and the American Federation of Labour and its affiliated international organizations, many of which maintain one or more Canadian representatives in the Dominion. Reference was also made to invitations which had been received during the year from European trade union bodies to have a representative of the Congress attend their annual meetings. Referring to the International Federation of Trade Unions the executive outlined some of the activities of the organization, and stated that there had been no change in the attitude of the federation toward the All-Russian Council of Trade unions in regard to the proposed unity conference. Report was made of the two 1926 sessions in Geneva, Switzerland, of the International Labour Organization, at both of which the Congress was represented, and the resolutions adopted thereat.

Dealing with the question of "Migration," the sixth section of the report gave a synopsis of the decisions reached by the Congress, on which its present migration policies are based. The executive recommended a re-endorsation of these decisions, being of opinion "that if given effect by the proper authorities they would materially assist in eliminating many of the abuses which are yet too prevalent in connection with immigration activities." The executive also recommended that the Dominion Government investigate the experiments being made by the British Government whereby youths and unemployed men are being given preliminary training in farm work with a view to establishing a similar plan in the industrial centres of Canada as a step towards assisting the unemployed and others who are desirous of establishing themselves on Canadian farms; under this heading a report was also given of the World Migration Congress held in London in June, 1926, and at which the Canadian Congress was represented.

The executive report on the official *Journal* of the Congress showed that from increased revenue from subscriptions and advertisements the financial position of the official publication had greatly improved. The members of the Congress were urged to give the *Journal* every assistance possible.

The executive council, under the heading of "Peaceful Picketing and Criminal Code Amendments," after pointing out that the law on peaceful picketing is very indefinite, and one on which legal authorities express considerable difference of opinion, recommended that past declarations of the Congress, along with information obtained from recent court decisions respecting peaceful picketing and from events which have occurred during the past year, be referred to a Special Committee, whose report, when adopted by the convention, would serve as a guide to the incoming executive in declaring the future policies of the Congress on this very important matter.

The executive submitted a copy of the manifesto which had been issued in connection with the recent Federal election in which the membership was urged to secure pledges from candidates on (1) abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body, (2) peaceful picketing, (3) repeal of the 1919 amendments to the Immigration Act and criminal code, (4) old age pensions.

Reference was made to the British strike and the action the executive had taken in connection therewith. Sums exceeding $2,000 had been received by the Congress and forwarded to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

The executive reported on the efforts put forth during the session of Parliament to secure legislation to provide for the registration of union labels, shop cards and union buttons with a view to give protection against infringement and misuse of such emblems.

Under the heading of "Minimum Wage" report was made of the success which had attended the efforts of the Congress in the matter of this class of legislation. Only two Maritime provinces have not yet adopted minimum wage laws. In this connection the executive asked for a pronouncement on the general application of minimum wages to men as well as women workers.

Referring to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act the executive stated that the present situation is one lacking in uniformity, workers who come under its provisions in some provinces not being under its jurisdiction in others. The executive therefore recommended that previous requests be reiterated for amendments to the British North America Act which would restore the power of the Federal Government as it was previous to the decision of the Privy Council of January, 1925.

Another recommendation was that the executive co-operate with the officers of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers in their efforts to secure improvement in their salaries and working conditions.

Besides the reference of the executive council to the work of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour reports were submitted by the Provincial executive committees of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia as well as by the federations in New Brunswick and Alberta, all of which outlined the demands made on the Provincial legislatures for desired legislation.

The fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour submitted a report of the work of the convention which he had attended in Atlantic City, N.J. The fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress also furnished a report on the principal matters which had engaged the attention of the delegates at the convention held in Scarborough, England.

The portions of the above report referring to picketing and injunctions were submitted to a special committee, which the convention appointed, while the reference to the registration of union labels was referred to the Union Label Committeee, the remainder being handed over to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Reports of Committee on Officers' Reports

In submitting the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, the chairman, commended to the delegates the various items appearing under the head of "Legislation," and reported approval of the establishment of a national research institute, suggesting that the Trades and Labour Congress present a resolution on this subject at the next meeting of the National Research Council of Canada, on which the Congress has a representative. On the question of old age pensions the committee recommended that the executive continue efforts to secure their establishment and that the labour unions give their support. The executive was urged to press for Federal unemployment insurance, the committee also approving of the efforts made to improve the conditions of the postal workers. The committee endorsed the recommendation of the executive council on migration which is designed to eliminate many of the alleged abuses connected with immigration, as well as approving of the training of youths and unemployed men in farm work. The committee commended the assistance of Messrs. J. S. Woodsworth and A. A. Heaps, Labour members of the House of Commons, in seeking changes in the Immigration Act as desired by the Congress.

Endorsation was given to the action of the executive in issuing the manifesto in the Federal election. In the discussion on this item several of the speakers stated that it was very necessary to have the Senate reformed in order to give effect to labour proposals, and with this in view the organized workers were urged to redouble their efforts to have the Senate abolished, or at least reformed. It was pointed out, however, that it was essential that there should be united action, so that "they would not be demanding abolition in one locality and reform in another."

The committee endorsed the action of the executive in regard to the British strike and presented, for the guidance of the executive, a recommendation that minimum wage laws be extended to provide an adequate minimum wage for male as well as female workers.

The executive was endorsed in (1) refusing a charter to the Mine Workers' Union of Canada as the United Mine Workers is the recognized coal miners' organization, (2) co-operating with the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario, (3) the president of the Congress accepting a place on the advisory council of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, (4) endeavouring to secure release of prisoners in Nova Scotia. The committee approved of a half holiday on election days, and congratulated the executive on the increased circulation of the *Congress Journal* as well as approving of the contents of the magazine. The committee suggested that the reports of the provincial executive committees, and provincial federations of labour should be carefully perused by the delegates, and recommended the adoption of the reports as a whole. Before the report was adopted special reference was made to the lack of social legislation for women in the province of Quebec. There being no provincial and only a partial municipal franchise for women, it was decided that the executive committee for Quebec should endeavour to assist in securing complete franchise for the women of the province.

Picketing and Injunctions

To the special committee which was appointed to report on the question of picketing and injunctions in labour disputes were referred the resolutions which had been submitted as well as the references to the subject in the report of the executive council. The full report of this committee, which was presented by Mr. Jas. Simpson, the chairman, was as follows:—

Your committee has had referred to it the various resolutions dealing with the subject of picketing and injunctions, and following a survey of all the documents, including court decisions and legal opinions bearing upon the subject, we beg leave to submit to this convention the following information and conclusions:

By the British North America Act, 1867, Section 91, Clause 27, the Dominion Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction over the criminal law, except the constitution, of course, of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters. In pursuance of this power the Federal Parliament has enacted the Criminal Code, which contains Section 501 prohibiting watching or besetting certain places with certain objects therein set out. Since the Dominion Parliament had the legislative jurisdiction to enact this section, and it alone can repeal it, any alteration in the criminal law relating to picketing must be sought from the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and from it alone. On the other hand, by Section 92, item 13 of the British North America Act, 1867, each Province in the Dominion has the exclusive power to make laws in relation to property and civil rights in the province. The right to restrain, by injunction, any person or persons from picketing premises so as to create a common law nuisance or to restrain the publication in any manner of statements alleged to be defamatory is a civil right, and so is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province. Any representations to alter the present law in the province of Canada with reference to granting or refusing injunctions restraining alleged breaches of civil rights must be made to the legislatures of the Provinces. The practice of courts interfering with the right to peacefully picket, thus preventing strikers from doing what the organized labour movement maintains they have the legal right to do, still continues. Quite a number of cases have arisen during the past few years. The courts seem divided as to the interpretation of the law as it now exists. The effect, however, has been in the main to make the strike ineffective. The right to peacefully picket was defined and made legal by Section 12, Chapter 173 of the Consolidated Statute, 1886, but when the Criminal Code, 1892, Chapter 29, was compiled this provision legalizing peaceful picketing was omitted and has not yet been reinserted. In representations previously made to the Government the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has pointed out the necessity of amending the Criminal Code to adequately protect trade unions and trade unionists in their right to peacefully picket during strikes. In reply to these representations the executive council has been told that the provisions of the Criminal Code are adequate to afford the protection asked for despite the fact that these provisions lack the clarity of definition common to British law. Events of the past year only serve to strengthen the conviction previously expressed that the Criminal Code should be amended to prevent recurrence of the action of the courts in restraining trade unionists from peacefully picketing. Your committee could cite a large number of cases in which legal decisions, both favourable and unfavourable, have been rendered, but for the purposes of bringing this matter clearly before the convention we do not think it advisable to give a detailed recitation of all these cases which we have carefully reviewed. We feel, however, that reference should be made in this report to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and that of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, both of which decisions denied the right of peaceful picketing which the Government has so frequently stated is the right of the trade unions and trade unionists of this country. In this important matter we would like to make reference to an important decision given by the Court of Appeal of the Province of Ontario dissolving an injunction granted by the Lower Court restraining the striking moving picture operators of the city of Hamilton from peacefully picketing.

In rendering their judgment the Court of Appeal said,—

'Courts should not attempt to interfere and forbid by their injunctions that which has already been forbidden by Parliament itself, much less should the courts interfere when the thing complained of is not within the terms of the criminal law, although it may be rightly regarded as objectionable or even immoral for then the civil courts, by injunction, are attempting to enlarge and amend the criminal law. Government by injunction is a thing abhorrent to the laws of England and this province .....
The fact that the criminal law emanates from the Dominion and the civil law from the Province, and that our courts are created by the province only serves to manifest the desirability of refraining from any assumption by the civil courts of a power to regulate public conduct. The question of trade unionism, and of the open shop, and of how far those who advocate the one as against the other should be permitted to go in endeavouring to uphold and enforce their views, are essentially matters for Parliament and quite foreign to civil courts'.

Lord Camden, one of England's greatest legal authorities, dealing with the issuing of injunctions said.—

'The discretion of a Judge is the law of tyrants. It is always unknown; it is different in different men, it is casual and depends upon constitution, temper and passion. In the best it is ofttimes caprice; in the worst it is every vice, folly and passion to which human nature is liable.'

It is therefore obvious that so long as trade unions and trade unionists are left to the constitution, temper, passion and caprice of judges using their own discretion, and ignoring the stability of law, their rights will be repeatedly infringed and the work of destroying their organizations will be proceeded with. The right to strike must carry with it the right to persuade the unorganized to organize and join with the organized in strikes, and to employ those methods such as picketing without which the right to strike becomes ineffective and valueless. British law has always recognized that a strike must be effective to be of any service and therefore the British Parliament, from time to time, has amended its laws so as to safeguard certain necessary activities connected with strikes, such as the freedom of speech and assembly, the right to organize and peacefully picket, etc. In 1906 the Trades Dispute Act was passed by the Government of Great Britain. It repealed the clause of the 1875 Act legalizing picketing merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information and enacted the following section:—

'It shall be lawful for one or more persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be. If they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working. This statute therefore brings the law on this point back to that of 1859 which excepted peaceful persuasion from the offences of molestation and obstruction in the Act of 1825, a law which the Act of 1875 had been said to repeal. No change has been made in the British law on this point since 1906.'

John G. O'Donoghue, K.C., solicitor for the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in his extended legal opinion on the rights of trade unions and trade unionists to picket, said,—'that time has shown that the position taken in seeking the amendment by the insertion of the proviso which we have previously referred to was a wise one. Had this proviso been inserted in the Criminal Code there would have been no reason for any judge to say that the absence of the proviso deprived the workers of the right to picket peacefully. The remedy is to have this proviso legalizing peaceful picketing inserted in the code. You will, of course, distinguish between the criminal end of the subject and the civil while those who peacefully picket are not, in a proper interpretation of the law, subject to criminal prosecution, they lay themselves open to injunction proceedings, if they picket in such numbers as to constitute themselves a nuisance in the civil aspect of the law. For the information of all concerned Mr. O'Donoghue drafted instructions for strikers which, when followed, have enabled strikers and policemen to get along together and have avoided police prosecutions for picketing. These instructions are as follows:—

1. You have a perfect right to picket peacefully.

2. Do not have more than three pickets together, because more might constitute a nuisance or a menace.

3. If ordered by officers of the law to "move on" move on. But you may return, and may pass any particular point as often as you like, so often as you keep moving when ordered.

4. You are at liberty to speak to any one in order to give information or to obtain it concerning the dispute. If the strike breaker rejects your advances leave him alone. It is in his system and an appeal to his manly instincts will not move him. He probably hasn't any.

5. Let no threats be made to others. Those who take the places of strikers have a legal right to do so. The moral aspect of their conduct is another thing.

6. Do not condone violence or anything like violence. The striker who indulges in violence is no friend of his fellow worker. He may be a spy.

7. While giving every respect to the law and its officers do not let them impose upon you. But, do not take the law into your own hands in any case. Remember, that the officer has to do his duty and to follow his instructions, no matter how distasteful they may be to him.

Your committee are of the opinion that the questions of picketing and the issuing of injunctions to prevent picketing are merely different phases of the same problem and having regard for the jurisdictional limitations of the Federal Parliament to deal with changes in the criminal code and Provincial Parliaments to deal with injunction legislation, we would therefore recommend as follows:—

(1) That the incoming executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada zealously press for the necessary amendments to the criminal code or pursue such other course as their legal advisers would recommend to adequately protect trade unions and trade unionists throughout this Dominion in their right to picket during industrial disputes.

(2) That the provincial executives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada make adequate representations to Provincial Legislatures to secure for the trade unions and trade unionists their rights to peacefully picket without the intervention of the Courts in the issuing of injunctions to restrain them from what they have a legal right to do.

This recommendation not only applies to the issuing of injunctions restraining trade unions and trade unionists from continuing picketing once it has been put in operation, but also from the issuance of injunction before trade unions and trade unionists have decided to picket in the event of an industrial dispute.

(3) That, with a view to supporting the executive council in carrying out the instructions of this convention all affiliated bodies be urged to bring their

influence to bear upon the Government and members of Parliament and Legislatures to promote the necessary legislation, and that in addition the executive council be instructed to prepare in the form of a pamphlet or document the necessary information for the guidance and advice of its constituents to make possible the realization of this objective.

(4) That, pending the enactment of legislation to adequately protect trade unions and trade uunionists in their right of peacefully picketing, the advice given by the Congress solicitor be the policy to be adopted, and that the widest publicity be given by the Congress Executive to the legal opinions rendered by Mr. O'Donoghue.

The recommendations of the committee were considered clause by clause. Delegate Tim Buck moved that the first clause be referred back to the committee, and in doing so stated that the only way to combat injunctions was to fight them. He claimed that all the resolutions asking for definite action had been evaded by the committee. The convention, however, voted against the motion and the first clause was adopted. Clause two was also adopted, but when clause three was reached Delegate John McDonald moved in amendment that the following demand as contained in resolution 41 be substituted:—

That in order to rally and crystallize this labour protest, to impress the workers further of the serious position that confronts them; and to impress the Government, if possible, with the determination of labour's demand, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada name a day in the immediate future on which the trades unions throughout the country shall organize protest meetings and forward their demands to the Federal Government for the amendment of Section 501 of the Criminal Code, so that peaceful picketing in Canada may be regarded as legal.

After some discussion the amendment was defeated. On clause four Delegate Buck moved reference back to committee with instructions to report the following:—

Organized workers should on no account forego the right to picket, regardless of injunctions or court decisions. The life and strength of our movement is bound up with the right to strike, which involves the right to picket, and this right must be preserved at all costs.

Delegate Buck strongly supported his amendment. President Moore, however, declared the amendment mischievous and asked the convention to defeat it. Delegate McDonald said the amendment was advising the workers to refuse to obey injunctions. Only by militancy would they secure their rights from the courts. The chairman of the committee closed the debate, the amendment being defeated.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer of the Congress, submitted his report showing that, including the balance from last year, the total receipts amounted to $23,100.84; the expenditure totalled 19,273.94, leaving a balance of $3,826.89.

In reporting the membership at 103,037, a decrease of 2,875, it was pointed out that only those members for whom *per capita* tax had been received were counted. If out of work members were included, and for whom no *per capita* had been paid, this membership would be about 25 per cent higher. The secretary stated that the secession in the ranks of the United Mine Workers and the Brotherhood of Boilermakers was responsible for some of the loss in membership. Five new federal unions had been chartered during the year. The secretary also submitted a report of the trustees of the headquarters building, the receipts and expenditures of which are included in the above figures, and which showed that the income had amounted to $1,620 and the expenses to $1,563, a balance of $56.96. The property was stated to be worth $35,000. The Audit Committee, to which this report was referred, reported having found the accounts correct in every detail and commended the work of the secretary. The report was adopted without any debate.

The Ways and Means Committee recommended that the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour be granted $400 and the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress $800; also that the executive council be empowered to pay certain incidental expenses in connection with the convention.

Report of Union Label Committee

To this regular committee of the Congress was referred the section in the executive council's report bearing on the registration of union labels. The committee reported that much progress had been made since the previous convention in the matter of the registration of labels, shop cards and working buttons. It was suggested that all delegates familiarize themselves with union label legislation as printed in the officers' reports, and upon their return home that they interview their respective Federal members and endeavour to have them pledge themselves to legislation which will give union emblems legal status in Canada, and also that efforts be made to get support in the Senate for the proposed legislation. The committee made a plea for support for all union labels, and recommended that the executive council circularize all trades and labour councils requesting that a union label league be formed wherever possible for the education of the workers toward the patronage of union label articles. The suggestion was made that the Congress consider the advisability of placing a union label exhibition booth at the Canadian Na-

tional Exhibition in Toronto. The committee stated that uniforms made in the Government plant at Ottawa, as well as uniforms made in contract shops, do not bear the union label, and the executive was asked to interview the Federal Government with a view to having them made under union conditions. The report, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

At one of the sessions a letter was read from Mr. John Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, regretting absence from the convention and offering to assist in securing the desired amendments to the Canadian Trade Marks Act.

Internal Affairs

Among the four resolutions referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law was the following: "Whereas, the present conditions do not warrant the maintaining of the president as a permanent official; Be it resolved, that the constitution be amended as follows: The President shall devote such time to the work of the Congress as in the opinion of the executive council is necessary. He shall receive for his services the sum of $12 per day while employed, with all necessary expenses and transportation."

The committee reported against the adoption of the proposal, stating that there was sufficient work for such an official, and that to adopt the resolution would lessen the prestige of the Congress. The report of the committee was approved.

Following the adoption of the committee's recommendation it was moved that the resolution be expunged from the proceedings. Objection was raised to such a motion being accepted, and the ruling of the chairman in accepting it was challenged. The chair was sustained, but when the motion to expunge was submitted the convention decided to allow the resolution to remain in the minutes.

Another proposal to increase the number of vice-presidents from three to five was also defeated, as was also a resolution asking that the Federation of Women's Labour Leagues be given full representation in the Congress. Approval was given to a resolution instructing the executive council to require central labour bodies to expel all local unions that are not organized in conformity with the constitution of the American Federation of Labour, or one of its affiliated internationals, or being a subordinate union of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The executive was further instructed to withdraw the charter of any central body which does not respect the foregoing decision.

Want Buses Designated Common Carriers

A resolution which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and which was recommended for adoption, sought to compel owners of motor buses to provide emergency exits. In the discussion which ensued reference was made to the competition of motor buses with steam and electric railways. It was stated that there should be regulations for such vehicles and that they should not be allowed to sap the resources of steam railways. The resolution was on motion sent back to the committee for amendment to cover the points raised, and as re-introduced and adopted read as follows:—

Whereas, the motor bus is now extensively used as a means of transportation, and that very few of them are sufficiently equipped with proper safety devices or with emergency doors in case of accident; and that except in a few instances where the men are organized no regard is given to the number of hours the operators of the buses work, thereby exposing the travelling public to great dangers, and very often without any hopes of financial compensation in case of accident. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress, through its executive council and its provincial executive committees, take immediate action to have these bus owners and companies designated as common carriers and placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial railway boards so that they will be compelled to safeguard the life and property of the travelling public and their employees.

Against Trade Schools

Two resolutions opposing the methods employed in barber schools were introduced and submitted to the Committee on Resolutions, both of which were recommended for adoption. The convention, however, sent the resolutions back to the committee with instructions to amend so as to cover all trade schools. The resolution on the subject subsequently presented by the committee and adopted, was as follows:—

Whereas, due to the unrestricted methods used by so-called trade schools teaching barbering, hair dressing, sign writing, bricklaying, auto mechanics, mechanical dentistry, electrical work, etc., flooding the industrial market with incompetents to the detriment of the various trades and the public in general, owing to the improper and insufficient training of the so-called graduates; and whereas, we believe that all such trade schools privately conducted should be under the supervision of the respective provincial governments and guidance of the educational departments, whereby fixed regulations could be made as to methods of teaching and period of apprenticeship, and proper regulations and supervision applied, therefore, be it resolved, that the various provincial executive committees be instructed to make part of their legislative programme provisions to seek protective legislation for exploited students, bona fide trades, and comfort and safety of the public, and to provide legislative enactment that all such students entering the trade shall serve an apprenticeship period of at least three years.

Desire Canada Shipping Act Amended

After a brief discussion a resolution was adopted requesting that the Government be asked to have the following provisions incorporated in the Canada Shipping Act:—

(1) That provision be made in articles for the repatriation of all members of crews to place or places of their engagement, after they have completed their duties. (2) Cancellation of the Masters' present authority to discharge any member or members of the crew under the jurisdiction of the chief engineer, without the sanction of the chief engineer. (3) After official discharge books are issued and in operation no man shall be available for re-engagement in any Canadian vessel until his discharge book has been duly stamped up to date of discharge from last engagement by the proper authority. (4) The chief engineer and his engine room staff to sign articles on separate sheets from the Deck Department. (5) In regulations for discipline Article 3 to be amended so as to specifically include ALL engineers, as a protection from insulting or abusive language, instead of the master and mate only as at present. (6) Articles to be published in both the English and French languages. (7) That a qualified marine engineer be appointed to sit as a commissioner with the wreck Commissioners upon all cases. (8) That a health inspector be appointed at each important port in Canada for the purpose of inspecting health conditions on Canadian ships. (9) That all mechanically propelled ships, of whatever capacity, plying for hire, either in the freight or passenger service, must carry certificated engineers. (10) That the system of computing the capacity of the power now used on steamships, and known as nominal horse power, be abolished and in its place the indicated or actual brake horse power be used, known as standard horse power; and for the purpose of accommodating our present laws and regulations to conform with this standard horse power, the ratio be calculated on the basis of 100 nominal horse power, equal 500 standard horse power.

Want Shipping Investigated

A resolution which was introduced and adopted declared (1) that many shipyards in Canada are closed down and thousands of mechanics and seamen are out of employment due largely to the unrestricted use of foreign ships in Canadian coastwise trade; (2) that owing to the inability of Canadian shipbuilders to secure contracts for the building and repairing of ships for use in Canadian trade, and (3) that this condition has assumed such an alarming aspect as to warrant the serious consideration of the Federal authorities. The resolution approved of the Federal Government appointing a committee to study and make recommendations in regard to the matters referred to.

Educational Matters

The convention approved of the following demands being made on the Quebec Legislature in regard to educational matters:—

1. Free and compulsory education.

2. Compulsory and uniform tuition of the French and English languages in all schools of the Province.

3. All text books to be issued by the Government, upon the recommendation of the Boards of Education, and to be sold at cost price, pending their free distribution to scholars.

4. All school books to be uniform throughout the Province, it being one of the principal requirements for proper education.

5. All courses in the Provincial Government schools, technical and others, to be given free of charge.

6. No person to be permitted to teach in any school who is not the holder of a Normal school diploma, except in the case of primary courses such as those given in kindergartens and similar institutions.

7. That all persons under the age of 21, working in factories, workshops or any other places of employment, who are not able to read and write one of the two official languages of this country fluently, be compelled to attend evening classes.

8. The laws governing education be amended by the Provincial Government to provide for a minimum salary for school teachers in keeping with the cost of living and to permit the prosecution of School Commissions who pay less than said minimum salary.

9. A Minister of Education to be appointed, whose duties should consist in supervising the proper administration of School Commissions, the enforcement of the programme of education adopted by the Provincial Catholic and Protestant Boards of Education, and all other rules and regulations pertaining to education.

Another resolution adopted was one asking for a change in the Quebec statute in regard to prize books purchased by the public schools with a view to having the books printed in Canada, the clause in the law to read: "To have the right to participate in the allocation of grants to public schools it is necessary that each school commission furnish proof that not less than one half of the sum granted for the purpose of buying prize books is employed in the purchasing of books written by Canadian authors, printed in Canada."

A resolution which the convention approved was one which stated that as school books are often changed and not good for more than one year, that where necessary the matter be submitted to the proper authorities with a view to having text books supplied free.

Minimum Wage Legislation

Three resolutions on the question of minimum wages were considered and adopted. One of them pointed out that "the Ontario Minimum Wage Board had not issued a schedule of wages for female help in restaurants, hotels, etc., outside the city of Toronto,"* and asked that efforts be made to have such a schedule enacted.

It was also decided to request that all Provincial Legislatures pass legislation to pro-

* The Ontario Board issued an order, effective September 15, 1925, governing female employees in restaurants etc., in cities of 30,000 population or over, excepting Toronto (Labour Gazette, Oct. 1925, p. 977).

vide for a minimum wage for all male workers, "such minima to be not less than that set out in the Labour Gazette as necessary to maintain a family in a decent standard of living, the wage to be based on an eight-hour day."

It was asserted in the remaining resolution that certain defects as to hours of labour, definition of factory age and wages, had been found in the Ontario Factory Act and the regulations of the Minimum Wage Board. The convention adopted a proposal calling for necessary amendments and additions to the Factory Act.

Workmen's Compensation

Four resolutions were presented on the subject of workmen's compensation and all were adopted. The first requested the Quebec Provincial Legislature to give effect to certain recommendations in regard to workmen's compensations, and that a commission be appointed with power to establish a system of compulsory insurance, fix and collect premiums, indemnify the victims and their dependents and regulate all other questions without legal intervention.

The next resolution stated that there were many amendments required in the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, and with a view to having representations made to the Provincial Government, the convention adopted a recommendation that a conference of representatives of international and national unions affiliated with the Congress be called to frame the desired changes in the law.

The other two resolutions asked (1) that employees of amusement parks and summer resorts be brought under the provisions of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, and (2) that all licensed garages, irrespective of the number of men employed, be covered by the same statute.

No Restriction as to Language

One of the resolutions presented asked the "Congress to use every effort to have immigration restricted to English-speaking people as much as possible." The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence. The suggestion was made by a delegate that the resolution be expunged from the proceedings, not being worthy of a place in the minutes. The convention, however, took no notice of the proposal but very decisively voted in support of non-concurrence.

Hours of Labour

Under the heading of "Hours of Labour and Conditions of Employment" eight resolutions were introduced. Two of them being of the same intent, only one was considered, and that asked for legislation providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the newspapers for labour he shall be required to state in the advertisement that a strike exists.

The other resolutions adopted requested (1) That employees in the mechanical departments of all theatres in the province of Quebec receive one day's rest of 24 consecutive hours per week. (2) that legislation be sought to safeguard young men and women employed in financial institutions against long hours of employment, and that the various provincial departments of labour investigate the system followed in such institutions which compels unlimited hours of work; (3) that guards and others employed in the Dominion penitentiaries be given an eight-hour day, the same as those employed in provincial jails; (4) that Federal office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis, the same as permanent employees, and that they be granted privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay, and superannuation;

It was also decided to endeavour to secure a discontinuance of the practice of railroad companies farming out the handling of freight and to have the work performed by the regular employees, and also to press for the payment of wages every two weeks on a regular pay day.

The convention approved of an amendment to the Quebec Strikes and Lockout Act to provide that no municipality "may interfere with the right of every citizen employed in such municipalities to become members of any union or association that they see fit to join."

Fair Wage Regulations

The convention approved of requesting the Quebec Government to amend the Fair Wage resolution* so as to provide for the insertion in all future contracts of the scale of wages that should be paid to all classes of labour employed on the various jobs, such scale to be an integral part of each contract, and also that the recently appointed Minimum Wage Commission be charged with compiling and enforcing the scale of fair wages.

Endorsation was given to a resolution asking for repeal of the following clause in the Dominion fair wage regulations:—

The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees

* The resolution which governs the payment of fair wages in connection with public works in the Province of Quebec was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on April 14, 1908 (Labour Gazette, Aug. 1925, p. 755).

where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

Concurrence was given to a request that the Dominion Government be urged to appoint a fair wage officer for the Maritime Provinces.

Trade Union Unity

A resolution submitted set forth that the employers of the Dominion "are solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization," and further stated that the principal weakness of the Canadian trade union movement "is the fact that our organizations are divided along sectional, national, international, independent, and even religious denominational lines." The Congress was asked to declare in favour of the convening of an all-in conference of Canadian trade union organizations for the purpose of considering the possibilities of the furthering of national trade union unity in Canada, the Congress to take the initiative.

The committee on resolutions recommended non-currence in the proposal. The discussion on the report of the committee was led by Delegate John McDonald who asked that the resolution be adopted. Delegate Tim Buck also spoke in favour of the resolution. The other seven speakers who took part opposed the proposal, the argument being that to agree to such a conference would be to encourage dual unions, a condition which the Congress had always opposed. The report of the committee was adopted by a large majority.

Another resolution requested the Congress to endorse the policy of the British Trades Union Congress in its efforts to have the International Federation of Trade Unions agree to an unconditional conference with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, and urged support for an all-inclusive conference representative of the trade unions of the world for the purpose of establishing a basis upon which all organized workers can be rallied into one trade union international. Delegate John McDonald opposed the report of the committee and urged the endorsation of one trade union international. President Tom Moore in reply pointed out that the Communist Internationals of Moscow, which favoured such a conference as that proposed, was a dictator and abused all who differed with it. Committee report was adopted.

Old Age Pensions

In regard to old age pensions the following resolution was submitted and adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, it was the intention of the Federal Government to institute an Old Age Pension Plan to be administered jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments by each paying 50 per cent of the proposed plan, and whereas, this joint control would place the old people in some of the Provinces outside the provisions of the scheme through the unwillingness of some of the Provincial Governments to co-operate, and is even likely to kill the plan now that steps are being taken to place this very necessary legislation on the statute books. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention place itself on record as in favour of the Old Age Pension law being undertaken solely by the Federal Government as the only logical way of ensuring its success and that at least $30.00 (thirty dollars) per month be allowed to each person reaching the age of 65 years, who has been domiciled in the Dominion for at least 15 years and whose income shall not exceed, including the old age pension, the cost of living as published in the official Labour Gazette of the Dominion Government, and be it further resolved, that if the Federal Government again bring forward the same scheme as that thrown out by the Senate, we would immediately petition the Provincial Governments to endorse and pass the necessary legislation to bring it into force forthwith.

A resolution was also adopted in favour of requesting all provincial governments which have not as yet established mothers' allowances to do so.

A proposal was approved that all Federal employees who were eligible for superannuation or pension under the Calder Act be made eligible for the same privileges under the Civil Service Act.

Election Act Amendments

Under this heading were three resolutions asking for amendments to the Election Act, the first of which seeks to do away with the provision for re-election of members of Parliament who may be appointed to Cabinet positions within two years subsequent to a general election. The two others were in favour of (1) the chief electoral officer having full control of all official election machinery in Federal elections and the appointment of the necessary officers, also that the provincial governments be urged to act along similar lines; (2) a compulsory half holiday, with pay, to all workers on Federal election day.*

Grouped with the three resolutions above mentioned was one asking that the powers of the Senate be curtailed or same abolished. All were adopted without debate.

* Labour Gazette, October, 1925, page 949.

Unemployment

The subject of unemployment has been discussed at previous conventions of the Congress, and as a result certain suggestions were adopted to relieve the situation. A resolution on the question, which was adopted, declared that as nothing of a concrete nature had been done by the authorities to put the proposals into effect that the executive council continue its efforts to have the government give immediate effect to the suggestions, which were as follows:—

(1) the fullest development of our natural resources and the exportation of products in the highest manufactured form; and the encouragement of the natural bent of our people;

(2) the carrying on of all public works possible and the purchasing of supplies during periods of depression, allocating same to districts where unemployment is most acute;

(3) the limitation of the work-day to eight hours and the elimination of overtime in government undertakings;

(4) unemployment insurance to be immediately instituted to take care of those unable to find employment, or those, who through reduction of hours, have not sufficient income to maintain a fair standard of living.

Local Autonomy for the Sale of Beer

The following resolution asking for amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act favouring local autonomy for the sale of beer and wines, with Government control of spirituous liquors, was adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, the enactment of the Ontario Temperance Act has failed to meet the approval of the general public; its drastic provision having aroused the people, especially the people of the urban centres, into action such as no other provincial law has ever done; efforts to enforce it at vast expense have utterly failed to obtain for it due and proper respect and obedience by the citizens of the Province of Ontario; and whereas, the rapid change in public sentiment sweeping the province favourable to modification of the Ontario Temperance Act, which has been demonstrated by the several plebiscites and referendums, held from the time of the passing of this Act, resulting in overwhelming majorities in urban centres voting in favour of modification; and whereas, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has gone on record at convention after convention in favour of modification of the Ontario Temperance Act, be it resolved, that this convention reaffirm the many former decisions in reference to this Act and again petition the Ontario Government to amend the Ontario Temperance Act by granting to each municipality local autonomy for the sale of beer and wines in licensed places for beverage purposes, and that spirituous liquors be procured from Government stores under proper regulations.

Defeat Demand for Credits for Russian Purchases

The convention without discussion voted down a proposal that Government credits be extended to Russia for purchases in Canada.

Whereas, the Government of Russian Workers has withstood for years all attacks launched against it, demonstrating that it has virility and strength to consolidate a workers' state in the face of bitter opposition from the Capitalist Governments of the rest of the world; and whereas, workers' delegations from all lands have published extensive reports stressing the tremendous strides forward being made, and the great possibilities for trade and further rapid improvement in the event of satisfactory commercial and financial arrangements being made; and whereas, the trade between Canada and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is seriously limited and handicapped by lack of financial credit facilities, therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urges the immediate extension of government credits, by the Dominion Government, for the extension of Russian purchases in this country.

Other Resolutions Adopted

In addition to the resolutions previously recorded, the Committee on Resolutions dealt with those following; all of which were recommended for adoption and approved by the convention:—

Asking for legislation to prohibit the manufacture or making of clothing for commercial purposes in homes.

Requesting the provincial executive committees of the Congress to ask for legislation making the granting of automobile licenses more stringent and also providing that all motor car owners shall take out public liability insurance before having licenses granted.

Reiterating demand on the Quebec Government that the laws respecting the issuing of licenses to moving picture machine operators be amended to more fully cover the work of a picture machine operator.

In favour of amending the Ontario Factories Act so as to have its provisions cover garages employing less than four workers.

In favour of provincial laws that will require certificates of competency by persons employed in garages and other places, and whose work is to adjust, repair or otherwise work upon automobile engines.

Reaffirming the objection of the Congress to the unrestricted use of paint spraying machines, whether used on buildings or in factories, and in favour of legislation to provide protection to the operators of such machines. Another resolution which was adopted sought to have spraying machines declared illegal where they are detrimental to the health or safety of the operators.

In favour of provincial legislation to provide for medical inspection for caisson, tunnel and subway workers, and also to compel employers where air pressure of over eighteen pounds is used to provide locks where the workmen can upon leaving work undergo the regulation period of decompression.

In favour of street railway companies equipping their cars with proper safety feeders as

approved by the Dominion or provincial authorities.

In favour of all affiliated local trade unions supplying the Federal Department of Labour with accurate figures as to numerical and financial standing.

Asking that all national and international organizations affiliated with the Congress be asked to place as many organizers as possible in Canada.

In favour of giving claims of employees for wages or salaries priority over all other creditors where estates or insolvent concerns are wound up or liquidated under the Bankruptcy or Winding-up Acts.

Disapproving of the amusement tax where same exists, unless the proceeds are devoted to hospitals or charity.

Protesting against military training in schools and colleges and urging that a system of physical training be substituted.

In favour of asking the Quebec Government to completely abolish all private employment bureaus or agencies with the exception of those operated by trade unions.

In favour of amendments to the Ontario Municipal Act providing for appeal from decisions of the Boards of Police Commissioners.

Objecting to the Ontario provincial government substituting prison-made material for grants of money in aiding in the construction of buildings of a semi-public nature and asking that where inmates of prisons are required to produce manufactured articles which may be used in competition with free labour that said inmates be paid wage rates similar to those paid to free labour.

Asking for a Royal Commission fully representative of all classes, including organized labour, to be appointed to investigate the conditions under which the banking business is being transacted in Canada, and demanding full reimbursement of all depositors of the defunct Home Bank.

In favour of legislation for the regulation of the use of the pneumatic hammer in such manner that will safeguard the health and lives of the operators.

Asking the Post Office Department to suspend all delivery of mail by letter carriers on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Passaic Textile Strikers

During one of the sessions of the convention Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor, field officer of the United Textile Workers, delivered an address on the Passaic, N.J., textile strike. The strike, which was continued for more than eight months, involved recognition of the union and abolition of night work for women. A statement was given as to the aid furnished by the various unions; the manner in which relief was distributed, and the efforts which had been made to break the strike. The delegates were asked when they returned home to urge that funds be subscribed to aid the strikers. At the close of the address a collection was taken up, $154 being subscribed to the strike fund, for which acknowledgement was subsequently received from Passaic local union No. 1603 of the United Textile Workers.

Fraternal Messages

The greater part of the Wednesday morning session was given over to hearing greetings from the fraternal delegates. Mr. Jas. B. Connors, assistant president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, congratulated the delegates on the manner in which the business of the convention was transacted. He referred to many of the difficulties confronting the trade unions in the United States, among which was the extremest element, who through their boring from within tactics, had created dissension in the ranks. He, however, thought that the tyrannical employers were a greater menace than all the "Reds" in America. Mr. Connors did not believe in setting wages and working conditions by law, preferring to see a strong labour movement. He informed the delegates that the Illinois Federation of Labour had established a radio broadcasting station in Chicago and suggested that the labour men with radios tune in and hear labour principles discussed.

Right Hon. F. O. Roberts, M.P. for West Bromwich, England, and a member of the Provincial Typographical Union, who was Minister of Pensions in the Labour Government, presented the fraternal message from the British Trades Union Congress. Mr. Roberts also congratulated the convention on the way business was transacted and paid tribute to the pioneers in the labour movement who had done so much to ameliorate the burdens of mankind. He hoped that the brotherhood of peace and goodwill binding the workers of Great Britain and Canada would be long continued by the fraternization afforded through the exchange of delegates. Mr. Roberts made reference to the general strike in Great Britain and what he termed the miners' lockout. The conditions in the mining areas were shocking, and in support of this statement he quoted passages of speeches of members of parliament. He justified the objection of the miners to an extension of the hours of labour, and dissented from the allegation that the miners' leaders had done nothing to end the deadlock. The miners, Mr. Roberts stated, were agreeable to

acceptance of the bishops' proposals for a settlement, and the whole responsibility for a settlement not being reached must be placed on Premier Baldwin, who with his ministers had refused the bishops' proposals. As to the appeals for relief for the strikers and their families, Mr. Roberts strongly criticized Premier Baldwin in stating there was no need of relief. Relief was urgently required to prevent starvation. In reviewing the circumstances in connection with the general strike, Mr. Roberts repudiated the claim that the strikers were usurping the powers of government. The call for the general strike had not been as generously responded to as was expected, but those who had gone on strike did so in the belief that they would be the next to suffer if the miners were defeated. He believed the general strike was justified and the general council of the British Trades Union Congress had called it off when they considered it had served its purpose. Mr. Roberts referred to what is commonly termed the "dole," explaining how the unemployment insurance fund was built up, and he hoped that hereafter the fund would be called by its proper name. Referring to extremists, he stated that he had no fear of them. If there had been no extremists 50 years ago he would not be enjoying the benefits of to-day. Mr. Roberts deplored the tactics of the "Reds"—they should fight inside the labour movement not outside. He believed in industrial and political equality of men and women and closed with a plea for loyalty in the labour movement.

At the same session Mr. W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich., president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railawy Employees, who has attended many conventions of the Congress as a visitor, addressed the delegates on the progress of the trade union movement on the North American continent.

Mr. Ed. J. Gainor, of Washington, D.C., president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, another visitor, also addressed the convention during which he referred to the letter carriers in the United States, who at the present time, he stated, had not one grievance.

Mr. A. O. Wharton, the newly appointed president of the International Association of Machinists, who addressed the delegates at one of the sessions, referred to the failure of the Railroad Labour Board of the United States, of which he was a member. He gave an outline of the new tribunal which had been established for the purpose of adjusting disputes in the railway industry, and which it was hoped would be of benefit to the railroad employees. Referring to the One Big Union, Mr. Wharton stated that far from conferring any benefit, such an organization weakened the labour movement and had played into the hands of the employers. Mr. Wharton pledged the support of the machinists in the work of the Trades and Labour Congress.

Mr. Joseph T. Marks, of Toronto, secretary of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario, spoke to the delegates of the delay in publishing *The People's Cause*, a proposed labour paper for Ontario, which was occasioned by the failure of the Home Bank, in which all the funds of the paper were deposited. The money lost has been restored by collections, and it is intended that the paper will make its appearance in a short time.

A letter was received from Mr. Robt. Livett, of Calgary, provisional president of District 18 of the United Mine Workers, tendering congratulations to the Congress in its efforts to stamp out dual unions, and in which he stated that many seceding coal miners were now returning to the parent body.

Greetings were received from Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, of Indianapolis, Ind., president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Towards the close of the convention Mr. Jas. B. Connors, fraternal delegate from the A.F. of L., and the Right Hon. Mr. F. O. Roberts, fraternal delegate from the B.T.U.C., were presented with gold watches, President Tom Moore making the presentations on behalf of the delegates. The wife of the Hon. Mr. Roberts, who was present, was presented with a wrist watch.

The local reception committee presented Mr. Gus. Francq, of Montreal, who has been an active worker in the labour movement, with a diamond stick pin. Mr. Francq was recently appointed chairman of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Tom Moore, Ottawa; Secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Jas. Simpson, Toronto; J. T. Foster, Montreal; and R. J. Tallon, Calgary, the latter being the only new incumbent.

Provincial Executive Committees: British Columbia—W. H. Cottrell (chairman), Vancouver; the trades and labour councils of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert are each to appoint one member to complete the committee.

Saskatchewan—Alex. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; C. Green, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; H. Perry, Regina.

Manitoba.—Harry Kempster (chairman), Winnipeg; Geo. W. Howard, Winnipeg; V. Armand, Winnipeg; T. J. Purdie, Findlay, Souris District.

Ontario—H. Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; Frank Reid, North Bay; Rod. Plant, Ottawa; Wm. Varley, Toronto.

Quebec—Geo. R. Burnett (chairman), Montreal; J. Pelletier, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Louis Morin, Montreal.

Nova Scotia—Committee to be appointed by executive council.

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour—Richard Lynch, Montreal. Fraternal delegate to British Trades Union Congress—Geo. R. Burnett, Montreal.

Edmonton, Alta., was chosen as the convention city in 1927.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE fifty-eighth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bournemouth on the 6th September and the five following days. The president was Mr. A. Pugh, Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 697; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress (including those organizations, with a membership of about 100,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 174, with a membership of approximately 4,365,000, composed of the following groups:—

Agriculture, 30,000; Mining and Quarrying, 832,641; Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding, 601,382; Textile, 414,434; Clothing, 167,798; Woodworking and Furnishing, 82,616; Paper, Printing, etc., 170,280; Building, Decorating, etc., 299,495; Railway Service, 454,786; Other Transport, 402,692; Commerce and Finance, 172,680; Public Administration, 159,677; Miscellaneous, 78,318; General Labour, 498,615.

The figures for 1926 show little change compared with those for 1925. In most of the groups there was a slight increase in membership, but in the metal, transport, and general labour groups there was a decline.

The proceedings of the Congress were opened by the address of the president. The General Council's Report was taken immediately after the address, and the business of the Congress was arranged so that resolutions on the agenda were taken in conjunction with the relevant sections of the report. Resolutions were adopted (i) calling upon the Government to extend the principle of Unemployment Insurance to the agricultural industry, and (ii) protesting against workers in one occupation being prevented from following other occupations, and, in particular, condemning "the attempts being made to keep farm workers on the land by refusing them employment in sugar beet factories, and the indirect encouragement which is being given to these attempts by the Ministry of Labour."

A composite resolution was also passed calling upon the Government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts so that every disease arising from an occupation, or in the course of employment, should be scheduled under the Acts, that the compensation payable should be at least 75 per cent of the average earnings, based on full weeks of normal employment, that the receipt of compensation should not disqualify for National Health Insurance benefits, and that compensation should not be reduced on the ground that the recipient is "fit for light employment," unless such employment is available at suitable rates of wages.

A resolution demanding that there should be no differentiation between the rates of unemployment insurance benefit paid to single men and to single women was lost, the previous question being carried by 2,345,000 votes to 1,304,000.

The principal discussions on the second day were concerned with (i) Trade Union organization; (ii) education; and (iii) the Emergency Powers Act.

The main resolution on the first question asked Congress to declare that any division of wage-earners into Trade Unions established on narrow industrial lines is unlikely to be more effective in the workers' interests than present-day organization on a craft basis; that organization upon a basis of occupation limits the workers' power of resistance; and that the amalgamation of kindred unions should be continued, "with the object of one big union being reached as the ultimate goal of working-class organization." Another resolution was taken as an amendment to the above, expressing regret for the little advance made in the direction of industrial unionism, and instructing the General Council to call conferences of the trade groups in order to arrange for the merging of the separate unions within these groups into industrial unions. Considerable discussion ended in the adoption

of the amendment on a card vote by 2,164,000 votes to 1,658,000.

On the subject of education, the General Council, in its report upon the proposed development of Easton Lodge as an educational centre, asked Congress to impose a levy of one penny per member each year for three years, and in the meantime empower the Council to raise capital by loan for the scheme. A motion to refer the matter back was carried by 2,441,000 votes to 1,481,000. There was some criticism of the scheme itself, but the main criticism concerned the inability of delegates to commit their members, and the present urgent need for economy in the unions.

As regards the Emergency Powers Act, an emergency resolution was accepted protesting "against the continuance of measures designed for use only in time of great danger to the State, as being a violation of the traditions of the country."

The Congress also carried a resolution protesting against the decision of the Minister of Labour to abolish the Grocery and Provision Trade Boards and not to establish Trade Boards in the meat distributive, catering, and drapery and allied trades.

A long discussion took place on the third day upon the section of the General Council's Report dealing with industrial disputes. There was a short reference in the report to the mining situation and the National Strike, the General Council having decided to defer consideration of the whole subject until their report is presented to a conference of executives of affiliated unions. After the defeat of a motion for the reference back of the report, on the ground that a paragraph dealing with the National Strike was inaccurate, there was a discussion on a long composite resolution (and an amendment thereto) dealing with the powers and duties of the General Council. The resolution called for an investigation to be instituted into the whole subject of the extension of the powers of the Council in relation to disputes; while the amendment asked Congress to decide that the time had come for definite powers to be given immediately to the General Council in regard to the direction and control of disputes. A strong section of Congress argued in favour of postponing consideration of the whole question, and suggested the rejection of both resolution and amendment. The amendment was rejected by 3,202,000 votes to 848,000, and the resolution by 2,573,000 votes to 1,404.000.

On the fourth day a motion to refer back the report of the General Council on account of the inadequacy of a paragraph relating to the mining situation and the National Strike was defeated by 3,098,000 votes to 775,000.

A resolution calling upon the Government to institute an International Convention for the purpose of fixing an international minimum wage standard as a necessary corollary to the 48 hours' convention, and, pending such convention, to prohibit the importation of goods produced abroad under unsatisfactory conditions, was lost by 2,134,000 votes to 1,067,000. An emergency resolution was passed expressing appreciation of national and international financial assistance given to the miners, and appealing for even greater efforts. Congress adopted resolutions calling upon the Government to appoint the Minister of Labour as one of the representatives to the annual conference of the International Labour Organization; urging ratification of the Washington Hours of Work Convention now that "five great powers have agreed to the interpretation to be placed" upon it; expressing satisfaction with certain aspects of the investigation work of the International Labour Organization, and recommending all constituent bodies to study the machinery and take advantage of the services of the organization.

Consideration of the report of the General Council was completed on Friday. An emergency resolution was adopted on the right of Civil Service organizations to affiliate with outside industrial and political bodies, pledging strenuous opposition to any new restrictions, and, in the event of such restrictions being imposed, pledging the industrial and political labour movements to work for such amendments of law and practice as might be necessary to remove them. Another emergency resolution protested against the Guardians Default Act, 1926.

On the subject of international trade union unity a resolution was passed to the effect that one united Trade Union International should be created for the trade unions of the world; but another resolution suggesting that the International Federation of Trade Unions should be asked to call a conference with the Red International of Labour Unions was defeated by 2,416,000 votes to 1,237,000. Congress adopted a resolution in favour of the ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1921 concerning a weekly rest day in industrial undertakings, and urging unions to endeavour to incorporate this condition in agreements with employers. A resolution admitting trades councils, as such, to affiliation was rejected by Congress, on the ground that it would lead to dual representation of unions. A proposal to discuss the embargo of the Home Office upon the Russian delegates was not accepted, the General Council having made a direct

protest to the Government. Congress also declined to adopt a resolution dealing with the establishment of a uniform national minimum wage.

The proceedings of the Congress on the sixth day included the adoption of an emergency resolution concerning the action of the British and Japanese Governments in China. and of a composite resolution asking for an examination by the General Council and the unions concerned into the question of nationalization of industrial insurance, for report to next Congress.

Among the other subjects with regard to which resolutions were moved at the Congress were the position of trade union staffs; the sanitary condition of shops, offices, and warehouses, decasualization, and the guaranteed week (with special reference to the building trades); the prevention of systematic overtime; the abolition of home work in the clothing trades; the payment for holidays for all workers; the ratification of the Night Work in Bakeries Convention, approved at the International Labour Conference of 1925; the reduction of the State grant under the National Health Insurance scheme; the postal cheque system; decimal coinage, and metric weights and measures.

The election of the General Council resulted in the return of all the old members, with two exceptions; and in one of these cases the sitting member did not seek re-election. Mr. W. M. Citrine, who had been acting as secretary since the death of Mr. Fred Bramley, was unanimously elected general secretary.

During the week the first annual conference of Trade Union women was held, when resolutions were passed urging unions with women membership to encourage women to take a larger share in the administration and control of the Unions; the formation of women's Trade Union Guilds, and the necessity for increased education in trade union principles among young people entering industry. A discussion took place on the system of family allowances, a memorandum on which was presented and referred to delegates for further consideration.

Duties of Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries

The duties of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of the Province of Saskatchewan are outlined in the *Public Service Monthly* (Saskatchewan) as follows:*—

In March, 1910, it became necessary to appoint an Inspector of Factories and Fair Wage Officer, and the Bureau of Labour became a branch of the Department of Agriculture in March, 1911. The Bureau of Labour and Industries, with Mr. Thos. M. Molloy as Commissioner, was erected in February, 1920, and placed on its own footing under another minister. The bureau secures and distributes farm, domestic, clerical and harvest labour, and has also conducted the Teachers' Exchange since February, 1922, when this work was transferred from the Department of Education. The bureau acts as a mediator in trade disputes, administers The Factories Act and the Minimum Wage Act, Elevator Act, inspects factories, and publishes labour statistics. Much has been done to make better known the natural resources of the province, especially in clays and coal, and exploratory investigations of the resources of the North have also been made under the auspices of the bureau.

In relation to the industrial development of the province the bureau conducts investigations and research into the utility of those resources which give promise of immediate industrial development. As a consequence of this work much valuable information is available in the bureau to capital interested in the coal, clays and sodium sulphate deposits of Saskatchewan. The resources of the province being within the administrative control of the Federal Government the bureau conducts but a limited amount of geological work, confining its activities to those localities where conditions seem to warrant the working out of local geological problems. But the time is rapidly approaching when the bureau will, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Mines, undertake a more general geological mapping of Saskatchewan. This work is becoming more pressing because of the numerous seepages of gas and oil being reported to the bureau and concerning which accurate information is becoming necessary, not only to insure the proper development of promising fields, but also to protect the investors of the province against unwarranted "wild catting" by unreliable or unjustifiable promotions.

*An account of the functions of the various Labour Departments and Bureaus in Canada was given in the Labour Gazette, April, 1925, page 353.

An interlocutory injunction was granted during September in the Superior Court at Montreal, enjoining the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from picketing employees of the International Tailoring Company, Samuel Hart and Company, and the Society Brand Clothes, Limited. The three clothing firms, in petitioning for the writ, alleged that since July 24 of this year, when a strike was organized among their employees by the respondents, the respondents have continuously endeavoured to prevent workmen continuing in their employ. They alleged further that the respondents had resorted to threats, intimidation and even assault to enforce their wishes upon the petitioners' employees. The respondents were ordered to furnish security in the amount of $500.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

THE fifth annual Congress of the Confederation of the Catholic Workers of Canada was held in Sherbrooke, Quebec, from September 18 to 21 inclusive. The delegates, in large numbers assisted on Sunday, September 19, at the mass celebrated in St. John the Baptist church, Sherbrooke. In the afternoon the delegates paid a visit to Monseigneur O. Gagnon, Bishop of Sherbrooke; later a civic reception took place at the city hall followed by addresses of welcome delivered by Messrs. J. K. Edwards, mayor of Sherbrooke; C. B. Howard, M.P. for Sherbrooke, and A. C. Crepeau, M.P.P. The addresses were responded to by Mr. Pierre Beaulé, president of the Confederation, and by Reverend Mr. Fortin, chaplain.

Communications were read from the Honourable G. B. Jones, then Minister of Labour, Ottawa; Honourable A. Galipault, Minister of Labour, Quebec, and from the Catholic bishops and prominent citizens of the province, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the Congress.

The report of the committee on credentials established the seating of the eighty-eight delegates representing eighty-six syndicates.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Requesting the provincial government to compel automobile owners to carry an insurance policy in order to protect the public against the damages caused by insolvent automobilists;

Recommending the establishment of a strike fund by the various federations, and that the executive board be authorized to call for a voluntary special assessment when required;

Requesting the federal government to establish an old age pension; and that the executive board interview the government with the view of submitting ways and means to that effect;

Requesting the provincial government to grant, after the birth of the fifth child, an allocation of $25 and for each subsequent birth;

Requesting the provincial government to control the installation and handling of the Duco and other types of paint spraying machines.

Requesting the executive board to bring pressure upon the school commissioners in each industrial centre, with the object of establishing evening classes for the benefit of working men;

Requesting the Provincial government to establish in the province a Superior Council of Labour;

Requesting the provincial government that the Quebec Trade Disputes Act be amended in such way, that there will be no misunderstanding as to its interpretation;

Requesting the executive board to impress upon the municipal councils the necessity of prohibiting the one-man street car in cities of a population of 50,000 or over;

Requesting the provincial government to abolish the tax known as the "workingmen's tax" in all municipalities of the province;*

Referring to the legal adviser of the Federation a further study of section 501 of the Criminal Code of Canada, with a view to placing the same along the lines of the English Trade Disputes Act, 1906, in regard to picketing;†

Requesting the provincial government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act in order to permit civic firefighters (pompiers) to come under its scope;

Requesting the provincial government to amend the Arbitration law affecting disputes with firefighters (pompiers) and police, and extend the statute so that it will include all municipal employees;‡

Requesting both the federal and provincial governments to establish the eight-hour-day work in all industries where women are employed;

Protesting against the manner in which Roman Catholics are treated in Mexico;

Adopting a resolution from the Stationary Engineers of Quebec City, asking for the establishment of a provincial law to protect both Engineers and Public;

Requesting the appointment of a commission composed of Federal Government, industry, and labour representatives, to study proposed changes in regulations and by-laws at present in force regarding dry docks;

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* A tax is levied by some municipalities in the Province of Quebec on workmen coming from other municipalities to work within their boundaries. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1925, page 1608.)

† The provisions of the Canadian and of the British Acts are described in the report on *Reners versus the King*. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 618.)

‡ The Municipal Strike and Lockout Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, chapter 98) defines "employee" as including "policemen, firemen, waterworks employees and those in charge of the incinerator, removal and transportation of garbage."

Requesting the provincial government to establish the 48-hour week for women in textile mills; also to see that the machines stop running during the noon hour; and to place in operation as soon as possible, the minimum wage law for women;

Requesting the provincial government to prohibit the placement of workmen by Employment Bureaus at wages less than the current rate or working conditions;

Requesting the provincial government to appoint an inspector to enforce the sanitary conditions in lumber camps and the system of "one man one bed";*

Requesting the federal government to amend the existing registration law in such a manner as will permit the registration of union labels;

Requesting the government to enact a law compelling contractors to place prominently a "First Aid" outfit for immediate use in case of accident;

Authorizing the executive Board to inform the provincial government that the Workmen's Compensation Act, as adopted at the last session of the legislature,† does not meet with the requirements of organized labour of the province in so far as:—

(1) That the law does not protect all workers as it should.

(2) That the law is more favourable to the insurance companies than to the victims of accidents.

(3) It makes impossible to determine the annual salary.

(4) In many cases it prevents the victim of the accident from availing himself of the law.

(5) It should recognize collective responsibility of industry, and establish an insurance fund administered by a Commission with the right for the workman to appeal before a tribunal in case the claim of the workman is refused by the administrative Commission.

(6) That precedence should be granted by the Courts to these claims over others and without appeal.

(7) It deprives the workman of the faculty of using the capital income.

(8) It ignores the right of the collective contract.

(9) That it should indemnify the workman for the full amount of damages caused by non-observance of laws regarding the prevention of accidents.

Asking the attorney general to appoint a judge of the Superior Court to hear disputes that may arise between the syndicates incorporated, in accordance with the "Act respecting Professional Syndicates" of Quebec, and the employers, in the execution of agreement or other matter relative to the Act* and that before this judge, the disputes above mentioned will have precedence over other cases.

Several amendments to the constitution of the Federation were adopted. The reports of the organization committee and executive board were adopted.

The report of the label committee recommended that each Federation establish its own label.

During the Convention, Reverend Abbé Coté of Quebec, gave a lecture on the work accomplished to establish a mutual insurance to be known as: "Mutual Benefit Society of the Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada." During the sessions of the congress, Messrs. P. Fontaine, Quebec, legal adviser of the Federation, and Mr. G. H. Robichon, Three Rivers, lawyer, gave lectures and discussed the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The report of the general secretary showed that 660 new members have been affiliated with the Confederation, forming a total of 26,110 members. Receipts during the year were: $9,729.32; expenses, $8,379.87; leaving a balance in hand of $1,349.45.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, P. Beaulé, Quebec.
1st Vice-President, O. Filion, Montreal.
2nd Vice-President, A. Brulé, Sherbrooke.
General Secretary, F. Laroche, Quebec.
Treasurer, Jos. Comeau, Lachine.

A unanimous resolution was adopted thanking all who assisted in making the Congress a success, particularly, the religious and civic bodies of Sherbrooke, the federal Department of Labour, represented by Mr. T. Bertrand; the provincial Department of Labour, represented by Mr. A. Crowe; Mr. P. Fontaine, legal adviser of the Congress, Quebec; Mr. G. H. Robichon, lawyer, Three Rivers.

The next annual convention to be held at Lachine, Que.

* By-laws issued in 1924 under the Quebec Public Health Act, applying to lumber and mining camps, were outlined in the Labour Gazette, May, 1924, page 354.

† Labour Gazette, April, 1926, page 324.

* The Act respecting Professional Syndicates was outlined in the Labour Gazette, April, 1924, page 303.

Federation of Catholic Printing Trades

Previous to the meeting of the Federation of Catholic Workers the Federation of the Catholic Printing Trades held its first annual conference also at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Mr. A. Comeau, President, presiding. Attending the conference were fifteen delegates from Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hull, Chicoutimi and Joliette. Reverend A. Perrier, Chaplain, gave a lecture on the support that should be accorded Catholic Unions. A constitution was adopted, and other resolutions to be submitted to the fifth convention were adopted.

The result of the election for the officers of the Federation was:—

President, A. Comeau, Montreal.
Vice-President, A. Morin, Hull.
Secretary General, Jos. Comeau, Lachine.
Treasurer, A. Dery, Montreal.

International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers

The twenty-fourth convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers was held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 13-17, 1926, there being present eighty-two delegates with twenty-four proxy votes, representing seventy-six local unions.

Among those who addressed the convention at the opening session was A. J. Kummer, president of the central labour council of Cincinnati, who reviewed the struggles of the international union and deplored the conditions that followed the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He urged the delegates to continue their efforts to secure modification of the Volstead Law, thereby re-establishing employment for the membership of the organization.

General Secretary-treasurer Obergfell, on behalf of the general executive board, reviewed briefly the conditions that confronted the organization during the past three years and outlined the political activity as it related to the modification of the Volstead Law. He expressed the belief that this modification would soon be an accomplished fact.

General Organizer Kugler dwelt at length on "the changed sentiment sweeping the country on the modification of the Volstead Law" and reviewed the active support being received from the American Federation of Labour.

A review of the progress now being made by the State of Wisconsin in the protection of wage earners in respect to accident compensation and safety, and also in the matter of child labour regulation, was given by R. G. Knutson, member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, Madison, Wis.

J. P. Frey, personal representative of President Green of the American Federation of Labour, in addressing the convention, touched briefly upon the good accomplished by the creation of the Industrial State Commissions and urged that efforts be made to establish only state industrial insurance, thus eliminating private insurance companies. He spoke of the new basis of wages made at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L., in which it is declared the workingman is not only entitled to a fair share of the labour created, but in addition to that he must receive a fair share of the profits derived from the natural resources, machinery and management of any industry. This, he stated, was the advanced wage philosophy of the American Federation of Labour. In speaking of internationalism, he informed the delegates that this is the only continent in the world in which the workers living in two countries (referring to the United States and Canada) have but one organization representing their interests.

John J. Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L., expressed himself as being in full accord with the declarations contained in the report of the officers covering the policies of the organization.

The convention amended the international constitution to combine the offices of the three general secretaries into two, namely, a general secretary-treasurer and a general corresponding-financial-secretary.

Officers elected were as follows: Gen. Sec.-treas., Joseph Obergfell; Gen. Cor.-Fin.-Sec., John Rader; Gen. Organizer, Albert Kugler.

Chicago, Ill., was selected as the next convention city.

International Trade Union School

The International Trade Union School, organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions, held its summer session on July 19-31 at the Labour High School at Uccle, near Brussels. The courses of the school were followed by 68 pupils coming from Germany, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden

and Czechoslovakia. The various courses and lectures dealt mainly with the study of the co-operative and political trade union movement in the various countries.

German General Confederation of Labour

The report of the German General Confederation of Labour for 1925 contains the following information on the membership of the Confederation.

The hopes of development which were entertained at the beginning of 1925 have not been realized as the result of the economic crisis which led to ever-increasing unemployment. The total average number of members of the Confederation in 1925 was 4,156,451 (including 751,585 women), a number higher by 158,644 than that for 1924. The number of central federations fell from 41 to 40, since the Federation of Singers separated from the Federation in order to avoid becoming affiliated to the Confederation of Salaried Employees. The receipts of the Federations, which show a favourable development, reached, in 1925, 147,526,701 marks, as against 97,037,600 marks in 1924. Expenditure was 125,874,093 marks. The local committees, which group all the unions affiliated to the German General Confederation of Labour, have resumed their work. In 127 towns, they maintain trade union premises, of which 102 belong to the local committees. Further, they own libraries in 696 localities.

Charter for Trade Union Movement in the Balkan States

An account of the trade union movement in the Balkan States is given in the September number of the *International Labour Review*, a publication of the International Labour Office (League of Nations). In these States, where the political movement is often confused with the trade union movement, the divisions and disturbances produced under the influence of communist propaganda have seriously interfered with the normal progress of trade union organization. The Balkan workers, having little direct relation with western countries, have not been won over to take part in the positive campaign for realizing social reforms. The communists have taken advantage of this isolation, and have produced a state of confusion which has led to the isolation and indifference of the majority of the workers. It was not until quite recently, and in consequence of the disillusionment to which the communist propaganda has led, that re-grouping became possible, and an atmosphere favourable to the holding of an inter-trade-union conference could be created.

Such a conference was held at Sofia, Bulgaria, last April, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam). The demands formulated at this conference constitute a "labour charter" for the trade union movement in the Balkan States, and will serve to guide its future policies.

Resolution on Social Policy

I. Action in favour of the enforcement and maintenance of the statutory maximum working day of eight hours in industry, commerce, and agriculture. Introduction of the six-hour day for young persons, women, and workers employed in unhealthy industries. Wherever a shorter working day has been obtained, this should be definitely established by law. The enforcement of the working day of eight hours or less should be effected by fixing the beginning and end of the work. As a general rule, the weekly rest of not less than 36 hours should fall on a Sunday. Ratification and enforcement of the International Conventions concerning prohibition of the night work of young persons and women, and in bakeries.

Extension of labour inspection to all occupations; appointment of labour inspectors selected from the trade union delegates.

Measures for protecting the health and safety of wage-earning and salaried employees. Campaign against occupational diseases.

Legal recognition of works councils and representatives of the workers.

Creation of labour courts to settle disputes arising out of contracts of employment; appointment of assessors with the assistance of the unions.

Creation of official employment exchanges with joint representation on the managing committees. Trade union exchanges and official employment exchanges to be on an equal footing.

Adoption of an Act making collective agreements legally binding, and governing the functions of arbitration offices.

The arrangements made for the workers' rest to be supplemented by legislation on holidays with pay.

Prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age, and of women during the two months preceding and the two months following confinement.

Compulsory education up to the age of 14 years. Vocational and continuation education for young workers to be adapted to the practical requirements of the day. Such training to be included in the statutory hours of work.

Equal pay for men and women.

Extension of labour legislation to workers in state and other public services, agricultural workers, and home workers, unless they are subject to more favourable regulations.

Creation of independent chambers of workers to secure the official representation of the interests of wage-earners.

Ratification of the draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

II. Introduction of a system of social insurance on modern principles, and covering the following branches; sickness insurance, accident insurance, invalidity and old age insurance, widows' and orphans' pensions, maternity insurance, insurance against death, unemployment insurance. Independent management by the insured of the organs of social insurance.

III. In virtue of the principle of the equality of treatment of all persons irrespective of nationality or religion, the trade unions should use every means to promote the international realization of the demand of the unions for the freedom of movement of the workers.

In countries where economic depression and unemployment have become so acute that the unemployed must be protected, transitional measures should be taken for temporarily keeping the influx of foreign workers within the limits of existing requirements, provided however that the foreign labour already engaged shall in no case be expelled.

With a view to the systematic distribution of emigrant labour between the different countries, the International Federation of Trade Unions should be requested to urge the International Labour Office to arrange for the conclusion of International Conventions.

Visas on passports should be abolished, pending the abolition of the passports themselves.

If it is impossible to abolish passports, uniform international passports, valid for three years, should be introduced.

Equality of treatment should be aimed at in economic, social and intellectual matters. Equality before the law is one of the fundamental demands of the labour movement. As under present legislation foreigners are entitled to equality of treatment only on condition of reciprocity, the establishment of uniform international legislation should be promoted.

THE MITTEN PLAN OF EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

THE co-operative plan of management known as the Mitten Plan,* which has been in effect for the past fifteen years in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, was renewed early in the present year by a vote taken at a convention of all the committee men representing the employees and the company. The Mitten Plan provides for class and group representation, and for a free and independent expression of the views of both parties through branch committees, departmental committees, and general committees. The resolution renewing the arrangement for another period sets forth that "under the Mitten plan employees are assured continuation of their present standard of living in good times and bad; are given opportunity to participate in the prosperity of the industry in which they work, and are further enabled to become owners as well as operators of the workshop in which they earn their daily bread."

At the close of 1910, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was on the verge of bankruptcy. Serious strikes had occurred in 1909 and 1910, and the conductors and motormen were receiving a maximum wage of only 23 cents per hour. This rate, under an arbitration settlement, was to increase one-half cent per hour on July 1 each year until it reached 25 cents per hour. The rolling stock was in a state of great deterioration and accidents were numerous. Mr. T. E. Mitten was then placed in charge of the company with a view to its rehabilitation. Mr. Mitten invited the men to co-operate with the management according to a plan which he explained, promising if they did so that 22 cents out of every dollar received in fares would be used for the payment of wages to conductors and motormen. The co-operative plan was adopted by the company in August, 1911. The management then submitted the plan to the employees with the proposal that if two-thirds of the train force so voted, the co-operative plan would be introduced with the company dealing with the men through a union organization otherwise the company in carrying out the plan would deal with the men as individuals. A vote was taken but neither of the existing unions was able to poll the required two-thirds' vote. Consequently the plan was put into effect with the management dealing directly with the employees, but with the express provision that any man might belong to any union or organization without hindrance. This policy has been adhered to ever since.

Under the plan adopted in 1911 the basic hourly wage rose to 31 cents in 1916, and by July 15, 1918, the rate was 43 cents per hour. The company then voluntarily decided to base its wages on the average of the wages awarded by the National War Labour Board to street-car men of the four cities of the first class—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo. This brought the wages to 48 cents per hour. In 1922 Buffalo was eliminated in wage determination, and the policy was established of paying employees an additional sum as a reward for exceptional co-operative effort, not to exceed 10 per cent of the employees' earnings for the year, to be paid after the stockholders had revised an amended form of the plan previously in effect.

It is provided in the plan that all matters relating to wages, working conditions and discipline shall be discussed and considered at joint meetings of committees on which the management and the men have equal representation. The company is organized in five departments, which are in turn divided into branches. The employees of each branch elect

* LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 362.

annually two representatives who meet with two representatives of the management to consider, and so far as possible settle, all questions for that branch arising out of relations between employers and employees. At stated intervals the branch committeemen of each department meet in departmental committes which deal with all questions affecting the department as a whole, or affecting one local branch, or questions that cannot be settled by the branch committees. There are two departmental committees for each department, one composed of employee representatives and the other representing the management.

Each departmental committee of employees shall elect from among its members two representatives to the general committee for employees, and the management appoint two representatives from each departmental committee for employer to form the general committee for the employer. The general committees discuss matters affecting more than one department or such that cannot be settled by the departmental committees themselves. If any question cannot be settled by the general committees it is referred to arbitration, each committee appointing one arbitrator and the two arbitrators appointing a third. If they cannot agree upon the third arbitrator the chairman of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania is requested to act or to appoint his personal representative.

The committees meet in joint session, but act as independent units. Each side ordinarily discusses the business in the presence of the other, but a committee may retire to vote in secret caucus, the vote being taken by secret ballot. The majority of any committee is considered the voice of the committee. In no case do the employer and employee representatives vote as one body. Any employee is entitled to vote for branch committeemen, unless he has been with the company less than six months or occupies an official position.

PROPOSALS FOR STABILIZING BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

Giving evidence recently before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the United States House of Representatives, in connection with hearings on proposed coal legislation, the Honourable Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, recommended three forms of action with a view to preventing future industrial troubles in the bituminous industry, which might be acted on at the next session of Congress. He was not in favour of action at the late session, as it was his belief that the industry was approaching normal conditions through its own medium, and he did not favour legislation unless it becomes apparent at the next session of Congress that the industry has not stabilized itself, or set up machinery so to do. Mr. Hoover recommended:—

1. First, that Congress should be authorized to appoint, or should authorize the President to appoint, in times of emergency, a mediation board for the bituminous industry;

2. That the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given authority in case of such emergency to handle the distribution of coal;

3. That steps should be taken, in co-operation with the coal industry, for the systematic collection of statistics and essential facts.

Mr. Hoover expresses the belief that the greatest difficulty facing the bituminous mines, the over-expansion brought about by the war stimulation, which has been further stimulated to some extent by troubles in the anthracite fields. The great difficulty was that this over-expansion resulted in over-production and a consequent sharpening of competition which has led to price cutting until many mines have operated at a loss for a greater part of the time, and few mines are operated throughout the year.

Although not in favour of a coal trust, Mr. Hoover believed that many advantages would result from combinations in the industry. First of all, the high-cost mines would be closed and held as reserves, and the low-cost mines would be run continuously, with resultant better employment conditions, although the number of workers required would be less. Those retained would acquire the benefits of full-time employment instead of part-time employment, which is the lot of most miners in the bituminous fields today. The great benefit would be to the consumer. The distribution of coal in the United States, he pointed out, is an expensive process for the consumer, inasmuch as the product passes through several hands before it is retailed to the ultimate consumer. By a process of combination of mines under one ownership, the combinations would be financially able to in-

stall their own distribution system with retail agents in the various cities, and would thus obtain easier marketing conditions. The consumer would then be buying direct from the mine, and the now excessive distribution costs would be eliminated.

Coal Mining in Great Britain and the United States

On being asked to comment on the difference between conditions in the coal industry in the United States and in Great Britain, Mr. Hoover said that no comparison could be made because conditions were so different. He pointed out, however, that in Great Britain the costs have been increasing while production has been decreasing, which is the reverse of what has been happening in the United States. In the United States the tonnage per man per year obtained is, he stated, almost three and a half times that obtained in England. The wages of the British miner are only about 35 per cent of those of the American miner. This is the result of low production. In Great Britain it took 1,100,000 men to produce in the neighbourhood of 300,000,000 tons of coal, while 620,000 miners in the United States were producing 450,000,000 tons. He believed that to a certain extent conditions could be improved in Great Britain by the closing of high-cost mines, and by increased production in low-cost mines. He offered no solution for the question of employment of miners not retained, nor did he comment on the government relief which has been proposed, should such action be taken.

Mr. Hoover was unreservedly against the government taking over the control of the mines in case of industrial emergency. He believed that this would mean government ownership. He was of the opinion that the best way for the government to assist in the solution of industrial difficulties was through mediation.

Meeting of the U. S. National Fire Waste Council

New strategic moves in a national campaign to check the ravages of fire, representing in the United States a loss of upward of a billion dollars annually, were considered at a meeting of the National Fire Waste Council, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The Council turned its attention to the problem of the forest fire, which accounted for an actual loss of $28,000,000 and an intangible loss of many times that sum last year. The Council also reviewed a plan of campaign to reduce the fire loss on farms throughout the country, estimated to have amounted to $150,000,000 last year, one item that goes to make up the $570,000,000 total loss covered by the actuarial records, in which forest fire losses are not included.

A test to determine a basis for estimating the extent of losses in the form of deaths and casualties by fire, was also given consideration by the committee. On a basis of incomplete statistical returns from eight states, covering a period of three months, the conclusion was reached that the average annual loss of life from fire in the United States approximates 3,500, a rate of 32.9 per million inhabitants. The average for injuries is 84.8 per million.

The committee conducting the test reported as follows:—"The summary reveals a number of significant points. Of the total of 249 deaths, 80, or 32 per cent were due to flammable liquids; 48 deaths were caused by open flames, 36 by burning structures; 24 by explosions and 14 by carelessness with matches. Of the 249, 114 were adult males, 51 adult females, and 69 were children. As to the type of occupancy in 40 deaths no building was involved. In dwelling houses there were 118 deaths; in apartments, hotels and rooming houses, 14; in schools and churches, 1; in industrial plants, 18; in mercantile structures, 2; in office buildings, 1; in garages, 3; in barns and other farm buildings, 5; in warehouse, 1; in automobiles, 13; in boats, 27; in railway cars, 1; in hospitals, 1; miscellaneous, 4."

It is the intention of the Council to continue the test in order that a more accurate basis may be obtained for estimating the loss due to deaths and injuries by fire.

The Indian Seamen's Union at a recent meeting at Bombay, passed a resolution condemning the system under which seamen are recruited through licensed shipping brokers, and asking the government to appoint a government officer, together with an advisory committee to consist of representatives of the shipping agencies of the Indian Seamen's Union.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN ONTARIO IN 1925

THE forty-fourth annual report of the Department of Health of Ontario outlines the work carried on during 1925 by the various divisions of the Department. These divisions are concerned respectively with Preventable Diseases; Industrial Hygiene; Child Hygiene; Sanitary Engineering; Vital Statistics; Dental Services; Laboratories; and Public Health Education.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene carries on important work for the purpose of reducing the suffering and loss in production caused by ill-health, physical defects and industrial accidents. This work is in three divisions, namely, statistics and publicity; research and study of industrial health problems; and organization of industrial health services. Under the first heading the situation regarding health of workers has been presented in numerous personal interviews with employers, this being the most fruitful means of communication. In addition to this work through personal contact the Division gives publicity to health and safety studies in the press and in scientific magazines, and maintains a lending library for use by persons working in the field of industrial relations, especially those engaged in behalf of the health of workers in industry.

The second phase of the work includes the study of individual problems connected with specific occupational hazards, ventilation, fumigation, and the reduction of the severity of accidents. Among the specific occupational hazards considered by the Division during the year were the influence of heat on the eyes of tin plate workers; the eye effects of wood alcohol in picture moulding and finishing; health hazards in bronzing; means for detecting the presence of blue water gas in the air as a warning; the hazard from benzol in "Duco"; the health hazards in electric welding; means for prevention of lead poisoning in hardening steel; oil dermatitis, etc.

Sixty-one cases of occupational disease have been brought to the attention of the Division. These cases have led to inquiries into various chemical problems such as analysis of floor dust for content of lead; collection and estimation of benzine, lead, carbon monoxide in air; arsenic and lead determinations in urine and saliva; rock and lung analysis for silica content; blood analysis for calcium and uric acid content.

Besides these inquiries arising out of special cases, the Division has conducted systematic investigations into conditions in certain hazardous trades as follows:—

In a storage battery where the employees are exposed to lead four cases of early lead poisoning were detected, and six additional men were removed following re-examination.

In an ore-smelting and refining plant examinations were made of men exposed to arsenic. Thirteen of these cases showed symptoms associated with exposure to arsenic, such as rashes, high blood count, high haemoglobin, low blood pressure, perforated septum. Five cases showed evidence of excessive bleeding and diminished haemoglobin, sometimes said to be associated with exposure to cobalt. These cases were exposed to cobalt dust. It is interesting to record that there were six cases of sugar in the urine in this group. With such an array of symptoms none of these men complained of ill health.

In quarries, 110 examinations were made of men exposed to silica dust. Of these men 58 showed no effect; 22 were suspicious of silicosis; 22 had definite silicosis; and 8 had silicosis plus tuberculosis or suspicious tuberculosis.

In mines, 236 examinations were made at Porcupine of men exposed to silica dust for at least five years. The results showed 98 cases with no effects; 47 cases of suspected silicosis; 45 cases with definite silicosis; 30 cases of silicosis with tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis; and 16 with tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis alone.

An inquiry into the means of controlling nickel rash was continued, and a report is in course of preparation.

In connection with the work on nickel rash where conditions of high temperature obtain, and in other processes where high temperature and humidity are incident to the operation, particularly in the pulp and paper industry, many observations were made with the kathathermometer to determine the "cooling power" of the air in various seasons and under varying outside atmospheric conditions in the same season, with a view to ascertaining exactly what ventilation conditions exist and in what way they may be improved. This question is closely connected with the problem of condensation of moisture in hot, humid processes, a very important economic consideration. One remedy, it is stated, may meet both conditions satisfactorily. About 4,000 katathermometer observations were made in the past year and from a study of these recommendations are being drafted.

Fumigation.—Cyanogen chloride has been used for fumigation by the chemist of the Division in bunk houses in the lumber indus-

try with good results. It will always be necessary to keep the use of cyanogen chloride in the hands of experts. A plan for its use widely had not yet been developed.

Special attention is called in the report to the serious losses resulting from the infection of wounds, and employers are advised to give more attention to the establishment of medical services responsible to the industry.

Conditions in lumber camps.—The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. R. White, forms part of the report. This year the feature of this section is the examination which was carried out of conditions in the lumber camps with respect to the provision of medical aid. "During the year," he states, "while carrying out the regular duties among the forest products industries, we had, on occasion, come across many injured workmen lying in the bunk houses when they should apparently have been provided for in some hospital. In dealing with these cases it became necessary to discuss the reason for this apparent neglect with the company physician and with the management itself, and at times deal with direct complaints from injured men. On investigating these cases the whole field of accident prevention and of the mitigation of accident severity, with the accompanying terrific cost of paying for these accidents through compensation assessment, appeared to be involved. It seemed proper, therefore, having the machinery at their disposal, that we should undertake a study of this whole question as far as it is related to the general lumberman of Ontario, and to the pulp and paper industry. The similarity of these two institutions is such that any solution to the problems of one must necessarily rebound to the benefit and advantage of the other.

"A study of the woods operations of both industries brings out the somewhat startling fact that up until the winter of 1925 no work whatever had been undertaken among the 30,000 men who labour in the wood cutting camps throughout Northern Ontario and from which, during 1923, came the astonishing record of 3,421 men injured and 46 killed. Then add to this the record of our saw mills which is 1,590 men injured and 6 killed. We have then for the year a grand total covering the lumber camps of Ontario, with the saw mills in connection therewith, of 5,011 men injured and 52 killed, with a cost to the industries of upward of $1,000,000, or as has been estimated by the industries themselves an added cost of 50 cents to every 1,000 feet of lumber produced and 30 cents added to every cord of pulp wood cut."

The inspector notes a marked improvement, however, in the organization of accident prevention. "The lumbermen of Ontario," he says, "have already reorganized and augmented their accident field forces, and have actually started work."

In regard to bunk houses Mr. White points out that "there is still some difficulty in inducing the lumberjack to fully appreciate the good effort which is being made by the employer to supply good housing conditions. One often finds beds wantonly destroyed, cuspidors upset and ventilators plugged up. The education of the employee is now considered of paramount importance for the future and our next step, but just how this may be accomplished is difficult because of the transient nature of the employee. Hopes are entertained, however, that as wages improve and living conditions become more attractive, men may stay longer and may even return to the camps year after year and thus begin to take an interest in their surroundings and in themselves."

There are throughout Northern Ontario 150 companies with 424 camps which give employment to 21,916 men. In addition to these, there are also the following mills in the unorganized territory:—

	Men
60 saw mills, employing	4,657
61 mines, employing	2,300
53 road camps, employing	1,725
83 extra gangs, employing	2,865
5 paper mills, employing	3,175
7 construction companies, employing	2,600
2 fishing stations, employing	175

There is therefore a grand total of 39,413 men employed in the 685 industrial camps throughout the unorganized territory.

A group insurance policy in favour of 2,000 employees in the pulp and paper mills of the Price Brothers Company has been completed and issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The policy involves the sum of nearly three million dollars. It differs from most group policies in that it carries accident and sickness clauses in addition to the customary death and total disability benefits, even though such accident or sickness may be occasioned by circumstances outside the control of the company. The provisions of the policy apply to all employees in the pulp and paper mills operated by the company at River Bend, Jonquières and Kenogami, and to salaried employees who receive less than two thousand dollars a year. It is understood the present policy is preliminary to a scheme under which all employees of the company will receive the benefits of group insurance.

METHODS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF WORKERS

A BOOK on the techno-psychology of industrial work has recently been completed by Dr. Leon Walther, Director of the Department of Techno-psychology, Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute, Geneva. Extracts from this book upon which the present article is based, appeared in the July issue of the *International Labour Review.*

The first condition of a scientific organization of work, the writer declares, is the adaptation of the worker to his task by putting each man in the place where he will work under the best conditions and where he will give an optimum output with a minimum effort. Through individual psychology the scientific selection of workers may be effected with a high degree of certainty, the method and scientific study of the kind of work considered, and the capacities required for this work determined.

The writer gives an account of experiments actually carried on by him in two factories. In the first case, the work was that of making paper bags. Five tests of manual dexterity were applied to 100 women and eleven of these workers were finally selected and classified. Six months later these eleven were classified according to their individual output. A marked discrepancy in the order of the output as compared with the order of the tests was found in only one case, when the worker who ranked second in the tests was ninth in output. This difference was readily accounted for on questioning her, and other work was found for her where she could earn almost twice as much as in making bags.

In the second case the work investigated consisted in putting up coffee in paper bags. This work was not being done satisfactorily, and the reason had to be found. Separate operations were carried on by four different groups of workers, when these workers were submitted to psychological tests it was found that the different operations, which varied in difficulty, were not distributed among them in accordance with their abilities. On reclassifying them according to the results of the tests their output was more than doubled, increasing from a maximum of 43 to a maximum of 89 pieces per worker per hour without the necessity of dismissing any worker for incapacity. In this case there was perfect correlation between the order of merit according to test and the order assigned by the foreman.

In discussing vocational training the author arrives at the conclusion that all vocational industrial training should be functional training, "in other words, it should bring the learner into immediate contact with reality, with the actual work which he will have to perform later in the exercise of his trade."

A number of examples are given showing the practical importance of the application of motion study to industrial work for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary movements and modifying the usual movements. The results of applying motion study to skilled workers who had had vocational training and those who had not were identical, and proved that vocational education whether in the factories or in the school does not pay enough attention to the actual movements of apprentices. "Our vocational schools aim at training young persons to do work which is perfect in quality; the question of quantity does not concern them to the same extent. They thus train artisans, but not workers capable of producing, when on piece work in the factory, a quantity sufficient to enable them to earn their living."

An example is given showing the practical value of motion study. An analysis of the movements of a woman who was making paper-covered boxes disclosed two defects, although she appeared to be perfectly trained and familiar with her job. By teaching her to use pressure instead of stroking in making folds, and to apply a thin instead of a thick layer of paste, her output was increased from 86 to 150 boxes per hour, with less fatigue and with no change in her own rhythm. The training in the new movements took hardly half a day.

Interesting results were also obtained in the study of industrial fatigue. In this respect it was observed with the help of the ergograph that two different types of individuals might be distinguished. One type can work for a certain time with almost unvarying intensity, when fatigue appears very suddenly and they very rapidly lose their power of working. In the second type fatigue comes gradually, the intensity of the work diminishes slowly, and there is no sudden change. Workers of the former type remain tired for a certain time after stopping work and then quickly recover, while those of the latter type recover more gradually. In the opinion of the author "Individuals who differ in their susceptibility to fatigue cannot be subject to the same rhythm of production without grave injury to their

health and general output. An organization which fails to take account of these individual differences may enforce a uniform system on every one, but will not succeed in obtaining the best output from each worker."

In certain factories where an increased output was desired, experiments were made to ascertain the effect of modifying the length and frequency of rest periods. In the case of two women piece-workers on a stamping machine, their hourly output was increased from about 4,200 pieces when they arranged their own breaks to 4,767 when they took a five minutes rest each hour. In another factory, the daily output of nine pieceworkers was increased from 6,000 to 8,000 pieces by introducing a two-minute break every quarter of an hour, with some slight variations for different individuals. This rest period was introduced after a week's experiment, when various other breaks were tried without success. These examples are claimed to prove the extremely important effect of breaks on the worker's daily output and in conclusion, the writer states that "psychology and physiology, if applied to the study of industrial work, will provide other ways than that of speeding-up, which Taylor used so largely. These methods ensure not only an increase in output but at the same time a real saving in human energy."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Methods of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Mr. F. A. Gaby, D.Sc., chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, in a recent address, described the activities of the Commission in the direction of accident prevention. Up to 1917, he said, the Commission carried out accident prevention work as an ordinary part of the duties of the various departments, but during 1916 investigations were carried out, and it was found that it would be an advantage to have this work carried out in an organized manner, and by a separate Accident Prevention Department.

One of the most important functions of this department is to carry out investigation and research in accident prevention, and very close contact is kept with the work of other public utilities on this continent. Such investigations are also carried on by public utilities in Great Britain, the United States, France, Belgium and Australia.

As one of the major hazards in electrical work is the danger of electrical shock, a most comprehensive and exact investigation into the question of resuscitation from electrical shock has been carried out during the last ten years. A complete investigation has been made of all information printed in English on the subject, as well as some in foreign languages; and, with the co-operation of the Medical Department of the University of Toronto, original research has been carried out on the subject of electrical shock and resuscitation.

Another function of the department is to keep an accurate record of all accidents that happen to employees of the Commission; these are classified, carefully analyzed and deductions made from them. Every accident at all serious in its nature is thoroughly investigated, the foreman in charge of the work being required to make a very complete and analytical report in connection with the accident. A beneficial psychological result comes from the making of these reports, because, for one thing, the foreman has to advise as to what he considers to be the real cause of the accident and how such an occurrence can be prevented in the future.

Accidents which are chargeable to "Electrical Current" are low both in frequency and severity, being only 2.3 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively, although responsible for two of the three fatalities occurring during the past year. The accidents due to "Slipping, Tripping, and Falling" are responsible for 10.1 per cent of all accidents and 25.7 per cent of all lost time. Those due to "Handling Tools" cause 19.7 per cent of all accidents and 9.8 per cent of all lost time, while those accidents chargeable to "Handling Material" are responsible for 21.5 per cent of all the accidents and 12.8 per cent of all lost time, thus showing that a public utility in general has the same variety of accidents as one would ordinarily expect to find in any industry.

The Commission's method of carrying out accident prevention work is, in the main, advisory and not executive. Close contact is maintained with the engineering departments and, in general, an effort is made to inculcate a realization of the fact that a design which is not safe to install, operate, or maintain, is poor engineering and very poor economy. During construction work representatives of the Department go out into field and regular conferences are held with the superintendents and engineers, when discussion of accidents, hazards, and methods of prevention, takes place. These conferences have been very suc-

cessful and have undoubtedly resulted in considerable reduction in time lost through accident. Many useful devices, plans and methods developed as a result of such gatherings, have become a regular matter of routine and are now hardly looked upon as a matter of accident prevention at all. After the project is complete, or has been partly completed, a careful survey and reports are made so as to ensure that no hazard has been overlooked.

The major part of the Commission's accident prevention work has been connected with the Operating Department, and, since the members of this Department are, in general, on a more permanent basis of employment than those of the Construction Department, it is possible to carry out a plan that is cumulative in its effect. A representative of the Accident Prevention Department periodically visits each group of men in the Operating Department, when talks are given on safe methods and discussions of operating rules are held; the men are also trained and examined in the work of resuscitation from electrical shock. Thus a close contact is maintained with the men and the reduction of accidents and loss of time have been very satisfactory.

The Commission has taken the rates established by the Workmen's Compensation Board as a basis and has applied them to its own various conditions. A careful account has been kept of the costs of all accidents. During the years 1924 and 1925 these costs have for each year been lower than the amounts set up according to the Workmen's Compensation Board by approximately $91,000. The cost of carrying out the accident prevention work for each year has been $19,000. The Commission fully realizes that the rates set by the Workmen's Compensation Board are as low as they are because of accident prevention being carried out in those utilities in Schedule 1.

Though the financial results are satisfactory, a still more important phase is apparent, namely, the saving of human life and the reduction in the number of maimed. To be successful the work of accident prevention must be part of a general policy, but even then only will success be assured if the plans receive the hearty co-operation of the executive and of the employees generally.

Civic "Safety Inspector" for Buildings in Vancouver

The city of Vancouver is appointing a new official who will be known as the Safety Inspector, to supervise scaffolding on building, sewer and other construction work in the city. Regulations to govern such work are to be published shortly. The civic building committee had the support of the Vancouver Building Trades Council in deciding on this policy.

Mr. A. J. Bird, the city architect, reported to the committee that the inspectors of his department already inspect scaffolding during construction, but he pointed out that construction work in the strict sense has usually ceased when painters' scaffolds are erected and that the latter work is therefore not under his supervision. He further stated that "should the council deem it expedient to appoint a person to inspect platforms, moving or stationary, derricks, slings, etc., painters' scaffolds should come under his control. As such a man must have a wide and practical experience, he should be capable of suggesting or drafting a set of regulations, part to be embodied in a by-law and part as to method of procedure." Mr. Bird further suggests that the man be named a "Safety Inspector," be detached from any department and be directly responsible to the council. He could then co-operate with any of the departments if necessary and control anything lying within the scope of his regulations, be it cribbing to sewers, scaffolding on a building under erection, or work in the park. In this connection, I would recommend that any building over two storeys in height come within his circle of activities. "It would complete the protection," he states, "if he were supplied with appliances for testing tackle, ropes, chains, hooks, etc., and any interested party could ring up "Safety Inspector" whenever in need of his advice or authority. A junior could be appointed to answer and register 'phone calls and keep in touch with the inspector. Health and building inspectors, fire wardens and police officers could all report in, whenever in their opinion work was being done which endangered the workmen. By periodically keeping in touch with the office when on his rounds, the inspector could pick up any calls."

The June issue of the Labour Gazette (page 531) contained a note on the recent action of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council in regard to the protection of workmen on buildings. The British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has on more than one occasion recommended the enactment of provincial legislation for the same purpose.

Ford Safety League

Mr. J. McKinnon, assistant manager of the Ford Safety League, addressed the assistant foremen of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, at Windsor, Ontario, in September, his subject being the safety methods and accidents experience of the company. "Fortunately," he said, "serious accidents have been eliminated in the Ford factory, but the

careless handling of tools is responsible for a daily toil of mishaps. We cannot guard against such things except by appealing to the workmen to use just ordinary common sense in looking after themselves. Minor accidents in the Ford plant were greatly reduced during the past year, and further reductions would be possible if the employees took precautions to guard against them.

"Throughout the plant 800 pairs of goggles are in daily use" he said. "From the high-speed grinding machines to the lowly nail, danger lurks for the eyes, and the orders regarding the use of goggles are strictly adhered to in all departments. Many instances might be quoted of the part goggles have played in saving the eyesight of their wearers. Such safety devices do not only protect human life and limb; they inspire the workman to give his best work with the knowledge and confidence that injury of any sort is not possible unless he himself goes out of his way to find it. In the Ford plant the safety devices employed are of the latest and best designs, and all the men are encouraged to invent newer and better means of protecting themselves and their fellows."

With a view to reducing compensation expenditure to a minimum, 2,500 safety devices have been installed on machines in the Ford factory. Those devices include automatic switches on heavy presses, mechanically controlled safety gates on presses, and wire and metal guards on all cogs, gears, and other moving machine parts. The Ford plant is open at all times to safety managers who wish to make a study of the safety devices in operation there. Other firms are at liberty to copy any of the safety appliances that are used in the Ford factory.

Safety Devices on Pennsylvania Railroad

The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced its intention to spend over $8,000,000 in the installation of new automatic signals and train-control devices. By electrically operated mechanism, signals displayed at the side of the track will be duplicated in the engine cabs, two sets being installed, one on the engineer's side and the other on the fireman's. When the signal is unfavourable a warning whistle will be sounded. A train control system known as the "Stop and forestaller" device, has also been installed on various lines of this railroad. By means of this device, when a train passes a signal showing any indication except "clear," the air brakes will be automatically applied unless the engineer works the forestaller controlled by a small lever in the cab, which "forestalls" the automatic action of the brakes. The engineer will only do this of course when he has observed the signal and knows that the track conditions ahead willl permit him to bring the train under control.

The Practical Results of Employee-Representation

The vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the International Harvester Company states that step by step the company's works councils have advanced of and for themselves along the road of co-operation to a point where safety of workers and increased quantity and sustained quality of product are now among their primary aims.

The works council of to-day is a long way ahead of the grievance committee so familiar half a dozen years ago. Attention to safety by the heads of the works council of the Chatham, Ontario, works has brought about the result that in 1924, in 1925 and to date in 1926 the plant has not had a single lost-time accident. It takes employee co-operation to do it. Yet the majority of industrial corporations continue to overlook the possibilities which such councils offer, some perhaps through lack of interest; some through scepticism; many, no doubt because they do not realize what works councils are accomplishing and have no acquaintance with the new technique of management which is being developed by and through them.

As a form of the discussion of both management and employee problems, each of the works councils is discovering that quality is important from the employee standpoint as well as from the management standpoint.

"Make It Safe"

The National Safety Council, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, has issued a pamphlet under the title "Make It Safe," in response to a demand for a simple illustrated booklet suitable for distribution among workpeople. It contains a general introduction showing the need for thoughtfulness on the worker's part, and instructions as to the use of safe clothing, and suggestions and warnings in connection with falls, burns, electricity, explosives, poisonous substances, boilers and tanks, power transmission, metal working and wood working machines, hoisting apparatus, vehicles and railroads. Instructions are given also in the proper method of resuscitation from electric shock or drowning. The prices of copies of the pamphlet are ten cents each; two to 99 copies, eight cents each; 100 to 499 copies, 7 cents each; 500 to 999 copies, 6 cents each and 1,000 or over, 5 cents each. The extra charge for imprinting will be $4 for the first 1,000 and $3 per thousand for additional thousands.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Travelling School in Northern Ontario

That the travelling school which has been recently put into service by the Ontario department of education in co-operation with the Canadian National Railways, to provide educational facilities for children of railway employees and settlers in the smaller communities on the Ruel subdivision of the National system, has proved to be a success beyond expectation was stated recently by Dr. J. D. McDougall, chief inspector of the department, on his return from his first inspection of the school. When Dr. McDougall visited the school it was stationed at its first stop, Nandair, a settlement about five miles west of the Capreol division point, and so great was the interest shown by all settlements along the subdivision that it is anticipated at least two more stops will have to be added to the five already on schedule for the car.

Carpenters' Apprenticeship Classes at Hamilton

A new class has been commenced at the Hamilton Technical Institute for carpenters' apprentices. This class is confined to young lads who are apprentices at the trade and intend to become mechanics and make the trade their livelihood. It is recognized that to make a success of this effort there must be co-operation between the employer and the journeyman working at the trade, the employer being willing to give the apprentice the opportunity to learn. The majority of the lads attending the class are indentured to their employers for a period of four years, with a set scale of wages increasing every year. The carpenters' union is pledged, as a party to the agreement, that the interests of the apprentice shall be well looked after and opportunities given him to become a competent mechanic. The principle of apprenticeship has always been advocated by the organized labour movement, particularly in the carpentering trade. It is now felt that lasting benefit to the trade will accrue from the recently inaugurated indentured apprentice system.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary

The following article by W. G. Carpenter, Director of Technical Education for the Province of Alberta, appeared in the *Alberta Labour News* for September.

As a direct result of the report of the Royal Commission investigating extension of educational facilities in Southern Alberta the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art was organized in 1916. After one year it was taken over by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Board of Canada and conducted as a training institution for returned soldiers. This work continued until 1920 when the Institute was returned to the Provincial Government of Alberta. In 1921 the corner stone was laid for the magnificent buildings housing the Institute, and in 1922 work was begun in the new quarters. The growth of the Institute has been remarkable. In the school year 1920-21 there were given 40,685 student hours' instruction while in the year 1925-26 the student hours totalled 213,678, an increase of 425 per cent.

The whole setting of the Technical Institute is such as to form a fitting tribute to the dignity of skilled labour. The outlook of the organization is toward the great industrial class. The program of studies contains quite a large content of so-called academic studies such as English, mathematics and science, which, while of sub-university grade, is most easily related by those who have a high school education, although mature students with a good public school education can gain control of it without undue difficulty. The content of these subjects taught is selected because of its applicational value. The practical shop-work and other related material are designed to bring the most useful assistance to the young man or woman planning an industrial career. Every encouragement, however, is given students to secure as much high school training as possible before entering the Institute. A high school education is not a compulsory requirement but it is very helpful. A high school education to-morrow will be as essential as a public school education is to-day.

In the shop courses instruction is given, using actual, man-sized, industrial equipment. In the mechanical engineering department work is actually done on steam engines, steam tractors, steam pumps, etc. In the gas engine and gas tractor departments the engine that is to stand the strain of actual use is the material for instruction. The motor car, the automotive electric equipment, the electric motor, generator, transformer or commercial testing instruments all constitute the exercise work in their respective departments. The girls make dresses and hats that are actually worn. This principle is a very important one in an educational process because through its application all the work is motivated from beginning to end.

The shops of the Institute are excellently equipped to do effective work. The workshop building is 317 feet long and 100 feet wide. To this there is being made ready for fall occupancy a wing 150 feet by 70 feet. The shop building houses two shops for mechanical and steam engineering; three shops and a testing room for industrial electricity; three shops for automotive electricity; three shops for gas engines and tractors; two shops for building construction and a large shop 100 feet by 70 feet for motor service work, with which are associated a vulcanizing room and an excellently equipped lecture and demonstration room.

In addition to these facilities there is a splendidly equipped blacksmith shop, a warehouse and a modern service boiler and engine room. In the boiler room there are housed two 225 horse power high pressure water tube boilers equipped with mechanical stokers, overhead coalbunkers and the latest type of ash-conveying machinery. In the engine room a 150 kilowatt generator supplies light and power for the entire institution during the winter months. This unit with accompanying switch-board was completely erected by the students in the Institute. A hand-fired boiler driving a steam electric plant with a complicated switch-board furnishes an additional instructional unit in this department. A modern up-to-the-minute air compressor is being installed for next year's classes.

The interest in the work of the Institute has been very marked as evidenced by the large enrolment coming from a wide range extending over the province. In the term 1925-26 over 70 per cent of the enrolment came from points outside Calgary. Quite a large number of applications are received from Saskatchewan and British Columbia but in many cases it is necessary to refuse admittance because of lack of room. In fact there was not room in several classes for those who applied from points within the province. For this reason it is advisable to file an early application. The average age of the student body in the term 1925-26 was 20.6 years.

The main courses such as electrical, mechanical engineering, motor mechanics, long tractor, drafting, dressmaking and millinery are designed to cover about sixteen months' attendance. On successfully completing these courses a diploma is granted. Short courses are given in addition to these. Three six-week short tractor courses are run during the winter months. A farm construction course is offered farmers in which six weeks are spent in the carpenter shop, six weeks in the tractor shop, three weeks blacksmithing, one week on brick, cement and mortar, and three weeks on farm machinery. This is a popular course for young farmers. A three weeks' welding course is being offered, beginning December 1st. A full equipment for oxy-acetylene and electric welding is being installed. Special arrangements are made for workmen who may be free for a period, to come in as part-time students. Facilities are present for doing a service to the building trades in woodwork construction, in bricklaying and in heating and ventilating. The Institute is ready to co-operate when the time comes for it to make a contribution to those preparing to enter these trades. There is no desire to make courses merely manual training courses, they must have an industrial outlook to be included in the curriculum of the Institute.

A service particularly adapted to conditions peculiar to our province is the instruction given through the mail-correspondence courses. Two sets of courses are already being given with splendid results, three courses for steam engineering and three courses for overmen in the coal mining industry. The fees for these courses are nominal. With the co-operation of the Boilers' Department of the Provincial Government and the Mining Branch these courses have been made to meet the requirements of these departments. Without being clouded in a great mass of irrelevant material what is required for the examination tests as set by these departments is found in these courses. This work is in charge of competent engineers.

Plans are under discussion anticipating an expansion in this type of work. There is a persistent demand for courses in electricity and in internal combustion engines, also in dressmaking and millinery. By co-operation with the other provinces in Western Canada it is hoped that a complete program may be worked out at a minimum expense. These courses open to persons living remote from the Institute opportunities of an unique nature, comparable to actual attendance in classes. This is the most democratic type of instruction it is possible to organize and its significance is of great importance. The Institute is desirous of broadening its influence along these lines.

The time is close at hand when there has to be a closer co-operation between the employer, the employee and the school, making good the absence of an adequate apprentice

system. Young men must replace the older men trained under the old efficient apprentice system. Trade conditions, with their complexities and competitions, make it impossible for the young man to master a trade without some formal instruction in the theory and related data of his vocation. This theory cannot be successfully given on the job nor can it be given as it should be without trade equipment. It is here that the school must come in and make good the opportunity the industry cannot itself offer. In large industrial plants this is offered through privately organized schools. Alberta is in the van of progress in its Provincial Institute of Technology and Art which ever stands ready to co-operate on any constructive policy looking to the qualifying of Alberta men and women to profit by the great natural resources of their beautiful province.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Participation of Germany in the International Labour Organization

One of the outstanding features of the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations, which assembled in Geneva in September, was the unanimous approval by the forty-eight States participating in the vote on the admission of Germany into the League and of her functioning as a permanent member of the Council of the League. Those who are acquainted with the history of the International Labour Organization will be aware that Germany has been a member of this Organization since October 30, 1919; that she was admitted by a resolution of the First Session of the International Labour Conference, in pursuance of a desire expressed by the Labour Legislation Commission of the Peace Conference, and a decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies. By that resolution Germany was admitted "with the same rights and obligations possessed by the other members of the Labour Organization". A few weeks later, when the first Governing Body of the International Labour Office was appointed, Germany was allotted a seat on that Body, and from that day until now has taken an active and equal part with other nations in the activities of the Organization.

Belgium Ratifies Eight-Hour Convention

The ratification by Belgium of the Eight-Hour Convention of the International Labour Conference was registered by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on September 6.

Hours of Labour in Japan

An Association known as the Japanese Association for International Labour Legislation issued recently a questionnaire in order to sound public opinion in Japan as to the expediency of the acceptance in that country of the Convention which was adopted at the First International Labour Conference limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. The questionnaire dealt with the following points: the probable effect upon Japan of the ratification and enforcement of the hours convention, the reasons for or against ratification, and the time and procedure to be adopted for its enforcement. According to newspaper reports the replies received up to mid-summer showed that generally speaking workers, scholars, social students and employers in engineering and kindred industries are in favour of limiting the working hours in accordance with the Convention, while Chambers of Commerce and employers in the textile industry are opposed. It should be noted, however, that many of those who opposed the Convention are unaware that it contains special provisions for Japan.

Statistics of Industrial Disputes and Collective Agreements

The International Labour Office has issued lately two small publications dealing respectively with methods of compiling statistics of industrial disputes and methods of statistics of collective agreements.

In an introduction to the former publication it is observed that in modern industrial countries, labour disputes have become a regular and important feature of the economic life. They affect not only the private economy of employers and workers, but the national economy as a whole. The fear of a stoppage of the productive activity alone exercises a considerable influence upon the regulation of industrial relations. Moreover, such disputes have important moral consequences, as the irritation and suffering caused by them often increase the antagonism between the different classes of the community. For these reasons, statistics of industrial disputes have acquired increased importance, and in fact, practically all the industrial countries have found it neces-

sary to publish such statistics. At the same time their character has changed. To-day they deal principally with the economic aspects of the disputes, and endeavour to present an index of changing industrial conditions.

It is further observed that in view of the above characteristics of the statistics of industrial disputes, it is evident that the improvement and standardization of the methods employed are of considerable practical importance. The fact that labour statistics generally are liable to be utilized and interpreted according to the various interests of the parties concerned holds good particularly in respect of the statistics of industrial disputes which imply acute conflicts of interests between employers and workers. In the second place, the statistics of disputes can serve a practical end from an international point of view: references are frequently made to the detrimental effect of disputes on the competitive power of a country on the international market. For this reason it is important to minimize as far as possible the existing differences in the methods of the statistics published in various countries.

Accordingly, the purpose of the report under discussion is to examine and compare the chief elements of the methods of compiling statistics of industrial disputes, and to outline where practicable the standards on the basis of which some degree of international comparability may be secured. The discussion is divided into four parts. In the first chapter, which serves as a basis for the detailed analysis, certain general problems of the statistics of disputes are concerned. In the next two chapters, disputes are considered from the point of view of the variations they present in their general character and the extent of their consequences, and the criteria of their classification are passed under review. The second chapter is thus concerned with classifications according to the "nature" of disputes, and the third with disputes according to their "importance". In the fourth chapter finally, disputes are regarded from the point of view of the risk to which productive activity is exposed, and the methods of calculating the "frequency" and "severity" rates are outlined.

With reference to collective agreements, the relating of conditions of employment by means of collective agreements is increasingly adopted in modern industrial countries. The principle of freedom of contract originally implied individual bargaining and the settlement of conditions of employment by means of individual labour contracts alone. According to this system, however, the high degree of inequality in the economic strength of the contracting parties worked one-sidedly in favour of the employers. Therefore the practice of individual agreements has been modified in the course of industrial evolution. First, the State passed labour legislation establishing a uniform minimum standard for the general protection of the workers. Secondly, having realized their common interests, workers have created organizations whose principal object is to introduce and apply the method of collective bargaining; the organization of workers, again, has often compelled employers to combine. As a consequence of the development of industrial organization, conditions of employment are at present regulated to a large extent by negotiations between employers and workers, the results of which take the form of collective agreements. Concluded for a given establishment or a group of establishments or industries for a limited period, collective agreements have, in fact, provided important standards for individual labour contracts and form an indispensible complement to the protection of workers by labour legislation.

It is evident therefore that the statistics of collective agreements may furnish valuable information as to the development of industrial life. The statistics are, however, of comparatively recent origin and in a somewhat undeveloped state. Before the war, only Austria, Germany, Sweden and France published statistics of collective agreements. Even at the present time the number of countries compiling regular statistics of collective agreements is small as compared with that of countries publishing other kinds of labour statistics. There is no doubt, however, that statistics of collective agreements, if their scope and methods are adequately defined, form an independent and indispensible branch of labour statistics. In view of the increasing importance of collective agreements in industrial life, it is both desirable and probable that the statistics concerned will develop rapidly in the near future.

The character of the statistics of collective agreements is not only social but also legal. An examination of the methods of the statistics concerned implies therefore some study of the legislation on collective agreements, which is of more recent origin than the statistics and is, moreover, still in a state of development. The report under discussion, however, does not enter into an examination of the legal aspects of collective agreements beyond what is strictly necessary for the understanding of the statistics.

The discussion of the subject is divided into three sections: the first of which is concerned

with general problems of the statistics. In the second section, the methods of recording the number of collective agreements and of measuring their importance are examined. The third section deals with the principles of the classification of collective agreements according to various criteria.

Bibliography of Unemployment

A bibliography of unemployment has just been issued by the International Labour Office from which copies may be obtained at a cost of fifty cents. In the compilation of this bibliography, the material is so voluminous that the strictest limitations as to subject, type of publication noted, and date are required. Limitation as to subject is perhaps the most difficult, since there is hardly a single economic or social question which does not in some way bear on the problem of unemployment, with its multiple causes, remedies, and reactions. The risk of confusion in so vast a field has, it is hoped, been avoided in the present instance by including, apart from works specifically devoted to unemployment, only those in which the connection with that subject is obvious and direct.

Restriction of the type of publication covered was less complicated. Articles in reviews and other journals are noted as well as books and pamphlets, but articles in the daily press have been almost entirely ignored, the few exceptions to this rule being due to the equally exceptional interest of the articles mentioned. Similarly no mention is made of the numerous annual reports of local bodies dealing with statistics, unemployment insurance, employment exchanges, etc., except where they include original studies of some particular subject in addition to the regular report of progress. These annual reports are of undeniable value to students of the problems with which they deal, but it is felt that their exsitence is sufficiently signalized by mention of this note.

Finally, the problem of the period to be covered was met by excluding all publications bearing a date prior to 1914. Many of these are still of fundamental importance, and it was originally intended to mention the more important of them. But the difficulty of selection led to the abandonment of this project, and for works prior to 1914 the reader is referred to bibliographies covering earlier periods.

Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene

During the past three years, the International Labour Office has been issuing a quarterly publication entitled "Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene" containing lists of published reports, books and articles dealing with matters affecting industrial hygiene and the health of workers in various respects. The section dealing with industrial hygiene covers various features such as: the ventilation and lighting of buildings, dust, gases, smoke fumes, temperatures, the medical inspection of factories, agriculture, the food industries, the handling of animal and vegetable products such as wood, textiles, clothing, etc., mines and quarries, the metal industry, stone and earthenware, glass, chemicals, paints and varnishes, the printing trades, compressed air, transportation by land and water, aviation, sanitary services, sundry professions. The section dealing with health of workers includes references to publications dealing with personal health, vocational guidance, scientific management, mental hygiene, food, medical examination, welfare. There is also a section dealing with physiology and pathology, which makes reference to publications dealing with statistics, fatigue, high altitudes, temperatures and humidity, poisonings, infections and other cases of industrial diseases, accidents, legislation, etc.

Since September, 1923, there has been published with the bibliography a list of cinema films dealing with labour. This publication has been very well received and in response to numerous requests it was decided later to include a selected list of important works on industrial medicine.

Accident Record in Ontario in 1926

The total benefits awarded under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act during the nine months ending September 30 amounted to $4,198,477.58, as compared with $4,107,339.34 during the corresponding period of the year 1925. The total number of accidents reported during the nine months was 48,424, as against 43,982 during the first nine months of 1925, being an increase of 4,442. The fatal accidents numbered 281, as against 244 during the first nine months of 1925. The average daily number of accidents reported during the first nine months of 1926 was 215; the average amount of benefits awarded daily was $18,660, and the average number of cheques issued daily was 685.

The number of accidents reported during September this year was 6,180, and the benefits awarded $490,128.24, as compared with 5,507 accidents and $480,268.31 benefits during September a year ago.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY OF CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census, covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufacture in Canada. The annual census is in addition to the Bureau's decennial census and the statistics of population, finance, education, etc. Preliminary reports on various industries have been reviewed in previous issues of the Labour Gazette. The Bureau has issued summary figures for all manufacturing industries in Canada for 1924.

Manufacturers of Canada, 1924

Establishments.—The number of individual establishments reporting in 1924 was 22,178, a decline of 464 from the number reported in 1923. The animal products group shows the largest decrease having 262 fewer reports than in 1923, of which dairy factories 73, fish canneries 102, harness and saddlery 34, and fur goods 17 were the principal industries showing decreases. The next largest decrease was in the miscellaneous group of 181, but here the decrease is due to the dropping of 125 establishments making signs and the transfer of 21 sporting goods establishments to the wood and paper group. The industry showing the largest decrease in this group was that of musical instruments with 14.

Capital investment.—The total capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries rose from $3,380,322,950 in 1923 to $3,538,813,460 in 1924, an increase during the year of $158,490,510 or 4.69 per cent. Fixed capital, comprising land, buildings, machinery and tools, amounted to $2,310,298,012 and working capital, including materials and supplies on hand, finished products, stocks in process, and cash, trading and operating accounts, etc., to $1,228,515,448.

Employment.—The number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1924 was 516,177, of whom 76,230 were salaried employees and 432,273 were wage-earners and 7,674 were piece workers employed outside the establishments. Of the salaried employees 59,412 were males and 16,818 were females and of wage-earners 33,156 were males and 99,117 were females. Compared with 1923 there was a decrease in the number of salaried employees of 2,043, in wage-earners of 14,721 and in piece workers of 968.

Salaries and wages paid.—The total payments for labour and service in 1924 amounted to $561,369,467, of which $139,614,639 was paid for salaries, $420,269,406 for wages and $1,485,422 to outside piece workers. Compared with 1923 there was a decrease in the amount paid for salaries of $3,124,042, in wages of $8,461,941, and in payments to outside piece workers of $141,633.

Materials used.—The total cost of all materials, whether in the raw or partly manufactured condition used in the various processes of manufacture during 1924 was $1,438,409,681. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the cost of materials of $31,730,458 or 2.16 per cent.

Value of products.—The gross value of manufactured products at the point of production amounted to $2,695,053,582 in 1924 which was a decrease of $86,111,932 when compared with 1923. Of the nine groups, three show increases in value of production, viz., the vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous groups, whilst the six remaining groups all show decreases ranging from $95,870,873 in the iron and steel group to $3,026,919 in the chemical products group. A comparison by provinces shows that decreases prevailed in the older provinces and increases in each of the western provinces, Alberta's increase being $10,907,560; British Columbia's, $5,779,305; Manitoba's $4,917,482, and Saskatchewan, $1,976,120.

The net value of production or the value added by manufacture, which is obtained by deducting the cost of materials from the gross value of products, was $1,256,643,901 in 1924. This added value represented 46.6 per cent of the gross value in 1924 and 47.1 per cent in 1923 or a variation of one-half per cent.

Fuel consumption.—The cost value at the works of the various classes of fuel used in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1924 amounted to $57,068,214 as compared with an outlay of $58,736,938 in 1923. Bituminous coal was the principal fuel of which 5,518,255 tons valued at $34,438,554 were used during the year being 73.5 per cent of the total cost of all fuel. Oil occupies second position with a total cost of $5,780,752 or 10 per cent. Anthracite and lignite coal ($5,270,149), coke ($2,250,232), and gasoline ($776,292) were the remaining principal fuels.

Power installation.—The total available h.p. installed in the manufacturing plants of Canada in 1924 was 5,556,087 of which steam engines and turbines accounted for 944,267 h.p.; internal combustion engines for 72,491 h.p., hydraulic turbines or waterwheels for 3,283,146 h.p. and electric motors driven by purchased power 1,256,183 h.p. In 1923 power used in manufactures totalled 4,720,320 h.p. of which 827,870 was developed by steam, 2,869,738 h.p. by water, 64,020 by internal combustion and 958,692 h.p. by electric motors driven by purchased power.

Comparative Summary of Recent Manufacturing Statistics

A comparative study of the principal statistics of the manufacturing industries of Canada in recent years is afforded in Table 1. The years for which these statistics are presented, are the three last annual censuses and show the increase or decrease by percentages of the principal items.

The Rubber Industry in Canada, 1925

A preliminary report on the rubber industry in Canada for the calendar year 1925 has recently been issued. Statistics of the rubber tire and rubber goods section of the industry are incomplete, there being several returns outstanding. The number of individual concerns included in the report is 37.

The total value of production in the rubber industry in 1925 was $77,595,762, which sum comprised rubber tires, etc., $47,530,786; other rubber goods, $5,207,471; and rubber footwear, $24,857,505. The production of tire and other rubber goods, shows an increase in value over 1924 amounting to $15,277,019, rubber footwear of $4,907,297, or a total increased production for the entire industry in 1925 of $20,184,316.

Capital invested in 1925 amounted to $65,207,335 which was an increase over 1924 of $9,046,405.

The number of persons employed in the rubber industry in 1925 was 13,173, as compared with 10,778 in 1924, an increase of 2,395 or over 22 per cent. The amount paid for salaries and wages in 1925 was $14,058,513, an increase of $2,644,881 over 1924.

Imports of rubber and gutta percha goods increased in quantity from 32,299,840 pounds worth $8,199,734 in 1924 to 44,407,421 pounds worth $25,810,949 in 1925. The importation of rubber in other forms brought the total imports to $30,694,511 in 1925. Exports of the principal manufactured rubber products increased from a value of $10,173,882 in 1924 to $17,477,338 in 1925.

Fur Production of Canada, season 1924-25

The report of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1924-25 states that the market value of pelts was $15,441,564, compared with $15,643,817 for the season 1923-24 and $16,761,567, for the season 1922-23. These amounts comprise pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch-bred animals, the value of the latter constituting approximately 4 per cent of the total value in 1924-25; 5½ per cent in 1923-24; and 3½ per cent in 1922-23. The total number of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken during the season 1924-25 was 3,820,326, a decrease of 387,267 from the preceding season. Of the principal kinds, the number of beaver pelts declined by 17,259 or 10 per cent; muskrat pelts by 470,253 or 16 per cent; mink by 53,310 or 24 per cent; martin by 4,903 or 11 per cent, and silver fox, 1,232 or 14 per cent. White fox, red fox and coyote or prairie wolf show increases respectively of 28, 25 and 38 per cent.

Among the provinces, Ontario takes first place in order of value, with a raw fur production in 1924-25 valued at $3,406,868. Quebec comes next with $2,272,095, followed by Alberta with $2,030,974, Saskatchewan with $1,804,052, the Northwest Territories with $1,780,666, Manitoba with $1,589,078, and British Columbia with $1,403,769. The fur production of the Maritime Provinces had a total value of $844,513, and that of the Yukon Territory a value of $309,549. Increases in total value are shown for Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and decreases for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory.

TABLE I.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR 1922, 1923 AND 1924

Items		1922	1923	Increase (+) or decrease (−) p.c. 1922–23	1924	Increase (+) or decrease (−) p.c. 1923–24
Establishments	No.	22,541	22,642	+ 0·4	22,178	−2·05
Capital invested	$	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	+ 4·2	3,538,813,460	+4·69
Average capital per establishment	$	143,929	149,295	+ 3·7	159,564	+6·79
Employees on salaries	No.	76,040	78,273	+ 2·9	76,230	−2·61
Salaries	$	136,219,171	142,738,681	+ 4·8	139,614,639	−2·19
Average salary	$	1,791	1,824	+ 1·8	1,831	−0·38
Employees on wages	No.	398,390	446,994	+12·2	432,273	−3·29
Wages	$	374,212,141	428,731,347	+14·6	420,269,406	−1·98
Average wages	$	939	959	+ 2·1	972	+1·35
Cost of materials	$	2,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	+14·5	1,438,409,681	−2·16
Average cost of materials per establishment	$	56,953	64,390	+14·0	64,858	−0·11
Value of products	$	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	+12·0	2,695,053,582	−3·09
Average value of products per establishment	$	110,120	122,832	+11·5	121,519	−1·07
Value added by manufacture	$	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	+ 9·4	1,256,643,901	−4·15

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1924

(a) By Groups of Industries

Principal Statistics, 1924	Establishments	Capital	Salaried Employees			Wage-Earners			Cost of Materials	Value of Products
			Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages		
	No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
Total	22,178	3,538,813,460	59,412	16,818	139,614,639	333,156	99,117	420,269,406	1,438,409,681	2,695,053,582
Vegetable Products	4,414	414,922,612	7,805	2,112	18,379,524	38,795	17,471	52,258,780	365,614,854	585,945,602
Animal Products	4,816	208,466,666	8,424	1,676	15,522,291	35,556	12,123	37,747,911	269,993,396	379,777,322
Textiles and Textile Products	1,781	298,665,942	5,369	2,521	15,413,471	33,528	48,836	62,511,278	179,551,579	321,355,181
Wood and Paper Products	6,906	879,307,261	13,937	3,735	33,480,338	100,720	9,159	115,048,737	246,078,592	546,504,108
Iron and Steel Products	1,003	535,924,351	8,866	2,536	22,559,893	64,351	2,561	77,007,617	195,981,347	370,088,674
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	341	114,354,971	3,301	1,156	8,056,012	13,793	3,420	18,062,827	42,255,294	93,223,373
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,095	235,613,111	2,286	704	5,614,161	19,862	1,334	23,945,585	61,741,225	138,573,803
Chemicals and Chemical Products	457	126,495,685	2,695	900	7,230,799	7,688	2,513	9,843,730	54,311,913	108,217,237
Miscellaneous Industries	1,365	725,062,861	6,729	1,478	13,358,150	18,863	1,700	23,842,941	22,881,481	151,368,282

(b) By Provinces

Canada	22,178	3,538,813,460	59,412	16,818	139,614,639	333,156	99,117	420,269,406	1,438,409,681	2,695,053,582
Prince Edward Island	313	2,637,844	161	24	148,619	1,201	885	399,877	2,281,398	3,720,874
Nova Scotia	1,166	108,535,273	1,136	354	2,238,180	11,576	3,027	9,315,720	38,390,734	64,573,092
New Brunswick	846	88,357,818	1,217	334	2,648,889	10,894	3,360	10,163,829	40,503,685	67,456,026
Quebec	6,847	1,044,113,969	16,743	4,139	38,146,425	101,272	39,498	124,232,859	385,880,826	776,232,244
Ontario	9,453	1,836,269,551	31,663	10,128	77,490,023	164,768	46,037	219,018,890	754,469,838	1,397,873,744
Manitoba	768	110,011,602	2,538	705	5,760,287	9,135	2,400	12,946,455	59,036,763	102,252,013
Saskatchewan	645	30,269,547	963	165	1,888,873	2,741	282	3,655,543	22,179,147	36,313,931
Alberta	739	67,565,979	1,520	307	3,326,837	5,385	938	7,382,303	39,102,975	65,245,361
British Columbia and Yukon	1,401	251,051,877	3,471	662	7,966,506	26,184	2,690	33,153,930	96,024,315	181,386,297

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Fourteenth Annual Convention held at Montreal, September, 1926

IN line with its past policy of convening in Canada once every few years, the International Association of Public Employment Services this year held its annual meeting at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on September 16-18. The meeting was well attended, the United States and Canadian Federal Departments of Labour and several of the individual State and Provincial employment services sending delegates. In addition, representatives of several organizations, who, though not actively connected with an employment service are nevertheless interested in the public employment office, were in attendance and participated in the discussions. Among these latter organizations mention might be made of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The proceedings were initiated on the morning of September 16 by short addresses of welcome on behalf of the Province of Quebec by Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour, and His Worship, Mayor Médéric Martin of Montreal. The President, Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, followed, and in speaking dealt with the valuable future contribution which the Association could make in the public employment service field. At the afternoon session a paper submitted by Mr. Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour for Alberta, entitled "The Harvest Labour Problem in Western Canada" was read. Mr. A. C. Manbert, Director, Canadian Lumbermen's Safety Association, Toronto, delivered a paper on "The Lumber Industry and the Problem of Labour Supply." The concluding paper for the day was read by Mr. Adam Wilkinson, of the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., on the topic of "The Paper and Pulp Industry and the Problem of Labour Supply." In each case the paper provoked a very interesting discussion, which was generally participated in by those present.

The morning and afternoon sessions of September 17 featured the following papers:—"Publicity for the Employment Service," by Mr. B. C. Seiple, Superintendent, State City Employment Office, Cleveland, Ohio; "The History and Theory of the Placement of Handicapped Workers," by Mr. W. S. Dobbs, Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto; "The Practice of Placing Handicapped Workers," by Mr. J. F. Marsh, Handicapped Section, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto; "Organized Labour and the Public Employment Service," by Mr. J. T. Foster, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal; "Cycles of Unemployment in Canada," by Prof. Gilbert E. Jackson, University of Toronto; "Some Present-day Problems of Women in Industry," by Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Labour and Industries, Boston, Mass.; "Employment Problems of Children in Industry," by Miss Mary Stewart, Director, Junior Division, U.S. Employment Service, Washington; and "Evolution of the Employment of Children in Industry," by Mr. J. M. Wyatt, Assistant Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration, Departmeent of Immigration, Ottawa. As was the case the previous day, each of the papers was followed by a general and extended discussion on the subject under consideration. These discussions proved to be of a very interesting character.

The concluding session was held on the morning of September 18, and opened with a paper on the theme "Relations of a Municipal Public Assistance Department to Unemployment," which was delivered by Mr. Albert Chevalier, Director, Montreal Municipal Assistance Department. After the conclusion of the discussion which followed Mr. Chevalier's paper, the meeting proceeded to a consideration of business.

The Association reaffirmed its stand, taken at previous meetings, (*a*) in opposition to private, fee-charging employment agencies; (*b*) in favour of the attendance at the annual meetings of representatives of workers, employers, and others interested in public employment offices; (*c*) in favour of the promotion of public employment services; and (*d*) in favour of a uniform procedure for American employment services.

A motion providing for the appointment of a committee to study the matter of some scheme of union with the Association of Governmental Labour officials of the United States and Canada was adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President—R. A. Rigg, Ottawa, Ont.

Past president—Charles J. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.

First vice president—A. L. Urick, Des Moines, Iowa.

Second vice president—F. I. Jones, Washington, D.C.

Third vice president—J. Ainey, Montreal, Que.

Secretary-treasurer—Miss Mary Stewart, Washington, D.C.

Executive Committee at large—Mrs. M. L. West, Richmond, Va.; Thomas M. Molloy, Regina, Sask.; Otto W. Brach, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Lilla Walter, Chicago, Ill.; and E. Koveleski, Rochester, N.Y.

The matter of time and place of the next annual meeting were left to the executive for decision.

The Department of Labour proposes to publish the detailed proceedings of the meeting, as a special bulletin, and expects to have it available for distribution in the course of a few weeks.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1926, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, according to information received from 5,799 firms whose staffs aggregated 859,738 persons, as compared with 855,002 in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded that noted on September 1 last year, while in 1924 and 1923 declines were recorded on that date. The index number at the beginning of September, standing at 104.9 continued to be higher than in any other month since 1920; on August 1, it was 104.2 and on September 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively. If employment follows the trend usually indicated during the autumn, further gains may be expected in the next report.

Moderate expansion was shown on the date under review in manufacturing, logging, mining and transportation, while there were seasonal losses in highway and railway construction.

Employment by Provinces

With the exception of Quebec, all provinces registered increased employment, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces showing the largest gains.

Maritime Provinces.—Manufacturing, mining and construction afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces, according to data received from 499 firms with 71,039 employees, compared with 69,694 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1925, a considerable reduction in activity was indicated, and the situation was not as favourable.

Quebec.—For the first time since the beginning of the year, there was a decline in employment in Quebec, where 1,492 workers were released from the staffs of the 1,239 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 247,198 on September 1. Pulp and paper mills recorded important increases, but iron and steel factories were slacker, causing a loss in the manufacturing group as a whole. Mining, communication, transportation and construction also showed moderate curtailment. A slight gain had been noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index number then was nearly 12 points lower.

Ontario.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported marked improvement, as did logging, communication, transportation, building, construction and trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction showed a seasonal decrease. Statements were tabulated from 2,640 firms with 346,980 employees, or 4,057 more than on August 1. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated at the beginning of September, 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a comparatively small increase in the personnel of the 751 co-operating employers, whose staffs rose from 112,679 persons in the preceding month to 113,088 on September 1. On the same date last year, a considerable contraction in employment had taken place; the general index then was nearly 11 points lower. Coal mining, building and highway construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced gains on the date under review, while in railway construction, there were seasonal losses.

British Columbia.—Further increases in employment were noted in British Columbia; manufacturing (especially of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) and transportation

registered heightened activity, while curtailment was reported in construction and logging. A combined working force of 81,433 persons was employed by the 670 firms making returns, as compared with 81,016 on August 1. Although greater improvement was indicated at the beginning of September, 1925, the situation then was much less favourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

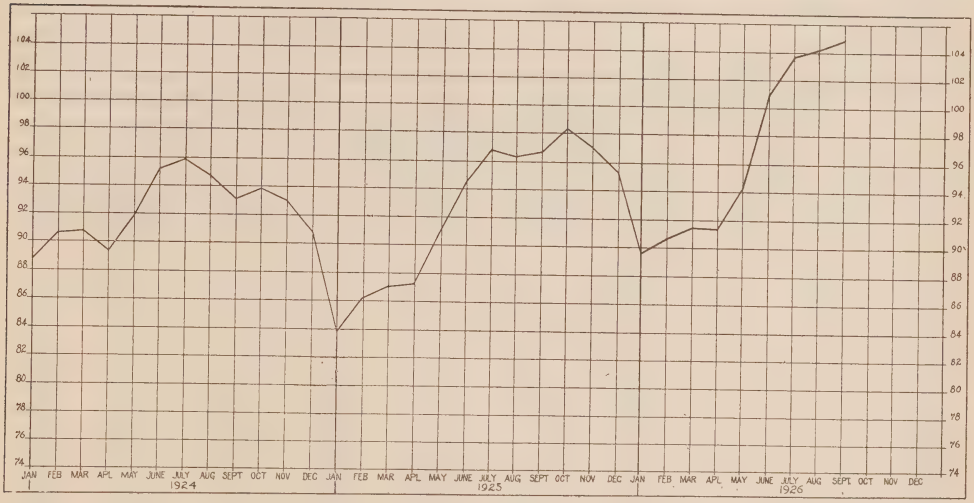
Employment by Cities

Reductions in employment were noted in Montreal and Ottawa; in Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg there were substantial gains, while in Quebec, Windsor and Vancouver the situation was practically unchanged.

Toronto.—Employment in manufactures in Toronto was decidedly more active, while communication and trade also showed improvement. The increase, which is the eighth recorded so far this year, considerably exceeded that indicated in the same date a year ago, when conditions were not as good. The 754 firms making returns had 98,730 persons in their employ, or 1,384 more than at the beginning of August.

Ottawa.—The most pronounced change in Ottawa was a decrease in construction, while transportation was rather busier. An aggregate working force of 10,359 persons was reported by the 124 co-operating employers,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

Montreal.—For the first time since the beginning of the year, employment in Montreal declined, 216 persons having been released from the working forces of the 669 co-operating firms, who employed 118,161 on September 1. The decline was chiefly due to curtailment in railway car shops, in which great activity has prevailed all summer. Other manufactures, transportation and construction registered improvement. Although gains were noted on the corresponding date of 1925, the situation then was much less favourable.

Quebec.—Construction was rather slacker, while manufacturing was busier. Statements, were tabulated from 85 employers with 8,968 workers, as against 9,013 in the preceding month. The index number was higher than on September 1 last year.

who had 10,512 on August 1. The index number was practically the same as at the beginning of September, 1925.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing and construction afforded more employment in Hamilton, where the 197 firms furnishing data had 30,485 employees, compared with 30,033 in the preceding month. The index number continued to be higher than in any other month since the record was begun in 1922.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.—Automobile factories in the Border Cities showed moderate curtailment, while construction was considerably busier. The payrolls of the 77 reporting establishments totalled 11,796 as compared with 11,817 at the beginning of

August. Employment was much more active than on September 1 last year.

Winnipeg.—Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The general increase greatly exceeded that registered on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index was much lower. Data were received from 280 firms employing 28,300 workers on the date under review, while on August 1 they had 27,485.

Vancouver.—Very little change in the general situation was indicated by the 230 reporting Vancouver employers, whose payrolls included 27,114 persons. Canneries released some help, while transportation was rather brisker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of September a year ago.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

Continued and larger gains were recorded in manufacturing; the pulp and paper, iron and steel, food, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral, product, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and musical instrument divisions reported the greatest improvement, while the only significant losses were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills. The payrolls of the 3,739 manufacturers making returns aggregated 475,428 as against 471,035 operatives on August 1. An increase of almost the same size was noted on the corresponding date last year, when the level of employment was much lower.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in the meat slaughtering and preserving and fish canning industries showed considerable improvement, while dairies were slightly less active. The greatest gains were made in British Columbia; there were moderate increases

Note.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Sept. 1	88·7	93·5	87·4	83·7	98·5	95·6	79·3
1922							
Sept. 1	93·7	90·3	91·6	91·9	101·2	102·0	86·5
1923							
Sept. 1	100·0	101·4	100·1	98·1	101·1	106·6	93·0
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	105·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	88·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Sept. 1, 1926	100·0	8·3	28·7	40·4	13·1	9·5	55·3

in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but in the Maritime Provinces there were seasonal losses. A combined working force of 16,645 persons was employed by the 181 firms making returns, as compared with 16,225 in the preceding month. Considerable reductions were noted on September 1, 1925, when the index number was over four points lower.

Leather and Products.—Continued and more extensive additions to staffs were made in the leather industry. Tanneries, boot and shoe and other leather goods afforded more employment than in the preceding month, or in the corresponding month a year ago. Statements were tabulated from 190 manufacturers with an aggregate payroll of 16,977 persons, or 349 more than on August 1. The largest increases were in Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal losses on a scale rather smaller than on the same date in previous years of the record were indicated in rough and dressed lumber mills. On the other hand, other divisions of the lumber group showed slight expansion. The staffs of the 722 firms making returns declined from 59,003 on August 1 to 58,656 at the beginning of September. All provinces except British Columbia shared to some extent in the reductions. Activity was greater than on September 1 last year.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories showed the seventh consecutive increase recorded in 1926, the situation being considerably more favourable than on the same date in 1925. Data were received from 38 establishments with 3,292 workers, as against 3,102 in the preceding month. The bulk of the gain took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Plant Products—Edible.—Further improvement was noted in the edible plant group, in spite of curtailment in fruit and vegetable canneries. The sugar, chocolate and biscuit divisions showed the greatest gains. In Ontario, there were reductions, in British Columbia no change, while elsewhere the movement was favourable. The 298 employers making returns reported 29,606 workers compared with 29,400 in their last report. The index number, standing at 107.3, was a few points higher than on September 1, 1925.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The pulp and paper industry continued to advance, 1,161 persons having been added since August 1 to the payrolls of the 449 firms making returns,

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Sept. 1	93·6	.....	89·6	107·5	92·2	.....	89·9	104·3
1924								
Jan. 1	86·7	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	50·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Relative weight of employment by cities at Sept. 1, 1926	13·7	1·0	11·5	1·2	3·5	1·4	3·3	3·2

who employed 57,935 on the date under review. The majority of workers taken on were employed in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing was rather slacker. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the increase. Less extensive gains were reported on the corresponding date last year and the index number then was nearly 11 points lower.

Textile Products.—There were considerable fluctuations in the different divisions of the textile group, accompanied by no general change; woollen and miscellaneous textile mills added to their staffs, while garment and personal

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

—	[1]Relative weight	Sept. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55·3	96·9	95·8	89·4	84·5	93·0	86·5
Animal products—edible	1·9	108·4	105·2	104·2	100·2	94·1	95·4
Fur and products	0·1	85·9	80·5	84·0	87·3	90·5	96·6
Leather and products	2·0	78·5	76·3	72·3	73·7	76·3	78·3
Lumber and products	6·8	119·5	119·4	115·1	110·5	119·7	114·8
Rough and dressed lumber	4·8	150·8	151·2	145·5	143·5	153·1	142·0
Furniture	0·9	83·1	83·9	77·3	66·3	68·8	79·2
Other lumber products	1·1	78·4	76·5	75·4	69·7	83·3	78·6
Musical instruments	0·4	75·5	71·9	62·5	62·3	64·7	59·4
Plant products—edible	3·5	107·3	106·3	104·4	101·8	97·9	99·0
Pulp and paper products	6·7	113·8	111·1	102·9	100·5	104·5	96·6
Pulp and paper	3·6	131·2	125·4	111·4	107·4	116·8	101·6
Paper products	0·7	92·5	91·8	88·8	87·6	88·0	83·5
Printing and publishing	2·4	100·4	100·7	97·6	96·6	95·5	95·0
Rubber products	1·4	87·0	87·2	89·9	67·3	70·8	71·7
Textile products	8·3	92·5	92·5	88·0	79·9	85·0	85·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	105·9	105·3	100·9	84·7	91·6	100·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	102·8	102·7	92·4	82·3	93·0	86·0
Garments and personal furnishings	2·5	74·0	75·8	72·3	72·6	73·7	73·1
Other textile products	1·0	98·3	94·4	94·6	86·2	92·2	86·6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	102·2	101·2	103·9	99·3	88·2	99·9
Wood distillates and extracts	0·0	84·1	89·4	73·6	105·8	111·1	69·4
Chemicals and allied products	0·7	84·1	83·5	79·6	82·3	87·0	88·6
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	109·5	109·7	90·0	89·7	102·4	94·4
Electric current	1·5	134·0	134·1	138·3	133·2	125·3	123·0
Electrical apparatus	1·2	125·4	119·2	109·2	107·2	104·7	79·5
Iron and steel products	14·7	82·4	81·7	71·0	65·7	86·0	72·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	62·2	58·2	49·8	42·2	78·4	60·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	75·9	76·3	71·2	65·4	79·1	64·3
Agricultural implements	0·9	79·6	85·5	57·2	39·5	61·6	53·1
Land vehicles	7·0	98·4	98·1	86·1	82·3	105·9	87·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·4	30·5	33·4	30·0	28·1	27·2	23·8
Heating appliances	0·6	89·8	85·8	83·8	82·0	92·9	86·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	99·7	95·6	75·7	74·0	100·8	84·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·6	81·4	79·0	73·4	64·2	85·5	73·0
Other iron and steel products	2·0	81·6	79·6	71·1	67·1	76·8	71·7
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	102·8	99·8	83·8	78·0	91·0	78·5
Mineral products	1·2	108·1	106·0	110·9	108·0	103·5	94·4
Miscellaneous	0·4	85·5	84·9	82·5	82·6	86·5	90·1
Logging	1·7	37·0	35·0	38·5	43·7	43·1	36·5
Mining	5·1	97·2	95·4	93·7	99·1	104·0	97·1
Coal	2·9	80·6	77·4	73·0	84·8	94·6	93·9
Metallic ores	1·4	154·7	154·5	157·0	148·1	132·7	102·2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0·8	111·3	114·8	107·1	99·9	108·8	105·5
Communication	2·9	120·1	119·5	114·8	115·1	106·4	103·4
Telegraphs	0·6	126·5	127·5	119·1	113·8	111·4	101·4
Telephones	2·3	118·4	117·4	113·6	112·9	105·1	104·0
Transportation	13·3	113·4	111·6	108·7	107·8	113·4	111·9
Street railways and cartage	2·5	118·4	117·4	115·1	114·9	121·6	125·3
Steam railways	9·2	102·4	100·4	98·4	98·5	107·0	97·8
Shipping and stevedoring	1·8	224·9	223·7	208·3	195·6	163·9	255·2
Construction and maintenance	13·0	217·6	223·4	175·5	165·3	180·9	164·3
Building	4·4	199·4	194·0	147·2	140·9	147·2	123·6
Highway	3·0	2,893·2	2,976·1	2,523·4	1,945·6	3,667·2	3,239·7
Railway	5·6	153·9	164·8	130·1	132·0	163·2	149·1
Services	1·9	132·2	133·8	125·9	121·7	120·3	105·0
Hotels and restaurants	1·1	144·1	148·1	142·7	136·2	137·1	113·2
Professional	0·2	116·9	112·1	108·9	101·0	111·4	94·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0·6	120·4	120·5	106·6	105·3	100·7	95·9
Trade	6·8	98·9	99·0	95·6	92·1	92·0	90·8
Retail	4·4	97·8	97·7	94·9	89·7	89·8	87·1
Wholesale	2·4	101·0	101·4	96·8	96·6	96·1	97·3
All Industries	100·0	104·9	104·2	96·6	93·1	100·0	93·7

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

furnishing manufacturers released some help. Returns were tabulated from 496 manufacturers, with 70,878 workers, or 8 more than on August 1. The situation on September 1 last year was not so favourable, although a slight gain was then recorded.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The trend of employment in this industry continued to be favourable, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The working forces of the 98 co-operating establishments aggregated 12,023 persons, as compared with 11,787 on August 1. There was a somewhat smaller increase on the same date of 1925, when the index number was a little higher.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in plants producing electrical appliances showed an expansion that brought it to a higher level than at any time during 1925. Statements were compiled from 37 firms employing 9,884 workers, or 327 more than in their last report. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, automobile, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, tool, foundry and machine shop divisions of the iron and steel industry recorded increased activity, while there were losses in railway car, agricultural implement and steel shipbuilding works. The result was an increase of 1,154 persons in the staffs of the 620 manufacturers making returns, who had 126,618 workers. The Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Prairie Provinces reported recovery, but in Quebec there was a falling off in employment. Additions to staffs were also noted on September 1, 1925, when the index at 71.0, was over 11 points lower than on the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and lead, tin, zinc and copper factories showed increased activity; 107 manufacturers in this division enlarged their staffs from 15,115 persons on August 1 to 15,495 at the beginning of September. This increase, which was considerably larger than that noted on the corresponding date last year, caused the situation to be better than in any month since 1920. Firms in Ontario and British Columbia reported practically all the gain.

Mineral Products.—The production of gas, petroleum and other commodities coming under this heading, showed an increase in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 74 employers with 9,950 workers, as against 9,702 in the preceding month. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than on September 1, 1925, although reductions were then indicated.

Logging

The seasonal improvement in logging was less extensive than is usual at the beginning of September, and the index number was slightly lower than in the early autumn a year ago. A combined working force of 14,615 men was employed by the 210 firms making returns, compared with 14,063 on August 1. Practically all the gains were in Ontario, while in British Columbia the tendency was downward.

Mining

Coal.—An important increase was noted in the number of employees in coal mines in both the Maritime and Prairie fields. According to statistics from 87 operators, their staffs rose from 24,045 persons on August 1 to 25,076 at the beginning of September. These additions, which are the largest recorded during the present year, caused the index number to be nearly eight points higher than on September 1 a year ago, when pronounced decreases were reported.

Non-metallic Minerals.—A seasonal falling off involving approximately the same number of workers as on the corresponding date in 1925 was shown in this division. Data were tabulated from 69 firms having 6,848 workers, or 213 less than in the preceding month. A large part of the decline was in Quebec, but there were also reductions in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Communication

A minor gain took place on telephones, while telegraphs afforded slightly less employment. The staffs of the 181 communication companies furnishing returns aggregated 24,950 persons, as compared with 24,824 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date last year, when curtailment was noted in the communication group.

Transportation

There was a considerable increase in employment on steam railways, and smaller gains in local and water transportation The greatest gains were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The 265 transportation companies making returns employed 114,700 workers, as compared with 112,795 in the preceding month. This advance was very much larger than that noted on September 1 last year, the index number then was over four points lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction made its sixth consecutive gain; the index number rose from 108.3 on March 1 to 199.4 at the beginning of September, the highest point reached since the record was begun in 1920. Three hundred and thirty contractors employed 38,195 workers, an increase of 842 as compared with their last report. This expansion is practically the same as that indicated on September 1 last year. Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered practically all the improvement.

Highway.—A slight contraction in employment on highway construction and maintenance was noted at the beginning of September, according to statistics from 118 firms with 25,460 workers as against 26,057 in the preceding month. Gains were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces but elsewhere the tendency was unfavourable. This seasonal loss was smaller than that registered on the corresponding month of 1925, 1924, and 1923.

Railway.—A further reduction in activity was noted on railway construction and maintenance, 3,441 persons being released from the staffs of the 35 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 48,401 workers. All provinces shared in the recession, which was most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces. The falling off indicated on the same date last year was rather larger and employment then was in much smaller volume.

Services

Additions to staffs in the personal service and professional divisions of the service group were offset by seasonal reductions in summer hotels there being only a small general change in the payrolls of the 171 establishments making returns, which had 16,311 workers. Conditions in the service group were better than at the beginning of September, 1925.

Trade

A slight increase was shown in trade, according to 548 firms, with 58,197 employees, or 138 more than in the preceding month. Retail and wholesale houses both registered slight improvement, particularly in Ontario and the Western Provinces. The level of employment was rather higher than on September 1 last year, when the trend was also upward.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for September 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR AUGUST, 1926

DURING the month of August, 1926, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of 108 per cent in the average daily placements over that of the preceding period, while a decline of 6 per cent was registered when a comparison is made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. This loss was entirely due to decreased farm placements, but gains, general in all other divisions, reduced the net loss to 6 per cent for the whole of Canada as indicated above. The most noteworthy increases over August of last year were in manufacturing, logging, transportation and trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose rapidly throughout the period, the marked expansion shown during the latter half of the month being mainly in the Prairie Provinces where harvesting and threshing operations created an active demand for workers, which in some parts of the West exceeded the supply. The calls this year, however, were slightly less than those recorded during August of last year, though the ratios of vacancies and placements during the first half of the month were on a slightly higher level than those shown during the first half of August, 1925. The ratio of vacancies to each hundred applications was 93.8 and 101.5 during the first and second half of August, 1926, in contrast with the ratio of 90.2 and 102.0 during the same periods in 1925. The ratio of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review was 88.6 and 91.5 as compared with 86.9 and 92.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

The offices reported that an average of 2,414 applications for employment were received daily during the first half of August in comparison with 1,606 daily during the preceding period and with 2,344 daily during the cor-

responding period of 1925. During the latter half of August applications for work averaged 3,540 daily in contrast with 4,101 daily during the same period of last year.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the Service daily was 2,265 during the first half and 3,595 during the latter half of the month, in comparison with 2,115 and 4,185 daily during the corresponding periods of August, 1925. During the latter half of July, 1926, the average number of vacancies registered daily was 1,461.

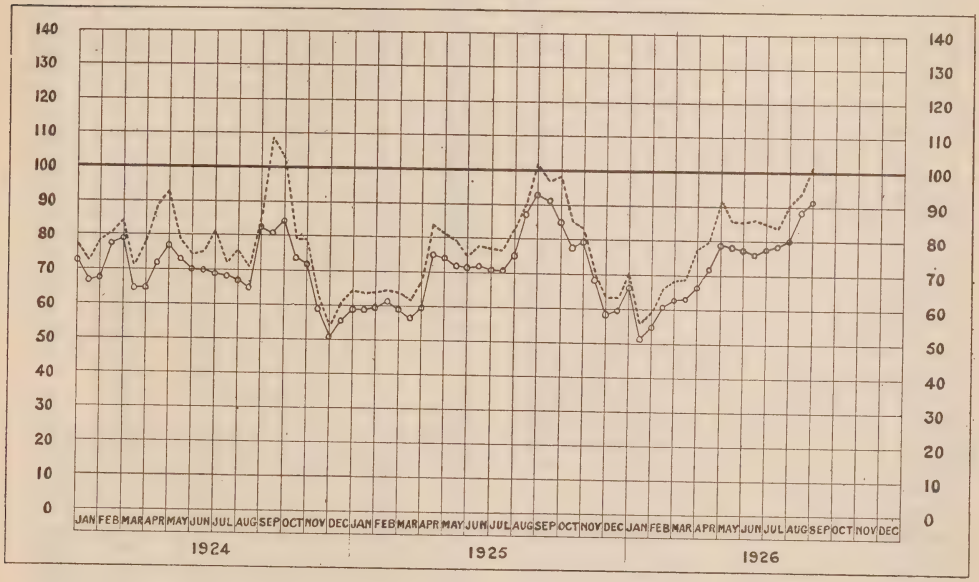
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the first half of August was 2,139, of which 1,794 daily were in regular employment and 345 daily were in casual work. This is in comparison with the daily average of 1,286 during the preceding period and with 2,037 daily during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month placements averaged 3,238 daily (2,873 regular and 365 casual) in contrast with 3,801 daily during the same period a year ago.

During August, 1926, the offices of the Service referred 72,228 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 70,980 placements, of the latter 61,736 were in regular employment and 9,244 in casual work. Placements in regular employment numbered 57,636 men and 4,100 women. The Service received notification of 77,501 opportunities for employment, of which 67,183 were for men and 10,318 for women workers. Applications for employment numbered 67,784 from men and 10,735 from women, a total of 78,519.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (8 months)	194,305	70,242	264,547

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 2 per cent in the number of orders received by employment offices in Nova Scotia during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements, however, were higher under both comparisons, being nearly 4 per cent

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**689**	**177**	**723**	**659**	**327**	**266**	**555**	**304**
Halifax	308	75	309	263	81	182	270	55
New Glasgow	131	33	181	161	92	21	207	163
Sydney	250	69	233	235	154	63	78	86
New Brunswick	**863**	**54**	**878**	**774**	**421**	**351**	**421**	**275**
Chatham	82	9	95	92	27	63	87	29
Moncton	429	43	348	337	199	138	75	92
St. John	352	2	435	345	195	150	259	154
Quebec	**3,042**	**752**	**4,107**	**2,976**	**2,584**	**52**	**868**	**2,115**
Hull	317	277	397	294	291	3	50	156
Montreal	1,676	251	2,462	1,550	1,387	7	610	1,308
Quebec	551	49	669	591	451	40	104	313
Sherbrooke	157	90	228	198	181	1	27	183
Three Rivers	341	85	351	343	274	1	77	155
Ontario	**15,175**	**3,194**	**15,952**	**13,042**	**9,081**	**3,446**	**4,376**	**8,233**
Belleville	176	0	173	171	125	46	37	157
Brantford	241	29	272	208	113	94	64	78
Chatham	366	35	340	331	278	53	16	161
Cobalt	415	75	343	328	292	1	49	312
Fort William	570	51	656	620	589	31	45	264
Guelph	159	50	200	168	93	47	89	50
Hamilton	1,211	55	1,451	1,193	513	678	598	356
Kingston	241	31	244	202	98	104	58	135
Kitchener	232	41	350	210	148	52	141	97
London	392	123	429	390	252	86	214	239
Niagara Falls	299	46	237	270	213	55	95	200
North Bay	945	235	861	856	812	44	9	378
Oshawa	266	76	357	200	144	56	75	83
Ottawa	943	276	873	840	541	203	440	789
Pembroke	165	88	196	180	151	29	39	233
Peterborough	166	35	157	192	147	16	42	136
Port Arthur	1,069	254	749	749	721	28	26	827
St. Catharines	508	51	507	426	271	155	83	216
St. Thomas	199	26	186	198	124	72	25	67
Sarnia	203	7	185	203	125	78	115	175
S. S. Marie	454	215	381	298	244	40	52	228
Sudbury	1,178	559	516	506	498	8	14	619
Timmins	466	163	320	297	294	3	20	247
Toronto	3,541	617	5,126	3,262	1,709	1,309	1,925	1,689
Windsor	770	56	843	744	586	158	105	497
Manitoba	**10,677**	**381**	**10,773**	**10,484**	**8,369**	**1,957**	**418**	**7,319**
Brandon	1,418	19	1,259	1,260	1,197	63	3	1,431
Dauphin	388	101	297	306	264	42	1	222
Portage la Prairie	761	73	638	638	475	163	0	.....
Winnipeg	8,110	188	8,579	8,280	6,433	1,689	414	5,666
Saskatchewan	**28,537**	**3,749**	**21,191**	**21,106**	**20,338**	**732**	**333**	**25,263**
Estevan	299	0	293	293	293	0	0	873
Moose Jaw	9,331	1,168	7,222	7,185	6,998	151	132	6,839
North Battleford	690	66	550	550	498	52	0	752
Prince Albert	736	96	499	485	445	40	18	752
Regina	6,950	965	4,678	4,640	4,359	281	115	4,129
Saskatoon	5,361	488	3,950	3,958	3,816	142	62	6,953
Swift Current	1,935	295	1,522	1,522	1,509	13	1	2,257
Weyburn	2,288	578	1,550	1,546	1,537	9	4	1,595
Yorkton	667	93	587	587	543	44	1	518
Melfort	340	0	340	340	340	0	0	595
Alberta	**13,552**	**222**	**12,294**	**11,859**	**11,226**	**585**	**568**	**12,876**
Calgary	5,923	56	4,972	4,685	4,468	217	242	4,519
Drumheller	1,007	25	941	839	813	26	76	1,201
Edmonton	4,255	106	4,355	4,361	4,062	251	186	4,831
Lethbridge	1,883	22	1,520	1,467	1,398	69	63	1,855
Medicine Hat	484	13	506	507	485	22	1	470
British Columbia	**4,966**	**408**	**12,601**	**11,388**	**9,390**	**1,855**	**1,825**	**11,360**
Cranbrook	277	37	314	310	266	47	5	206
Kamloops	114	3	422	365	353	3	56	495
Kelowna	317	76	342	330	279	46	0	.....
Nanaimo	71	6	52	36	13	23	133	23
Nelson	112	12	388	377	374	4	26	395
New Westminster	111	2	697	675	610	65	263	760
Penticton	171	10	236	236	201	29	16	246
Prince George	132	9	444	444	444	0	0	613
Prince Rupert	151	3	495	474	403	71	24	644
Revelstoke	29	5	84	29	29	0	29	110
Vancouver	2,810	226	7,794	6,876	5,537	1,217	884	6,522
Vernon	124	16	246	276	275	1	16	425
Victoria	547	3	1,087	960	606	349	373	921
All Offices	**77,501**	**8,937**	**78,519**	**72,288**	**61,736**	**9,244**	**9,364**	**67,745**
Men	67,183	6,317	67,784	63,346	57,636	5,284	6,443	63,896
Women	10,318	2,620	10,735	8,942	4,100	3,960	2,921	3,849

above July and nearly 11 per cent in excess of August, 1925. Increased placements in the transportation group were mainly responsible for the gains over last year, the changes in other industrial divisions being small. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 54; logging, 78; transportation, 79; construction and maintenance, 55; and services 241. Regular employment was secured for 249 men and 78 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as reflected by orders listed by officers in New Brunswick during August was nearly 15 per cent greater than in the preceding month, and over 22 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 2 per cent higher than in July, and more than 15 per cent above August, 1925. Increases over last year were recorded in all industrial groups except services and trade, the most noteworthy gain being in the logging industry. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 56; logging, 130; construction and maintenance, 77; and services, 394, of which 246 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 311 of men and 110 of women.

QUEBEC

During August, officers in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 11 per cent less workers than in July, but over 20 per cent more than during August last year. Placements were nearly 5 per cent lower than in July, but nearly 22 per cent higher than in August, 1925. Substantial gains in the construction and maintenance division were mainly responsible for the increases over August last year, but were offset in part by decreased placements in the logging and services groups. The changes in all other industrial divisions were small. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 289; logging, 270; farming, 66; transportation, 86; construction and maintenance, 1,426; services, 429, of which 268 were of household workers; and trade, 62. During the month under review 2,208 men and 376 women were placed in employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at Ontario offices during August were over 5 per cent better than in the preceding month, and nearly 11 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements were on practically the same level as in July, but were more than 11 per cent higher than in August last year. Farming and trade were the only groups in which less placements were made than last year, substantial increases being recorded in the manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 2,135; logging, 1,031; farming, 1,359; mining, 176; transportation, 583; construction and maintenance, 3,318; services, 3,505, of which 1,958 were of household workers; and trade 337. Regular employment was procured for 7,914 men and 1,167 women during the month.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during August called for about 155 per cent more workers than in July, but about 3 per cent less than in August last year. Placements showed approximately the same percentage of gain as vacancies over July, and were also nearly 16 per cent higher than during August last year. Increased placements over the corresponding month last year were shown in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance and services, the declines in the latter being small. Placements were considerably higher in the manufacturing industry and farming. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 415; farming, 7,300; construction and maintenance, 477; services, 1,705, of which 1,325 were of household workers; and trade, 305. There were 7,708 men and 661 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was an increase of over 563 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Saskatchewan during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a reduction of over 12 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 501 per cent higher than in July, but over 18 per cent less than in August, 1925. Farm placements were considerably less than last year, and were mainly responsible for the reduction under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 155; farming, 19,298; transportation 88, construction and maintenance, 410; and services, 1,016, of which 600 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 19,779 men and 559 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities during August, as indicated by positions offered through offices in Alberta, were over 195 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 15 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements were about 165 per cent higher than in July, but were over 12 per cent less than in August, 1925. The declines from last year were due to decreased placements in the manufacturing industries, farming and mining, offset in part by gains in logging, transportation and trade. Placements by industrial groups included manufacturing, 279; farming, 9,287; transportation, 108; construction and maintenance, 909; services, 864 of which 585 were of household workers; and trade, 240. During the month under review 10,689 men and 537 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of August positions offered through offices in British Columbia were over 9 per cent less than in July, but approximately the same as in August last year. Placements were over 114 per cent higher than in July, but over 14 per cent less than during August, 1925. Most of the placements effected during the month were transfers of harvesters to the Prairie Provinces, but the number was not so great as in August, 1925, which accounted for the decline in placements under this comparison. Placements in the manufacturing industries, transportation and trade were higher than last year, but declines were recorded in logging, mining, construction and maintenance, and services, in addition to farming as mentioned above. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 924; logging, 362; farming, 7,034; mining, 133; transportation, 378; construction and maintenance, 924; services, 1,260, of which 668 were of household workers; and trade, 205. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 8,778 of men and 612 of women.

Movement of Labour

During August, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 61,736 placements in regular employment, of which 52,202 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 4,831 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 3,238 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 1,593 to other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 103 transportation certificates, 52 of which were granted to sawmill labourers and one to a blacksmith despatched by the Montreal office to points within its own zone and the balance were interprovincial transfers. Of the latter 2 were for plasterers going to Winnipeg, and one for a cook sent to Timmins from the Montreal office, while from Hull 36 bushmen travelled to Sudbury and 11 bushmen to North Bay.

Of the 690 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate in Ontario, 544 were going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 146 to other provinces. Of the latter, Hull received 50 station men and 15 railway construction labourers from Port Arthur, and 10 railway construction labourers and 2 bushmen from North Bay. Fort William transferred 58 farm hands to employment in the Winnipeg zone and one farm hand to Regina, and Toronto 10 plasterers to Winnipeg. Provincially, Fort William sent 77 construction labourers, 9 bushmen, 2 farm labourers, 3 engineers, 6 groundsmen, 2 cooks, 2 teamsters, one station worker and one carpenter to points within its own zone and Port Arthur, 71 farm workers, 9 bushmen, 25 construction labourers and 5 miners within its zone. From North Bay, Timmins received 99 bushmen, 5 painters, 13 carpenters, 14 labourers, and 3 mill hands, Cobalt, 9 miners, and Sault Ste. Marie one paper maker. From Toronto 77 bushmen travelled to points in the vicinity of Sudbury, one lineman, 2 bakers and one welder to Port Arthur, 5 carpenters to North Bay, and 3 linemen to Fort William while Sudbury transferred 9 highway construction labourers and 2 miners to Cobalt, 4 miners to Kingston, one station worker to Timmins, and 45 mill hands, 6 teamsters, 11 bushmen and one maid to points within the Sudbury zone. Ottawa sent 4 carpenters, London 3 construction labourers and 4 papermakers, and Kitchener one labourer, all to points in the North Bay zone. Of the remainder, Timmins transferred 2 miners to Kingston and 2 labourers to Cobalt, and St. Catharines one miner to Kingston, and 2 moulders to Port Arthur.

Special rate certificates granted in Manitoba numbered 2,156, of which 1,094 were for provincial points, and 1,062 for other provinces. The provincial movement was for the most part to the farming districts of the province, all business being transacted through the Winnipeg office. From this office 1,070 farm hands, 15 farm domestics, and 2 hotel workers travelled to various points in the province, 5 carpenters to Brandon, and 2 building tradesmen within the Winnipeg zone. Of those going to other provinces, Winnipeg sent 86 sawmill labourers, 43 bushmen, 4 fire-

men, 3 hotel workers, one surface man, 4 quarry labourers, one deck hand, one miner, 2 hoisting engineers, one stationary engineer, and 2 cooks to the Port Arthur zone, one lineman to Toronto, one confectionery worker to Moose Jaw, one painter to Saskatoon, 44 farm hands to Alberta points and 855 farm hands, 9 farm domestics and 2 hotel workers to various points in Saskatchewan. From the Brandon office one marble polisher went to Port Arthur.

Special transportation certificates granted by Saskatchewan offices numbered 644, of which 7 were issued to farm workers, 5 going from Regina, one from Moose Jaw and one from Prince Albert to points in Manitoba, and 2 from Saskatoon to Alberta farms. Of the 635 provincial transfers, 595 were farm hands and harvest workers, 382 of whom travelled from Regina, 108 from Moose Jaw, 99 from Saskatoon, and 6 from Prince Albert to employment in the surrounding districts. From Saskatoon also 17 railroad construction teamsters were despatched to North Battleford, one sawmill labourer and 2 cooks to Prince Albert, and 2 farm housekeepers to points in the Saskatoon zone, while from Regina one painter, one chambermaid, and 2 female cooks went to Moose Jaw, 2 household workers to Saskatoon, one waitress to each of the Weyburn and Swift Current zones and one housekeeper to Regina. In addition, Prince Albert transferred 8 bushmen and one blacksmith to points within its own zone.

In Alberta 1,034 special rate certificates were issued, 708 provincial and 326 interprovincial. Provincially 644 transfers were for farm labourers and harvest hands, 459 going from Edmonton, 180 from Calgary and 5 from Medicine Hat to harvest areas in the province. Edmonton also transferred 6 trackmen, 26 labourers, 5 miners, one housemaid, 2 engineers, 7 bushmen 2, mill labourers, one machinist and one blacksmith went to employment in the Edmonton zone, and Calgary one auto mechanic to Drumheller and one iron moulder to Lethbridge. The remaining 11 were hotel workers for various points in the province. The interprovincial movement was entirely of harvest workers, 323 going to Saskatchewan points, the majority of whom were sent from Edmonton, and 3 farm hands going from Calgary to Manitoba points.

British Columbia officers granted certificates to 204 persons, all going to points within the province. From Vancouver 109 fruit pickers and cannery workers went to employment in the Okanagan Valley. The balance of the movement from Vancouver included 2 cooks, one sawmill labourer, 3 miners, one blacksmith, one painter, one farm hand and 4 general labourers travelling to Penticton, one barber and one planer man to Vernon, 4 miners, 2 labourers, 2 bolt cutters, 2 blacksmiths, one teamster and 2 flunkeys to Kamloops, one cook to Kelowna, 6 station men, 3 miners and one flunkey to Revelstoke, 7 carpenters and 4 labourers to Nelson, one planer man and one miner to Cranbrook, one farm worker to Prince George, and 24 labourers, one miner, 2 flunkeys, and 4 hotel and household workers to points in the Vancouver zone. Nelson transferred one mucker to Revelstoke, 2 miners to Cranbrook and one bushman within its own zone, Penticton one railway construction foreman to Revelstoke, Prince George 4 bushmen to points within its own zone and Prince Rupert one hotel clerk to Prince George, and one miner within the Prince Rupert zone.

Of the 4,831 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,768 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 2,884 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 134 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 24 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and 21 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the transportation facilities afforded the workers through the 2.7 cent per mile rate referred to above, the railway companies during August grant special harvest excursion rates to the Prairie Provinces. The fares to Winnipeg for harvesters are $15 from points in Ontario and Quebec and $20 from the Maritime Provinces, the return journey being $5 higher in each instance. Holders of excursion tickets can secure transportation beyond Winnipeg at a rate of one half cent per mile. All such reduced transportation is secured by direct application to the agents of the railway companies, although employment office officials meet all excursion trains at Winnipeg in order to inform workers where employment is available. The movement of harvest workers to the Prairie Provinces from British Columbia is recruited entirely by the Employment Service and a special rate is granted by the railway companies to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate furnished by the Employment Service. Such certificates entitle the holder to a rate of $11 from Victoria, and $10 from Vancouver or other British Columbia offices to Calgary or Edmonton, beyond which points the fare is one-half cent per mile. Certificates were issued by employment offices in British Columbia to 7,315 workers, of whom 2,769 were destined for farms in Alberta, 4,510 in Saskatchewan, and 36 in Manitoba. Of the harvester workers transported from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces on the Special harvest rate, 2,363 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 4,952 travelled on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1926

THERE was a seasonal decline of 36.6 per cent in the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during August as compared with July, but in the more significant comparison with August of last year there was an increase of 24.9 per cent. The aggregate for the month under review was $11,874,552, while in the preceding month it was $18,717,028 and in the corresponding month of 1925 it was $9,511,008.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued nearly 1,250 permits for dwellings valued at practically $5,000,000 and over 2,500 permits for other buildings estimated to cost almost $6,500,000. In July, permits were issued for over 1,500 dwellings and nearly 2,700 other buildings valued at approximately $7,000,000 in both cases. Authority was also given for an engineering project estimated to cost over $4,000,000.

Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with July; in the latter, the total of $2,053,020 reported by the three co-operating cities, was $1,535,060, or 296.4 per cent higher than in the preceding month. Of the declines elsewhere, those of $4,266,434 or 73.8 per cent in British Columbia and $2,945,409 or 36.4 per cent in Ontario, were greatest. As compared with August, 1925, all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec reported increases in the value of the building authorized. Saskatchewan reported the largest gain of $1,850,725.

Montreal and Toronto registered declines in the permits issued as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. In Winnipeg and Vancouver there were losses in the former and increases in the latter comparison. St. John, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Fort William, Galt, Peterborough, Riverside, St. Catharines, Welland, Woodstock, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, South Vancouver, and Victoria reported higher totals of building authorized than in either July, 1926, or August, 1925.

Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1926.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1910. The January-August average

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 63 CITIES,

Cities	Aug. 1926	July 1926	Aug. 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	12,000	Nil	2,800
Nova Scotia	36,115	81,770	90,242
*Halifax	28,270	76,895	77,847
New Glasgow	1,730	475	3,720
*Sydney	6,115	4,400	8,675
New Brunswick	84,300	95,065	20,790
Fredericton	Nil	4,800	4,800
*Moncton	17,000	75,865	15,990
*Saint John	67,300	14,400	Nil
Quebec	2,030,756	2,831,615	2,396,680
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	1,578,081	1,870,250	1,681,085
*Quebec	155,010	544,730	241,980
Shawinigan Falls	54,210	14,210	25,925
*Sherbrooke	20,500	101,100	93,100
*Three Rivers	89,880	65,050	24,090
*Westmount	133,075	236,275	330,500
Ontario	5,152,757	8,098,166	4,875,180
Belleville	11,600	21,225	5,750
*Brantford	14,820	14,358	26,980
Chatham	10,100	315,250	13,200
*Fort William	336,480	158,000	43,925
Galt	9,200	7,768	2,695
*Guelph	17,960	44,780	38,985
*Hamilton	194,700	248,350	258,450
*Kingston	23,589	23,555	51,774
*Kitchener	110,830	121,945	86,186
*London	151,900	1,246,655	293,100
Niagara Falls	88,330	80,275	184,375
Oshawa	120,320	337,830	118,885
*Ottawa	161,625	447,030	221,845
Owen Sound	8,200	52,800	5,000
*Peterborough	53,395	44,135	23,825
*Port Arthur	45,743	60,195	24,352
*Stratford	36,680	156,920	36,226
*St. Catharines	62,325	28,378	46,485
*St. Thomas	13,810	7,530	15,145
Sarnia	40,843	78,384	76,110
Sault Ste. Marie	16,490	38,815	38,370
*Toronto	1,797,573	2,265,040	1,936,325
York and East York Townships	498,075	706,230	509,115
Welland	20,700	14,975	6,825
*Windsor	616,825	787,245	454,695
Ford	186,850	337,513	114,925
Riverside	272,850	77,400	54,600
Sandwich	124,300	182,675	65,550
Walkerville	90,000	185,000	109,000
Woodstock	16,644	7,913	12,382
Manitoba	618,454	832,960	438,030
*Brandon	45,829	16,400	9,510
St. Boniface	60,825	69,910	47,920
*Winnipeg	511,800	746,650	380,600
Saskatchewan	2,053,020	517,960	202,295
*Moose Jaw	16,400	54,790	35,260
*Regina	1,811,350	202,010	94,200
*Saskatoon	225,270	261,150	72,835
Alberta	375,170	481,078	263,810
*Calgary	133,385	117,830	73,325
*Edmonton	232,495	316,350	182,485
Lethbridge	9,240	45,298	8,030
Medicine Hat	50	1,600	10
British Columbia	1,511,980	5,778,414	1,221,181
Kamloops	14,570	26,775	33,195
Nanaimo	1,925	6,030	22,075
*New Westminster	51,675	101,980	102,820
Prince Rupert	7,600	11,575	16,750
*Vancouver	695,530	4,844,015	529,755
Point Grey	503,400	522,650	311,900
North Vancouver	27,150	100,251	15,000
South Vancouver	139,900	116,700	108,000
*Victoria	170,230	48,428	51,666
Total—63 Cities	11,874,552	18,717,028	9,511,008
*Total—35 Cities	9,527,450	15,352,701	7,563,981

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of Wholesale Prices of building materials in first eight months
	In August	In first eight months	
1926	$11,874,552	$109,211,942	150·0
1925	9,511,008	88,223,328	154·0
1924	9,406,733	81,762,083	162·6
1923	11,425,031	97,551,074	166·8
1922	18,158,932	105,181,416	161·8
1921	10,928,039	77,665,614	192·1
1920	10,805,846	86,303,601	214·6

index number of wholesale prices of building materials in those years is also given (1913=100).

The January-August aggregate this year was greater by 23.8 per cent than in 1925; it was also 3.8 per cent higher than in 1922, the previous high level since the war, and 40.6 per cent above the 1921 low mark. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were, at the same time, lower than in any other year since 1920.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Foods, Drink and Tobacco

Lethbridge, Alberta.—Lethbridge Breweries Limited and International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local Union No. 354.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1926, until May 31, 1927, with 30 days' notice of change.

Should union be unable to furnish help from April 1 to October 1 extra help may be employed, preference to returned soldier, and Canadian citizens, if no lay-off is caused to union men. Permit cards for such help shall be good for one month only, and be renewable except when union members report for work. Permit card men shall receive minimum wages of union men.

No member shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles or for working on committees. No discrimination against permit card men on account of stagnation of business.

Hours per week, from April 1 until October 31, 48; for first five days of week, 8½ hours with one hour for dinner; Saturdays, 5½ hours. From November 1 until March 31, hours per week, 44. First five days, 8 hours with one hour for dinner; Saturdays, 4 hours.

Six men shall work 8 hours per day with one hour for dinner under a 48 hour week and 7 hours 20 minutes under a 44 hour week. They shall have every alternate Saturday afternoon off.

Work before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 2 p.m.), overtime.

Second soaker operator shall be excepted from overtime on Saturday afternoons and night shifts.

Overtime and holidays, time and one-half.

Engineering Department: Wages, operating engineers, 79 cents per hour. Not less than 8 hours per shift, 7 days per week. Not less than one week's holiday per year with pay.

Machinists, not less than 78 cents per hour. Machinists, and pipefitters' helpers, not less than $30 per week.

Brewing and Bottling Department: Wages per week, first cellar and brew-house men, $39 for 48 hour week; $35.75 for 44 hour week. First wash-house men, 48 hour week, $36; 44 hour week $33. Cellars, brew-house and wash-house helpers, 48 hour week, $34.50; 44 hour week, $31.65. Tight barrel coopers, 48 hour week, $37.50; 44 hour week $34.35. Slack barrel cooper, 48 hour week, $36; 44 hour week, $33. Packers, headers-up and pasteurizer men, 48 hour week, $33; 44 hour week, $31.25: Men starting work, first six months, 48 hour week, $27; 44 hour week, $24.75; after, 48 hour week, $30; 44 hour week, $27.50.

Special regulations: two men to work in racking cellar in racking off ½ barrels or putting them twice high or over. Employees in water or damp, suitable boots and aprons free. Employees in cellars shall not be sent to a warm place to work and then back to the cellars. Employees shall have time to change to suitable clothing. When bottle filler is speeded, an extra wrapper man and packer shall be put on. When two men work on shifts they may change weekly.

Wages for beer drivers, $140 per month, 48 hours per week. Teamsters shall be responsible for stable work exclusive of 48 hours excepting every other Sunday. Not less than one week's holiday with pay after one year's service.

Soft Drink Department: Men's wages, per week, 48 hours, $24; 44 hours, $22.

Apprentices: the company may put apprentices in each department. Apprentices, not over 20 years, to serve 2 years, minimum rate, first year, $18 per week; second year $21.

Sickness shall be no excuse for discharge.

In lay-off, men shall be laid off in rotation, no one longer than six days or less than one day at a time. Extra help to be laid off two days previous to union men.

In slack seasons during winter, men may apply for leave not exceeding four months without losing position or seniority.

The firm agrees on special prices for beverages sold to employees for their own use.

Differences shall be referred to a board of arbitration of two from each side, and, if these fail to agree, a fifth, decision of the majority to be binding.

Materials shall be of union make if possible.

Union label may be used by firms under the agreement.

Calgary, Alberta.—Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, and International Union of United Brewery Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local Union No. 124.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1926 until June 1, 1927, with 30 days notice of change.

Any competent man in his branch of work, member of the union, may be employed as engineer, fireman truckdriver, general purpose man or cooper provided he has passed the required examination. All employees shall join the union within two months.

None shall be discharged or discriminated against for union principles, or for working on a committee.

From March 1 until November 1, hours, 9 per day for 5 days and 5 hours on sixth day. From November 1 until March 1, hours, 8 per day for 5 days and 4 hours on sixth day.

Engineers and firemen, six days (8 hours) per week. Overtime, time and one half. Only a certified engineer may supply on 7th day of week.

Stablemen, 6 days a week, Saturday afternoon off; one week's holiday per year with pay. All truck drivers shall be paid same rate; other teamsters shall be classed as assistants. Elevator men, two weeks' holiday per year with pay, if working 7 days per week.

General mechanics, 78 cents per hour; overtime, 1½; Sundays and after midnight if working 16 hours previously, double time. Mechanics' helpers shall take turns at firing.

Free beer shall be served once in the morning, at noon, and once in the afternoon.

Sickness not to be reason for discharge.

Extra men engaged during the busy season shall not be counted as permanent men. Company may hire extra help from April 1 until September 30, giving preference to returned soldiers, under a permit card system provided no union men are out of work. Temporary men shall receive 6 cents per hour less than rate for the department.

Employees shall receive beer at special prices, for their own use.

Company shall supply boots for work in cellars and wash-house in water.

In lay-offs on account of stagnation of business men shall not be off longer than a week, lay-offs to be in rotation.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

If new men are wanted, and no union men are available, company may hire as they see fit.

Differences shall be referred to a board of arbitration of two from each side, and a fifth if necessary, majority decision to be binding.

One boy may be employed for every six men, but must not perform the work of a man. Age to be 16 to 19 years, but each must work three years to be classed as a man.

Preference is to be given to union made materials and machinery.

Wages per hour—general mechanics, 78 cents; pipe fitters, 75 cents; tight coopers, 73 cents; coopers (slack work), wash house helpers, 64 cents; 1st man in brew house and in fermenting cellars, 75 cents; 1st man in wash house, cellarmen, elevator, brew house man, 66 cents; 1st bottler, 65 cents; special man in bottle house, 69 cents; 1st labeller bottlers, 64 cents; machine men—1st men on soakers, 62 cents; labourers, 59 cents; new men, 53 cents; boys, 39 cents; extra boys, 42 cents; truck drivers' helpers, 60 cents; engineer, 73 cents; firemen, 66 cents; town truck drivers, $150 per month.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Ottawa, Ontario.—Certain Contractors and Contracting Plasterers and Operating Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Local No. 124.

Agreement to be in effect from August 23, 1926, until August 22, 1927, and thereafter unless on 3 months' notice of change.

Wages, 90 cents per hour from August 23, 1926 until April 30, 1927 and $1 per hour from May 1, 1927 until a new agreement is made.

Hours 8 per day (except Saturday), 44 per week.

Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Foremen must be members of the local and will receive 10 cents extra per hour.

On work outside city limits 8 hours must be worked on the job. Travelling time to be paid at ordinary rate.

Only one apprentice is to be employed, he not being over 18 years of age at starting. Apprenticeship term to be four years.

Agreement is to be operative except where it infringes on rights of other locals.

Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario.—Twin City Building Contractors and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 25.

Agreement to be in effect verbally from May 1, 1926 until April 30, 1927 with three months' notice of change.

Minimum wage per hour, within city limits, $1.10; outside city limits, $1.20.

Hours, 8 per day (except Saturday); 44 per week. When working two shifts or more, no more than eight hours to be worked by men; on three shifts, 8 hours pay for 7 hours work.

Overtime and holiday work only in emergency, such as preservation of life and property; overtime, double time.

For work outside city limits, walking time at rate of 3 miles per hour. For out of town work, transportation to be paid to job and back, except when member leaves of own accord.

The shop steward shall inspect all scaffolds.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Master Painters' Association and Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 509.

Agreement to be in effect from September 5, 1926, until June 1, 1927, and thereafter until amended, with three months' notice of change prior to June 1 in any year.

Hours, eight per day (except Saturday); 44 per week.

Overtime, until 8 p.m., time and a quarter; until midnight, time and a half; thereafter, double time. Saturdays, from noon until midnight, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time; no work on Labour Day.

On country work, travelling time and railway fare to be paid for going to job and returning. Board and expenses to be paid on all out-of town work. (This does not apply to sub-contracts).

Wages per hour, painters, decorators, paperhangers, and glaziers, 82½ cents.

Work necessitating night shifts, time and one-quarter with a ten hour limit.

Employers to cover workmen by insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

An arbitration board to be appointed of three from each party to settle disputes.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—General Contractors' Association and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Agreement to be in effect from May 11, 1926, until May 1, 1927.

Wages per eight-hour day, $7.50. Days per week, 5½.

A meeting of representatives from both sides to be held on March 1, 1927 to discuss wages and working conditions for the following year.

Carpenters to be employed as far as possible through the carpenters' union.

Victoria, British Columbia.—Victoria Builders' Exchange and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1598.

Agreement to be in effect from June 26, 1926, until July 1, 1927.

Wages per day, until September 1, 1926, $6.50; from September 1 until July 1, 1927, $7. Hours, 8 per day, 4 on Saturday. Overtime, 1st 4 hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

No discrimination to be shown by either party.

Employers agree to meet a committee of employees 3 months' previous to conclusion of agreement to discuss working conditions.

Service—Recreational

Windsor, Ontario.—Capital Theatre and American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 566.

Rules and regulations attached to contract, for season from September 1, 1926, to September 1, 1927.

For continuous music, from 2.30 p.m. to 11 p.m., six days per week: when three or more vaudeville performances are played, orchestra shall be relieved of all picture playing after supper show. The following scale for six or more men: Minimum weekly salary, pictures and vaudeville: Class A, leader, $77.50; side men, $57.50; organist on regular shift, $60. A one-half hour relief shift to be played by regular orchestra pianist for $1 per afternoon. Extra men for day to day engagements, afternoons, evenings, $7; afternoons and evenings, $12. Extra men for one week or more, $2 more than the regular men.

Six days per week not later than 11 p.m. Maximum working hours: afternoons, 3; evenings, 3. Actual time in pit, 4 hours per day. Between afternoon and evening performances 2½ hours must elapse.

Reasonable relief must be provided when there is continuous music, or an additional $2 per day will be charged.

Two hours per week allowed gratis for rehearsals in Class A to C houses when orchestra is employed afternoon and evenings. Musicians employed evenings only shall not be required to attend rehearsals, but on request they shall receive $1.50 per hour or less. Overtime on free rehearsals, 75 cents per half hour or less. Special rehearsals, $5 per man for not more than 3 hours. Extra holiday matinees, pro rata. For any member featured as a soloist, not less than $2 extra.

In case of disagreement, matter shall be referred to arbitration, of one member from each party and a third agreed upon.

If theatre is unable to continue in business, agreement may be terminated.

Special provisions are made for broken weeks.

Number of men contracted for may be reduced if so agreed.

Members of orchestra may be discharged for certain causes.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Certain Local Theatres and International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local No. 257.

Agreement to be effective from September 1, 1925, to August 31, 1927.

Only operators supplied by the union to be employed.

Scale, per week, (not more than 48 hours), matinee and evening performances, 6 days, one journeyman operator employed, $40; all theatres operating 6 nights (not more than 28 hours) and one matinee, $30; theatres operating matinee and evening continuous performances for 6 days employing two journeymen operators, $40 per shift.

Extra matinees and Sundays, pro rata.

Overtime, $1 per hour. Sunday concerts, $5. Screenings, 50 cents per reel. Assembling or dissembling machines $5. Extra performances, not more than 4 hours, $5. In theatres operating more than eight hours, two operators to work split shifts. No operator to work more than 5 hours without 2 hours relief.

Two weeks' notice of dismissal to be given except in case of drunkenness or dishonesty.

Employees to obey rules and directions of employers not conflicting with the agreement.

The union will furnish competent men.

Union members employed by the week shall give two weeks' notice of leaving employment (except for non-payment of salaries).

Toronto, Ontario.—Moving Picture Theatres and International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, Local No. 173.

Agreement to be in effect from September 6, 1926, until September 1, 1927, and for an additional year unless 30 days' notice is given.

In dismissal, two weeks' notice or two weeks' salary to be given except in case of drunkenness or dishonesty. Employees to obey rules and directions of employers not conflicting with the agreement.

Union to furnish competent men.

Members employed by the week shall give two weeks' notice of leaving employment (except in non-payment of salaries).

A projectionist required to work other than operating or caring for "minor mechanisms" must be paid extra.

Differences between Manager and projectionist must be reported to business agent and projectionist must continue at work pending adjustment.

Hours of work and wages are specified, varying with seating capacity of theatre.

Work after specified hours, time and one-half; Sunday work, double time.

Screening pictures, 50 cents per reel.

Changing films shall be optional with the union.

Special shows or matinees, pro rata.

Midnight shows, overtime rate, minimum of $5.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Four contracts were awarded by the Department of Public Works in connection with the works of construction, etc. ("A" group), the general fair wages clause being inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Three contracts for interior fittings ("B" group), were also awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contained the general fair wages clause and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in their execution, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council, as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workpeople, the foregoing fair wages clause for the protection of the workpeople employed.

The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by each workman and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

The Contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose; all such premises shall be kept by the Contractor in sanitary condition.

With a view to avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of contractors; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workpeople, or, except as specially provided for under legislative authority, by inmates of penal institutions.

All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to this contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workman

employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Department of Public Works

Contracts in "A" Group

Erection of a laboratory at the Research Station, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1926. Amount of contract, $91,500.

Dredging channel at Robertson Wharf, Port Mouton, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Contractors, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 26, 1926. Amount of contract—Class "B" eighty cents ($0.80) scow measurement for the quantity to be dredged and sixty-seven and one-half cents ($0.67½) place measurement for the quantity to be overcast and redredged. Approximate expenditure, $12,300.

Reconstruction of 500 feet of the North Pier at Goderich, Huron County, Ont. Names of contractors, Louis James Looby and Thomas Francis Meagher, Dublin, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1926. Amount of contract, Unit prices, approximate expenditure, $17,368.68.

Reconstruction of the River Breakwater for a length of 1,087 feet at Goderich, Ont. Names of contractors, Curran and Briggs, Contractors Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1926. Amount of contract, Unit prices. Approximate expenditure, $36,328.43.

Contracts in "B" Group

Execution of alterations to the heating system in the Public Building at Dalhousie, N.B. Name of contractor, Charles V. Callahan, Dalhousie, N.B. Date of contract, September 16, 1926. Amount of contract, $600.

Alterations to heating system in the Public Building at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractor, Frank J. Foley, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, September 17, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,875.

Alterations and additions to heating and plumbing in the Public Building at Cornwall, Ont. Names of contractors, McKelvey and Birch, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1926. Amount of contract, $1,737 for heating, $463 for plumbing, total $2,200.

Department of Railways and Canals

Contracts in "A" group

Manufacture and erection of thirty-one (31) Steel Mitering Lock Gates required on the Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, The Steel Gates Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 18, 1926. Amount of contract, schedule rates (approximately $4,434,535 estimated from estimated quantities).

Construction and erection of wooden conveyor galleries and the installation of equipment including all machinery, fixtures and appliances, over sheds 23 and 24, in connection with the Canadian Government Grain Elevator at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, E. G. M. Cape and Company, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 20, 1926. Amount of contract, $148,000.

Post Office Department

The following is a statement of payments made in September, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	433 39
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	63 78
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	10,974 40
Stamping pads, ink, etc	250 97
Scales	771 45
Repairs, etc	23 60
Letter boxes, etc	2,515 29
Bag fittings	6,780 37

Piece-Work Recommended to Pressmen's Union

The chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York City, Mr. F. A. Walker, in an address delivered at the recent annual convention of the Pressmen's Union, expressed the opinion that within a few years the rate of individual production would be the determining factor in the wages received by each workman, "personally," he said, "I do not think there is any fairer way to fix the amount which shall be paid to a man than to measure what he does, and pay him accordingly. I know that unions in general are opposed to piece work, to the determination of wages upon individual production, but the determination of wages by the product of the least efficient workman works a hardship to the employer by the establishment of a low standard and works a hardship to the more efficient workman, since he may not command for his efforts any better wage than his less productive fellow."

Mr. Walker, in discussing the terms of contracts between employees and employers, said that the contract should contain "the stipulations not only of the amount of money that the employer is to pay, but as exactly as possible it should state what the employee has to give in return for the wages received."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower, due mainly to seasonal influences.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was $10.94 at the beginning of September, as compared with $11.10 for August; $10.81 for September, 1925; $10.28 for September, 1924; $10.46 for September, 1923; $10.28 for September, 1922; $11.82 for September, 1921; $15.95 for September, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.31 for September, 1918; and $7.83 for September, 1914. Potatoes showed a substantial seasonal decline, while the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, beans and evaporated apples were also lower. The prices of eggs, milk and butter advanced. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.15 at the beginning of September, as compared with $21.32 for August; $21.02 for September, 1925; $20.65 for September, 1924; $20.97 for September, 1923; $20.90 for September, 1922; $22.37 for September, 1921; $26.38 for September, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.11 for September, 1918; and $14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel showed little change, declines in both bituminous and anthracite coal being offset by advances in the prices of wood and coal oil. Rent was slightly lower.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 152.5 for September, as compared with 153.9 for August; 156.2 for September, 1925; 153.9 for September, 1924; 154.6 for September, 1923; 147.5 for September, 1922; 161.7 for September, 1921; 245.5 for September, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.0 for September, 1918. Thirty prices quotations were higher, forty-six were lower, and one hundred and sixty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, two advanced, and two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group, and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, both declined, the former mainly because of lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, and potatoes, and the latter mainly because of a decline in the price of cotton. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group also declined slightly. The Animals and their Products group advanced, lower levels for cattle, sheep and meats being more than offset by the higher prices for milk and eggs. The Iron and its Product group was somewhat higher. No change occurred in the level of the Non-Ferrous Metals group, declines in the prices of silver and lead balancing the increases in the prices of tin, spelter and solder. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was also unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined; the former due to lower prices for flour, meats and potatoes, which more than offset the advances in the prices of milk, milk products, eggs and fish; and the latter due to lower prices for building and construction materials, materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials, and in spite of advances in materials for the fur industry, for the leather industry, and for the metal working industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, the higher levels for milk, eggs, rubber, jute, furs, scrap iron, tin, spelter and antimony being more than counterbalanced by lower levels for grains, potatoes, cattle, sheep, meats, cotton, silver and lead. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined, because of lower prices for flour and milled products, meats, lard, butter and linseed oil. Domestic farm products and articles of forest origin were lower, while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly higher.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was practically unchanged in September at 170.6, as compared with 170.4 for August; 177.0 for September, 1925; 247.4 for September, 1920; and 116.6 for September, 1914. The index of food stuffs declined, while that of manufacturers' commodities advanced.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance

of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the Labour Gazette for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the Labour Gazette was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossiblity of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the Labour Gazette since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-1915 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

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The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6;

(Continued on page 1030)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Aug. 1926	Sept. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**147·5**	**154·6**	**153·9**	**156·2**	**153·9**	**152·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	131·9	148·0	160·9	159·2	168·9	160·9
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	131·3	133·0	126·3	142·5	135·8	141·0
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	174·7	196·7	191·6	191·4	172·0	169·4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	177·9	159·3	159·7	155·8	155·1
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	159·6	168·2	155·4	148·5	144·2	144·8
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·7	94·6	96·5	107·1	101·2	101·2
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	190·4	182·8	183·2	177·5	175·8	175·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·4	165·7	154·8	156·5	157·9	157·7
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	119·7	128·8	142·9	144·5	151·6	150·8
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	142·4	122·1	145·4	156·8	152·6	154·1
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	166·4	177·9	159·3	159·7	156·0	155·1
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	160·5	157·1	154·2	151·8	149·1	149·2
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	141·6	145·2	149·5	150·3	153·0	152·0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	152·3	158·8	156·9	159·2	153·7	151·9
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**149·8**	**152·1**	**148·8**	**156·3**	**158·4**	**158·1**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**138·8**	**150·9**	**145·5**	**155·5**	**154·9**	**154·5**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	196·8	223·9	236·3	228·1	237·7	234·9
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	136·2	130·2	155·7	173·9	172·3	164·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	116·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	142·4	122·1	134·1	156·8	152·6	154·1
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	186·0	217·3	193·7	184·0	156·8	156·2
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	140·7	134·8	126·7	147·2	156·7	154·1
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	130·1	142·6	132·3	148·8	127·9	133·4
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	159·0	230·9	192·0	146·4	140·7	140·7
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	132·0	196·6	173·7	158·8	243·5	201·9
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	112·8	126·0	126·0	135·4	116·8	150·6
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·6	160·8	159·6	149·7	150·1	150·8
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**163·4**	**153·7**	**152·9**	**157·3**	**162·7**	**162·7**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	153·6	152·6	152·8	152·8
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	164·3	151·7	152·6	158·7	165·9	165·9
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	229·1	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	374·2	274·2	263·3	321·6	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	162·8	150·4	151·7	157·6	164·8	164·8
II.—Producers Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**140·5**	**145·3**	**148·8**	**149·4**	**148·0**	**145·8**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**191·2**	**185·0**	**186·8**	**180·8**	**182·0**	**182·0**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	205·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	191·7	184·7	186·3	180·7	182·3	182·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	177·5	188·9	197·4	180·1	169·4	169·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**135·0**	**141·1**	**144·7**	**146·0**	**144·3**	**141·9**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·9	166·7	152·3	154·0	148·4	147·5
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·7	166·4	147·4	150·6	148·4	147·4
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	171·6	196·7	187·4	192·7	177·7	169·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·2	164·8	161·8	159·4	145·8	145·8
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**128·6**	**135·3**	**143·4**	**144·2**	**143·4**	**140·6**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	179·0	204·3	196·0	193·7	171·1	167·9
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	333·8	264·3	219·9	241·2	362·7	397·4
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	114·7	85·4	95·8	103·8	90·0	91·7
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	119·0	118·2	112·3	116·8	111·2	111·6
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	158·0	155·5	153·5	150·4	160·8	160·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	104·9	101·4	98·2	115·4	114·1	110·5
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	114·8	121·8	161·7	152·5	163·9	158·3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	140·6	154·1	151·2	153·0	151·4	149·1

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1919	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Aug. 1926	Sept 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	48·4	52·4	62·4	77·4	75·4	81·2	64·2	60·4	59·0	58·6	58·4	61·6	60·2
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	33·2	35·0	43·4	55·4	50·6	51·2	35·4	32·4	30·8	30·0	30·6	33·6	32·2
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	17·6	19·8	23·6	27·6	26·2	28·7	20·2	18·4	18·4	17·8	18·0	19·3	19·4
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	20·9	23·8	29·2	36·8	35·5	35·6	27·1	27·3	27·9	28·2	28·8	30·3	30·2
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	19·6	22·8	31·9	39·3	41·5	41·5	33·3	31·1	27·2	25·7	29·3	32·2	31·4
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	35·8	39·2	57·2	70·0	74·2	74·0	59·6	53·8	50·6	46·8	52·6	57·4	57·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	26·8	29·9	41·7	51·1	57·3	58·8	48·7	42·5	38·9	33·7	40·8	45·4	45·1
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	35·8	41·0	63·0	74·0	85·0	73·8	48·0	45·0	44·8	45·2	49·0	50·0	49·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	29·8	37·2	50·7	55·7	61·4	70·6	46·3	35·8	38·3	39·5	43·3	39·0	41·4
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	27·7	33·7	46·4	50·8	57·0	64·3	44·3	32·4	34·0	34·0	39·2	34·7	37·1
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	50·4	52·2	62·4	74·4	81·6	90·6	72·2	69·0	69·0	71·4	69·0	67·8	69·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	58·0	68·4	84·8	95·8	112·8	124·0	79·0	73·4	72·8	73·6	77·4	73·6	74·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	33·3	38·9	47·3	52·8	63·0	68·4	47·3	42·8	41·4	41·9	44·2	41·0	40·9
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	24·0	26·3	33·4	33·3	39·9	40·8	36·4	30·7	$31·2	$28·8	$31·8	$31·3	$31·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	21·1	23·0	30·0	31·0	37·1	38·8	32·5	26·6	$31·2	$28·8	$31·8	$31·3	$31·2
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	69·0	78·0	109·5	117·0	118·5	145·5	121·5	103·5	102·0	106·5	118·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	36·0	43·0	68·0	68·0	67·0	83·0	64·0	48·0	$44·0	$49·0	$57·0	$54·0	$54·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	24·5	32·5	40·0	40·0	44·0	31·0	28·0	27·5	28·0	30·5	29·0	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	12·2	13·6	18·8	23·8	28·2	33·4	19·0	18·0	$20·4	$21·0	$22·0	$21·8	$21·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	14·8	19·8	33·0	33·8	22·4	23·0	17·2	17·8	17·0	16·6	16·8	16·0	15·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	12·0	13·4	16·2	23·2	26·2	29·5	20·7	25·0	19·6	19·2	20 5	20·1	19·8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	13·1	13·1	15·9	18·3	23·7	27·2	18·0	20·1	18·4	15·9	15·9	15·9	15·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	31·5	36·4	42·4	47·2	50·8	92·4	41·6	36·0	45·2	40·4	32·8	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	14·3	17·0	19·4	21·8	23·6	43·8	19·8	17·0	21·6	19·2	15·6	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	9·7	9·9	12·2	15·2	15·7	15·5	13·7	14·2	$17·0	$17·5	$18·0	$18·0	$18·0
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	9·9	10·3	11·9	14·5	16·0	17·1	15·0	15·6	$17·0	$17·5	$18·0	$18·0	$18·0
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·4	14·0	15·6	13·7	13·3	13·4	13·8	15·4	15·3	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	33·2	63·2	66·3	70·7	87·6	81·2	83·4	48·2	66·3	57·6	54·7	91·4	74·4
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods	.....	5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·83	7·73	8·97	11·65	13·31	14·33	15·95	11·82	10·28	10·46	*0·28	10·81	11·10	10·94
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3 2	3·2	3·3	4·3	4·8	4·8	4·9	4·4	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·2	4·2	4·1
Coal, anthracite	½₀ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	52·5	57·2	68·5	77·9	82·4	118·3	109·3	117·8	111·2	104·9	104·3	105·5	105·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	37·4	39·1	54·4	60·8	63·7	85·6	74·9	75·1	70·8	65·6	63·2	63·4	63·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	41·4	43·1	54·6	72·1	77·8	83·1	83·2	78·6	79·3	77·7	76·2	75·3	75·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	30·5	31·0	40·8	54·1	56·4	66·2	61·4	59·0	58·9	57·3	55·6	55·4	55·8
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	23·2	23·0	25·8	28·0	29·3	39·2	32·2	31·0	30·4	30·9	30·3	31·1	31·3
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light‡	.....	1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·89	1·85	1·92	2·44	2·93	3·10	3·92	3·67	3·62	3·51	3·36	3·30	3·31	3·31
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·59	4·06	4·08	4·44	4·82	5·41	6·45	6·90	6·96	6·96	6·97	6·88	6·87	6·85
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Totals	.....	9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·33	13·68	15·01	18·57	21·11	22·88	26·38	22·37	20·90	20·97	20·65	21·02	21·32	21·15

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	7·86	8·60	11·62	13·51	14·36	16·37	12·06	10·35	10·80	10·49	10·99	11·06	11·17
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	6·92	7·75	10·37	11·72	12·37	14·13	10·56	9·66	9·35	9·42	10·03	10·02	10·43
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	7·72	8·81	11·66	13·21	13·93	15·58	11·82	10·36	10·84	10·54	10·89	11·20	10·87
Quebec	5·15	5·64	5·33	6·87	7·35	7·24	8·65	11·30	12·70	13·33	15·03	11·08	9·78	9·84	9·51	10·13	10·32	10·20
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	7·63	9·18	11·75	13·27	14·45	15·91	11·97	10·18	10·52	10·21	10·66	11·20	10·98
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	8·01	8·65	11·25	12·86	14·37	16·65	11·42	9·75	9·88	9·50	10·34	10·39	10·13
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	8·10	8·87	11·59	13·10	14·21	16·05	11·42	9·92	10·11	10·22	10·71	11·30	10·99
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	7·74	8·86	11·92	13·32	14·18	15·60	11·27	10·00	9·95	10·46	10·85	10·96	10·68
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	8·67	9·30	12·36	14·28	14·81	17·07	12·68	11·59	11·37	11·30	12·19	11·90	11·87

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·1**	**24·5**	**22·1**	**16·1**	**12·6**	**19·4**	**30·2**	**32·9**	**28·5**	**45·1**	**49·3**	**67·0**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**31·1**	**25·4**	**21·5**	**16·6**	**13·8**	**16·1**	**26·1**	**29·4**	**28·0**	**44·0**	**48·0**	**65·3**
1—Sydney	33·3	26·4	23·4	18·5	15·3	18	27	31·8	28·8	43·7	46·3	65
2—New Glasgow	27·4	24·7	19·8	16	12·7	16·8	23	27·3	26·4	41·2	45	63·3
3—Amherst	23·3	21·7	16	14·3	12	13·5	22·5	25	26·8	45	47·5	60
4—Halifax	35	24·4	28·3	16·6	14·4	16·4	28	33	26·6	42·2	47·3	64·3
5—Windsor	36·5	30	20	17·5	14·5	16	30	30	30	45	50	70
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·6	46·8	51·7	69
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	26·1	25	21·1	17·9	15·5	20	30	28·7	26·2	41·3	44·4	65
New Brunswick (average)	**29·9**	**25·3**	**21·6**	**17·7**	**13·0**	**17·4**	**26·4**	**28·7**	**25·6**	**42·1**	**47·1**	**65·8**
8—Moncton	29·3	23	19·5	16·3	12	.....	30	33·3	25·9	43·3	46·3	65
9—St. John	33	26·3	24·7	19·3	13·5	16·5	28·8	29·8	26	42·3	47	69·2
10—Fredericton	32·3	26·7	24·3	20·2	14·5	15·7	21·7	26·7	25·4	40·6	47·5	68·8
11—Bathurst	25	25	18	15	12	20	25	25	25	.....	47·5	60
Quebec (Average)	**26·5**	**23·8**	**22·9**	**15·4**	**11·7**	**15·9**	**27·7**	**25·6**	**26·2**	**41·9**	**44·7**	**64·7**
12—Quebec	24·5	24	20·7	15·1	9·8	17	29·3	24·6	27·3	39·7	42·5	65·2
13—Three Rivers	25·6	24·5	22·2	15·5	11·9	15	24·6	25·5	26·3	44·3	50	67·5
14—Sherbrooke	37·5	29	31·5	20·3	17	15	.....	30	26·9	46·1	46·9	65
15—Sorel	22·5	21·7	20·3	13·3	10·7	12·5	31	22·7	24	.....	45	66·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·7	19·3	20	13·7	11·7	19	25	21	23·7	40	41	60
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	18	30	25	26·5	.....	45	62·5
18—Thetford Mines	23	21	17·5	16·5	12	20	20	21	26·6	.....	.....	60
19—Montreal	31·3	26·1	27·6	14·3	10·6	13	31·4	29·9	28·6	41·5	44·8	69·5
20—Hull	27·1	24	21·4	14·9	9·5	13·3	30	30·7	26·3	39·7	42	66·4
Ontario (Average)	**31·8**	**25·7**	**23·2**	**17·0**	**13·1**	**21·8**	**29·8**	**33·4**	**29·2**	**43·2**	**47·2**	**68·1**
21—Ottawa	31·2	25·2	22·9	16·8	10·1	19·3	31·1	32·1	29·7	44·1	48·6	68·5
22—Brockville	34·4	26	26·4	16·5	13·3	16·6	34·3	34·5	28	41·2	45·2	65·7
23—Kingston	31·3	24	22·9	16·8	12·4	17·9	25·2	31	28·2	42·2	46·3	63·5
24—Belleville	27·8	23·1	24·1	16·5	10·9	20·6	30	32·4	28·8	45·8	49·1	67·5
25—Peterborough	32·6	27·5	23·2	18·5	13·6	22·9	29·5	33·6	29	43·6	48	70·5
26—Oshawa	30·8	26·4	22·4	16·4	14·3	21·5	28	32·6	28	43·4	48·5	68·1
27—Orillia	31·9	25·8	23·5	17	14·1	23·4	27·7	33·3	28·8	46	48·8	65
28—Toronto	32·3	24·7	24·5	15·7	13·7	21·4	32·8	32·9	31·6	45·2	48·2	69
29—Niagara Falls	35	26·6	25·2	18·1	11·5	25·8	30	34	31	41·8	46·2	70·3
30—St. Catharines	31·3	25	24	16·6	12·3	23·8	29·3	32·5	28	41·5	44·8	69·1
31—Hamilton	34·9	27·9	26·3	18·3	14·7	22·8	29·3	34	.....	42·8	48·2	69·6
32—Brantford	33·1	27·8	23·1	17·6	13·6	21·3	31·7	35·7	32·5	42·8	45·7	68
33—Galt	32·4	25·7	22·6	16·8	14·3	24·3	30·3	35·5	32	44	47·8	66·2
34—Guelph	30	25	22·4	17·2	14·2	23	27·5	30·4	28	42·2	46·3	66·2
35—Kitchener	27·9	24·7	19·6	16·9	14	22·6	35	30·6	29·3	41·9	45·8	66·9
36—Woodstock	33·8	26	25·9	18	14	21	31·3	33·8	30	41·2	44·2	67·1
37—Stratford	31	25	20·4	17·8	15·4	22·4	26·7	33·6	26·8	44·2	47·5	69·2
38—London	31·4	25·6	23·9	16·9	12·5	21·8	28	32	31·4	43·2	47·9	68·4
39—St. Thomas	31·9	26·5	23	17·2	12·6	21·4	23·5	30·1	27·2	44·8	48·6	69·5
40—Chatham	30·5	25·3	23·3	17·3	13·4	24·2	31·6	34	30·1	43·8	48	71·4
41—Windsor	31·6	25·8	24·5	15·9	13·3	23·9	30·7	34·3	27	44	48·2	69·1
42—Sarnia	30·5	24·4	24·4	19·3	14·7	23·6	31·7	33·8	31	44·4	48·9	69·3
43—Owen Sound	29·3	25	19·4	17·4	13·5	22·4	23·3	29·7	27·7	45·2	49·2	66·4
44—North Bay	37	30·7	28·3	18·2	12·5	24	33·3	34	29·4	40	43·3	67·9
45—Sudbury	33	25·8	24·3	16·8	11·7	21·9	25	35·2	29·6	41·8	47·6	67
46—Cobalt	31·7	25·9	25·2	16	9·7	19·3	30	31·9	26·5	41	44·6	63·8
47—Timmins	30·3	25·3	20·3	14·3	13·3	23·5	32·5	35	28·3	39·5	42·5	70
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·6	28	23·6	17·9	12·3	22·1	30	32·5	29·4	41·9	46·3	68·6
49—Port Arthur	32	24·5	21·1	17·6	14·3	19·7	31·7	37·4	30·2	46·9	52	73
50—Fort William	29·9	21·8	18·3	14·1	12·6	16·8	31·6	33·7	29·4	44·1	49·7	69·1
Manitoba (Average)	**26·2**	**19·6**	**18·8**	**13·0**	**10·5**	**15·0**	**27·9**	**30·1**	**27·9**	**45·2**	**50·4**	**68·3**
51—Winnipeg	26·7	19·5	18·8	12·2	10·8	14	27·2	31·8	28·3	45·6	51·3	68·7
52—Brandon	25·7	19·7	18·7	13·8	10·1	15·9	28·6	28·4	27·5	44·7	49·5	67·8
Saskatchewan (Average)	**28·1**	**21·4**	**19·2**	**14·5**	**10·7**	**15·9**	**32·0**	**29·1**	**28·2**	**50·4**	**56·2**	**66·9**
53—Regina	27·8	19·5	19·1	13·3	11·7	15·2	31·5	29·5	30	50	57·3	68·1
54—Prince Albert	25	19·7	15·7	13·2	9·3	15·2	29·7	28·3	31·5	50	52·9	60·7
55—Saskatoon	27	21·9	19·1	14·4	10·3	15·3	31·8	29·7	24·7	49·2	55·8	65·8
56—Moose Jaw	32·5	24·6	22·8	17	11·5	18	35	28·9	26·7	52·5	58·9	72·8
Alberta (Average)	**25·6**	**19·9**	**17·4**	**12·6**	**9·9**	**14·5**	**30·2**	**29·7**	**27·1**	**47·8**	**53·0**	**63·3**
57—Medicine Hat	24	17·6	18·2	12·7	9·4	14·6	31·2	28·2	28·8	50·6	54·1	63·1
58—Drumheller	30	25	20	15	11·3	17·5	35	31	25	47·2	51·7	63·3
59—Edmonton	25	18·5	17·1	11·9	9·9	14	25	33·8	30	47·1	51·2	63·1
60—Calgary	24·1	18·4	16·6	11·6	10	14·3	29·1	30·7	25	46	53·1	64·6
61—Lethbridge	25	20	15	11·9	8·7	12·2	30·5	25	26·7	48	54·7	62·2
British Columbia (Average)	**32·4**	**25·2**	**23·3**	**16·1**	**13·8**	**23·0**	**38·2**	**36·0**	**31·3**	**53·3**	**58·8**	**69·5**
62—Fernie	30·5	24·6	22·4	15	12·2	21·1	38	35	29·5	52·3	56·3	65·6
63—Nelson	32	25	25	18	13·7	25	35	35	29	54·7	60·8	67
64—Trail	31·4	25	22·2	19·5	16·2	22·9	40	35	27·7	56·7	63	70
65—New Westminster	32·5	25·4	21·3	14·2	13·1	21·6	39·4	37·7	33·3	51·8	57·3	71·2
66—Vanvouver	34·7	25·4	24	14·2	13·4	22·3	40	37·3	32·2	53·6	58·9	74·5
67—Victoria	31·9	23·7	23·6	15	13·5	23·3	34·2	34·1	29·7	52·7	59·4	68·4
68—Nanaimo	31·4	25	22·6	18·2	15·8	27·8	39·2	35	35	52·1	57	70·9
69—Prince Rupert	35	28·3	25	15	12·5	20·1	40	38·5	34·2	52·5	57·5	68·7

a Price per single quart higher. **b** Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1926

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (Kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·5	**30·4**	**20·7**	**13·8**	**60·4**	**21·1**	**20·6**	**36·3**	**24·9**	**41·4**	**37·1**	**11·5**	**37·3**	**40·9**	
13·3	**30·8**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**18·0**	**18·0**	**27·7**	**25·4**	**44·2**	**40·5**	**11·0**	**39·7**	**43·9**	
8	30	.....	.....	60	18·5	.....	28·4	25·7	48·8	44·2	12–14	40	44·2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	17	16·5	28·4	23·9	41·6	39·3	b12	37·9	43·4	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18·3	15	27	23·8	39·4	.....	9	38·8	44·5	3
12	35	.....	.....	50	17·2	15·5	28·2	25·7	48·5	45·9	a11·8	37·5	43·3	4
18	35	.....	.....	50	18·7	18	28	28·7	43·8	33	10	43·3	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	26	24·6	42·9	40	10	40·5	44	6
10	.....	.....	.....	60	19·3	18	39·9	25	36	28·8	8–10	34·1	39·1	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**55·6**	**18·0**	**17·4**	**33·9**	**24·5**	**40·9**	**36·4**	**12·1**	**37·3**	**41·8**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·4	18	36·6	24·4	41·9	37	10–12	37·5	43·4	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·5	15·2	39·9	23·6	45·1	37·1	a13·5	38·4	43·3	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	18·2	18·3	32·4	24·8	41·4	35	12	38·3	40·4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	18	26·7	25	35	.....	12	35	40	11
15·1	**30·2**	**19·3**	**10·0**	**59·0**	**21·5**	**21·8**	**31·4**	**24·6**	**41·6**	**38·2**	**10·6**	**36·4**	**38·1**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20·8	34·2	24·3	43·3	37·7	12–14	34·7	37·6	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	28·1	25·2	42·6	38	12	35	37·6	13
15	35	.....	12	.....	21·3	20	33·2	25	44·3	40·8	12	35	39·2	14
.....	30	15	.....	.....	25	25	.....	24	35·8	.....	8	.....	35·7	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	23·8	36·1	.....	8	.....	36·1	16
.....	.....	12·5–15	10	60	20	.....	41·7	24	41·7	35	9	40	39	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	20	23	24·8	40·1	40	10	36·7	40	18
18	35–38	25–30	.....	75	21·7	22·1	35·9	26·7	48·1	38·9	13	37·6	38·7	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	20	20	30·3	23·2	42·5	37·2	10	36	38·9	20
19·3	**30·9**	**22·1**	**12·2**	**68·4**	**21·0**	**19·9**	**39·2**	**24·1**	**39·9**	**36·7**	**11·5**	**37·6**	**40·4**	
18	38	24	10	.....	22·5	17	40·3	24	43·6	37·8	10	38·3	41	21
.....	35	25	12·5	.....	25	.....	38·3	25·8	37	36	10	35	40·6	22
15	40	22	10	.....	17·8	19·3	32·9	21·7	40	34·7	10	35·4	39·6	23
.....	30	25	15	.....	25	25	36·6	24·1	33·4	30·7	a9	47	41·5	24
.....	35	20	.....	60	25	25	38·2	24·3	35·8	33·3	10	35·7	37·9	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	.....	21	37·9	24·7	39·3	36·5	13	37·8	39·8	26
20	.....	22–23	.....	.....	21·7	.....	37·4	25	35	.....	a10–11·5	38	41	27
15	28–35	22	12·5	72	23·5	18·6	39·3	24·1	43·6	37·4	a12·5	36·8	40·6	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	22	22	41·8	24·2	43·5	41	12	36·3	41·1	29
22	35	30	.....	.....	20	.....	37·1	22·5	41·1	38·2	12	38·3	39·7	30
18	35	25	.....	75	20	19·3	44	23·5	43·1	37·3	12	36·5	39·9	31
20	28	25	15	.....	21·5	18	40·8	23·6	36	35	a10·5	38	39·4	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	22·5	38·8	23·5	37·9	35	a11·8	39·3	40·1	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	41·4	24·2	38·9	35·9	10–11	37·7	39·5	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	.....	36	22·1	37·9	33·9	10–11	37·9	39	35
20	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·7	21·8	33·7	31·3	9	36	38·4	36
25	.....	25	15	.....	22·5	20	38·8	23·9	35	31·6	12	37·1	40·3	37
18	25	20	.....	60	19·6	16·7	40·8	21·5	38·5	34·4	10	37	39·6	38
20–25	30	.....	10	50	20·4	25	43·9	24·6	36·2	32·9	10	39·3	40·5	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	21·5	37·1	24·4	33·7	31·3	12	36·3	39·9	40
22	35	23	15	.....	26·5	20	44·4	23·3	40·9	38·2	13	41	42·5	41
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	19·3	20	45·4	24·4	38·6	36·7	a12	39·5	42	42
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	15	16	37·6	23·7	33	30·8	11	36	37·4	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	42·5	26·3	43·7	38·7	12	34·3	38·6	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20	18	35·7	25·8	43	42	13	36·7	41·3	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	22·5	20	32·8	25	46·4	43·8	13	.....	42·4	46
.....	25	20–25	.....	.....	16·5	17·5	37	24·3	50	40·7	a14·3	.....	40·3	47
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	44·3	24·7	44·8	40·8	13	35	40·4	48
18	30	18	9	.....	17·5	16	38·5	26·4	46·7	45	a12·5	40	43·3	49
20	25	18	.....	80	21·3	16·3	44·1	26·1	48	44	a12·5	35·4	43·1	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·2**	**17·9**	**36·9**	**24·9**	**38·3**	**33·7**	**11·0**	**33·3**	**37·9**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·4	18·7	39·5	24·5	41·5	34·8	12	33·9	38·7	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	34·2	25·3	35·1	32·6	10	32·7	37·1	52
25·8	30	18	.....	.....	**23·9**	**22·9**	**34·9**	**26·4**	**37·6**	**31·9**	**11·8**	**31·6**	**40·2**	
.....	**30·6**	**15·7**	.....	.....	.....	23·3	36·9	27·3	42·5	34·1	12	30·6	39·8	53
25–30	35	.....	.....	.....	23·3	23·3	27·1	26·7	33·7	30·5	10	30·8	41·4	54
25	25–30	13–15	.....	.....	23·5	25	36	26·1	37·7	32·8	12	31·8	39·7	55
25	30	15	20	.....	25	20	39·4	25·4	36·3	30	13	33·3	39·9	56
23·9	30	18	.....	.....	**23·0**	**23·4**	**35·3**	**27·0**	**41·1**	**35·6**	**11·3**	**34·1**	**39·7**	
30	**28·3**	**17·9**	**18·8**	.....	23·3	27·5	38·2	28·5	37·8	31·1	12	35	41	57
25	30	17·5	20	.....	25	25	27·9	25·5	38·7	37·1	a12·5	35	39·8	58
17·5–20	30–35	20	.....	.....	20·6	23·3	32	27·7	43·4	33	a11·1	33	39·1	59
25–30	23–25	12·5–25	15	.....	24·1	21·2	39·4	26·1	43·6	38·2	11	32	39·3	60
18	30	18	20	.....	22	20	38·8	27	42	38·6	10	35·5	39·3	61
23·2	25	15	20	.....	**23·0**	**22·1**	**29·0**	**26·0**	**48·3**	**41·7**	**13·0**	**42·4**	**45·6**	
30	**28·3**	.....	**17·6**	.....	24	25	43·7	26·6	49·4	41·4	a12·5	.....	42·5	62
25	30	.....	18	.....	**25**	**25**	**38·8**	**27·5**	**47·2**	40	a14·3	40	**43·3**	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	24·5	24·2	35·4	26·2	49·5	45	15	42·5	45	64
25	30	.....	20	.....	21·5	22·5	39·2	24·5	45·1	37·5	a11·1	42·9	44·5	65
25	30	.....	10	.....	21·8	19·9	38·7	24·8	47·1	43	a11·1	39·5	44·9	66
22·5	26·5	.....	.....	.....	21	21·1	32·9	25	47·4	44·3	a12·5	43·4	48·5	67
20	30	.....	20	.....	21·3	22	41·6	28	43·5	.....	a13·3	45	50	68
15	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	41·7	25	57·1	41	a14·3	43·5	46·2	69
.....	25	.....	.....	.....										

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (Kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·2**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**5·4**	**5·8**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**16·0**	**17·3**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·2**	**8·1**	**17·8**	**5·8**	**6·1**	**9·7**	**14·8**	**18·4**	**18·3**	**17·0**
1—Sydney	30·8	8	18	6·1	6·4	10	13·6	18·3	18·3	17·7
2—New Glasgow	30·3	8	16·6	5·6	5·4	10	14·7	16·8	16·7	15·8
3—Amherst	29·3	8	19·3	6·0	6·3	9·7	12·5	19·5	19·2	16·6
4—Halifax	32·8	8	17·6	5·7	6·1	8·7	15·6	17·7	17	17·2
5—Windsor	32·3	8·3	18·5	.....	6·5	10	18	20	21	19
6—Truro	31·7	8	17	5·8	5·9	9·9	14·2	18·1	17·3	15·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	28·6	7·4	19·5	5·4	5·8	10·3	16·3	16·5	16·7	16·9
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**8·7**	**18·3**	**5·7**	**5·8**	**10·5**	**14·4**	**16·5**	**16·7**	**15·8**
8—Moncton	31·5	9·3	18·3	6·1	6·5	11·6	13·5	17·8	17·3	16·3
9—St. John	30	8·7	19	5·5	4·9	9·8	15·3	15·4	15·7	14·6
10—Fredericton	28·7	8·7	18	5·7	5·7	10·4	13·8	15·9	16·6	15·4
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	6	10	15	17	17	17
Quebec (average)	**29·8**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·4**	**6·4**	**9·4**	**13·0**	**14·6**	**17·4**	**15·7**
12—Quebec	30·9	7·5	17·9	5·3	6	10·3	13·3	15	17·4	15·5
13—Three Rivers	27·9	6	18·5	5·5	7·1	9·4	14·3	15	19·3	15·9
14—Sherbrooke	31·3	8	17·4	5·3	5·8	9·8	12·6	14·6	17·8	14·3
15—Sorel	26·3	6	17·3	4·6	7·7	9·7	10·8	14·6	18·5	16
16—St. Hyacinthe	30·3	5	17·5	5·2	6·5	9·5	13·1	14·2	17·7	15·8
17—St. John's	30	5·3	17	5·1	7·3	9·9	15	14·2	16·7	20
18—Thetford Mines	31·5	6·7	18·1	5·7	6·2	7·8	12·5	15·7	18·2	15·8
19—Montreal	30·7	5·3–8	17·7	5·7	5·5	10·1	12·2	14·2	15·8	14·6
20—Hull	29·1	6·7	18	5·8	5·5	7·7	13·4	13·5	15·5	13·6
Ontario (average)	**31·5**	**7·3**	**17·9**	**5·1**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**13·0**	**15·5**	**16·4**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	33·8	7·3–8	19·5	6·1	6·1	11·4	11·9	15·5	16·7	14·9
22—Brockville	29	6·7	16·1	5·7	5·3	11·1	11·5	15·1	15·8	14·5
23—Kingston	29·4	6·7	15·2	5·4	4·8	8·8	11·8	13·9	14·3	13·3
24—Belleville	28·8	6·7	17·6	5·0	5·1	11·3	12·3	14·6	16·4	14·3
25—Peterborough	30·5	7·3	16·6	4·8	5·1	11·9	12·8	14·8	15·4	14·8
26—Oshawa	35·4	7·3	15	4·3	5·5	12·6	12·8	15·8	15	15
27—Orillia	32·3	6·7	19·6	5	5·2	12·5	13·1	16·2	17·8	15·3
28—Toronto	34·2	7·3–8	18·2	5·1	5·3	10·7	12·1	15·1	15·5	14·6
29—Niagara Falls	33·5	7·3	18·8	4·8	5·4	12·2	13·8	15·7	16·9	15·8
30—St. Catharines	28·3	7·3	17·8	4·8	4·8	11·8	12·9	14	14·8	14·7
31—Hamilton	32·3	7·3–8	18·1	4·6	5·5	11·2	12·3	14·9	15	14·6
32—Brantford	32·7	7·3	18·2	4·9	5·2	12·4	13·4	14·8	15·5	14·4
33—Galt	30·8	6·7	19·3	4·7	5·1	12·8	13·8	14·8	16	14·6
34—Guelph	30·7	7·3	18·7	4·8	5·4	11·8	13·2	14·6	15	14·7
35—Kitchener	30·5	7·3	18·7	4·4	5·3	11·1	12·3	15·3	15·5	14·8
36—Woodstock	31·4	7·3	17	4·1	5	10·9	11·7	14·7	15·6	14·6
37—Stratford	31·2	7·3	17·7	4·7	5·9	12·7	13·4	16·8	16·6	15·4
38—London	30·9	7·3–8	18·8	4·8	5·4	12·2	13·8	15·9	16·7	15·2
39—St. Thomas	31·6	7·3	18·9	5	5·2	12·6	13·5	16·1	16·9	15·2
40—Chatham	32·9	6·7	18·3	4·3	5·3	11·8	14·3	15·5	16·6	14·5
41—Windsor	29·9	8	19·3	5·1	5·5	12·1	14·9	15·9	18·1	16·2
42—Sarnia	31·9	6	17·8	4·5	4·8	11·4	14·6	15·9	18·1	16·7
43—Owen Sound	30·9	6·7	18·4	4·7	5·1	10·9	12·9	15·6	15·6	15·1
44—North Bay	30·3	5·8	15·8	5·6	5·8	10·7	12·3	14·8	16·2	14·8
45—Sudbury	31·6	8	16·8	5·9	7·5	10·7	15	16·8	18·7	16
46—Cobalt	33·3	8·1	19·3	5·9	6·3	11·1	13·8	18·9	19·8	19·3
47—Timmins	34·6	8·3	15·5	6·2	6	10	13·5	16·1	15·6	15·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·1	8	19·3	5·6	6·6	12·7	14·1	15·6	15·9	15·7
49—Port Arthur	30	7·3	18·6	5·7	5·7	10·1	11·3	16	16·8	16·3
50—Fort William	31·3	7·3	17	5·7	5·3	12·1	11·8	16·6	18·3	15·5
Manitoba (average)	**31·0**	**6·7**	**19·2**	**5·6**	**5·6**	**12·5**	**13·3**	**18·8**	**18·3**	**17·8**
51—Winnipeg	32·3	7	19·8	5·5	5·9	12·5	12·9	18·7	17·9	17·5
52—Brandon	29·7	6·4	18·6	5·7	5·2	12·4	13·6	18·9	18·7	18
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·8**	**8·0**	**19·4**	**5·7**	**5·3**	**10·7**	**12·6**	**17·8**	**18·8**	**18·2**
53—Regina	31·1	8	20	5·7	5	12·1	12·1	17·7	18	17·4
54—Prince Albert	31·9	8	21	5·7	5·3	8·6	12·4	18·1	19·6	18·9
55—Saskatoon	32·7	8	17	5·5	5·7	11·1	13·3	17·7	19·3	18·4
56—Moose Jaw	31·4	8	19·5	5·9	5·3	11	12·6	17·6	18·2	18
Alberta (average)	**30·9**	**7·9**	**18·2**	**5·7**	**5·7**	**11·5**	**10·3**	**15·7**	**19·0**	**18·2**
57—Medicine Hat	32	7·4	18·3	5·6	6·4	11·7	10·4	16	20·3	19·1
58—Drumheller	34	7·4	19	5·8	5·6	12	10·8	15·4	18·2	18·2
59—Edmonton	27·1	6·7	19·2	5·7	4·7	10·1	9·1	14·8	17·5	16·5
60—Calgary	32·1	8	16	5·5	5·8	11·7	10·8	15·8	19·8	19
61—Lethbridge	29·1	10	18·5	5·7	5·8	11·8	10·6	16·5	19·1	18
British Columbia (average)	**22·7**	**8·9**	**20·9**	**5·9**	**6·2**	**10·7**	**9·4**	**16·0**	**18·7**	**17·3**
62—Fernie	33·3	8·3	20	5·8	5·8	12·5	11·5	16·1	19	19·3
63—Nelson	31·4	10	17·3	6	5·5	12·1	8	15	20	19·2
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·7	5·8	5·6	10·6	9·1	15	20·1	18·9
65—New Westminster	32·9	8	22·7	5·8	6·3	9·3	7·9	15·5	17·9	15·3
66—Vancouver	32·5	8	22·2	6	6·2	9·5	9·3	15·2	17·4	15·2
67—Victoria	33·5	8·9	23·6	5·7	7	10	8·7	15·1	18·7	15
68—Nanaimo	33·5	8·9	22·4	5·6	6·8	10	10·1	17·5	17·9	16·7
69—Prince Rupert	34·2	10	22·5	6·1	6	11·6	10·8	18·7	18·2	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·8	6·2	2·233	43·2	26·3	19·8	15·8	18·7	18·6	·834	28·8	·685	45·5	
8·0	7·3	2·423	47·6	36·7	18·2	16·6	19·1	19·9	·866	30·8	·725	48·3	
7	7·8	2·77	59·4	45	20·3	17·8	19·9	20·7	·82	31	·77	.....	1
7·5	6·7	1·625	36·7	50	17	14·8	20	19·3	·823	32·3	·633	50	2
7·9	6·9	2·25	37	.....	20	17	17·5	20	·90	31	.....	45	3
7·6	6·5	2·39	48·5	27·5	15·8	17·5	18·6	18·7	·87	31·3	·683	.....	4
10	8	3·00	55	.....	17·5	.....	20	21	·75	30	·875	.....	5
7·7	7·6	2·50	49·2	24·4	18·3	16·1	18·6	19·9	1·03	29·2	·663	50	6
7·9	8·3	2·467	36·3	.....	25	14·3	18	18·8	·933	28·8	·66	55	7
7·6	6·3	1·833	38·6	30·9	20·0	17·4	18·7	19·4	·760	29·9	·693	47·5	
8·1	5·4	1·88	40·6	35	21·7	16·5	19	19	·833	32·5	·767	50	8
6·9	5·4	1·95	37·5	27·5	18·7	18·5	18·5	19	·633	27·5	·60	46·5	9
8	6·7	2·00	33·8	41	18·7	17	19·8	19·4	·923	28·1	·713	43·5	10
7·5	7·5	1·50	42·5	20	21	17·5	17·5	20	·65	31·3	.....	50	11
7·6	6·5	1·968	35·5	29·1	18·5	16·1	19·0	19·2	·875	27·8	·756	44·3	
8·4	7·1	2·061	36·7	27·5	19	17·3	19·9	19·3	·937	29·1	·799	44·8	12
7·4	8	1·919	35	.....	20	17·8	18·9	19·7	·908	26·3	·783	44·3	13
7·6	6·4	2·163	38·9	33·5	19·1	16·6	19·3	21·3	·883	31·7	·707	44·3	14
8	8	1·756	34·2	.....	19	16·7	19·5	16·5	·95	28·8	·775	41·6	15
6·8	5	1·50	26·4	.....	16·3	15·7	17·7	17·7	·95	23·3	·675	41·6	16
8	5	1·51	27·5	30	19·3	14·2	21·3	20·8	·55	30	.....	50	17
6·7	7·5	2·58	.....	.....	20	17	18·4	17·6	·97	31·3	·85	45	18
7·8	5·5	1·942	38·8	27·8	17·5	14·7	18·1	19·4	·944	25·1	·721	41·6	19
8	5·9	2·281	46·1	26·7	16	15·1	17·5	20·3	·783	25	·74	45·8	20
8·1	6·6	2·421	47·1	23·7	18·5	15·7	18·1	18·0	·832	27·8	·661	42·1	
8·3	7·3	2·38	49·6	32·7	18·5	16·4	18·3	21·2	·846	29·6	·653	45·3	21
7·1	9·2	2·10	33·3	18·3	20	15	17·9	19·3	·95	30	·735	40·8	22
7·4	5·8	1·96	40·3	28·3	17·7	14·6	17·2	18·2	·817	25	·61	42	23
8·6	6	2·63	47·5	18·5	.....	16·3	17·8	17·2	·845	26·1	·74	43·2	24
8·3	6·5	2·311	43·9	19	17	14·4	17·2	17·3	·871	27·3	·627	38·5	25
8·5	7·8	2·31	44·3	22·5	15	14·4	17·8	20	·798	26·3	·613	42·5	26
7·3	7·2	2·333	47	20	12·5	15	19·1	17·6	·933	30·8	·67	39·9	27
8	5·7	2·32	43·8	30·2	14	14·3	16·9	16·8	·761	24·8	·634	40·3	28
8·3	7·8	2·59	49·8	15·1	.....	15·3	17·9	16·9	·806	27·6	·656	42·4	29
8·7	6·2	2·56	50·5	15	.....	15	18·2	16	·773	25·3	·622	40·5	30
9·3	5·8	2·62	53·3	21·3	23	15·1	17·8	16·2	·798	25·2	·592	43·3	31
8·8	6·4	2·30	46·3	17	.....	15	17·1	15·6	·78	27·6	·61	40·2	32
8	5·3	2·63	51·9	15·3	.....	15·4	17·8	17·5	·834	26·3	·617	40	33
8	6	2·60	49·3	23·8	.....	16·6	16·8	17·1	·793	26·2	·658	39·5	34
8·1	6·2	2·22	43·1	14	.....	13·7	16·4	15·7	·683	25·8	·68	37·3	35
8·1	7·7	2·25	41·3	20	.....	16	16·3	16	·797	28·3	·75	39	36
8	5·3	2·34	47·2	20·4	15	18·2	18·7	15·7	·90	26·9	·65	41·9	37
7·8	6	2·42	46	15·1	.....	15·3	17·9	16·9	·806	27·6	·656	42·4	38
7·8	6·1	2·48	48·5	16	.....	15·3	18·6	16·9	·879	26·8	·676	43·5	39
7	4·6	2·37	42·9	19	.....	16·7	17·8	16·5	·82	29	·69	41	40
8·1	5·5	2·42	43·1	24·6	.....	16	18·4	17·9	·798	28·1	·62	41·8	41
7·5	6·5	2·05	40·8	33·5	.....	16·3	18·3	17·8	·897	32·1	·667	40·8	42
7·7	6·2	2·228	44	16·3	.....	14·4	17·8	16·3	·813	30	·694	40·9	43
7	6·1	2·93	58·6	.....	18	14·3	17·9	18·1	·83	28·8	·60	41·9	44
8·6	8·8	2·68	64·3	.....	20	17	20	22·6	·92	30	·688	47	45
9·2	6·5	2·93	50	35	22·5	19·6	20·6	21	·96	28·8	·78	53·8	46
9·2	8·4	3·01	61·3	57·5	20·7	18·5	19	18·7	·867	28·3	·775	45	47
8·2	6·5	2·485	47·7	31·3	21·2	15·4	19·7	22·9	·819	27·5	·675	43·8	48
7	6·7	2·60	41·7	29·8	21·7	16·4	19·4	19·4	·788	28·4	·619	42·1	49
7·7	7	2·16	41·8	33·3	19·8	16·3	19·8	21·7	·789	28·9	·583	43·8	50
8·0	5·5	1·350	27·7	.....	.....	16·2	19·3	19·3	·766	29·0	·605	45·9	
7·8	6·1	1·37	29·3	.....	20	16·1	19·4	19·6	·742	28	·569	44·8	51
8·1	4·9	1·33	26	.....	.....	16·2	19·2	19	·79	30	·64	47	52
8·2	5·6	2·705	53·3	.....	20·2	15·8	20·0	20·4	·816	29·8	·706	51·9	
8·3	5·1	2·38	43·8	.....	20	15·2	21·1	21·7	·78	28·2	·707	50·6	53
7·6	5·3	3·00	67·5	.....	21·7	14·4	19·5	20	·84o	33·3	·64	51·4	54
8·8	6·3	2·44	49·4	.....	21·7	15·4	18·4	20·5	·819	29·3	·744	53·6	55
8·1	5·8	3·00	52·4	.....	17·5	18·3	21·1	19·5	·817	28·3	·733	52	56
7·3	4·9	2·040	37·2	.....	21·5	15·5	19·4	19·3	·802	29·0	·681	49·5	
7·5	4·8	2·31	39·9	.....	22·5	16·2	20·8	19·6	·814	30	·756	50·8	57
8	5	2·02	36·7	.....	21·4	16·4	18·9	20·1	·83	29	·63	51	58
6·3	3·5	1·92	31	.....	20·5	13·7	18·6	19·6	·744	26·b	·59o	46·6	59
7·4	4·9	1·98	38·5	.....	22	15·4	19·1	18	·80	26·7	·711	49·3	60
7·2	6·4	1·97	40	.....	21·2	15·8	19·4	19·1	·821	32·5	·714	50	61
7·5	4·8	1·966	38·8	.....	23·2	14·5	19·2	17·5	·841	31·2	·691	50·0	
8·3	4·5	2·37	48	.....	21·7	15·5	20	21	·96	32·5	·75	50	62
8·4	6·1	2·61	47	.....	25	15	19·6	18	·886	35·4	·686	52·1	63
7·6	6·8	2·54	43·3	.....	25	14·2	17·o	17	·90	35	·75	50·2	64
6·1	3·5	1·34	34	.....	22·8	14·2	17·6	15	·803	28·7	·675	45	65
7·1	4·1	1·30	28·5	.....	18	14	19·3	15·3	·756	25·9	·656	45·6	66
6·9	4·3	1·58	34·6	.....	21·7	13·9	19·7	16·7	·803	28	·628	49·2	67
7·7	4·3	1·97	40·3	.....	25	13·8	18·6	17	·81	34	·68	52·5	68
8	5	2·02	35	.....	26·7	15	20·8	20	·867	30	·70	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb,	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·3**	**71·8**	**27·1**	**15·5**	**3·6**	**55·3**	**60·9**	**12·4**	**7·5**	**16·821**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·3**	**7·8**	**65·7**	**70·8**	**29·6**	**13·0**	**3·9**	**58·3**	**52·4**	**13·2**	**7·9**	**16·833**
1—Sydney	8·3	8·0	67·3	72·3	31	14·8	3·8	69·3	53·3	12·9	7·5	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·2	7·9	65	71·1	30	12·7	3·6	53	59	14	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8·3	7·7	67·5	66·7	27·5	12	4·2	50	44	12·3	7·7	d17·00
4—Halifax	7·5	7·2	62·1	71·5	28·8	14·2	3·7	63·8	57·5	13·1	7·6	e16·00-19·00
5—Windsor	8·8	8·0	65	72·5	30	12	4	56	48	14	8	.....
6—Truro	8·6	7·9	67·1	70·7	30	12	4·1	57·5	.....	12·9	8·3	16·00
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·5	7	62·5	72·9	28·2	14·2	4·1	60·7	43·2	13·5	7·5	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**63·8**	**71·1**	**26·2**	**12·8**	**3·8**	**62·4**	**39·8**	**12·6**	**7·2**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·2	7·6	69·2	75·4	29·6	13·3	3·9	60·8	41	13·8	7·7	g18·00
9—St. John	7·7	7·4	58·8	64·6	25	12	3·8	66·7	40	12·7	7·1	15·50
10—Fredericton	8·1	7·8	62	70·8	26·2	12·3	3·4	58	38·2	11·2	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	7·5	7	63	73·7	24	13·5	4	64	40	12·5	7	19·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·4**	**6·9**	**59·5**	**67·8**	**26·5**	**14·0**	**3·5**	**52·3**	**63·7**	**11·2**	**6·9**	**16·201**
12—Quebec	7·2	6·9	59·3	72·5	26·3	17·3	3·2	50·8	65·7	10·7	7·3	16·50-17·00
13—Three Rivers	7·8	7·2	61·9	71·7	24·4	15·5	4·2	48·9	61	12·2	7·1	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	6·9	62·1	69·3	26·4	13·9	3·1	50	55·7	11	6·6	16·50-17·10
15—Sorel	7·3	6·9	53·6	50	30	11·3	3·7	50	73·3	11	7·3	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·2	6·8	59	67·1	26·6	12·5	3·9	50	70	10·8	7·1	15·00-15·50
17—St. John's	7·4	6·9	58·8	70	25	14·6	3·5	57·5	65	13·5	6·3	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·5	7	64	70·4	27·5	13·7	3·8	54·2	55	11·8	6·9	f16·50-17·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·8	60·5	69·9	25·5	14·1	3·2	54·6	67·9	9·9	6·6	e16·50-17·75
20—Hull	7·6	7·1	56·7	69·6	26·7	13·1	3·2	55	60	10	6·7	e16·75-19·50
Ontario (Average)	**7·8**	**7·5**	**62·7**	**72·6**	**26·2**	**13·8**	**3·5**	**55·0**	**61·7**	**11·7**	**7·3**	**16·313**
21—Ottawa	7·2	6·9	62·5	71·8	26·7	13·2	3·5	60·9	60·3	11·7	7·4	e16·75-19·50
22—Brockville	7·8	7·5	61·3	72·5	26·3	13·8	3·6	57·5	55	12·1	6·8	16·00
23—Kingston	7	6·8	54·2	68	25	12·2	3·7	51·7	51·7	10·7	7	e15·50-18·00
24—Belleville	7·6	7·2	62·8	69·6	25·6	14·2	3·5	57·8	68·9	10·8	7·1	16·50
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·3	63·6	69·5	25·3	14·3	3·4	57·3	54·5	10·7	6·6	15·75
26—Oshawa	7·9	7·8	65	70·5	25	12·5	3·3	58·8	60	11·9	6·8	16·00
27—Orillia	7·8	7·5	64·4	72·4	25	14·4	3·6	53·8	48	11·8	8·1	15·50-15·75
28—Toronto	7·3	7·1	63·1	72·7	24·4	12	3·3	53·8	57·5	10·1	6·5	15·50-16·00
29—Niagara Falls	7·9	7·6	64·5	74·7	25·3	14·7	3·6	60	58·8	10·9	6·8	g14·50-15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8	62·5	72·2	25	12	3·3	51	60	11	6·9	g14·50
31—Hamilton	7·2	6·9	62·1	72·3	24·7	12·3	3·4	54·1	63·3	12·6	6·7	15·50
32—Brantford	7·9	7·6	58·6	71·9	25	13·3	3·2	52·9	69	11·3	7·1	15·50
33—Galt	7·7	7·4	62	72	24·9	13·5	3·7	56·1	61·3	10	6·8	15·50-15·75
34—Guelph	7·4	7·3	62·2	73·7	24·8	12·9	3·7	53·3	58	10·9	6·7	15·50-16·00
35—Kitchener	7·8	7·8	50·1	67·6	24·4	13·4	3·6	56·7	62·5	10·3	6·6	15·50-16·00
36—Woodstock	7·3	7·1	63·3	70	25	12·5	3	56·7	60	10·8	7·1	16·00
37—Stratford	7·9	7·5	63·1	71	25	13·5	3	58·8	59·3	11·7	7·4	15·50-16·00
38—London	7·9	7·6	64·5	74·7	25·3	14·7	3·6	54·6	60	11·5	7·7	16·00-16·50
39—St. Thomas	7·9	7·7	64·3	75	25·7	14	3·5	60	66·3	12·2	7·6	16·50
40—Chatham	7·5	7·4	68·7	70·1	27	13·1	3·5	55·7	66·7	11·6	7·2	16·00
41—Windsor	7·8	7·6	61·8	72·1	26·3	14	3·5	56·5	60	10·7	7·4	g16·00-16·50
42—Sarnia	7·9	7·5	65	76·7	26·7	13·8	3·1	54	77·5	12·3	7·6	16·50
43—Owen Sound	7·5	7·2	66·7	72·6	25	13·1	3·4	54·4	57·1	11·2	7·5	16·00-16·50
44—North Bay	8·2	7·8	69	73·2	26·4	14·5	3·7	60	.....	12·5	7·4	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·6	8·3	66·3	74·2	28·8	16·5	3·8	52	70	15	7·8	17·00-17·50
46—Cobalt	8·8	8·1	66	74·4	29	14·5	3·7	53	65	13·7	8·8	17·75-19·00
47—Timmins	8·7	8	62·5	73·3	30	14·2	3·8	46·7	.....	15	8·3	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·3	8	58·5	75·1	29·7	16	3·6	50	71·3	13·8	7·9	16·50-16·75
49—Port Arthur	8	7·8	53·8	73·3	28·1	15	3·2	48·3	63·3	10·9	8·1	17·00-17·50
50—Fort William	7·9	7·7	67·6	74·3	29·4	15	3·3	52·8	62	12·2	7·8	17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·2**	**8·0**	**58·0**	**71·5**	**28·4**	**13·7**	**3·5**	**49·8**	**58·4**	**12·2**	**7·2**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	7·9	7·7	55·9	70·9	27·6	12·4	3·3	48·5	57·8	12·6	7·3	19·00
52—Brandon	8·4	8·2	60	72	29·2	15	3·7	51	59	11·7	7	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·2**	**7·8**	**60·9**	**74·3**	**28·5**	**19·9**	**3·6**	**55·6**	**73·8**	**14·6**	**7·7**	**23·625**
53—Regina	8·4	8·1	63·1	72·8	26·4	a19	3·2	61	78·3	14·5	8	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8	7·7	58	76·4	30·8	a18·7	3·9	57·5	80	15	8·6	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·9	7·8	59·4	74·1	27·5	a21·9	3·6	56·4	72	15	6·5	23·00-25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·4	7·7	63	74	29·4	a20	3·8	47·5	65	13·7	7·5	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·2**	**7·8**	**55·2**	**73·8**	**27·3**	**19·5**	**3·6**	**55·8**	**62·5**	**14·5**	**7·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·1	8	58·6	75·9	28·3	a23	3·7	62·1	70	15·2	7	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	8·5	50	73·2	26	a21·2	3·7	53·8	65	15	7·6	.....
59—Edmonton	7·8	7·3	53·3	72·2	26·1	a17	3·3	57·5	58·7	13·8	b6	.....
60—Calgary	7·8	7·6	57·6	70·8	28	a16·3	3·5	50·8	64	13·4	b8	.....
61—Lethbridge	8·1	7·4	56·4	76·8	28	a20	3·6	55	55	15	b10	.....
BritishColumbia(Average)	**7·8**	**7·4**	**58·0**	**72·1**	**28·8**	**23·3**	**3·8**	**54·1**	**66·4**	**13·2**	**9·2**	**16·833**
62—Fernie	8	8	63·3	73	28·3	a20	3·8	55	67·5	13·5	b8·3	.....
63—Nelson	8·5	7·9	59·3	71·4	28·6	a28·7	3·8	49·3	69	14·4	b10	.....
64—Trail	7·9	7·2	54·4	69·3	26·7	a27·5	3·6	50	67·5	14·2	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·4	7	56·9	70·1	29·7	a18	3·8	59·3	67·5	13·8	b10	.....
66—Vancouver	7·4	6·9	57·8	72·3	27·9	a23·3	3·7	48·6	60	12·4	b 9	d16·00
67—Victoria	7·5	7·2	59·3	72·1	28	a19·7	3·6	52·5	55	12·3	b 7	d16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·6	7·4	60	74	31	a24	3·9	63	70	12·5	b	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·3	7·7	53·3	74·2	30	a25	4·5	55	75	12·5	b10	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc., j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$
10·110	**13·455**	**12·109**	**14·461**	**8·927**	**10·947**	**9·573**	**31·3**	**13·2**	**27·417**	**19·560**
8·960	**12·730**	**9·000**	**10·200**	**6·200**	**7·000**	**5·400**	**34·2**	**14·9**	**22·417**	**15·083**
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33–35	15	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00 1
7·35	14·50	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00 2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00–15·00	5·00–10·00 3
10·00–11·50	12·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00–40·00	20·00–25·00 4
.....	10·75–11·00	10·00	11·00	6·00	7·00	c4·00	35	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00 5
9·50–11·00	16·00	8·00	9·00	4·00	5·00	3·00	.....	14·6	20·00–28·00	16·00–18·00 6
10·00–11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c8·25	32	15	19·00–26·00	10·00–14·00 7
11·063	**12·917**	**10·875**	**12·735**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·8**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**
g10·00–12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32–35	15	30·00–45·00	20·00–25·00 8
11·00–13·00	11·00–13·50	13.00-16.00	14·00–17·00	6.00–8·00	7·50–10·00	8·00–9·00	30–32	10	20·00–35·00	18·00–25·00 9
8·00–12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80–6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00 10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	4·50	35	15	18·00	15·00 11
9·206	**13·917**	**13·810**	**15·712**	**9·524**	**11·148**	**11·188**	**29·7**	**13·5**	**23·000**	**14·889**
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00–32·00	12
9·00–10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00–25·00	12·00–15·0013
10·00	14·00	12·00	14·00	10·00	12·00	.....	35	12	18·00–20·00	16·00–18·0014
9·00	.....	c14.67-1733	c16·00–18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	25	15	14·00–15·00	7·00–10·0015
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	12·2	18·00–20·00	10·00–12·0016
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27–28	12-14	k23·00–33·00	15·00–23·0017
9·90	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00 18
7·00–8·00	12·50–13·00	16·00	17·00–18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00–13·00	16·00	35	10-12	25·00–40·00	16·00–25·0019
9·25	13·50–15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	15	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·0020
10·768	**12·866**	**13·000**	**15·759**	**8·845**	**12·433**	**11·223**	**29·3**	**12·1**	**28·696**	**20·883**
9·25	13·50–15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	30	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·0021
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–16·0022
9·00–11·00	13·50	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	30	12	18·00–25·00	15·00–20·0023
11·00	15·00–15·50	13·50	14·50	10·00	11·00	10·00	30	10	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·0024
9·00	12·00–13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·0025
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27–30	10	m20.00–35.00	m18.00–25.0026
9·50–11·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	12·5	18·00–25·00	13·00–15·0027
12·00	10·50–12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9–10	30·00–40·00	22·00–25·0028
g	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	30	13	25·00–30·00	18·00–23·0029
g10·00–13·00	g11·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·0030
9·00	11·00–13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·0031
9·00–11·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28–30	10	20·00–35·00	12·00–25·0032
8·00–10·0	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	1u·00–20·0033
13·00	9·75–12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	25	10	24·00–30·00	16·00–20·0034
10·00	10·00–12·50	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28-30	8·3	35·00–40·00	25·00–30·0035
10·00	13·00–14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67–16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00 36
10·00–14·00	12·00–13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00–40·00	19·00–25·0037
10·00–13·50	12·00–13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27–28	12	30·00–45·00	17·00–30·0038
10·50–11·50	11·00–15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00–20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·0039
10·00–11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00–15·00	28	12	25·00–30·00	20·00–25·0040
g9·00	g12·50	g	g & c 26·00	g	g & c 22·00	g & c 18·00	g25	12	40·00–50·00	30·00–35·0041
12·00	14·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30–32	15	25·00–35·00	20·00–30·0042
7·50–10·00	10·00–13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	4·00–10·00	30	11·7	15·00–25·00	12·00–20·0043
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·2	30·00–35·00	18·00–20·0044
12·00–14·00	15·00	.....	c13·50–16·50	.....	c9·75–15·00	c11·25	30	15	n	25·00 45
12·00	11·00–12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00–15·00	.....	27–30	15	22·00	14·00 46
14·00–16·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00–6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00–35·0047
8·00–12·00	.....	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	28–30	15	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·0048
8·00–11·50	12·50	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·0049
8·00–11·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00–40·00	15·00–30·0050
12·060	.....	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**
11·50–12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30-35	15	35·00–50·00	25·00–35·0051
12·00	.....	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00–30·00	18·00–20·0052
10·000	**18·063**	**7·750**	**11·500**	**8·333**	**10·375**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·6**	**35·000**	**23·750**
9·00–12·00	18·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00–12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00–50·00	30·00 53
h 8·00–10·00	19·00	i6·00	7·50	5·00	6·50	.....	35	13·3	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·0054
10·00–11·00	20·00	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30–35	15	35·00	25·00 55
h10·00	15·25	.....	c & i 14·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00 56
6·688	**15·125**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·4**	**29·375**	**20·125**
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50 57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r 58
h5·00–6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00–8·00	.....	30	15	35·00	25·00 59
6·00–11·50	12·50–16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·0060
5·00 7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30 00	18 00 61
10·201	**12·550**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·337**	**j35·4**	**14·5**	**25·813**	**20·125**
6·25–6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00 62
9·50–11·75	13·00–15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00–30·00	18·00–25·0063
9·00–11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00–35·00	20·00–25·0064
10·75–11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00–20·00	12·00–14·0065
10·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	16	29·00	25·00 66
10·55–11·50	11·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00–22·00	15·00–17·0067
s7·70–8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·· 068
12·00–14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00–40·00	20·00–30·0069

to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20. Others$30–35. s. Delivered from mines.

(Continued from page 1022)

1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows:—1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The seasonal decline in the prices of beef continued in most localities, sirloin steak being down from an average of 30.8 cents per pound in August to 30.1 cents in September; round steak from 25.3 cents per pound in August to 24.5 cents in September; rib roast from 22.9 cents per pound in August to 22.1 cents in September; shoulder roast from 16.8 cents per pound in August to 16.1 cents in September; and stewing beef from 12.9 cents per pound in August to 12.6 cents in September. Mutton was slightly lower at an average price of 30.2 cents per pound, increases in some localities being more than offset by declines in others. Both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former averaging 31.4 cents per pound in September, as compared with 32.2 cents in August, and the latter 28.5 cents per pound in September, as compared with 28.7 cents in August. Bacon was generally lower, averaging 45.1 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish were higher, while salt herrings and salt cod fish were slightly lower. Lard declined from an average of 25.0 cents per pound in August to 24.9 cents in September.

Eggs showed a general advance, fresh averaging 41.4 cents per dozen in September, 39 cents in August and 38.2 cents in July; and cooking averaging 37.1 cents per dozen in September and 34.7 cents in July and August. Milk averaged 11.3 cents per quart in August and 11.5 cents in September. Higher prices were reported from Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Calgary. Dairy butter rose from an average of 36.8 cents per pound in August to 37.3 cents in September. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 31.2 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged in the average. Soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were steady. Tapioca averaged slightly lower at 12.7 cents per pound. Canned vegetables declined slightly, tomatoes averaging 16 cents per tin; peas 17.3 cents; and corn 16.2 cents. Beans were down from 8 cents per pound in August to 7.8 cents in September. Onions showed a general decline, averaging 6.2 cents per pound in September, as compared with 7.8 cents in August. Potatoes also were substantially lower in most localities, averaging $2.23 per ninety pounds in September, as compared with $2.74 in August. Evaporated apples and prunes declined slightly, the former averaging 19.8 cents per pound and the latter 15.8 cents per pound. Raisins and currants were unchanged in the average. Raspberry jam continued to decline, averaging 83.4 cents per four pound tin, as compared with 83.8 cents in August. Marmalade advanced from 68 cents per four pound tin in August to 68.5 cents in September. Sugar was again unchanged in the average. Coffee and tea were steady.

Anthracite coal declined in the average from $16.87 per ton to $16.82. Lower prices were reported from Sherbrooke, Belleville, St. Catharines, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Slight increases, however, were noted in Montreal and Toronto. Bituminous coal averaged $10.11 per ton in September, as compared with $10.15 in August. Hardwood advanced, in the average, from $12.04 per cord in August to $12.11 in September, and soft wood from $8.86 per cord in August to $8.93 in September. Coal oil rose from an average of 31.1 cents per gallon in August to 31.3 cents in September. A decline in rent was reported from Brantford.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grains, for the most part, moved to lower levels in September. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was $1.44 in September, as compared with $1.51 in August. The high price for the month was $1.47⅝ reached on the 16th, and the low $1.39¾ reached on the 18th. Advances and declines alternated, the movement said to be governed largely by the weather. Western oats rose from 48½ cents per bushel to 52½ cents, and Western barley from 61¾ cents per bushel to 63 cents. American corn declined from 93 cents per bushel to 88⅝ cents, and flax seed from $2.10 per bushel to $2.05. The price of flour, following the downward trend of wheat, declined from $8.80 per barrel to $8.29. The price of potatoes declined generally, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from $2 per ninety pounds to $1.50, and Ontario potatoes at Toronto from $2.40-$2.60 per bag to $1.90-$2. At Winnipeg the price fell from 90 cents per bushel to 81 cents, and at St. John from $3.30 per barrel to $2.75. Ceylon rubber advanced from 38¾ cents per

pound to 41 cents. Linseed oil was down from $1.04 per gallon to 96 cents. Turpentine was lower at $1.47 per gallon. Raw sugar advanced from $3.83 per hundred pounds in August to $3.96 in September. Prices of cattle continued to decline, western grades at Winnipeg being down from $6.53 per hundred pounds to $6.28, and choice steers at Toronto from $7.29 per hundred pounds to $6.96. Hogs were steady at $12.70 per hundred pounds. The price of sheep fell from $7.42 per hundred pounds to $6.94. Meats declined, following the trend of live stock, beef, hindquarter, being down from $16.87 per hundred pounds to $15; mutton from $12 per hundred pounds to $11; bacon from 37 cents per pound to 36 cents; ham from 33-37 cents per pound to 32-36 cents; and mess pork from $38 per barrel to $36. Seasonal advances in the price of milk occurred at both Montreal and Toronto, the price in the former city rising from 21 cents per gallon to 25 cents, and in the latter from $1.70 per eight-gallon can to $1.95. Raw furs advanced, mink being up from $12 per skin to $14, and muskrat from $1.35-$1.85 per skin to $1.55-$1.85. Fresh eggs advanced substantially, being up from 40-44 cents per dozen to 50-55 cents. The tendency of cotton was downward, due, it was said, to favourable weather conditions and increased crop estimates. The average price at New York was 17.1 cents per pound in September, as compared with 18.6 cents in August. Jute rose from $7.70 per hundred pounds to $8.95. The price of scrap iron continued to advance, being up at Toronto from $10 per ton to $11. In non-ferrous metals spelter advanced from $8.90 per cwt. to $9; solder from 39 cents per pound to 40¼ cents; and antimony from 16 cents per pound to 16½ cents. Silver continued to decline, the price being 61⅓ cents per ounce, as compared with 62 cents in August. Aluminum was down from 24 cents per pound to 23½ cents.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

The following note on "The Future of Prices" is from the letter issued monthly by the National City Bank of New York for October, 1926.

Before the war all countries, with the exception of China, were on a gold basis, and as this situation had been arrived at gradually it can be assumed that the general price-level then existent was the normal result of the free-play of economic forces under the gold standard. Prices were inter-related everywhere through their common relation to gold. The amount of currency or bank credit which any country could issue was limited by the policy of keeping the currencies at par with gold. The price-level varied to some extent in different countries with fluctuations in the volume of credit, but if prices rose higher in one country than in others the exports of that country tended to decline, the balance of trade turned against it, gold had to be exported, credit was contracted and the international equilibrium in prices and trade was restored. The war violently disturbed this situation, nearly all countries being obliged to abandon the gold standard for the time, and a great expansion of currency and credit occurred without regard to gold values. Now the world is getting back to the gold standard, and to more definite restrictions upon the use of credit, and there naturally arises the question as to what the effect will be upon prices.

The question, of course, relates to gold prices only and not to prices in the depreciated currencies, which in most cases will be scaled down to current gold values. In the cases of Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, and Japan, the currency movements back to or towards the gold basis in the past two years have caused a lowering of currency prices, but these have been internal adjustments and do not present the fundamental question. This is best presented in the United States, where there has been no difference between gold and currency prices, but where the price level is fully 50 per cent higher than before the war, and including wages and retail prices much more than that. Evidently more credit and currency must be used to carry on the same volume of business on this basis than at the pre-war price-level. Will the increased amount be available with all the world back on the gold basis?

In this connection it should be considered that prior to the outbreak of the war prices had been rising, for more than a dozen years, as a result of the rapidly increasing production of gold. From 1900 to 1913, according to the Bureau of Labour index numbers, the average of wholesale prices rose 25 per cent. They probably would have continued to rise, and might have reached a level as high as the present one, even if there had been no war. It does not therefore follow from the fact that prices were raised by the war that they must go back to the pre-war level. The trend of prices in the future will be related to future conditions, rather than to the war-time rise.

Present Trend of Prices

The general trend of prices the world over has been downward during the past two years.....

The currency of Great Britain was raised to par with gold in April, 1925, and the decline of prices in that country has been due in part to this appreciation.

....

Evidently the trend has been downward, but various influences have been operative. There is more reason for believing that it is due to the disorganization of trade and price relations and the restrictions upon business from this influence than to a general insufficiency of gold reserves, although the unequal distribution of gold doubtless is a factor. In certain countries the scarcity of capital and credit is a restrictive influence which makes itself felt not alone within those

countries, but through all their trade relations. This, however, is not the only factor in the bad industrial situation. Trade is hampered in many ways, and with industries running light competition is very keen. Furthermore, the competition of the four countries whose currencies have been depreciating has been demoralizing to the price situation.

There are numerous reasons aside from any arising from the direct influence of gold why gold prices should tend to be lower after the period of inflation which the world has experienced. During the boom times interest centered upon volume of production and trade, but since then has centered upon prices and production costs. During the period of expansion, it was easy to make profits, as rising prices of themselves created book profits while goods were being handled. Under these conditions, methods often were unduly costly, and the number of independent operators multiplied, probably to an unnecessary and uneconomic extent. With a normal state of competition restored, the tendency for the most economical methods to dominate produces lower prices. Moreover, the higher costs being mainly due to higher wages, the stimulus thus given to labour-saving methods and machinery produces results. So much as to the decline of the last two years. The gold question is independent of these influences, and relates to the future rather than to immediate conditions.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period, 1867-77=100, declined 0.8 per cent in August to 127.0. Foodstuffs declined 0.1 per cent and industrial materials rose 0.8 per cent. Owing to the coal strike and the very small amount of business transacted, a number of quotations in the minerals section were purely nominal.

The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 149.1 in August, 0.3 per cent higher than in July. Foods rose 0.4 per cent, with increases in cereals and meat and

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES,

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada		Great Britain		Austria		Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-Slovakia
Description of Index	29 foods — 60 cities		Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Vienna	Cost of living, Vienna	56 articles, Brussels	Foods	Foods, fuel, etc.
Base Period	(k)	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914=1	July 1914=1	April 1914	1901-1910	July 1914
1910	(d) $ 6.95	(d) 94	(e) 96						
1913	7.34	99	102					(b) 135	
1914—Jan.	7.73	105							
July	7.42	100	100	100	1	1		(b) 137	100
1915—Jan.	7.97	107	118	113					
July	7.74	104	132	125				(b) 163	
1916—Jan.	8.28	112	145	135					
July	8.46	114	161	148					
1917—Jan.	10.27	138	187	165					
July	11.62	157	204	180					
1918—Jan.	12.42	167	206	188					
July	13.00	175	210	203					
1919—Jan.	13.78	186	230	220			639		
July	13.77	186	209	208			354	(b) 1536	
1920—Jan.	15.30	206	236	225			410		
July	16.84	227	258	252			479	(b) 2252	
1921—Jan.	14.48	195	278	265			477		1830
July	10.96	148	220	219			393	(b) 2413	1303
1922—Jan.	11.03	149	185	192	748	664	409		1467
July	10.27	138	180	184	3282	2645	388	(b) 3186	1430
1923—Jan.	10.52	142	175	178	10717	9454	405		941
July	10.17	137	162	169	12911	10903	445	(b) 3311	921
1924—Jan.	10.78	145	175	177	13527	11740			917
July	9.91	134	162	170	14362	12391	521	3686	909
1925—Jan.	10.77	145	(m) 178	(m) 180	16446	13762	555	4224	899
April	10.56	142	170	175	(p) 15830	(p) 13432	537	4241	901
July	10.49	141	167	173			537	4119	916
Oct.	10.89	147	172	176			564	3776	875
1926—Jan.	11.63	157	171	175	17182	15004	560	3899	854
Feb.	11.50	155	168	173	16901	14889	559	3902	845
Mar.	11.46	154	165	172	16482	14680	555	3825	832
April	11.36	153	159	168	16460	14690		3732	832
May	11.29	152	158	167	16280	14630		3976	837
June	11.06	149	158	168	16730	14810		3837	860
July	11.07	149	161	170	16580	14760			
Aug.	11.10	150	161	170					
Sept.	10.94	147	162	172					

fish, and a decline in other foods. Non-foods showed a rise of 0.3 per cent with increases in all groups except textiles other than cotton.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1913=100, was 150.7 for August, a rise of 3.4 per cent over the previous month. For the first time since the coal strike began the higher prices being paid for coal were included in the index number, which accounts for the rise in the general level. No quotations were available for English coal, and prices ruling for foreign material, this being used in increasing quantity, were substituted for home qualities. The index number of the group "metals and minerals other than iron and steel" was 25 per cent higher. This included a rise in the price of tin. Foods declined 0.9 per cent.

Belgium

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base April, 1914=100, was 876 in July, compared with 761 in June, 621 in April, and 583 in March. Foodstuff prices were 15.4 per cent higher in July than in June and 61.2 per cent above the average for 1925. Considerable increases were shown in July index numbers for all groups of industrial materials excepting glass, the index for which remained unchanged.

Denmark

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, rose 4 points in August to 162. The index for fuel and light rose 16.4 per cent to

ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Denmark		Finland		France		Germany		Netherlands		Italy	
Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	13 articles, Paris	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods	Cost of living	29 articles, 6 towns	Cost of living, The Hague (c)	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan
July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1		1893	Dec. 1920	1913	July 1920
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 116	.....	.....	.....
100	100	100	100	1075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1295	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
128	116	.....	.....	1288	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1439	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	.....
146	136	.....	.....	1387	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
166	155	.....	.....	1971	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	182	.....	.....	2210	.....	.....	.....	(b) 228	.....	396·1	.....
186	190	.....	.....	2665	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 388·3	.....
212	211	.....	.....	2811	.....	.....	.....	(b) 239	.....	(a) 362·3	.....
251	242	898·2	819·4	3119	295	.....	.....	258	99·4	383·8	.....
253	262	981·8	911·0	4006	363	12·7	10·7	275	102·3	451·8	100
276	264	1173·9	1065·4	4404	338	14·2	11·8	236	95·3	541·6	.....
236	237	1277·8	1139·0	3292	295	14·9	12·5	192	94·1	501·3	.....
197	212	1123·2	1055·1	3424	291	24·6	20·4	187	92·9	576·5	117·54
184	199	1105·4	1118·4	3188	289	68·4	53·9	177	79·6	527·3	113·69
180	198	1079·5	1132·8	3321	324	1366	1120·3	167	78·2	541·6	115·05
188	204	968·2	1090·1	3446	331	46510	37651	164	79·5	518·0	113·21
194	209	1061·0	1138·2	.....	365	(o) 141·1	(o) 125·9	170	83·7	527·3	114·20
200	214	1016·2	1132·3	3870	367	131·6	126·4	170	82·3	538·1	116·23
215	221	1100·4	1180·9	4390	386	145·4	135·6	176	.....	609·1	129·32
.....	.....	1099·3	1178·2	4392	390	144·2	136·7	175	79·9	606·2	132·45
210	219	1106·9	1194·4	4523	401	153·8	143·3	172	83·9	604·7	135·76
.....	.....	1128·6	1206·0	4654	421	150·5	143·5	168	81·9	644·9	144·49
177	194	1062·0	1149·0	5164	451	143·3	139·8	167	(a) 79·1	658·3	145·68
.....	.....	1075·6	1156·9	5320	.....	141·8	138·8	167	.....	648·9	145·55
.....	.....	1068·6	1152·9	5342	.....	141·0	138·3	166	77·8	635·5	145·20
.....	.....	1048·6	1141·2	.....	485	141·6	139·6	165	.....	633·3	145.37
.....	.....	1040·6	1136·3	5615	.....	142·3	139·9	165	.....	642·8	146.12
.....	.....	1052·0	1152·2	5845	.....	143·2	140·5	165	80·2	647·0	147.88
159	184	1067·4	1160·7	6171	.....	145·3	142·4	165	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1115·6	1190·1	6310	.....	145·7	142·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

163. Animal foods and chemicals also rose, and slight declines were shown by fodder, pulp and paper and textiles and clothing. Other groups showed no change.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of *Statistique Générale,* on the base July, 1914=100, was 785 in August as against 854 in July, a decline of 8.1 per cent. Foods declined 4.7 per cent and industrial materials declined 10.1 per cent. The index since the beginning of July has been compiled weekly at the end of each week. During the period the general index showed a rising tendency each week during July, and a considerable reaction (from 854 to 775) during the first week of August, followed by slight fluctuations to the level 786 at the end of August.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office showed a slight decline in August to 127.0 (1913=100). The recovery which had been noticed since May made some progress however in the first half of September. The index number for textiles, from August 18 until September 1 rose 3.1 per cent. In the same period the index of industrial materials rose 1.4 per cent. The index of farm products re-

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES,

Base Figure 100

Country	Norway	Poland		Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	
Description of Index	Foods 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, fuel, sundries, Madrid	51 articles 30 towns	Cost of living (c)	Foods, Federal Labour Office	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores
Base period	July 1914	1914 =1	1914 =1	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914
	(e)							(e)
1910								
1913								
1914—Jan.								
July	100	(b) 1	(b) 1	(b) 100	100		(a) 100	(a) 100
1915—Jan.					(c) 113			(a) 107
July				(b) 108	(c) 124			(a) 119
1916—Jan.	143				(c) 130			(a) 126
July	160			(b) 116	(c) 142			(a) 140
1917—Jan.					169	(a) 139		(a) 149
July	261			(b) 125	177			(a) 180
1918—Jan.					221	192		(a) 197
July	279			(a) 155	268	219		(a) 229
1919—Jan.	279				339	267		(a) 252
July	289			(b) 175	310	257		238
1920—Jan.	295				298	259		244
July	319			(b) 191	297	270		246
1921—Jan.	334	251	141		283	271	235	243
July	292	457	257	(b) 189	232	236	211	214
1922—Jan.	257	736	469	179	190	216	189	189
July	233	1,298	788	179	179	190	157	158
1923—Jan.	214	4,931	3,527	180	166	183	160	161
July	218	24,197	20,936	172	160	174	166	168
1924—Jan.	230	(l) 165·1	(l) 120·5	178	163	176	173	170
July	48	139·1	127·2	182	159	171	170	168
1925—Jan.	277	175·4	144·6	188	170	178	172	171
April	276	174·5	146·2	189	170	177	169	169
July	260	173·9	145·6	190	169	176	169	167
Oct.	228	173·7	152·0	189	166	175	168	163
1926—Jan.	216	191·1	170·0	188	162	174	165	162
Feb.	212	194·6	170·7	183	160		163	160
Mar.	205	188·8	168·5	185	159		161	158
April	198	203·9	175·6	187	158	173	161	157
May	195	214·4	183·2	183	157		159	156
June	194	213·3	182·6	183	157		159	155
July	198	207·0	177·2	186	156	172	159	156
Aug.	196							153
Sept.								

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913-December 1920, 22 foods. (k) Cost of food budget. (l) Gold (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) Index discontinued. New Index number in 1926.

ceded on September 1 owing to declines in grain and potato prices.

Cost of Living.—The official index number (on the base 1913-14=100) on the new extended basis (Labour Gazette, April, 1925) was originally calculated to February, 1925. The revision has now been carried back to December, 1923. The new series is higher throughout than the older one owing to the higher standard of living taken as a basis and to the inclusion of the sharply rising items for cultural necessity (in the group "sundries"). The average of the new index number in 1925 was 9.1 per cent higher than its predecessor whilst the new index without the group sundries was for the same period only 5.6 per cent higher than the older one. Other causes of the higher level were the change in the food budget and the inclusion of clothing of a better quality.

In August, 1926, the index number was 142.5 as compared with 142.4 for July, thus showing scarcely any variation.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 691.35 in August, showing the fourth successive monthly rise, and being 2.2 per cent above the level for July. In

ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

South Africa	India		Australia	New Zealand	United States			
18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods — 25 towns	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts
1910=1,000	July, 1914		1911=1,000	1909-13	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913
			(f)	*(g)*	*(g)*	*(i)*		
1,000				*(h)* 991	93			100
1,163			1,106	*(h)* 1,037	100	100		101·8
(b) 1,148			1,099		104		100	102·1
100	100		1,164	1,070	102		100·5	102·9
(b) 1,228			1,240	1,177	103	*(a)* 103·0		101·7
			1,522	1,200	100		108·7	105·1
(b) 1,275			1,504	1,236	107	*(a)* 105·1		109·9
			1,516	1,276	111		131·3	119·6
(b) 1,418			1,453	1,359	128	*(a)* 118·3		129·3
			1,470	1,357	146			114·6
(b) 1,437			1,505	1,426	160	*(a)* 142·4		155·1
			1,523	1,491	167		*(a)* 152·2	167·5
(a) 1,559			1,627	1,553	185	*(a)* 174·4		171·5
187		186	1,714	1,539	190		172·2	192·0
(b) 2,049		183	1,862	1,688	201	*(a)* 199·3	190	202·6
188		190	2,260	1,791	219	*(a)* 216·5	205	179·6
(c) 1,904	163	169	2,167	1,906	172	*(a)* 200·4	181	160·8
(c) 1,556	174	177	1,876	1,752	148		163	157·3
1,391	169	173	1,651	1,574	142	*(a)* 174·3	161	156·2
1,335	160	165	1,725	1,537	142	*(a)* 166·6	155·6	157·1
1,348	151	156	1,692	1,483	144	*(a)* 169·5	158	159·1
1,330	148	153	1,914	1,520	147	*(a)* 169·7	161·9	160·1
1,372	154	159	1,802	1,600	149	*(a)* 173·2	165·0	157·8
1,339	151	157	1,728	1,587	143·3	*(a)* 169·1	162·0	161·5
1,381	152	157	*(a)* 1,718	1,574	154·3	*(a)* 172·5	167	161·1
1,419	153	158	*(a)* 1,755	1,598	150·8		165	163·4
1,382	152	157	*(a)* 1,807	1,612	159·9	*(a)* 173·5	169	165·1
1,360	148	153	*(a)* 1,812	1,656	161·6		170	167·0
1,334	151	155	*(a)* 1,802	1,652	164·3	*(a)* 177·9	170	166·6
1,344	150	154	1,786	1,634	161·5		170	163·9
1,358	151	155	1,842	1,623	159·9		169	164·5
1,368	150	153		1,611	162·4		168	162·3
1,371	150	153		1,619	161·1		168	162·5
1,358	152	155		1,620	159·7	174·8	167	161·9
	155	157		1,597	157·0		166	160·9
	153	155			155·7		165	

end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. *(e)* Beginning of month. *(f)* Base is average for six capital towns. *(g)* 15th prices hereafter, 1914=100. *(m)* From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. *(n)* No figures published.

August the maximum height was reached by the index numbers of the groups—vegetable foods, chemical products, and minerals and metals and the miscellaneous group. The levels of the other groups were all slightly above those for July.

Netherlands

Cost of Living.—The cost of living of workingmen's families has been calculated for March and June, 1926, compared with the mode of living and the level of prices during the period October 1, 1923-September 30, 1924=100. The budget includes 15 foods and clothing, boots and shoes, rent, fuel, gas and electricity, toilet and laundry materials, upkeep of furniture, insurance, subscriptions, tobacco and cigars, amusement, railroad and street railway fares, and sundries. The index number for March was 95.7 and for June 96.8, although an increase was shown in June by various foods such as bread, miscellaneous groceries, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, and by boots and shoes, rent, and tobacco and cigars.

By means of previous series of index numbers, the new series has been related back through the old series on the base March, 1920=100, to the still older series on the base 1911-13=100 (mode of living in 1911). Thus the index number for June, 1926, was 170.9 (1911-13=100).

Sweden

The index of the Department of Commerce, on the base respective months of 1913=100, declined one point in August to 147. Declines were shown by vegetable foods, textiles, rub-

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Canada				Great Britain				Austria	Belgium
Authority	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Michell	Bank of Commerce		Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour
No. of Commodities	238	40	24 Exports	24 Imports	150	44	45	60	42	130
Base Period	1913	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-05	1867-77	1913	1st half 1914 =1	April, 1914
		(*h*)			(*j*)	(*h*)	(*h*)	(*h*)		
1900						110·5	75			
1905						103·3	72			
1910			97·02	100·38		113·3	78			
1913	100		102·77	107·81	100	122·3	85	100		
1914—Jan.			103·96	99·05		119·0	83·5		1	
July			105·86	97·18		116·6	82·4			
1915—Jan.			109·90	101·29		136·5	96·4			
July			115·41	114·77		149·1	106·4			
1916—Jan.			123·75	128·07		174·5	123·6			
July			131·52	141·26		191·1	130·5			
1917—Jan.			162·40	166·07		225·1	159·3			
July			187·26	210·52		254·4	176·9			
1918—Jan.			199·13	202·98		262·9	186·2			
July			207·16	221·14		278·5	193·1			
1919—Jan.	205·3	223·2	188·91	217·54		265·9	190·7			
July	202·3	245·7	222·14	221·08		293·2	206·4			
1920—Jan.	232·8	265·1	239·98	233·23	296·6	353·1	245·3	330·4		
July	256·1	269·4	270·12	271·96	316·9	358·0	254·6	332·8		
1921—Jan.	201·7	214·2	199·02	186·69	245·9	255·3	197·2	228·9		
July	163·4	174·3	158·47	150·25	194·1	218·1	158·2	186·5		(*d*) 347
1922—Jan.	149·8	165·2	147·17	147·88	164·0	194·7	132·5	158·6		366
July	151·8	165·3	154·23	161·68	160·3	199·8	134·0	158·8		360
1923—Jan.	150·9	171·9	151·97	165·29	157·0	196·5	130·2	159·7	16,986	434
July	153·6	176·4	154·77	166·57	156·5	190·1	124·8	155·6	17,893	504
1924—Jan.	156·7	178·3	149·81	165·29	165·4	211·9	137·2	173·8	18,748	580
July	153·3	175·6	145·98	161·17	162·6	211·7	138·4	167·5	19,133	566
1925—Jan.	165·2	182·3	160·85	169·37	171·1	216·7	144·8	175·6	21,181	559
April	156·5	174·7	154·79	163·64	162·5	206·8	137·5	162·7	20,058	538
July	158·4	175·7	154·68	162·09	157·5	202·1	134·3	158·4	19,685	559
Oct.	156·6	178·0	155·45	164·21	154·8	196·7	130·2	155·1	18,305	575
1926—Jan.	163·8	181·3	163·57	162·95	151·3	190·4	129·3	149·4	17,554	560
Feb.	162·2	182·0	164·19	174·45	148·8	188·1	127·9	145·9	17,212	556
Mar.	160·1	179·5	162·93	158·98	144·4	185·8	126·1	143·7	17,088	583
April	160·6	177·8	164·81	157·58	143·6	184·2	125·5	142·9	17,086	621
May	157·0	176·7	162·17	154·55	144·9	183·1	125·7	143·9	17,056	692
June	155·7	175·9	160·84	153·41	146·4	183·4	124·9	143·4	17,798	761
July	156·2	174·0	159·96	154·89	148·7	183·9	126·0	145·8	18,152	876
Aug.	153·9	170·4	157·20	152·42	149·1	188·6	127·0	150·7	18,144	836
Sept.		170·6								

ber goods and chemical products, and slight advances by animal foods, feed and forage, mortar, brick, etc., and hides and leather. Other groups showed no change from the previous month.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale commodity prices, 1913=100, was 151.7 in May; 151.8 in June; 149.6 in July; and 147.0 in August, these figures being averages of weekly index numbers. The index number as on September 14 was 147.8. Throughout the first eight months of the year the general trend was downward, with declines particularly evident in the groups farm products (12.9 per cent), textile products (12.2 per cent), and the miscellaneous group (16.5 per cent). Food products, fuels, metals, building materials and chemicals showed fluctuations with a slight net decrease.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 149.2 in August compared with 150.7 in July, a decrease of one per cent.

"Farm products averaged somewhat lower than in July, due mainly to declines in grains, cattle, hogs, lambs, live poultry, and onions. Foods also averaged considerably lower than in the month before, and minor decreases were reported for chemicals and drugs, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. On the other hand, clothing materials, fuels, metals, and building materials showed slight increases for August over July."

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

except where noted)

Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Finland		France	Germany	Hungary	Nether-lands
Director General of Statistics	Central Bur. of Statistics	Official	Finans-tidende	Board of Customs		Statistique Générale	Federal Statistical Office	Official	Central Bureau Statis-tics
—	126	—	33	Imports	Exports	45	38	—	48
1913	July, 1914	1913-14	July 1, 1912 June 30, 1914	Eight mos., 1913		July, 1914	1913	1913=1	1913
			(*g*)			(*h*)	(*j*)		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
100	.....	100	.....	100	100	.....	100	1	100
(*b*)121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	(*b*)106	.....	(*b*)109
.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*)185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*b*)142	.....	(*b*)146
.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*b*)153	.....	(*b*)226
(*c*)268	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*b*)179	.....	(*b*)276
(*c*)667	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*b*)217	.....	(*b*)373
(*c*)830	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	(*b*)304
1739	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	1256	.....	.....
1947	.....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	1366	.....	292
2392	.....	.....	341	1475	1626	.....	1439	.....	.....
1721	.....	.....	253	1311	1285	.....	1428	.....	182
2172	1675	.....	178	1083	1364	320	3665	.....	163
2489	1464	.....	180	1124	1215	332	10059	.....	164
2657	1003	.....	181	940	1294	395	278476	.....	157
2408	968	.....	207	939	1157	415	7478700	.....	145
2711	990	.....	210	899	1157	505	117·3 (*l*)	(*c*) 7,915	156
2737	953	.....	220	941	1102	491	115·0	(*b*) 21,057	151
3275	1045	(*b*) 153·8	234	1123	1105	525	138·2	(*b*) 20,217	160
3244	1020	152·6	220	1166	1117	523	131·0	20,766	151
3041	1009	149·5	206	1116	1117	569	134·8	19,591	155
2823	989	153·8	163	1080	1111	584	123·7	18,924	154
2901	966	150·3	157	979	1113	647	120·0	18,319	153
2899	950	149·4	151	1002	1120	649	118·4	18,031	149
2844	938	147·2	145	1018	1120	645	118·3	17,788	145
2774	923	143·0	141	1021	1115	664	122·7	17,683	143
2938	928	144·2	141	1012	1112	702	123·2	17,628	143
2842	926	145·8	140	999	1108	754	124·6	17,612	144
.....	948	142·8	141	.....	.....	854	127·4	17,750	141
.....	963	.....	143	.....	.....	785	127·0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Retail Prices.—"The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour shows for August 15, 1926, a decrease of practically one per cent since July 15, 1926; a decrease of nearly three per cent since August 15, 1925; and an increase of a little more than fifty-four per cent since August 15, 1913. The index number (1913=100) was 160.4 in August, 1925; 157.0 in July, 1926; and 155.7 in August, 1926.

"During the month from July 15, 1926, to August 14, 1926, 20 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: cabbage, 16 per cent; onions, 13 per cent; potatoes, 12 per cent; pork chops, leg of lamb, and hens, 3 per cent; bananas, 2 per cent; rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, bacon, lard, rolled oats, rice, baked beans, and prunes, 1 per cent; and sirloin steak, round steak, ham, and coffee, less than five-tenths of one per cent. Nine articles increased: strictly fresh eggs, 7 per cent; oranges, 2 per cent; fresh milk, butter, canned peas, and granulated sugar, 1 per cent; and canned red salmon, cheese, and tea, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following thirteen articles showed no change in the month: evaporated milk, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, bread, flour, cornmeal, corn

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base figure 100

Country	Italy		Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden		Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa
Authority	Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Okonomisk Revue	Commerce Reports	Gosplan	Dir. Gen. of Statistics	Goteborgs Handels Tidning	Commerce Dept.	Dr. Lorenz	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
No. of Commodities	100	125	93	58		74	47	160	71	23	188
Base Period	1913	1913	1913	Jan. 1914=1	1913=1	1913	July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	Jan. 1, 1913–July 31, 1914	1910=1000
	(j)						(c)				
1900											
1905											
1910											1000
1913	100	100	100		1	100		100			1125
1914—Jan	102			1							
July	93					(b)101			100		(b) 1090
1915—Jan	105		(c)115								
July	131					(b)119	(b)145			(b)120	(b) 1204
1916—Jan	184		(c)159								
July	193					(b)141	(b)185			(b)124	(b) 1379
1917—Jan	230		(c)233								
July	304					(b)166	(b)244			(b)168	(b) 1583
1918—Jan	363		(c)341								
July	429					(b)207	(b)339			(b)207	(b) 1723
1919—Jan	326		339				369				
July	362		(c)314			(b)204	320			(b)225	(b) 1854
1920—Jan	507		333				319	347	326	318	
July	604		409			(b)221	364	374		283	(b) 2512
1921—Jan	642		344			219	267	274	238·0	214	2064
July	520	466·06	300			186	211	215	178·6	164	1688
1922—Jan	577	549·94	260	592	(b)0·96	180	170	181	175·6	169	1472
July	558	524·54	232	1,016		174	165	173	161·3	138	1423
1923—Jan	575	523·52	220	5,447	(b)1·69	170	156	163	175·0	141	1470
July	566	538·65	235	30,699		170	157	162	179·0	123	1395
1924—Jan	571	543·09	250	2,521,677	(b)1·72	178	152	161	183·2	133	1478
July	567	544·88	271	(l)102·3		182	148	157	173	132	1404
1925—Jan	657	612·06	279	119·5	(b)1·83	191	164	169	171	157	1463
April	658	616·39	267	119·4	1·97	190	160	163	166	154	1460
July	707	667·83	254	119·6	1·75	188	160	161	161	151	1424
Oct	716	671·57	221	127·7	1·75	187	148	154	159	153	1398
1926—Jan	708	658·88	214	142·1	1·90	186	150	153	156	134	1397
F	704	654·74	211	146·1	1·94	183	148	152	155	134	
Mar	693	640·30	204	145·7	1·96	183	145	149	151	134	
April	692	636·41	198	166·6	1·97	179	145	150	148	133	1355
May	697	642·93	196	181·2	1·89	179	145	151	147	128	
June	708	654·09	195	174·6	1·83	177	143	150	145	129	
July	724	676·73	196	166·6	1·82	178	143	148	145	129	
Aug		691·35	196				143	147	146		
Sept											

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from

flakes, wheat cereal, macaroni, navy beans, canned corn, canned tomatoes, raisins."

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 166 for July a decline of one point for the month. Foods declined 3 points to 157 and clothing declined one point to 173. Sundries rose 2 points to 174 and shelter and fuel and light showed no change at 176 and 158 respectively. The index for August was 165, food, shelter and sundries each having fallen one point, while fuel and light rose one point and clothing showed no change.

The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913 =100, was 160.9 in August, a decrease from July of about 0.75 per cent. The food index declined 1.3 per cent showing lower prices for meats, fish, butter, cheese, lard, tea, coffee, flour, bread, rice, potatoes, onions, canned goods and dried beans, with slight increases in the prices of eggs, milk, sugar, molasses, corn meal, evaporated apples, prunes and oatmeal. The fuel and light index showed a slight increase, due to higher prices of coal and kerosene.

IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—*Concluded*

except where noted)

India		China	Japan	Australia		New Zealand	Peru	United States			
Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist
75	43	—	56	92	100	—	—	404	106	200	25 foods
July, 1914	July, 1914	Feb., 1913	Oct., 1899	1911=1000	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000	1913	1913	—	—	1890-1899
(j)			*(j)*	*(h)*				*(j)*	*(g)*	*(g)*	*(e)*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 7·8839	$ 93·355	99·388
.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0987	99·315	110·652
.....	.....	.....	.....	1003	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·9881	121·301	137·172
.....	.....	.....	*(b)*132·2	1088	.....	*(b)* 1055	100	100	9·2076	118·576	139·980
.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 1085	.....	*(b)* 1098	.....	98	8·8857	124·528	142·452
100	100	.....	*(b)*126·3	*(a)* 1185	.....	.....	.....	97	8·6566	119·708	144·879
.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 1387	.....	*(b)* 1235	*(b)*120·0	98	9·1431	124·168	150·95
(b) 112	.....	.....	*(b)*127·8	*(a)* 1822	.....	.....	.....	100	9·8698	124·958	147·29
.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 1502	.....	*(b)* 1328	*(b)*145·9	113	10·9163	137·666	153·68
(b) 125	.....	.....	*(b)*154·9	*(a)* 1506	.....	.....	.....	123	11·5294	145·142	170·11
.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 1525	.....	*(b)* 1511	*(b)*175·8	153	13·7277	169·562	213·410
(b) 142	.....	.....	*(b)*196·4	*(a)* 1715	.....	.....	.....	188	16·0680	211·950	267·114
.....	.....	.....	.....	*(a)* 1877	.....	*(b)* 1778	*(b)*212·5	184	17·9436	222·175	278·696
(b) 178	*(b)*237	.....	*(b)*259·0	*(a)* 1954	.....	.....	.....	196	19·1624	232·575	285·474
.....	.....	.....	283·2	1959	.....	*(b)* 1858	*(b)*219·8	199	18·5348	230·146	299·142
(b) 198	*(b)*222	*(b)*132·7	326·8	2008	.....	.....	.....	212	18·8964	233·707	307·763
218	231	.....	398·0	2311	2359	*(b)* 2181	*(b)*238·1	233	20·3638	247·390	294·935
209	220	*(b)*140·0	316·6	2671	2700	.....	.....	241	19·3528	260·414	307·680
178	191	.....	265·8	2233	2255	*(b)* 2025	*(b)*204·6	170	12·6631	198·600	199·867
183	199	144·9	259·8	1813	1903	.....	.....	141	10·7284	159·833	167·719
178	190	148·5	272·5	1673	1771	*(b)* 1736	*(b)*189·8	138	11·3725	164·444	164·311
181	188	143·9	266·0	1789	1833	.....	.....	155	12·1069	173·743	193·672
179	177	152·7	243·7	1855	1847	*(b)* 1666	*(b)*189·1	156	13·6665	192·944	181·030
170	173	155·4	254·5	2052	2039	.....	.....	151	13·0895	188·711	170·954
172	188	155·8	279·0	1984	1948	*(b)* 1739	*(b)*191·9	151	13·2710	189·930	177·175
179	184	151·5	258·4	1855	1852	.....	.....	147·0	12·2257	185·485	183·207
171	173	159·9	282·7	1863	1861	1747	*(b)*201·6	160·0	13·9347	202·565	211·051
169	165	159·3	266·9	1807	1853	1677	205·7	156·2	13·6854	194·537	212·940
160	158	162·8	262·4	1846	1866	1698	198·3	159·9	13·8526	195·899	214·404
160	158	159·0	265·1	1860	1861	1706	204·6	157·6	14·1520	194·827	211·541
163	154	164·0	254·2	1840	1847	1677	206·2	156·0	14·0146	197·281	221·893
158	151	163·0	249·2	1826	1834	1676	205·0	155·0	13·7229	195·054	218·514
155	150	164·4	243·9	1856	1865	1656	204·0	151·5	13·3985	192·678	217·767
153	151	162·8	238·9	1912	.....	1650	203·0	151·1	13·1055	190·478	218·549
150	151	159·7	234·6	1904	.....	1641	206·0	151·7	12·8619	189·335	210·124
150	150	155·8	234·8	1861	.....	1636	204·0	152·3	12·7594	188·072	214·015
.....	149	156·9	.....	1843	.....	1644	.....	150·7	12·7378	186·014	206·121
.....	.....	160·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149·2	12·6441	185·129	198·207
									12·6968	185·717	203·448

(e) Middle of month. *(g)* First of month. *(h)* End of month. *(j)* Monthly average. *(k)* New index number is joined to old January, 1922, 100 quotations. *(l)* Gold Prices hereafter on the base 100.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Provincial Lord's Day Act Prevails over Dominion Statute

The sporting editor of the *Canadian Daily Racing Form,* a newspaper published at Toronto daily (except on Sundays) during the racing season, was engaged at the office in connection with his editorial duties on Sunday, February 28, 1926. Being charged under the Lord's Day Act (Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, 1859, chapter 104) he was convicted by a police magistrate at Toronto of profanation of the Lord's Day. It was contended on his behalf that the work he was engaged in on the date named was a work of necessity, and therefore fell within the list of activities exempted from the general provisions of this Act. The defendant further contended that his work was of the kind exempted by subsection (p) of section 12, of the Federal Lord's Day Act (Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 154), namely:

> Any unavoidable work after 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the Lord's Day, in the preparation of the regular Monday morning edition of a daily newspaper.

On appeal being taken in the First Division Court of the County of York, the appeal was allowed and the conviction set aside. The judgment found that the work done by the appellant was not a "work of necessity" within the meaning of the Statute, the early publication of news of sporting events taking place on Saturday or Sunday not being of vital importance. Where a conflict between the Dominion Act and a valid provincial act existed, the provisions of the latter should prevail, and it followed that the exemptions found in the Dominion legislation could not avail the accused in these proceedings. Upon another ground, however, the conviction must be set aside. The classes of persons covered by the provincial Act are "merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, labourer, or other person." According to the usual canon of interpretation, the general terms are to be applied only to persons of the same class with those specifically named. The defendant could not be properly described as coming within any of the classes enumerated or within any similar class. The defendant, not belonging to one of the classes of persons covered by the Statute, was improperly convicted.

—(Ontario—Rex versus Daniels)

Employees' pension rights are determined by bylaws of Pension Society

The Banque Nationale ceased to exist in 1924, when its assets were assigned to La Banque d'Hochelaga. In 1915 a contributory pension fund for the employees had been formed and incorporated under the name "La Société de la Caisse de Retraite de la Banque Nationale." When the assignment was made, an order was issued for the winding up of the pension fund society. In the distribution of the society's assets a question arose as to the rights of the different classes of contributors. This question concerned the wording of the bylaws of the Pension Fund Society, which were found to be ambiguous, among other particulars, in regard to the respective claims of the prospective pensioners, i.e. those who had contributed to the fund for ten years, and those, on the other hand, who had not completed the required ten years as members of the Society. The bylaws declared that in the event of the winding up of the society, both these classes were to have their rights as provided, but the bylaws contained a doubtful expression which seemed at first to imply that all the members of the Society were to have the same rights as if they were qualified pensioners ("Comme si a ce moment tous les sociétaires étaient alors pensionnaires"). Action was taken by one of the members to obtain his alleged right to a pension under this provision. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, however, sustained the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, in ruling that the clause could not mean that a member was to be treated as if he were a qualified pensioner, but that the words should be interpreted as meaning "as if they like the pensioners were at that moment entitled to draw money from the fund." It resulted that in the distribution the only persons who could claim to be paid as pensioners were, according to the bylaw, those who had participation in the fund for ten years, and those who by reason of mental or bodily infirmity were at the winding up of the Society entitled to pensions; also those who before the winding up had after 25 years of service been forced to give up their work by reason of the abolition of their posts by the bank, provision being made in the bylaws for the payment of pensions to all these classes. All others were held to be entitled only to the returns of their contributions with 4 per cent interest, or, if they should fall within certain categories named in the bylaws, to the return of their contributions without interest.

The decision establishes the principle that when a bank ceases to exist, on account of winding up or merger, and there is an incorporated pension fund society for the employees, the rights of the members, ex-members and pensioners must be determined under

the bylaws of the Society to the exclusion of the general law, unless a case should arise which is not provided for in the bylaws.

—*(Judicial Committee of the Privy Council —Audet versus Trudel.)*

Injured Workmen may alter Amount of Compensation claimed without forfeiting Right of Further Action in Quebec

An employee of a township council in the Province of Quebec sustained injuries in the course of his employment in July, 1923, causing total incapacity for over two months, during which period he received half pay from the employer, in conformity with the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Later he brought an action against the township alleging that his earning capacity had been permanently reduced by 20 per cent, and claiming compensation amounting to $1,979. The defendant corporation denied that the accident was of a kind provided for under the terms of the act; it admitted having paid money to compensate the workman, but explained that this had been done in error; the defendant further claimed that the man had since completely recovered from the effects of his injuries. The Superior Court of the District of Chicoutimi, which first tried the case in November, 1923, held that the accident was within the scope of the act, but that at that stage it could not be known definitely whether the workman's incapacity, estimated at 20 per cent, was of a permanent or temporary character. Judgment on this point was suspended accordingly, the parties being required to appear before the same court in October, 1925, two years after the date of the first trial, in order to ascertain the exact extent of the workman's incapacity. In the meantime, in March, 1925, the plaintiff made a statement to the court to the effect that his disability had become permanent, and that he was able to perform only the lightest kind of work. Allowing for the amounts already received from the defendant he therefore raised the amount of his claim to $2,340 with interest. The Superior Court disallowed this claim, on the ground that it differed from the claim made in the original action.

On appeal, the Court of King's Bench at Quebec reversed the decision of the lower court, judgment being to the effect that when the victim of an industrial accident brings an action against his employer for compensation he may, during the course of the legal proceedings, alter the amount claimed without forfeiting his right to further action.

—*(Quebec—Larouche versus the Corporation of the Township of Chicoutimi).*

Definition of Contributory Negligence

The question of alleged contributory negligence on the part of a street railway company in connection with an accident sustained by a person making use of the railway was decided recently by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. The action was taken by the husband of a woman who had received serious injury by slipping on ice-covered steps on a slope leading to the street car line. The steps had been constructed by the railway company for the convenience of its passengers and were used by 700 or 800 passengers every day. The defendant company maintained that it had no duty with regard to the steps, and therefore had exercised no care of them, maintaining on the other hand that the woman had been herself guilty of negligence in using the steps in preference to a somewhat longer way of approach.

The case caused a wide diversity of opinion in the Canadian Courts. The Superior Court which tried the case awarded the plaintiff $4,607, and this judgment was confirmed by a majority of the Court of King's Bench for Quebec. On a further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada these judgments were reversed, one judge however dissenting. Finally the Privy Council restored the judgments of the Court of King's Bench and the Superior Court. The Court held that the woman must be regarded as having been "invited" by the company to make use of the steps provided by them for the use of passengers. No negligence on the woman's part could be established, it was held, unless the company, who had invited the woman to use that means of access to the line, and were accordingly bound to keep it safe, could establish that she had fully known and understood the nature and extent of the danger and had resolved voluntarily to undertake the risk.

—*(Judicial Committee of the Privy Council— Letang versus Ottawa Electric Railway Company.)*

Railway Employee Not Responsible for Passenger's Negligence

A farmer who was travelling as a passenger on a train fell asleep, and on awaking found that the train was moving out of the station where he wished to alight. He asked the

brakeman to pull the cord and let him off. The brakeman pulled up the trap and let him through the door, saying: "Hurry up, you can make it," but he did not pull the cord to stop the train. In jumping off, the passenger received injuries to his head and arm. He brought action against the railway company, and the jury which tried the case found that the company had been guilty of negligence, as their servant had not pulled the cord when requested to do so, but had raised the trap, opened the door of the car and otherwise encouraged the passenger to jump off a moving train.

An appeal taken by the defendant company was allowed by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, which denied the allegation that the company had been guilty of a breach of duty towards the passenger. The judgment affirmed that the brakeman was not guilty of negligence in not pulling the cord at the passenger's request, "as every farmer along the line would have a similar right, and would demand that the train stop opposite his farm." The raising of the trap and the opening of the door would constitute negligence only if the plaintiff understood such acts as an invitation to alight, which invitation he accepted without being aware of the danger. Under the circumstances the plaintiff's request to be allowed to get off was impliedly a request to raise the trap and open the door. The brakeman's advice to the passenger to "hurry up" was interpreted by the court to mean that if the plaintiff did not delay too long he would probably land safely. It was held that the plaintiff by his own recklessness was the author of his own injuries, and that the railway was not responsible for the action of an employee in giving advice to a passenger about to alight from a moving train.

—(Saskatchewan—Rogers versus Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Peaceful Picketing Permitted

Judge Owen, in the Court of Common Pleas at Charleston, West Virginia, recently refused to enjoin union printers from persuading non-unionists to leave the employment of two plants where strikes existed. He distinguished between intimidation and strong argument by earnest-minded men. The printers suspended work on failure to secure wage increases, following months of negotiations.

"You gentlemen who have charge of this strike," said Judge Owen, "will realize that you can use persuasion, but this persuasion must come within the limits and within the meaning of these words. You need not limit your persuasion to drawing-room talk or language. You are entitled to use vigorous, forceful, strong and convincing language. Convincing argument and language is never abuse."

Salary of Manager-Director must be fixed by Company Bylaw

The three directors of a quarrying company in Manitoba distributed the main business of the company among themselves as follows:—the first became president and general manager, the second did the office work, and the third was appointed mill manager or foreman, and, later, eastern representative of the firm. The latter brough action against the company, claiming $2,146, with interest, alleged to be due for salary in his two-fold capacity, including also the price of stone sold by the plaintiff in the east. The plaintiff's remuneration was paid fairly regularly and was increased by arrangement between the directors to $250 a month, but funds were not always available for payment of the full amount earned. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was himself a director of the company, and that any services rendered were rendered by him as a director of the company. The Court of King's Bench found that whatever merits there might be in the plaintiff's claim he had no legal claim, as no by-law had been passed by the company authorizing the payment of the remuneration claimed by the plaintiff for his services. Such a by-law is required by section 32 of the Companies Act of Manitoba, under which the company was incorporated. The judgment pointed out that the other directors also, on the same ground, were not entitled to the remuneration they had received. "The Company appears to have been managed without any regard to the interests of the shareholders, other than the three directors."

(Manitoba—Menzies versus Tyndall Quarries Company).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

There was a further moderate increase in employment throughout Canada at the beginning of October. The statement is based on a compilation of returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from some 5,900 employers with a minimum of fifteen employees in all industries other than agriculture and fishing. The staffs of these firms rose from 862,782 persons at the beginning of September to 865,013 on the date under review. The employment index number (based on the staffs employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 105.2 on October 1, as compared with 104.9 on September 1 and with 98.3, 93.9, 99.5 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline of about 24 per cent in the average daily number of placements in September as compared with the corresponding number in August, a decline being noted also in comparison with September 1925. The declines are mainly attributed to unfavourable harvesting conditions during the month throughout the West, but manufacturing, logging, mining, construction, and services were all also somewhat less active than last year. The decrease in placements in these groups however were offset in part by gains in the trade group. At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 3.3 as compared with percentages of 2.5 at the beginning of September and 5.7 at the beginning of October, 1925. The percentage for the month under review is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,540 local trade unions with a total membership of 146,202 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $10.93 at the beginning of October, as compared with $10.94 for September; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65, for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, declined to 151.1 for October, as compared with 152.5 for September; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in October was greater than in September, 1926, and greater than during October, 1925. Nine disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 2,138 employees and resulting in the loss of 26,425 working days. Corresponding figures for September were as follows:—fourteen disputes, 2,248 workpeople and 20,697 working days; and for October, 1925, eight disputes, 8,023 workpeople, and 12,142 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During October the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and investigation in connection with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways and their conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A new application for the establishment of a Board was received during the month, and three Boards were appointed for which applications had been made before October. The text of the report and particulars of the proceedings under the Act are given on page 1058.

Death of Major Thomas Robb

The death occurred on November 8 of Major Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal. Major Robb had for many years been associated with the shipping interests of the port of Montreal and had on two occasions (in 1920 and in 1926) attended the International Labour Conference as employers' delegate from Canada when questions affecting seamen were under consideration. He had

also been honoured with membership in an international maritime commission which had been established in connection with the International Labour Office in Geneva, to advise the International Labour Organization on labour questions connected with shipping.

New Bulletin on Vocational Education

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour issues from time to time bulletins dealing with various problems and phases of vocational education in secondary schools. Two of these bulletins were mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1926, page 530.

The latest publication, Bulletin 17, deals with commercial education in Canada. An analysis is made of the purpose of education in general and of secondary commercial education in particular. The objectives of commercial education are described and reasons given showing why the various subjects have been included in the courses of study. An outline is given of the courses of study given in the vocational day classes in the provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, together with a table showing courses comparatively. An article on evening commercial classes, dealing specifically with the evening classes offered by the Toronto High School of Commerce is also included. Finally the bulletin contains a list of text-books used for commercial day courses in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, indicating by a series of asterisks those text-books which are used in several provinces.

Technical education in Quebec

An order in council has been issued in the Province of Quebec proclaiming the Technical or Professional Schools Act, enacted at the last session of the provincial legislature, as being in force from and after November 1, 1926. The provisions of this act were briefly outlined in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, in a summary of the labour legislation of 1926. It provides for the establishment of a "Corporation of Technical Vocational Schools" for the province, consisting of the provincial secretary; the director-general of technical education; the principal of the Montreal School of Higher Commercial Studies; a representative from the schools of Fine Art of Quebec and Montreal, a representative of industry and commerce, and the mayors of Quebec, Montreal and Hull. These members are to be appointed for a period of five years, and will serve without remuneration, except for travelling expenses. The corporation will have complete financial control of the Montreal School for Higher Commercial Studies, the Quebec, Montreal and Hull technical schools, the Schools of Fine Arts of Quebec and Montreal, and any other schools entrusted to it. The Corporation will receive annually $75,000 from Montreal, $30,000 from Quebec, and $15,000 from Hull, for their respective technical schools. The Corporation will be provided by Order in Council with the necessary staff. It will have powers to make by-laws for the administration of the various schools, these by-laws to have the force of law. The expenditure incurred under these arrangements will be defrayed out of amounts to be voted annually by the Legislature.

The act contains provisions for the organization of Quebec, Montreal and Hull technical schools. Each is to have an "improvement board," a consulting body consisting of seven members serving gratuitously, appointed for three years, the provincial secretary and director-general of technical education being *ex-officio* members. A board of patrons is also to be appointed for each school to promote its development. The immediate direction of each technical school will be entrusted to a principal, assisted by a staff of professors.

A school of Higher Commercial Studies may be organized, under the control of the Provincial Secretary. A council of improvement is to be established as a consulting body in connection with the school. The expenses of the school will be paid by the Corporation. Students will be examined by a jury of seven members before diplomas are awarded.

Insurance under Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

The Quebec provincial government recently asked insurance companies in the province to state the rates which they intended to charge for industrial insurance. It will be recalled that the new Workmen's Compensation Act, which will replace the present act on April 1, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 324), provides, among other changes, that employers are compelled to take out insurance against industrial accidents. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the desired information from the employers, and if this should not be forthcoming, according to the Montreal *Gazette*, "the government will be faced with the issue as to insurance via government channels." Manufacturers are anxious, the newspaper states, to know what sums they must set aside for meeting the insurance feature of the act.

In addition to the compulsory insurance feature the new Workmen's Compensation Act increases the rates of compensation for death or disability; substitutes pensions for lump sum payments in death cases; and extends compensation so as to include payments for medical aid; insurance remains as before in the hands of private companies, and the settlement of compensation claims is left with the courts. Industrial diseases are not specifically provided for under the act, and no special encouragement is offered for accident prevention organization.

Challenge to Male Minimum Wage order in lumber industry

According to reports in the press the British Columbia Lumbermen's Association intends to seek a court decision in regard to the validity of the recent order under the Male Minimum Wage Act, establishing a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for employees in the lumbering industry, which became effective on November 1 (Labour Gazette, October, 1926, page 948). The Association alleges, it is stated, that the Board of Adjustment which administers the Act has no power to enforce minimum wages in one industry only, and that the Act was intended to be universal in its scope. It is understood that the Board intends by means of future orders to apply the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act to other industries, but such orders can only be made after careful study of the special conditions existing in the various occupations in the province. The lumber industry was chosen as the subject of the first order because it employs, directly or indirectly, a large proportion of the population, and is by far the largest industry in British Columbia.

The first conviction under the Act was secured in the police court at Vancouver on November 9, when a sawmill company was fined $10 for paying less than the minimum rate of wages to its employees. The magistrate stated that he realized that this was a test case and imposed the minimum fine. Notice of appeal was given by counsel for the defence.

Inquiry into lumber industry in New Brunswick

The government of the province of New Brunswick has appointed Mr. Justice Grimmer of the Supreme Court, and Mr. F. C. Beatteay, of St. John, to act as a commission to investigate the lumbering industry in the province, including the cost of operation, market conditions, and other matters. The Honourable John B. M. Baxter, Premier of the province, stated recently that the government expects to obtain useful results from the investigation, which will be carried on by a non-partisan tribunal of men who are eminently qualified by experience to go at the very root of the matter. It is hoped that this inquiry can be concluded in reasonably short time.

Nova Scotia Department of Labour suggested

The suggestion was made in a recent issue of the *Halifax Herald* that the provincial government of Nova Scotia should establish a labour department connected with either the Department for Natural Resources or the Department of Works and Mines, and that it be in charge of a secretary of labour, a union labour man, subject of course to the minister. "There is an agricultural department, an educational department, a health department, why not also a labour department? There should be such a department, and each year it should issue a report, complete in information respecting provincial labour, information that would be instructive, and otherwise useful to the public. The only government report respecting labour is that contained in the mines report. It is all right as far as it goes, but could contain a great deal more in regard to mine labour than it does. There is no official information respecting lumber, steel and iron, manufacturing, and many other industries. The magnitude of all industries, number employed, wages paid, hours worked per day, should be set forth each year in a government report, and too the prospect for the ensuing year in each line of industry should be dealt with. It would indeed be of value to labour as it would give some idea at least of the outlook for employment."

Resolutions of Canadian co-operators

Among the resolutions adopted at the recent convention of the Co-operative Union of Canada was one which called the attention of the Federal Government to the organization of a Dominion-wide scheme having for its object the signing of contracts by retailers, under pressure of a trade combination, to sell at not less than fixed minimum prices, declaring this to be a combination in restraint of trade and calculated to put the consumers under what was virtually a system of taxation on purchases for the benefit of the traders, and urging the government to protect the interests of the consuming public therefrom.

The organization mentioned in this resolution is the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, whose operations were the subject of a recent report of the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act (Labour Gazette, October, 1926, page 945).

Other resolutions adopted at the Co-operative Congress were as follows:—

(1) Urging the Federal Government to introduce a Bill to provide for the incorporation of distributive, productive, marketing, and credit societies;

(2) Asking the Federal Government to review the decision of the Commissioner of Taxation, who has given a ruling which does not make any difference between capitalist and co-operative trading concerns as to net trade revenues, and which has defined the purchase dividend as a discount allowed off selling prices, the effect of which is to make taxable all net revenue not distributed as such;

(3) Pressing upon the Provincial Governments the desirability of procuring, publishing, and circulating financial and business statistics as to Co-operative Societies within their jurisdiction;

(4) Urging the Co-operative Wholesale Society (England) to exhibit suitable merchandise at the Provincial Exhibitions in Western Canada next year.

Use of injunctions in labour disputes

Numerous resolutions have been adopted recently by labour unions protesting against the use of court injunctions in connection with industrial disputes. Vice-president Gerald Murphy, of the International Moulders' Union, in a recent address at Montreal, suggested that an authoritative statement should be secured as to the actual state of the law in Canada in this respect, and to what extent the privilege of the injunction can be invoked by employers. President Joseph Masson of the Montreal local of the same union, alleged that employers in Canada were following the example of employers in the United States in making unreasonable applications for injunctions against their employees on strike. He said he was opposed to any violence or intimidation during strikes, but on the other hand he believed that employees who were compelled to go on strike "should not be legally restrained from advising those who sought to replace them of what the conditions were."

In this connection a passage from the recent annual message of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York to the State Legislature may be quoted: "A source of dissatisfaction frequently expressed concerning the courts," he said, "is the present practice which prevails with reference to the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes. The criticism is made, and in many cases properly so, that preliminary injunctions in these cases are issued on affidavits, and without a full and comprehensive knowledge of facts. I need hardly call attention to the importance that these so-called labour injunctions play in our industrial and social life. A better feeling between labour and capital will be brought about if, before such injunctions are issued, preliminary hearing is held to establish the facts, and I recommend an amendment along these lines" (Special Bulletin No. 145, New York Department of Labour—"New York Labour Laws in 1926").

Seven-hour day for department store employees

Four months ago a working day of seven hours was introduced by the firm of W. A. Wieboldt and Company, merchandise importers, wholesalers and retailers, of Chicago, employing about 3,000 people in their three department stores. The new working schedule was adopted after a special investigation had shown that the interests of the purchasing public could be served satisfactorily after 9.30 a.m. The conclusion was reached that any plan which resulted in shorter working hours would not only benefit the employees by giving them added time for rest, recreation and pleasures, but would better fit them for the daily requirements of the store, and that any plan which resulted in a better service to the public together with better working conditions for the employees was bound to contribute to the best interests of the business. The general manager of the company in a recent interview, stated the results of the new system after four months' trial as follows:—

"With our present opening hour at 9.30, the housewife has time to perform her routine duties and then reach our store at opening time, when stocks are fresh and selections plentiful. She is met by a sales organization which, by reason of its better and preferred working conditions, is more enthusiastic, alert and capable. As a factor which contributes to good service, our shorter hours have made it not only easier to engage the most desirable employees, but our turnover has reduced considerably. No better proof of the practicability of the plan could be had than that the individual sales production is growing. While general growth is a contributing factor to individual sales production, there has been a decided increase in spite of the shorter working period and our service is noticeably improved. The time may come when the shopping period will change, if indeed it is not constantly changing. Opening our store at 9 30 is merely in accord with the trend. The shorter day was a net gain to our employees, since in no case were salaries reduced."

Industrial research by trade union

The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America decided at their last annual convention to establish a technical education bureau to conduct research work for the purpose of keeping their members informed as to the best technical practice in the industry. The resolution giving effect to the new constructive policy sets forth that this is an age of research work, and that it is in accord with the policy of all progressive labour unions to promote technical education and to furnish all necessary information pertaining to their trades to their members and apprentices. The international president was therefore authorized to appoint a committee consisting of a stereotyper, electrotyper finisher, and an electrotype moulder, to be known as the technical educational bureau, this bureau to be under the direct supervision of the executive board. The duties of this committee will be to obtain all information possible pertaining to the trades and to impart this knowledge to the members when requested to do so under the seal of a local union.

Industrial development in Manitoba

Colonel R. H. Webb, mayor of Winnipeg, in a recent interview with a representative of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, mentioned several new industries in Manitoba. The first paper mill will open at Winnipeg on December 1, with a capacity of 250 tons a day, and it is expected that another mill will open in 1927. In this connection Mayor Webb stated that there were vast areas of pulpwood in the province, and in the rivers within reach of Winnipeg there were 650,000 horse power units available for industry, half of which had been already developed by public and private organizations. Another new enterprise, he said, was the construction of the largest abattoir and meat packing plant in the British Empire, while the first unit of a large cordage and binder twine factory would also be opened on December 1. Hitherto the hemp grown in Manitoba has been shipped overseas for manufacture, and about 114,000,000 pounds of binder-twine, valued at about $17,000,000 has been imported annually for use in western Canada. The sugar beet industry also is likely to be developed next year for the supply of home needs. Mayor Webb referred to the shortage of labour required for the rapidly expanding mining industry of the province, and concluded that "what the West needs is an industrial development and population that will supply a home market for the produce of the farms."

An organization for the industrial development of the Province was formed at Winnipeg in 1924 under the title of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba (Labour Gazette, April, 1924, page 309), some labour representatives serving on the organizing committee along with other industrial, agricultural, municipal and educational representatives. The movement received support from the provincial legislature in 1925, a grant of $12,000 being made to assist the new organization in carrying out an industrial survey of the Province (Labour Gazette, May 1925, page 461). The Board recently published a report showing the results of the efforts made by them during the past year to promote industrial activity in the province. In the past year the Board has completed a directory of manufacturers' agents in the province and the commodities they represent, and beside this, a directory of Manitoba manufacturers and their commodities. An industrial survey of Manitoba has been completed and the results are now being tabulated. General statistics on 102 subjects relating to industries were compiled.

"No accident" bonus on street railways

On August 1 the Brooklyn City Railroad Company began the practice of giving each of its motormen and conductors a bonus of $5 for each 30-day working period in which cars are operated without an accident. Forty such bonuses, amounting to nearly $6,000, had been paid in this way before September 15. The average daily number of accidents was reduced in this period from about 45 to 30. Employees failing to report an accident forfeit the bonus for the 30-day period in which it occurred. To avoid a charge being made against them in connection with an accident, employees must be able to prove that it has not resulted from carelessness on their part. Similar no-accident bonuses are paid by the Los Angeles Railway Company, the Newport News and Hampton Railway, Gas and Electric Company, and the West Penn Railways Company of Pittsburgh.

Agricultural unemployment insurance inquiry in Great Britain

Reports have been issued by an inter-departmental committee on agricultural unemployment insurance in Great Britain, recently appointed to consider whether workers in agriculture should continue to be excluded as they have hitherto been from the national system of insurance. The majority report, signed by the chairman and five other members of the committee recommends that

agricultural workers should be insured against unemployment. Any practical scheme on this basis, it is held, must be contributory in principle, in other words the funds must be provided by means of contributions from employers, workers and the state. Assuming that a total contribution of 6 pence *per* week *per* insurable person would be sufficient, the committee recommends that 3 pence *per* week should be provided by the state, and that the other half should be contributed in equal shares by employers and workers. It is suggested that as the scheme becomes well established, and if the farming community should become better able to bear the burden of its contributions, the proportion of cost borne by the state might be decreased. The report suggests, as a safeguard against abuses of the scheme, that general provision should be made to the effect that married men with families shall in no case receive a weekly amount of benefit in excess of the amount of wages they would have earned if they had been employed. The responsibility for the administration of an agricultural scheme, the report suggests, should be entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture, with such co-operation as the Ministry of Labour might be able and willing to give.

The minority report takes the position that no real necessity exists at the present time for extending unemployment insurance to include farm labour, since the present supply of such labour falls short of the actual demand. Moreover, the steady decline in the number of children attending rural schools indicates that this shortage is likely to increase rather than decline. It will be further accentuated in January, 1928, when pensions under the contributory pensions legislation of 1925 will be given to persons on attaining the age of 65 years.* (Non-contributory old age pensions are paid at the present time to persons of 70 years of age). It is suggested further that the electricity schemes of the government will tend to employ many men as labourers, and, owing to the continuous increase in motor-vehicle traffic, large numbers of men will be permanently employed in the improvement and maintenance of the roads in rural areas. The minority report notes further, as showing that the farm labour shortage is likely to increase rather than diminish, that while the state assistance afforded to Empire Settlement plans is applicable to would-be emigrants in urban and rural areas alike, the Dominion Governments have made it clear that their preference is for skilled agricultural workers as immigrants, and the selection of intending settlers overseas is effected accordingly.

* (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1925, page 581.)

"International aspects of the coal question"

Dr. Mack Eastman, formerly professor of history in the University of British Columbia, and now attached to the Research Division of the International Labour Office, Geneva, deals with "international aspects of the coal question" in the September issue of *Unity*, published by the National Industrial Alliance of Great Britain (This organization aims at reconciling employers and employees by demonstrating their mutual dependence). Dr. Eastman discusses the international crisis in the coal industry and its causes, and enumerates various remedies that have been suggested, all of them based on the assumption that a unified control of the industry exists in each exporting country.

The widespread coal crisis is attributed to the over-development of the mines of Europe during and since the war, to the opening up of new competitive coal-fields in many countries not formerly reckoned as exporters, and to the increasing application of hydro-electric and gasoline power. Moreover the stagnation of the iron and other industries which are large consumers of coal has further depressed the mining industry. Another disturbing factor in the European situation is the possibility that a United States coal combine may conceivably choose to dump coal on the world market, with catastrophic results to the European industry.

The efforts of the coal exporting countries to dispose of their surplus stocks led to an international coal war in 1925, the chief participants being Great Britain, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia (The French mines were protected—at the expense of the nation as a whole—by the fall of the franc and the ephemeral prosperity of the iron trade). Foreign competitors have benefited by the prolonged strike in the British industry, but they recognize that their prosperity from this cause is destined to be short-lived.

Measures have been taken in most countries towards better organization of the industry to meet the crisis. Production has in many been placed on a national basis by the unification of the industry under a centralized control. In Germany the whole fuel industry has been "rationalized," or reorganized on strictly scientific lines; Poland likewise has "syndicated, centralized, nationalized, and mechanized" her national coal fields on the German model, and immensely increased their

efficiency from the standpoint of international competition; Spain has adopted the same pattern; Czechoslovakia is inclining towards it, and Russia has energetically applied a similarly drastic program. The result of this reorganization has been intensified competition. "The most vigorous applications of purely national remedies attempted up to last May bore no visible fruit other than the intensification of the international crisis. Every move, whether political, economic, or technical, has produced almost immediately a reaction, equal, if not opposite, among its rivals."

This situation has produced a general desire among the coal exporting countries to reach an international *entente,* and the best minds in British and European industry believe that some degree of international collaboration in coal is possible and necessary. The various remedies that have been suggested are outlined and criticized by Dr. Eastman as follows:—

"Given the prerequisite of a responsible national coal executive, the first plan which may be mentioned is that for a division of the world's markets among the chief exporters on what is known as a 'freight favourable' basis. Such a rigid system would undoubtedly appear arbitrary to the importing regions, and would frequently run counter to their industrial interests because of the great variety in the qualities of coal. Dissatisfied customers could easily thwart the terms of the exporters' agreement by indirect means and subtle devices.

"A seemingly more flexible arrangement might be found in a simple understanding as to export quotas. These quantities would be determined by an international committee of experts who would estimate the probable world demand for a given period. Difficulty would arise here again from the number of different grades and qualities of coal, but a strong national syndicate could probably live up to its undertakings in this respect.

"In the opinion of some people there would be still greater suppleness in an all-inclusive periodic agreement as to the total national production of the principal competitors in the export trade. Each national syndicate might be more harassed by the opposing claims of its own component companies, but its agreement with foreigners would need to take cognizance only of total quantities and not of diverse qualities.

"A similar advantage can hardly be claimed for the Anglo-German price-fixing plan countenanced by many authorities, including the British Royal Commission. Even if a highly differentiated price-schedule could be accepted and firmly applied by two national syndicates, the difficulty of maintaining it would probably increase in an almost geometric progression as new partners came in.

"All these and most other plans could be seriously entertained only after the British industry had been as completely unified as the German.

"There remains one relatively modest project which might be attained under existing circumstances through inter-governmental agreements, and that is the standardization of hours of labour. In its report (p. 178) the British Royal Commission said: 'If a common level of working hours, through the intervention of the International Labour Organization or otherwise, could be agreed upon, it might be advisable to accept it, even if it meant some small increase here to meet part way a decrease elsewhere.' Suppose the length of the mining day were thus scientifically and authoritatively regulated, first as regards England and Germany, and later as regards the other greater exporting nations, is it an exaggeration to suggest that the question of prices (and therefore wages) might take care of itself?"

"Profiteering prevention" in Australia

The Department has received the report of the Board of Trade and Arbitration under the Queensland Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920, summarizing the results of the administration of this Act during the eight months ending June 30, 1926. It is claimed that the effects of this legislation may be seen in the fact that the cost of living in Queensland, as reflected in the figures covering (1) food and groceries, and (2) food, groceries, and house rents, is lower than in any other state in the Commonwealth.

"This favourable position," the report states, "has been reached as the result of the strictest control of the prices of commodities that find a place in the household budget of the working man. It has been maintained, too, despite the severe drought which has prevailed in Queensland during the period under review, and which has compelled the Board to increase the maximum prices of meat, bread, and milk."

It is noted that the control of rents—a large factor in the cost of living—is beyond the powers of the Board, the Fair Rents Act providing that house rents are to be determined judicially in each individual case.

The Profiteering Prevention Act of Queensland is one of a series of measures passed by the legislatures of the several states of the Commonwealth to continue the control over prices that had been assumed during the war

by the Commonwealth Government. In March, 1916, a Federal Prices Adjustment Board was created, with authority to fix the prices of flour, bread, bran, and pollard. Prices of bread were fixed in upwards of 1,000 separate towns after investigations had been made as to the cost of manufacture, distribution, etc. Later the scope of the investigations and activities of the Prices Adjustment Board were considerably enlarged, and an exhaustive list of commodities was made of "necessary commodities." Later, again, a commissioner was appointed in each state to make investigations, and to make recommendations to the minister as to the necessity for fixing maximum selling prices of various commodities. Shortly after the appointment of these commissioners, the members of the Prices Adjustment Board resigned in a body, and the control of prices was placed in the hands of a minister acting upon the recommendation of state commissioners. The commissioner for Victoria acted also as Chief Prices Commissioner. Prices were fixed by regulations under the War Precautions Act for a large number of commodities. In May, 1919, the Commonwealth Government released from the control of the Prices Commissioners many articles in which trade had been regulated during the war.

In July, 1919, control ceased of all but a few commodities, the more important of which were butter, cheese, and flour. In August, 1920, the Commonwealth organization for the fixing of prices was abolished. Prices, however, of necessary commodities were not permitted to remain uncontrolled except in Tasmania. In New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia price fixing was resumed under the authority of Acts already in existence, while in Victoria and Western Australia necessary legislation was passed to enable the Government of these states to deal with the subject.

In Queensland the Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920, and the Fair Rents Act, 1920, and in New South Wales the Fair Rents Act, 1915, amended in 1920, are still in force. Similar legislative measures enacted by the other states and by the Federal Parliament have been repealed or allowed to lapse. The Fair Rents Acts of Queensland and New South Wales established Fair Rents Courts for the regulation of house rents.

Price fixing in New South Wales

The Government of New South Wales decided in September to submit to Parliament a bill amending the Industrial Arbitration Act for the purpose of enabling the police to obtain from the court established under that Act an order fixing conditions and hours of work and rates of pay, and of giving power to the commissioner to prevent unreasonable increases in the prices of commodities. The bill provides that, if the industrial commissioner is convinced that the prices of commodities affected by increased wages have been unreasonably raised, he may enforce the provisions of the Act. When the Act becomes operative, it will be unlawful for prices to be raised unless the commissioner declares it to be lawful. The commission, which will be created by the Act, will consist of the industrial commissioner and two accountants, one of whom would be nominated by the trade concerned.

It is stated that the ministry is expecting a substantial increase in the basic wage, and that if the Minister for Labour and Industry obtains the passage of the bill, and it is proclaimed to be in operation before the declaration of the new basic wage, he would then be in a position to prevent the increasing of prices consequent upon the higher wages awarded.

Labour unions in New Zealand, in submitting to the Arbitration Court their claims for new wage awards, are making a feature of a demand for a 40-hour or five-day week, with Saturday and Sunday free.

At the thirty-second annual convention of elementary school teachers from Nipissing and South Temiskaming district in Ontario a resolution was passed in favour of a proposal to allow teachers the privilege of "accumulated sick allowance." Under this arrangement teachers who have not been absent from school owing to sickness and have not taken advantage of the annual time allowance for sickness, would be permitted, in case of serious illness to draw upon their accumulated allowance to the extent of 20 per cent of their unused sickness allowance each year.

The New Jersey State Supreme Court recently awarded as workmen's compensation the sum of $1,700 to a worker who was shot in a hold-up at Newark. The court ruled that "in these times" a hold-up can be "reasonably anticipated as connected with employment."

The Vancouver Board of School Trustees gave a ruling in October that married women may not serve as school teachers except under special circumstances. This decision was made in connection with the appointment of teachers for the Vancouver School of Decorative and Applied Arts.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at October 31st was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Threshing and outdoor farm work were being finished up throughout the Province of Nova Scotia. Storms having seriously interfered with fishing, the catches were reported as light. Winter activities in the logging industry were starting, and the prospects for the winter's work seemed good. A number of placements were being made in this industry. Some firms in the iron and steel industry were curtailing operations, but in other respects the manufacturing industry was commented upon as being fairly active. Outdoor construction work was gradually decreasing in volume, although in some cases the desire to finish work before the coming of the winter was speeding up activity. In the City of Halifax work on a number of projects continued, and a report that a large hotel is to be erected during the coming winter was creating considerable interest. The coal mining industry continued to be very active with the exceptionally heavy production still the rule. Trade showed some slight improvement, but transportation was reported as being only fair.

Farm work in the Province of New Brunswick was just about finished for the season. The fishing industry in this province reported fair catches. Placements in the logging industry were on the increase, and prospects for a heavy winter's work were bright. Manufacturing industries showed very little fluctuation from normal. The speeding up of construction work, customary at this season, and the prosecuting of the work on the water power project of Grand Falls were the only notable features in the building and construction industries. Transportation was fairly brisk, and trade was very satisfactory.

Very few orders for farm workers were being listed with the Quebec employment offices. The demands for bush workers, however, were heavy, and difficulty in satisfying them was being experienced in some cases. Except in the leather and metals groups, manufacturing seemed to be very active throughout the province. The leather and metals groups were reported as showing some slackening. Tradesmen in the building and construction industry were practically all engaged, and calls for building labourer, particularly in Montreal, were rather numerous for the time of year. Railroad maintenance work continued, and some additional workers were being taken on for it. The demands for domestic workers were numerous, and the usual shortage of women applicants for these vacancies was noted.

The Ontario offices reported that the orders for men for late fall work on the farms were rather heavy, and some centres reported a shortage of applicants. Throughout this province factories appeared to be maintaining the increased activity reported in earlier months; while some persons applying at the employment offices for factory work remained unplaced, and while there was no general demand for workers from the manufacturing industry, it was reported from different places that the placements being made in this industry were more numerous than heretofore, and, generally speaking, the outlook for this industry seemed optimistic. Railroad construction work was decreasing in volume, but other branches of the building and construction industry showed the usual fall activity, with an effort being made to finish up work before winter sets in. The metal mining industry remained normal. Demands for workers in the logging and lumbering industry were numerous, and there was no difficulty in placing those seeking this sort of employment. A strike of bush workers in the Port Arthur-Fort William district was causing some unsettlement in that industry in that portion of the province. As usual with Ontario, demands for women domestics were general, and local shortages were reported.

In the Province of Manitoba threshing was practically completed, and the men being sought for farm work were for the usual late fall farm operations. For this work plenty of applicants were available. Work in the building and construction industries was gradually slackening off, although most tradesmen appeared to be engaged, and road and railroad construction were progressing. The logging industry was absorbing some men. Casual labourers were not in brisk demand, and apart from the City of Winnipeg the prospects for them were not promising. The volume of trade was commented upon as being satisfactory. The demand for women domestic workers was less than a few weeks previously, but no surplus of this class of applicant was reported.

The season having been backward for threshing operations, some of the threshing in Saskatchewan remained to be done. There were, however, more than sufficient applicants to care for any demands. Placement of farm workers for fall and winter

work had begun, and here again sufficient applicants, for the time being at least, were reported. The demands for general labour for construction work were rapidly declining, but in the larger centres building tradesmen were practically all employed. In this province, as in the others, the building and construction industries were showing the usual seasonal activity in anticipation of winter. The prospects for the winter's work in the logging industry in Prince Albert district were bright, and a movement of men into industry had already begun. Activity in miscellaneous industries and in casual work was not such that there was any shortage of suitable workers at any point. Quite unlike the usual experience, the demands for domestic workers were not heavy, and a sufficient number of women were presenting themselves to take such work to satisfactorily dispose of all vacancies.

The superintendents at some points in Alberta reported that the demand for harvesters for this season was practically over, although as some threshing remained to be completed some few placements of these workers were being made at certain points. The demands

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	178,889,595	181,332,805	225,319,676	188,236,176	194,488,288
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	85,562,911	89,669,575	80,799,757	78,662,591	82,074,474
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	92,224,610	90,621,419	143,548,112	108,497,911	111,409,525
Customs duty collected	$	.....	13,629,733	13,722,633	13,016,330	12,721,640	12,289,648
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,357,181,127	2,446,244,992	2,867,085,719	2,195,916,756	2,090,151,967
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,383,628,097	1,403,506,917	1,710,200,866	1,332,400,000	1,248,105,224
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	168,008,821	167,017,033	186,296,589	170,080,038	164,253,845
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,335,895,766	1,343,116,753	1,277,588,281	1,268,554,097	1,261,375,487
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	959,889,525	945,274,265	906,249,149	903,717,736	878,935,929
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		140·6	142·1	138·3	121·2	116·6	115·3
Preferred stocks		97·8	98·2	97·1	98·7	96·4	95·7
Bonds		103·9	104·2	104·2	105·5	105·7	106·3
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		151·1	152·5	153·9	156·6	156·2	159·5
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·14	21·15	21·32	21·11	21·02	21·04
†Business failures, number		184	.....	140	178	142	110
†Business failures, liabilities	$	2,449,360	.....	1,490,244	3,487,762	1,599,706	957,520
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		105·2	104·9	104·2	98·3	96·6	96·3
*§Unemployment per (trade union members)		*3·3	*2·5	*2·3	*5·7	*4·4	*5·2
Immigration		.....	.....	.....	7,703	6,666	9,812
Building permits	$	.....	.....	11,874,552	11,059,697	9,927,968	9,258,752
‡Contracts awarded	$	43,384,000	20,760,000	31,696,000	29,648,900	29,746,400	31,207,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	70,124	64,187	58,780	74,013	34,609	26,513
Steel ingots and castings	tons	63,542	58,837	45,674	108,868	37,094	25,007
Ferro alloys	tons	3,559	3,083	3,085	2,041	2,046	2,094
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	1,570,379	1,129,230	988,824
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	.....	1,320,577	1,490,496	1,199,183	994,805	782,502
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	190,344,981	201,172,456	219,600,213	.....	166,629,361
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	329,415	285,413	235,055	297,160	276,722	209,662
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	23,547,439	19,965,710	18,637,476	23,731,125	19,419,922	17,538,201
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,356,535	16,455,300	16,248,889	15,637,947
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	18,875,404	16,630,173	19,569,188	18,909,071	15,421,148
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	12,426,580	12,324,798	12,125,161	12,641,452	11,239,367
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,047,223,917	4,018,593,887	2,129,971,914	1,855,209,209
Newsprint	tons	.....	161,387	162,545	137,506	124,704	120,656
Automobiles, passenger		.....	12,444	12,857	13,921	10,360	7,430
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	134·4	129·7	118·4	118·4
Industrial production		.....	.....	139·9	138·5	124·4	125·1
Manufacturing		.....	.....	134·6	150·9	120·5	123·4

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending October 30, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

for farm workers for fall and winter work were not exceptionally heavy, and between harvesters remaining over and local help there was no shortage of applicants. The building and construction industries were rather busy, and practically all tradesmen were employed. Although a few orders for bush workers were being received, colder weather would have to be awaited before the demands from this source would reach any proportions. The coal mining industry was rather dull. Manufacturing activity was about normal. A sufficient number of women applicants have been registered to satisfy the demands for domestic help.

The logging and lumbering industries in British Columbia, which had been rather quiet, seemed to be giving indications of increased activity toward the close of the month. Some camps, which had been closed, were re-opening, and consequently were taking on employees. This state of affairs, however, was not general throughout the province, and there would not seem to be any indication of a general revival of activity. The building and construction industries showed a speeding up in order to finish work before the advent of winter. Apart from Vancouver and Victoria, where quite a number of building tradesmen were available, these workers seemed to be rather well employed throughout the province. The mining industry was reported as in a rather satisfactory state. Conditions generally in this province seemed to be satisfactory for the season of the year. Although the return of harvesters from the Prairie Provinces was well underway, the speeding up of construction work had had some effect in minimizing unemployment, and in surveying the whole situation it might be said that employment conditions in the Province of British Columbia were encouraging.

Employers' Reports

Further gains in employment were reported at the beginning of October, when 5,918 firms added 2,231 persons to their staffs, bringing them up to 865,013 on the date under review. The situation continued to be better than at any time since 1920; the index number stood at 105.2 on October 1, as compared with 104.9 at the beginning of September and 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Heightened activity was reported in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; the situation in Quebec remained practically unchanged, while employment in the remaining provinces showed a falling off. In the Maritime Provinces, construction released a large number of employees and there were also losses in manufacturing, transportation and hotel services. On the other hand, logging and coal mining reported improvement. In Quebec, there were reductions in the metal, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and local transportation divisions, offsetting increases in leather, textiles, mining, steam railway operation and shipping. In Ontario, manufacturing, logging, mining and trade registered greater activity, while construction showed a seasonal falling off. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement; construction, however, was seasonally slacker, as was work in summer hotels. In British Columbia, the curtailment took place chiefly in the food, construction and transportation industries, while logging and coal mining were busier.

Improvement was shown in the cities of Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while employment declined in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver. In Montreal, railway car shops released a large number of workers, following a season of great activity, and electric current plants, local transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, the leather, vegetable food, textile and printing groups recorded moderated improvement, and there were pronounced gains in shipping, on road construction and in trade. In Quebec, there was an inrease in manufacturing, but a decrease in transportation. In Toronto, the greatest improvement was in manufacturing, particularly in the textile and food industries, while construction was seasonally quiet. In Ottawa, further gains took place, chiefly in manufacturing and trade. In Hamilton, employment showed a moderate decline, mainly in the manufacturing group, while a slightly upward tendency was shown in other industries. In Windsor and the other Border Cities, automobile works released some help and construction was also slacker. In Winnipeg, trade showed pronounced improvement, but manufacturing was rather dull. In Vancouver, food and tin can factories reported seasonal losses and there was also a falling off in employment in transportation.

Manufacturing showed a comparatively small decline on October 1, chiefly due to seasonal losses in lumber mills and fish canneries, together with reductions in pulp and paper and iron and steel. On the other hand, boot and shoe, edible plant, textile and electrical factories registered important increases. There was considerable seasonal activity in logging, and mining, steam and water transportation and trade also showed improvement.

Construction—highway, railway and building —showed important seasonal losses; there were also declines of the same nature in summer hotels.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of October, 1925.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployment. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among organized labour at the end of September as indicated by returns tabulated from 1,540 local unions with an aggregate membership of 146,202 persons was slightly less favourable than in the preceding month, 3.3 per cent of the members being idle at the close of September as compared with percentages of 2.5 at the end of August and 5.7 in September last year. The most outstanding change in comparison with August was shown in Quebec where an almost four per cent increase in unemployment was noted reflecting less active conditions among railway carmen in Montreal. Slight reductions in employment also occurred among unions in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In the remaining provinces there was improvement, the most substantial increase being that of three per cent in Alberta. In comparison with September last year very slight declines in employment were registered by unions in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while the gains in the other provinces ranged from .6 per cent in Alberta to 5.5 per cent in Nova Scotia. Unemployment in the metal trades affected the situation in the manufacturing groups to a marked degree during September as compared with August, though contributing reductions were also reported among bakers, hat and cap makers, metal polishers and garment workers. On the other hand cigar makers, wood, textile and glass workers were somewhat busier. The situation in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, was considerably better than in September last year. The coal mining industry both in Nova Scotia and Alberta showed improvement, but in British Columbia there was no change, all members being reported at work. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia were also fully engaged. Tradesmen in the building and construction group registered a slightly lower level of employment than in August, the percentage out of work standing at 5.5 in September as compared with 4.7 per cent in the previous month. Steam shovel and dredgemen were much better engaged and lesser increases were indicated among tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters and carpenters and joiners. The declines among painters, decorators and paperhangers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers, however, more than offset these gains. In comparison with September last year the building trades registered considerable improvement, painters, decorators and paperhangers, granite and stone cutters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers and tile layers and lathers and roofers reporting the most substantial increases. The trend of employment in the transportation industry was practically the same as compared with both the previous month and September last year, the percentage of variance being only .1 in each case. During September employment in the steam railway division was in greater volume than in August, but almost counteracting declines were registered in the navigation and street and electric railway divisions. In comparison with September last year both steam railway and street and electric railway employees were more fully engaged, but navigation workers were slacker. Retail shop clerks were slightly busier than in August as also were theatre and stage employees, but stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers reported a slightly greater volume of unemployment. Lumber workers and loggers registered considerable slackness in British Columbia the only province from which reports were received from this class of worker. Employment for fishermen remained on the same level as in August.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives a summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions during the quarter ending September 30, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of September, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 53,572 references to positions and effected a total of 52,150 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 41,681, of

which 37,630 were of men and 4,051 of women. Placements in casual work totalled 10,469. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 64,106, of which 53,136 were for men and 10,970 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 48,737 men and 11,955 women, a total of 60,692. It will be noted that a decline is recorded in the transactions of the employment offices during this month when the figures are compared with those of the previous month and also with September last year, the reports for August, 1926, showing 77,501 vacancies offered, 78,519 applications made and 70,980 placements effected, while in September, 1925, there were recorded 75,312 vacancies, 77,436 applications for work and 68,637 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue may be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1926, and for the quarterly period July to September in the current year.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1052.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that production of pig-iron in Canada during September totalled 64,187 long tons, almost double the 34,609 tons in September a year ago. This month's output showed a 9 per cent increase over the 58,780 tons of August, which in turn was 13 per cent under the 67,232 tons reported for July. For the nine months ending September the cumulative production of pig-iron totalled 561,063 tons as compared with 372,960 tons in the corresponding period last year. The increase was general in all grades, basic iron advancing 32 per cent to 371,803 tons, foundry iron 129 per cent to 149,252 tons and malleable iron 63 per cent to 40,008 tons. In 1925, the first nine months' output included 283,430 tons of basic iron, 65,039 tons of foundry iron and 24,491 tons of malleable iron. Furnace charges in September included 112,735 long tons of imported iron ore, 72,568 short tons of coke and 34,421 short tons of limestone. For the nine months' period the furnace charges totalled 999,028 long tons of imported iron ore, 625,081 short tons of coke and 304,552 short tons of limestone. During the month one additional furnace was blown in at Sydney, N.S., resulting in 6 furnaces being in blast at the end of September. Of the active furnaces 2 were located at each of the following points: Sydney, N.S.; Hamilton, Ont.; and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Active furnaces had a capacity of 2,325 long tons per day or about 46 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada.

The production of ferro-alloys amounted to 3,083 tons, a slight increase over the 3,058 tons of August. This production consisted mostly of the grade having a high manganese content. A small quantity of ferrosilicon was also produced. For the nine months ferro-alloys totalled 26,923 tons, an increase of 45 per cent over the 18,566 tons made during the first three-quarters of 1925.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada rose to 58,837 long tons in September, marking an increase of 29 per cent over the 45,674 tons of the previous month. While the production of direct steel castings fell off to 1,673 tons from 2,128 tons in August, the loss was more than offset by the greater output of steel ingots, this grade advancing to 57,164 tons from 43,546 tons. In September, 1925, the producing companies reported an output of 35,833 tons of ingots and 1,261 tons of castings. For the first nine months of this year the cumulative production totalled 600,542 tons or slightly more than the 581,711 tons made during the corresponding period a year ago. This year's output included 573,709 tons of ingots and 26,833 tons of castings. During the first three-quarters of 1925, production included 588,483 tons of ingots and 23,228 tons of castings.

Pig-iron prices were unchanged in September, No. 1 foundry at Toronto still being quoted at $24.80, and No. 2 foundry at $24.30 per ton. At Montreal, No. 1 foundry was still quoted at $27.20 and No. 2 foundry at $26.70. Basic pig-iron at mill was again $21. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices=100) rose from 144.2 to 144.8 chiefly because of advances in scrap iron and steel sheets.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during September are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during August was 1 per cent less than the production for the preceding month, and 17 per cent greater than the average for August in the past five years. The figures were 1,336,414 tons in August as against 1,349,155 tons in July, and an average of 1,134,341 tons during the five preceding years.

The coal-producing provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia showed a gain over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during August numbered 25,497 of whom 19,538 worked underground and 5,959 on surface, as compared with a total of 24,380 in July of whom 18,701 worked underground and 5,679 on surface. Production per man was 52.4 tons in August as against 55.2 tons per

man in July. During August the production per man-day was the same as in July, being 2.4 tons. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in September, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $85,562,911 as compared with $78,662,591 in September, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported, amounted to $92,224,610 in September, 1926, as compared with $90,621,419 in August, 1926, and $108,497,911 in September, 1925.

The chief imports in September, 1926, were: Iron and its products, $18,915,022; non-metallic minerals and products, $15,322,862, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $14,085,753.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $26,213,316; and wood, wood products and paper, $25,654,740.

In the six months ending September, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $206,749,530, and wood, wood products and paper, at $143,041,731.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of September, 1926, amounted to $11,036,359, as compared with $11,874,552 in August, and $10,140,853 in September, 1925. This was a decline of 7.1 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of 8.8 in comparison with September last year.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in October, 1926, at $43,384,600, as compared with $29,647,500, in October, 1925. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during October, 1926, $10,333,900 was for residential building; $18,691,500 for business building; $14,127,500 for industrial building, and $7,818,400 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). By classification the construction contracts during October, 1926, were divided as follows: business building, $15,227,900; industrial building, $13,166,700; residential building, $10,407,500, and public works and utilities, $4,582,500. The apportionment by provinces was: Ontario, $25,120,600; Quebec, $15,086,400; Prairie Provinces, $1,234,800; British Columbia, $1,214,200 and the Maritime Provinces, $728,600.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater in October than in September, 1926, and greater than during October, 1925. There were in existence during the month 9 disputes, involving 2,138 employees and resulting in a time loss of 26,425 working days, as compared with 14 disputes in September involving 2,248 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 20,697 working days. In October, 1925, there were recorded 8 strikes involving 8,023 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 12,142 working days. None of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October terminated during the month, but the two strikes commencing during October terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record seven strikes and lockouts affecting 381 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices showed little change during the month, a substantial seasonal advance in the price of eggs being offset by a decline in the price of potatoes. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $10.93 at the beginning of October as compared with $10.94 for September; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. Besides the advance in the price of eggs less important advances occurred in the prices of veal, milk, butter, rice and evaporated apples. The seasonal decline in the price of potatoes continued. Slight declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, cheese and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.14 at the beginning of October, as compared with $21.15 for September; $21.11 for October, 1925; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; and $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48

for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 151.1, as compared with 152.5 for September; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups moved upward, three moved downward and two were unchanged. The Animals and their Products group advanced slightly, higher levels for milk and eggs more than counterbalancing lower levels for live stock, meats and leather. The Iron and its Products group also advanced, due to higher levels for pig-iron and steel sheets. The Wood and Wood Products group showed a small increase. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group declined, the former due to lower prices for cotton, cotton fabric and jute; and the latter due mainly to a drastic decline in the price of silver. The Vegetables and their Products group was little changed being slightly lower however, increases in the prices of grains, sugar and rubber being offset by declines in the prices of flour and milled products, potatoes and hay. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

Workmen's Compensation in New York State

The Department of Labour of the State of New York has published a special Bulletin (No. 146), analyzing the cost of compensation awarded in the year ended June 30, 1925, for industrial accidents. Another bulletin is promised analyzing the same awards with special reference to the causes of accidents. The plan of separately treating workmen's compensation under these two aspects is to be followed in future.

During the twelve months reviewed the the Bureau of Workment's Compensation closed 76,216 awards for industrial accidents, costing in all $27,854,726. The total amount of compensation paid this year was 4.8 per cent greater than the total for cases closed during the preceding year. The corresponding increase in the number of cases closed was 4.4 per cent.

Although the manufacturing industries, due largely to the great number of employees engaged therein, had many more compensated disabilities than the other groups, the average compensation for permanent partial and temporary disabilities was lower than for any of the other industries. The construction group, which had only half as many compensated disabilities as the manufacturing industries exhibited averages for both permanent partial and temporary disabilities that exceeded by far the averages for any other of the major groups of industries.

In regard to fatalities, awards were completed during the year in connection with 1,102 deaths. The average compensation for each death was $5,898. For the 844 fatalities where awards were made to surviving dependents the average compensation was $7,345. The 2,031 dependents to whom awards were made were distributed as follows: widows, 670; children, 1,199; parents, 162. The average number of dependents for all of the death cases was 1.8, while the average for the 844 cases where dependents were left was 2.4.

The wage distribution of the injured employees whose cases were closed during the year shows that the weekly wage, computed as provided in the law, for 46,579 employees was $30.49 a week or less. The wages of the remaining 26,637 were in excess of this amount. The significance of this appears when it is recalled that the rate of compensation is based on the weekly wage but may not exceed $20 a week. This means that the 29,637 employees whose wages were greater than $30.49 a week suffered greater proportional wage loss than those whose earnings fell below this amount, and were compensated at less than two-thirds wages.

The median wages were in the following groups: males, $28.50-$29.49; females, $16.50-$17.49; total, $28.50-$29.49. It therefore becomes apparent that almost half of the male workers who sustained disabilities earned more than $30 a week and were compensated by a maximum of $20 a week.

The report contains statistical tables giving full particulars of the year's cases, by industries, location, nature of disabilities, number of dependents, sex, wages, etc.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1926

DURING the month of October the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways and certain employees of the said railways being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

One application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and three Boards were established in connection with disputes regarding which applications had been received during the preceding month.

Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department during the month of October from employees on Eastern and Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During the month of October other proceedings under the Act took place, as follows:—

(1) A Board was established to deal with the dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominee of the employees.

(2) A Board was established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees on the Montreal wharf, being checkers, coopers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Two Board members were appointed as follows: Mr. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, on the recommendation of the employer, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, on the recommendation of the employees. At the close of the month the chairman had not yet been named.

(3) A Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees in parlor and dining car service (on former Grand Trunk lines), members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. Guy Tombs and H. S. Ross, both of Montreal, nominees of the employer and employee respectively.

Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways and their conductors and trainmen.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways and certain employees of the said railways, being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Hugh T. Kelly, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, nominee of the companies, and David Campbell, K.C., Winnipeg, nominee of the employees. The dispute related to wages only, and the report, which was signed by the chairman and the employers' representative, recommended that there should not be at this time any increase of pay. Mr. Campbell, the employees' representative, presented a minority report. The text of the two reports follows:—

Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, and certain employees of the said railways, being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the matter of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, and certain employees of the said railways, being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Hugh T. Kelly, of Toronto, Chairman, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, convened in Montreal on Saturday, September 4th, 1926, and continued in session there for several days; and afterwards it held meetings in Toronto and in Winnipeg.

The employees were represented as follows:—

On behalf of the Order of Railway Conductors—

Mr. S. N. Berry, Senior Vice-President, Cedar Rapids, Iowa;
Mr. G. A. Glay, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Lines West, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Mr. W. G. Chester, General Chairman, Canadian Pacific Railway System, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Mr. J. A. Sutherland, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Lines East, Joliette, Quebec;
Mr. Thomas Todd, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Lines East (Old Grand Trunk Railway), Hamilton, Ontario;

On behalf of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—

Mr. W. J. Babe, Vice-President, St. Thomas, Ontario;
Mr. A. J. Ryall, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Lines West, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Mr. R. H. Urquhart, General Chairman, Canadian Pacific Railway Lines West, Winnipeg, Manitoba;
Mr. A. McGovern, General Chairman, Canadian Pacific Railway Lines East, Toronto, Ontario;
Mr. J. Maloney, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Lines East, (Old Grand Trunk Railway), Ottawa, Ontario;
Mr. J. W. R. Hibbits, General Chairman, Canadian National Railways Lines East, Bedford, Nova Scotia;

Representing the Railway Companies:—

On behalf of the Canadian National Railways—

Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of Wage Bureau, Montreal, P.Q.;
Mr. C. F. Needham, Assistant to General Manager, Central Region, Toronto, Ontario;
Mr. A. A. Tisdale, Assistant to General Manager, Western Region, Winnipeg, Manitoba;

On behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway—

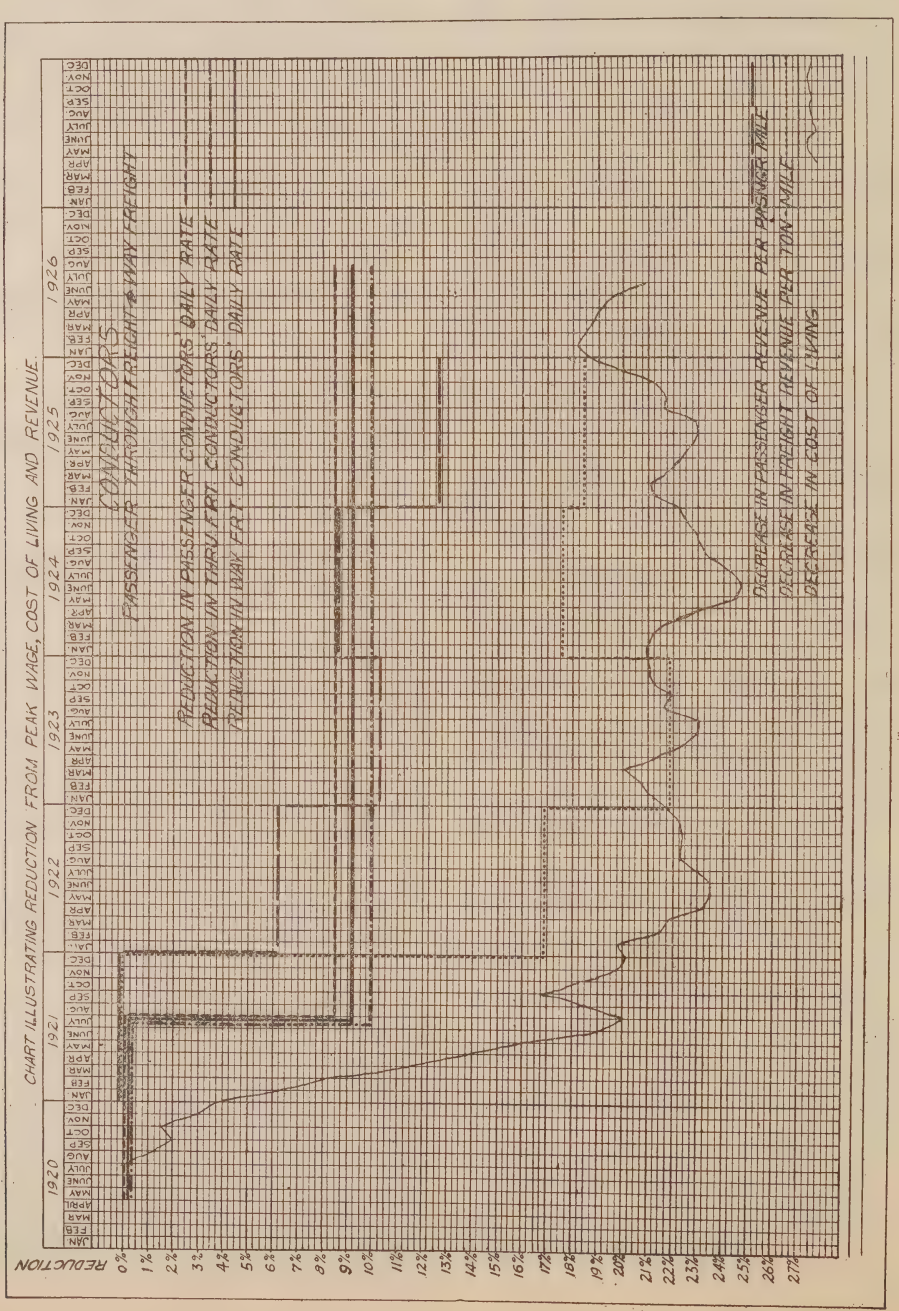
Mr. George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Eastern Lines, Montreal, P.Q.;
Mr. A. Halkett, Superintendent, Moose Jaw Division, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

In February, 1926, on behalf of the employees above mentioned, there was submitted a proposal for changes in rates of pay and regulations for the classes represented by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. In April a proposal came from representatives of the employees that the questions involved should be dealt with collectively on behalf of the Railways instead of separately or individually. After some correspondence and conferences in regard to this proposal, the Railways expressed their willingness to enter into joint negotiations, and such negotiations took place at meetings of representatives of the respective parties on July 15th and 16th, which, however, resulted in the Railways' refusal to agree to any increase in existing rates of pay.

On July 17th, 1926, an application was made by the employees for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. On July 28th the application was granted and a Board was established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The employees recommended as a member of the Board Mr. David Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg, and the employers recommended Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., also of Winnipeg, as a member. These having become members of the Board and having failed to recommend

a person willing and ready to act as a third member, the Honourable Hugh T. Kelly, of Toronto, was, on August 16th, in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, appointed such third member and Chairman.

Every reasonable effort was made by the Board during the proceedings to bring about a settlement of the differences between the contending parties. The Chairman also conferred separately with the representatives of each of the parties to that end. The employees, through their representatives expressed a willingness to modify their demands; the representatives of the employers



adhered to their refusal to grant any increase in pay.

At the sittings of the Board at which representatives of the parties concerned appeared, ample opportunity was given by the Board for presentation of the case from each side in the fullest manner possible. The representatives of the contending parties submitted lengthy written statements and arguments, supplemented by several exhibits and submissions, all of which remain on file and now form part of the case as so presented. In addition to this opportunity was also given to the named representatives of the parties and to others present from either side to verbally express themselves fully and frankly on the question involved.

The proceedings were marked throughout by commendable harmony and apparent good feeling, creating the impression that on each side there was a desire to treat the matter in a purely business way and with due consideration for the other.

On the opening of the first sittings of the Board at Montreal, Mr. Babe, representing the employees, submitted (as Exhibit 1) a statement of changes in scales of pay and regulations, acceptance of which they had requested from the Railways in the early part of this year and prior to the establishment of the Board. It was then stated on behalf of the employees, and acceded to, that the sole question submitted for the determination of the Board was increased rates of pay, as set out in Exhibit 1, which is as follows:—

Order of Railway Conductors

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

The following changes in rates of pay and regulations for the classes represented by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are submitted:

Passenger Service

	Rate per Mile	Day	Month
Conductors	.05166	$7.75	$232.50
Assistant conductors and ticket collectors	.0456	6.84	205.20
Baggagemen handling express, dynamo and Government mail	.04786	7.18	215.40
Baggagemen handling dynamo and express	.0456	6.84	205.20
Baggagemen handling dynamo and Government mail	.0456	6.84	205.20
Baggagemen handling express and Government mail	.0456	6.84	205.20
Baggagemen handling either dynamo, express or Government mail	.04333	6.50	195.00
Baggagemen	.041	6.16	184.80
Flagmen and brakemen	.04	6.00	180.00

Note.—Where flagmen or brakemen are required to handle baggage, express, dynamo and Government mail, or either of them, the same differential as applies to baggagemen will be added to their rates.

For service paid Local or Way Freight rates under schedules now in effect the rates shall be as follows:

	Rate per Mile	Per Day
Conductors	.0774	$7.74
Brakemen	.0624	6.24

For service paid the Through Freight rates under schedules now in effect, the rates shall be as follows.

	Rate per Mile	Per Day
Conductors	.0734	$7.34
Brakemen	.0584	5.84

Yard Service

	Per Day
Car Retarder operator	$8.44
Foremen	7.64
Helpers	7.16
Switch tenders	5.72

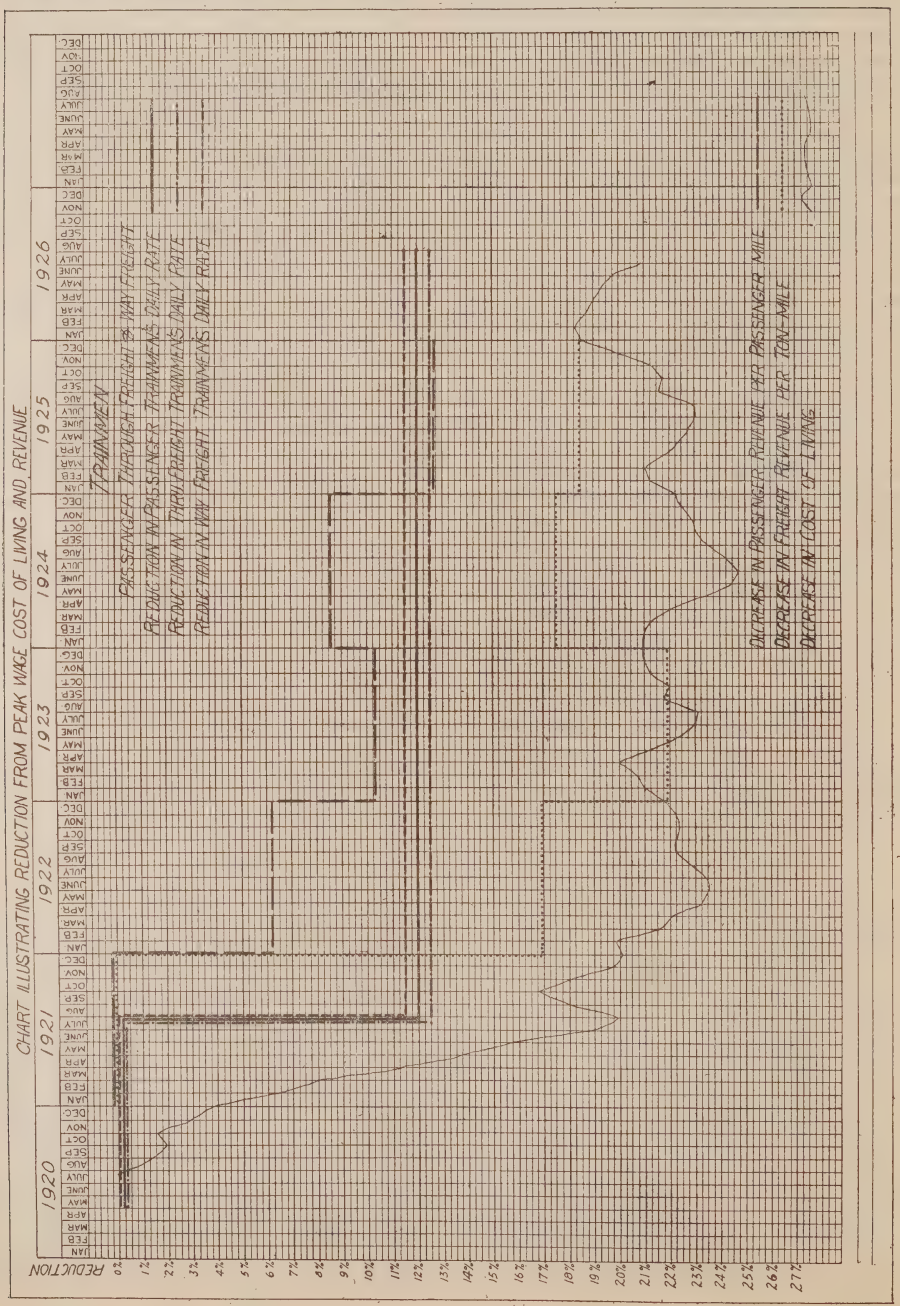
Corresponding increases to be added to the present rates of pay for Yardmasters and assistant Yardmasters.

The main reasons now advanced as justifying or calling for increase of pay at the present time are:—the necessity for more money to enable these employees to maintain a suitable standard of living; advance in the standard of living; the hazards and hardships and the responsibility incident to their employment; additional expense of living necessitated by their absence from home while in the discharge of the duties of their employment; and the added expenditure for clothing suitable for their work due to the character of their employment and especially to climatic conditions; and arguments were advanced—as will appear upon a reference to the material filed—based upon and elaborating these and other reasons. Mr. Berry for the employees emphasized the importance that should be given to the employees responsibilities and what is expected of them, and he submitted that the employees were not basing their request for increase of pay on cost of living and that cost of living should be considered as a mere factor of the case.

The representatives of the employees in their presentation went into the history of conditions, rates of pay, cost of living, etc., extending as far back as 1914, with special reference to changes in these respects which followed the outbreak of the War. After cost of living had materially advanced, increases in rates of pay were more than once granted, and other changes took place to the employees' advantage such as reduction in hours of the basic day, increase in the rate of pay for overtime in certain cases. The last of these increases in pay was in 1920.

What occurred in 1921 and in January, 1922, was much discussed before the Board; it has an important bearing upon the merits of the present demands. In May, 1921, the Railway

Companies served notices upon the representatives of several classes of employees, including those who are parties to the present proceedings, of a desire for revision of the rules and rates of pay, based upon changes in conditions and reduction in cost of living. Conferences between representatives of the Railways and of the employees being without result, the Companies decided to tentatively withhold a portion of the employees' wages. This led to an application by the representatives of the employees for the ap-



pointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was granted. On October 8th, 1921, the Board so appointed reported that, after repeated negotiations and conferences with the parties interested, a tentative agreement, suggested by the Board, had been reached by which rates of pay were reduced; the Board remaining in existence until it should be ascertained whether its services should again be required pursuant to the terms of the agreement (For this Report see the Labour Gazette, November, 1921, page 1354). On January 16th, 1922, a further agreement was made between the parties concerned in relation to rates of pay and Schedules of Rules governing working conditions "to continue in effect subject to thirty days' notice, excepting where existing agreements show a longer period, from either of the Railways or their employees named herein to the other." (For this agreement see the Labour Gazette February, 1922, page 182). The rates of pay agreed to by these two agreements are those now in force, no change having since been made.

In view of the fact that the agreement of January 16th, 1922, was reached after deliberations extending over several months, it is fair to assume that all the conditions then affecting the question of reasonable compensation to these employees were taken into consideration. It has been urged, however, before this Board that increases of rates of pay from 1913 to 1921 did not keep pace with the increases from time to time in the cost of living. That other changes, such as reduction of hours, increase of rate of pay for overtime, etc., took place during that period to the advantage of the employees must surely have been taken into consideration in arriving at the agreements of October 8th, 1921, and January 16th, 1922. As the duty of this Board is confined altogether to a consideration of demands for increased rates of pay, it seems proper to give weight to those agreements as expressive of the decision of both parties thereto, based on a consideration at the time of all the factors affecting the merits of the situation from both sides. It was stated upon the argument before this Board that, though the representatives of the employees signed these agreements, the employees themselves were averse to accepting all the terms thereof. Be that as it may, they were bound by the action of their authorized representatives; and there is nothing now in evidence to indicate that there was undue pressure by the employers to bring about these agreements.

Therefore, has anything occurred, or have conditions changed, since these agreements were entered into, warranting or calling for an increase, or indicating that the present rates, if reasonable at that time, are not now fair and reasonable? Hazards and hardships incident to employment in train service are not new; they have always existed, but in a reduced degree as improvements have been made in train equipment. The character of the work has always required that those employed in it be in fit condition physically and mentally, and responsibility has always been an incident of the service. Additional expense of living while away from home, and expenditure for clothing etc., due to climatic conditions, have always existed. In none of these respects has there been any material change since the rates of pay were last determined. It has been urged that in that time the average number of cars per train and the average weight of train loads has increased, thus adding to the hazards of the employment. Statistics were introduced to show these increases, but, though some increases were shown, they were not so substantial as apparently to add materially to the hazards when all factors are taken into account.

On the other hand, from an authoritative source, it appears that, as compared with October, 1921, the cost of living (Weekly Budget) in June, 1926, had decreased by a fraction over three per cent. Hitherto in arranging wage schedules the cost of living seems to have been a most important factor.

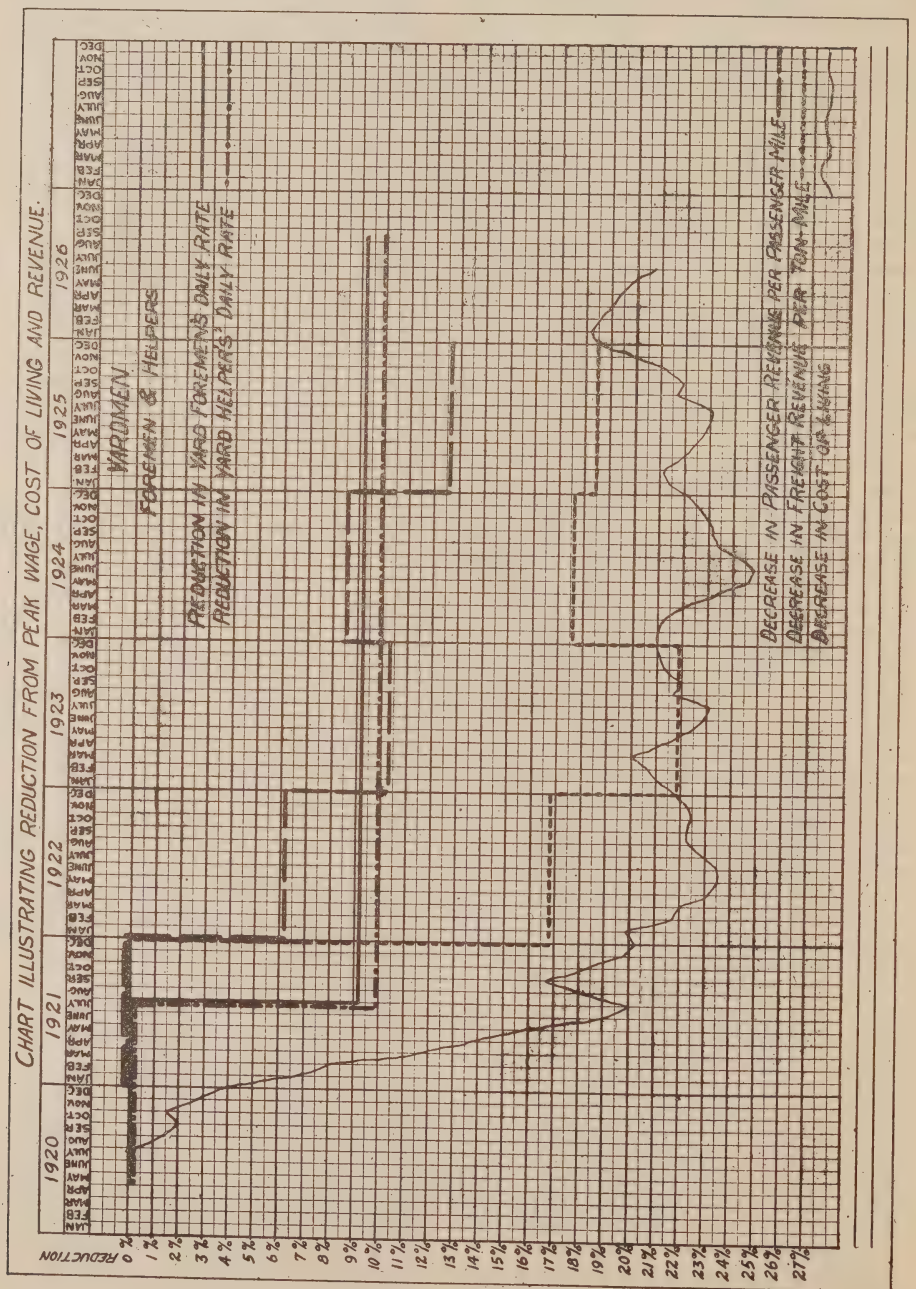
The representatives of the Railways in their written presentation (Exhibit 4) submitted three graphic charts covering the period from the beginning of 1920 until the end of June, 1926, intended to illustrate the reduction from peak wage, cost of living and revenue for (1) Conductors-passenger, through freight and way freight; (2) Trainmen-passenger, through freight and way freight, and (3) Yardmen foremen and helpers. These charts have not been shown to be inaccurate; and they illustrate the situation during the time to which they apply, and they are accordingly introduced here as a part of this Report.

Reference is also here made to page 18 of the Supplement to The Labour Gazette of January, 1926.

Special reference should be made to the suggestion put forward by the employees' representatives that, certain railroads in the United States having since 1921 granted an increase of pay to their employees (commonly called the 6 per cent increase), the Canadian Railway Companies should in fairness have granted similar increases. This argument has relevancy to the situation which arose after the adoption in the United States of what is

known as the "McAdoo Award" of May 25th, 1918, in respect to the application of which to railroads in Canada the representatives of the employers, in their written statement to the Board (Exhibit 4), say:—

Under the war conditions and the labour situation as it had developed it was arranged, in accordance with an order of the Governor-in-Council, that the railways in Canada would apply to their employees similar increases in rates of pay and changes in working conditions as were applied to the employees on United States railroads, the Government, on its part,



undertaking that the railways would be granted like increases in passenger and freight rates as were applied on United States railroads.

The McAdoo Award was made during the War period and after the United States Railroads had come under Government control. After the close of the War these railroads were returned to their owners (March 1st, 1920). The body which in that time had control over the fixing of rates of pay has long since gone out of existence and the fixing of rates of pay has passed successively under the control and jurisdiction of other bodies. The conditions which in the United States permit of the added cost of increased rates of pay being met by compulsory increases of freight rates do not extend to or exist in Canada. From any evidence submitted to this Board there does not seem to be any obligation upon the Railway Companies in Canada to follow changes of rates of pay in the United States.

Moreover, it would appear that conditions in the United States are different from those in Canada. Statistics filed by the railway companies from what appears to be an authoritative source indicate that the cost of living in the United States had increased 3 per cent from October, 1921, to June, 1926, while, as mentioned before, there had been in Canada a decrease in the same period of a fraction over 3 per cent. The statistics also show that, as compared with pre-war conditions in July, 1914, the cost of living in the United States to June, 1926, had increased 64.1 per cent, while in Canada during that period the increase was 50.4 per cent.

Again, the order of the United States Railway Board dated February 2nd, 1925, by which the so-called 6 per cent increase (which had already been granted by certain Eastern Railways by agreement with their employees) was awarded to the employees on certain other railways in the United States, states "it also appears that certain changes in rules were agreed to in consideration of the increases in wages. The details as to the changes in the rules are not a matter of record with the Board." No changes in rules are under consideration by the present Board as it has to consider only increased rates of pay.

On a careful review and consideration of all the evidence, statements and arguments, we are unable to conclude that, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, there should at this time be any increase of pay to the present applicants. The Board makes its recommendation accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Hugh T. Kelly,
Chairman,

(Sgd.) Isaac Pitblado,
Member of the Board.

October 26, 1926.

Minority Report

It is regrettable when members of a Board of Conciliation are unable to arrive at a unanimous decision with regard to recommending to the Minister what, according to the merits and substantial justice, ought to be done by the parties to a dispute in order to bring about a settlement. I, therefore, regret very much that my views differ so widely from those of my colleagues on this Board that I am obliged to present them to you as a minority report.

The subject matter of the dispute consists of a proposed amended scale of wages submitted on behalf of all the Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways in Canada to the number of about fifteen thousand. This new scale of wages would mean an increase in their wages of approximately twenty per cent. It was submitted to the representatives of the railways by the representatives of the employees during the month of February, 1926, and in July of this year it was agreed between the managements of the two railway companies and the representatives of the employees, that the matter should be treated and disposed of by conference committees consisting of representatives of the railways, and a committee consisting of representative officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as representing the employees. The conferences between the parties were of a brief nature and were so decisive that it was evident from the beginning that no agreement could be reached between them, and an application was made to the department for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was appointed accordingly.

The Board commenced its hearings at the City of Montreal on Saturday, the 4th of September, and the proceedings continued all the following week. The parties to the dispute presented their respective views and contentions and the Board made every effort to

conciliate between them. The Board's work was continued at Toronto on September 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, but no agreement could be effected, nor could the Board arrive at a unanimous report then, or at its subsequent meeting in Winnipeg.

The grounds upon which the contentions of the employees for increased wages were mainly based were briefly, as follows:—

1. That prior to the war they were receiving more remuneration for their services than similar employees in the United States, and that the differential in their favour had been wiped out during and subsequent to the war by the adoption of the awards of the Lane Commission, and of the United States Railway Labour Board.

2. That rigorous climatic conditions in Canada created a higher living cost and increased the element of hazard as compared with similar employees in the United States on the average.

3. That since 1921 wages for similar kinds of work had increased while their wages have remained stationary.

4. That these classes of employees in the United States had received increases in wages since 1921, averaging in the aggregate about six per cent, and the Railway companies in Canada were at least morally bound to apply to their Canadian employees the decision of the United States Labour Board in this respect.

5. That the increased earnings and improved financial conditions of the railways warranted the increase demanded if earnings were a factor to be considered.

On many of the questions involved in this controversy, it was apparent that full and complete information could not be placed before the Board, particularly by the employees. They do not keep, nor have they records or statistics by which such information could be placed before the Board by them. The company in this respect has always a very decided advantage, as they keep records, and employ statisticians and are able to produce from their records statements which place their side of the controversy in the most favourable light, and they do not voluntarily produce information that might support the contentions of the employees. The employees were not in a position to answer or to analyse many of the statements made by the companies, or to compile statements in answer to them.

Upon some of these matters I suggested to my colleagues that, if certain contentions of the employers were a factor or an element to be considered in dealing with the matter, it would involve an exhaustive investigation. In my opinion, if an exhaustive and impartial investigation were made into the contentions and representations of both parties, many things would appear in a different light. My colleagues, however, rather took the view, which has been taken by a majority of the members of several boards upon which I have represented employees in the past, namely, that the board constitutes some sort of a tribunal, resembling a court, which receives and considers the evidence adduced by the parties and arrives at its conclusions, having regard to the weight of such evidence, and that the Board should not of its own motion make an investigation beyond the material submitted by the respective parties, or inquire and ascertain what may be the underlying, and probably unexpressed, causes of the dispute, or, of its own motion inquire into any of the conditions or circumstances which might seem to have a bearing on the merits of dispute, but must rely entirely, and as best they can, upon what is presented by the parties. It seems to me that if this view is correct, then the words "investigate" and "inquire into" ought to be struck out of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and it should be made clear that the Board should merely sit as a court to weigh the evidence of the respective parties in arriving at conclusions and making recommendations.

With very great deference to opinions to the contrary, it is my humble opinion that the spirit and letter of the Act, having regard to its title and to Sections 23, 25, 31 and 32 and other sections, indicate clearly that a full and complete investigation or inquiry into all the matters alleged by the parties, or which the Board may find upon its own inquiry to affect the conditions of either or both parties should be had before concluding what recommendations should be made. It is conceivable that any party may withhold valuable information, or may not be able to furnish from its own resources full and complete information to the Board.

As suggested above, on this and several other occasions, my colleagues on the Board have adopted the view that their duties do not go beyond a consideration of the evidence adduced, and I think I should direct attention to it so that if necessary the Act may be amended so as to remove all doubt in this respect. I quite realize that those who accept appointments to boards established under the Act cannot always afford the time which may be necessary to make complete investigation into all matters involved in a dispute, however important and far-reaching it

may be, nor can any one readily foresee what investigation or inquiry may become necessary in order to be able to recommend to the Minister a basis of settlement according to the merits and substantial justice thereof. But does that alter or affect the meaning and purpose of the Act? I submit that it does not.

The present rates of pay of these employees may be said to have been fixed by a decision of the United States Railway Labour Board in May, 1921. A brief résumé of the conditions of the employment and their historical development are well worth brief consideration at this point. Of these I have an intimate knowledge extending back to 1890, and am confident that, as compared with the United States, there have been more railway men on strike from time to time since then in Canada, in proportion to the railway mileage, than there have been during the same period in the United States. During this same period many strikes have been averted by the Railways yielding concessions at the last moment, and I am quite confident that Canadian workmen are not more inclined to industrial strife; in fact I think it is quite the opposite. I am also well aware that, up to the present time in Canada, no thorough or exhaustive investigation has ever been made with regard to the wages and working conditions affecting these or other railway workmen.

Even after two years of our participation in the World War, conditions bitterly complained of by a large number of these employees as having existed for several years were denied redress, and no relief was forthcoming until a strike was imminent.

In 1914 a Board of Conciliation, the majority of whom adopted views similar to those of my learned colleagues here, recommended the continuation of the existing working conditions, holding that sufficient evidence had not been adduced by the employees to support their demands. Contemporaneous with their report came the declaration of the Great War, and loyalty to country for a time suspended the hostility of the employees although the cost of living shown by the statistics of the Department of Labour shewed an increase of over ten per cent since 1910, the period then under consideration.

It was contended by the employer at that time, as in the present instance, that, having previously made an agreement as to wages and working conditions, the onus was on the employees to show such circumstances as would justify any subsequent change or alteration therein, and that the so-called increase in cost of living constituted no substantial ground for such changes. It is important to consider briefly the practice followed by these parties for many years in arriving at their earlier or preceding agreements. Each agreement arrived at was generally the outcome of mutual compromise, and was accepted by both parties as an adjustment of the case for the time being, preferable to industrial strife. The employers preferred that the employees should obtain recognition of their demands for piecemeal process, granting moderate concessions at one conference, both parties recognizing that such agreement should stand for at least a year and that negotiations for further concessions would again be resumed. To attempt now, or at any time, to enforce the proposition that, once having agreed to compromise their demands in the interests of harmony, the employees should be taken to have forever waived their rights to receive recognition of their claims would, to my mind, be taking undue advantage of a long established practice, and would displace peaceful methods of negotiation by an effort to obtain every demand in full by means of force and compulsion. It is to be hoped that the adoption of such methods may never be precipitated into industrial relations.

It is instructive to note what followed the majority report of the Board of Conciliation in the dispute of 1914 already referred to. The employees felt it their duty, for the time being, to set aside their demands rather than in any way jeopardise our country's efforts in the War. Two years passed, but the company showed no reciprocal policy. It then became apparent that the War would probably last for some considerable time, and the employees were determined to no longer submit to their unsatisfactory working conditions, and a strike was ordered and a nation-wide conflict was averted at the last moment by the railway conceding their demands.

It is to be noted that, following these events, and regardless of the serious situation due to the War, no investigations into the wages and working conditions obtaining on Canadian railways was inaugurated, although industrial peace was of paramount importance. Strained relations were more or less widespread, and at the end of another year conflict between these parties again loomed up A Board of Conciliation was able, early in 1918, to secure an agreement between them, one of the most important features being that the findings of the Lane Commission, appointed for the purpose of making an exhaustive survey of the wages and working conditions of all railway employees, and the fixing of their wages, in the United States, should be adopted

by both parties. It will be seen that it remained for the United States upon entering the War to establish a commission to make a proper investigation. The report of that commission showed the appalling conditions which existed among these workers, and it is well worth consideration by any person interested in industrial problems. It was recognized that the conditions which prevailed in the United States were almost identical with those on Canadian railways. The Lane Commission report, commonly known as the McAdoo Award, ordered unprecedented increases in wages, the shortening of the hours of the basic work-day, and other improvements in working conditions, as essential to the fair treatment of these employees, and in order to ensure industrial peace at home. The Railways, and in fact everybody, realized that it would be hopeless to deny these things to Canadian railway employees, if industrial peace was to be had in Canada, and their adoption here became general.

At a later date, namely, 1920, the United States Railway Labour Board, having been established by an Act of Congress, another exhaustive investigation was made of these matters, and all the elements rightly to be considered in fixing of wages and working conditions were given due consideration, and another very large increase in wages followed which was made effective by law in the United States, and followed, by the necessity of industrial peace, in Canada.

A perusal of these reports shows that the increased cost of living was recognized as a very important element to be considered; that in fixing the wages at that time only living wages were established, and no provision was made therein for a competency to take care of old age or other infirmity. The drastic changes in wages and working conditions made by the said Commission were based upon humane considerations having regard to the conditions under which railway men were obliged to work, and were also based upon the cost of living at that time. Earnings, profits, fixed charges, and all such were not regarded by these commissions as having any bearing on the question of wages or working conditions, nor was the question of higher or lower freight rates a factor in their consideration. Impoverished railways were obliged to pay the same rates as the highest profit bearing railways. I quote here two brief paragraphs from the report of that Board:

> The Board has endeavoured to fix such wages as will provide a decent living and secure for the children of the wage earners opportunity for education, and yet to remember that no class of Americans should receive preferred treatment and that the great mass of the people must ultimately pay a great part of the increased cost of operation entailed by the increase in wages determined herein.
>
> It has been found by this Board generally that the scale of wages paid railroad employees is substantially below that paid for similar work in outside industry, that the increase in living cost since the effective date of General Order No. 27 and its supplements has thrown wages below the pre-war standard of living of these employees and that justice as well as the maintenance of essential industry in an efficient condition require a substantial increase to practically all classes.

The Canadian railways, as I have already indicated, put into effect the decisions of these eminent commissions of investigation. During the period from 1913 to May, 1918, the cost of living in Canada had increased, according to the statistics of the Department of Labour, approximately fifty per cent, but the only redress that had been obtained by these employees in Canada was obtained by a threatened strike and finally by a Board of Conciliation bringing the parties to an acceptance, in February, 1918, in advance of the McAdoo Award.

These Commissions had carefully considered the following conditions of employment affecting these employees:—

(1) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
(2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
(3) The hazards of the employment;
(4) The training and skill required;
(5) The degree of responsibility;
(6) The character and regularity of the employment, and,
(7) Inequalities of increase in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustment.

It will be seen that the hazardous nature of the employment, and the expenses away from home of these employees, were considered and given effect to, but the long and severe Canadian winters could not have been a factor in the minds of the Commissions in that case, nor was the slow promotion, as now contended by these employees on Canadian roads, nor the seasonal nature of the employment of hundreds of these workmen in Canada, matters of their consideration.

It is now claimed by the employees that during the past few years the employment of larger locomotives resulting in the hauling of longer trains, has increased the hazard of their employment, and minimized the number of trains so that a larger unit of service is given, with increased responsibility. To what extent this prevails is more or less a matter of conjecture. The employees have no data or statistics by which they can prove conclusively their contentions, however correct they may

be. As pointed out by the employees, there is a greater degree of hazard, more work and greater responsibility in handling a train of one hundred cars than in handling a train of fifty. Before one could determine the full effect of these factors or deny their due recognition, a careful survey of this feature should be made.

I should now like to deal for a moment with the decreases established by the decision of the United States Railway Labour Board in May, 1921. Owing to the decline in the cost of living from the beginning of 1921, applications by the Railways in the United States for a reduction in wages of Railway employees were successful, the Board ordering a reduction of approximately 20 per cent in the wages of Conductors and Trainmen. The employees in Canada resisted, for a time, the acceptance of these decreases, but the Railways promptly reduced their pay, stating the amount of reductions would be *withheld pending final adjustment*. Their real attitude was disclosed, however, when the employees applied for a Board of Conciliation in their efforts to discuss and negotiate regarding various conditions in Canada. The Railways went so far, in their efforts to avoid conferences of this character, as to decline to appoint a representative to the board which was established to inquire into the matter at that time. Having been a member of that Board and having been one of those who urged the employees at that time to accept the reduction in pay, I feel that I can say with confidence that the employees were morally bound to accept the reduction of the same Commission whose decisions granting increases had been accepted by the Railways, and on this ground it was urged upon them by the Board and contended for by the Railways. I feel that I am quite as justified in saying that these employers ought to have promptly accepted, some two years ago, the decision of this same Board when it authorized a six per cent increase in wages.

I shall now deal in detail with the chief reasons put forth by the employees for their demands, and the replies made thereto by the employer.

1. *Better remuneration to Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen in Canada than in the United States prior to the War.*

The representative of the Railways did not deny this, but contended that an eight-hour day now prevailed, instead of the nine and ten-hour day in effect prior to the war. The Board did not have before it anything more than the statements of the parties in regard to this contention. But, having regard to the fact that the employers did not specifically deny the allegations of the employees, I think that I am justified in concluding that such was the case. The precise amount of this differential does not appear, and it probably varies in different localities. But the nature and extent of these are no doubt well known to the parties. Having regard to the more severe and longer winters in Canada, than in the United States, on the whole, and the greater expense for fuel and clothing thus entailed, I am of the opinion that there should be a substantial differential in the rates of pay in favour of these employees in Canada.

2. *More rigorous climatic conditions in Canada than in the United States increasing the cost of living and the element of hazard.*

The employers contended in respect to this that the conditions under which these employees work have been matters of negotiation, and have been established by mutual agreement for some forty years, and that the element of hazard was not as great now as when the trains were not controlled by air brakes, and that the automatic coupler has replaced the old link and pin coupler; that climatic conditions in Canada were somewhat similar to those of certain of the Northern United States, and that the climate of Canada, on the average, was more agreeable and beneficial physically than the climate of a portion of the Southern States. To my mind this does not answer the claim of the employees.

The modern use of the air brake and the automatic coupler is well established in the United States, and to my personal knowledge were universally adopted there at an earlier date than they were in Canada. Relief as a result of changes in equipment may be considerable as compared with thirty years ago, but, as the railways admit, many agreements and bargains have been made between the respective parties which have been current for years with this improved equipment. The element of danger, which I take it the employees refer to, is that which follows train and yard service in very severe winter weather.

In dealing with comparisons as between Canada and the United States, we cannot compare the most southerly portion of Canada with the most northerly portion of the United States. Wages are fixed for this class of labour on a country-wide basis, and for the purpose of comparisons we must have regard to general averages. We must therefore compare Canada as a whole with the United States as a whole. There can be no disputing the fact that the climatic conditions of Canada are very much more severe than those in

the United States as a whole. As already suggested, this requires the expense of heavy and additional clothing, and additional expenses in fuel and housing to meet the severity of the climate, and generally the longer period over which it exists, all of which was pointed out by the employees. This must involve a greater expense on the whole to these employees in Canada than in the United States, and it seems to me that due recognition should be given to this. If the parties, both in Canada and the United States, through the many years of their mutual bargaining and agreements, arrived at a point, before the War or ten years ago, where some recognition in some form or other was given to this class of labour in Canada, surely it cannot be contended that any justification exists to-day for not recognizing them now.

It was also stated by the employers that the adoption by mutual agreement of the decision of the Lane Commission and the United States Labour Board, mentioned above, abolished the distinction by mutual agreement, and it should not now be restored. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Commission's reports, above referred to, affected railway employees in the matter of wages purely as creating necessary living wages, having regard to the conditions then existing, and were made and accepted having regard to the highest interests of our national difficulties at that time, and the necessity for a living wage, rather than dealing in distinctions between the climatic conditions in Canada and the United States, and the exact bearing on the cost of living, and the increased hazard which those distinctions might have.

Any distinction in the remuneration for this class of labour, between the two countries prior to the War should now be given due consideration if the Canadian workmen are to be placed upon an equal footing, and are to enjoy an equal standard of living, as obtains in the United States for the same service.

3. *Increases in wages for similar kinds of work since 1921.*

The employees urged that the advances in their wages up to 1921 showed an increase of from forty to forty-seven per cent since 1913, while in the building and metal trades, coal mining, miscellaneous factory labour, lumbering and electric railways, wages had increased from sixty-six to ninety-seven per cent. These facts apparently are taken from the statistics of the Department of Labour on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada. The employers contend that the higher percentage in the other trades was due to the low wages existing in these trades in 1913; that the monetary increases which railway employees had received would amount to more than were received by these tradesmen, and that such tradesmen did not enjoy any guarantees of daily or monthly wages. As already referred to herein, the employees pointed out that a considerable number of them did not enjoy any guarantee, and that, as railway traffic fluctuated downwards, junior men were laid off and senior men moved back into the places of spare men, and this process would continue until traffic began to increase, and that by this process hundreds of railway men were without employment for many months in the year, and that only those were able to obtain steady employment who had been in the service for many years.

When I asked the employers if they could furnish information showing the number of men employed from month to month in the classes of service concerned in this dispute, I was informed that such information would probably require months of detailed examination of pay rolls for its preparation. Nevertheless the employers were quite able to have on hand information which would appear to require even much greater detailed examination of pay-rolls and records, such as showing the total amount paid to the classes of employees herein concerned, and the number of hours actually on duty by all of these employees annually, in an endeavour to show the average hourly rate of pay upon the basis of the number of hours actually on duty by each employee.

Illustrations of runs were selected by the employers, showing the location of the run, the total regular miles in the month, the total number of hours worked, together with the total runs and the average hourly basis, no doubt introduced to suggest to the Board how well paid the employees were for the actual time employed in these runs. However, it appears from the information given by the employees that, although the men are on duty in many cases less than eight hours in order to complete the hundred miles or more, there are other circumstances in connection with the case. To illustrate—Moncton and Halifax passenger run was introduced by the company showing that, having regard to the time actually worked, the Conductor earns $1.24 an hour and the Brakeman 85 cents per hour. But the facts developed in that case indicated that the men come on duty at 7.30 in the morning and are actually not relieved until 11 o'clock at night. They are away from home during that entire period and are under expense at the distant terminal. At the conclusion of the going trip, they wait at the distant terminal until their train is

due to leave for the home trip. This is but one illustration of expense and inconvenience involved in their work.

While a large number of men have a monthly mileage guarantee, it would appear that this is beneficial only to men who have been in the service for upwards of fifteen years. At every terminal there is a "Spare Board" maintained. This is a list of spare men, or regular men reduced to spare work, who must remain on hand at their home at the terminal and await employment. The number of these men, I find, is, generally, equal to one for each crew of three men; that is to say, if at Winnipeg one hundred train crews are necessary to take care of the regular work which men do in order to earn their monthly guarantee, there would be a hundred men on the spare list which would be used for relief purposes, or could be used when the traffic moving would result in the regularly assigned men exceeding their monthly guarantee. These men may get quite a considerable amount of work during the month or they may only get a very few days work. It is largely governed by the amount of traffic moving. When traffic falls off, the number of crews is reduced to a number sufficient to handle it on the basis of the monthly guarantee, and regular men are moved back into the spare list, and the junior men in the service on the spare list are dispensed with. These latter leave their addresses with their superintendent or trainmaster and are sent for when the traffic increases.

During the winter months, and in fact for many months each year in Western Canada, hundreds of these men are out of employment at periods of the year when little or no other employment is available, and they begin to move back into the service just at the time when other employment would be available. There is, therefore, only steady employment for men who have had long years of service, while for hundreds of others their employment on the Railways may not exceed three or four months in the year. It will therefore be seen that employment in this kind of railway work is just as "seasonal" as that of the building trades, and other employment. No definite information as to the extent of the irregularity of this employment was available, but the employer contended that this was a large factor in fixing the higher rates of wages for building trades and like occupations. To my mind a full and complete investigation into this phase of the problem must be had if the public is to be informed as to the extent men in Railway service are really in the position of following a seasonal vocation, and before any tribunal can properly estimate this factor in regard to making recommendations as to rates of wages.

The report of the Department of Labour in Canada entitled "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1925", issued in January, 1926, shows that, while the wages of these employees have remained stationary since 1922, *the wages* of other somewhat similar classes of labour have advanced. No data are available for 1926, but I happen to know of my personal knowledge that the building trades in the City of Winnipeg are this year receiving from 15 cents to 20 cents per hour more than they did last year, being an increase averaging around 20 per cent. It might be noted that with the building trades and other such employment, the employer increases the price of his building, and the additional cost is thus passed on to the public where it is taken as a matter of course, but the moment the Railway employees seek an increase in wages it becomes a country-wide matter, and the employers proceed to estimate it in large sums, their basic calculations including all employees receiving a similar increase, including everybody in the service up to the Presidents of the Railways, and this large sum is publicly announced, together with the declaration by the Railways that they cannot grant such an increase in wages and maintain their financial prosperity on the existing freight and passenger rates. Public hostility is thus invited to the demands of the employees, and if the burden of increased freight rates ultimately takes place, the public at least believes it is due to the excessive wages paid to these employees despite the efforts of the Railway management to protect the public against such injustice. This all reminds one of the coal miners strikes in Pennsylvania, which occur regularly and which seem to end in conceding a few cents per ton (to the miners) and thus the owners of the mines are forthwith privileged to add a few dollars per ton to their price of coal to the consumers.

4. *Similar employees in the United States receiving an increase of Six per cent in wages since 1921.*

The United States Railway Labour Board of that country about two years ago sanctioned an increase in wages to these classes of employees amounting in the aggregate to approximately six per cent, carrying with it certain changes in rules as to working conditions. Some of the Railways granted these increases as a matter of negotiation with their employees. Ultimately an order of the

Board was made putting it into effect on all railways. The results of these increases in the United States accentuates the dissatisfaction now prevailing in Canada among these employees. American railways operating in Canada, such as the Michigan Central, Pere Marquette and Wabash railways, are paying these increased rates to their Canadian employees, and Canadians employed by the employers parties to this dispute, working beside those employed by American railways, receive lower wages for the same work. On the other hand, the Canadian National Railways operating in the United States territory, at least in the territory West of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, pay these increased wages to their Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen. If there is any deficit on the eleven hundred odd miles of its railways in American territory, the Canadian people have been paying it. Is there any good reason why these same employees in Canada should be paid less wages than in the United States? I confess that I am unable to find any.

5. *Increased earnings of railways warranting an increase in wages, if earnings is a factor to be considered.*

I may say that I agree with the view that the railway's gross or net earnings, its freight and passenger rates, profits, and losses, are not elements which enter into the fixing of wages. Their wages at best, having regard to the nature of their employment, involving as it does board and lodgings away from home, are nothing more than a living wage. In the eighty-seven selected examples of earnings of Conductors for the month of July, 1926, exhibited to the Board by the employers, there were five cases where the monthly wages of Conductors exceeded $300.00, while on the other hand the wages for eleven out of these eighty-seven Conductors were less than $200.00 for the full month. When one realizes the years of work which a man must go through before he is promoted to a Conductor, the fact that he must be away from home every time he earns a day's pay, and often away several days at a time, and that he must report for duty in all kinds of weather, and at any time and all hours of the day or night, one is rather surprised at the very modest wages thus earned. The brakemen's pay in these same examples range from about $150 to $200, and no doubt brakemen who are able at that time of the year to hold a steady run have been in the service for a period of probably fifteen years.

As stated in my opening remarks under this topic, I do not consider that Railway earnings or profits or the absence of them should be permitted to stand in the way of any reasonable or proper wage demand. If these are a factor to be taken into account we should also consider to what extent these railways have benefited and are benefiting to-day from the bountiful concessions in land and money freely given to them by this country. It should also be considered that an employer like the Canadian Pacific Railway has assets valued, probably, at one billion dollars, against which there exists only two hundred and sixty millions of common stock, and that its replacements and improvements have been and are being paid for out of its earnings instead of by capital investment, to say nothing of its constantly increasing huge rest fund. Moreover, the burden of the financial success of any concern must never be thrust upon its employees nor act as a denial to their rights.

As pointed out elsewhere in this report, Boards which fully and exhaustively investigated wages and conditions of these employees in the United States recognized that their wages were not incidental to the Railway's earnings. It was rather the reverse. Until there is to be a profit sharing with employees there can be no incidence between wages and earnings.

In the course of the hearings it developed that these classes of employees in the United States were demanding the same rates of pay as are claimed here and that their demands are under investigation and consideration by the United States Railway Labour Board. Doubtless the same careful and complete survey of all matters relating to these employees and their demands as has heretofore characterized their labours will be made, and in the absence of such an investigation in Canada, and having regard to what I have already said with reference to conditions in Canada as compared with the United States, the decision of the United States Railway Labour Board should when given out be accepted by the parties here.

I therefore recommend:—

1. That former differentials in favour of these employees in Canada be restored;
2. That the increase of six per cent awarded by the United States Railway Labour Board to these classes of employees upwards of two years ago be now adopted here, and that the decision of that Board as to specific rules be also adopted;
3. That the parties here adopt the decision, when given, by the United States Railway Labour Board upon the question of the adoption there of the rates of pay in question in this dispute.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL,
Representing the Employees.

ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1926

Report of First Board of Conciliation and Investigation Appointed Under the Act

A DISPUTE having arisen between the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, Blairmore, Alberta, and the Canadian Mine Workers' Union, Local No. 1, Blairmore, Alberta, in regard to the application of certain clauses in an agreement between the two parties in effect from April 7, 1925, to April 7, 1928, being one of several such agreements entered into at that time between various coal mining operators and their employees, or organizations of their employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1925, pages 510-514), the above mentioned organization of the employees made application for a board under the Labour Disputes Act, 1926, of the province of Alberta (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 447). A board was established by the Minister of Public Works, this being the first board to be established under the statute.

The following report on the dispute and the proceedings of the board is taken from the *Alberta Gazette,* October 30, 1926.

THE LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1926

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of a dispute between West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Blairmore, Alberta, Employer, and the Canadian Mine Workers' Union, Local No. 1, Blairmore, Alberta, Employees.

The Board consisted of L. P. Robert, Blairmore, appointed on the recommendation of the EMPLOYER; Frank Wheatley, Blairmore, appointed on the recommendation of the EMPLOYEES; and H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton, Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the two members first named above.

The matters in dispute as set out in the application, made by the Employees, for a Board were:—

"(*a*) First: a claim by the miners for payment of a day wage rate of $6.50 per day for the new work of machine pick mining which has been refused by the company.

"(*b*) Second: a claim for payment of laying of sheet iron in working places, other than a chute, the miners claiming 35 cents per yard, as provided for in the agreement between the company and the workmen. The company is only paying 17½ cents per yard for this work."

Public sittings of the Board were held at the Court House in Blairmore, September 13 and 14, 1926.

The Employer was represented throughout the sittings by R. Green, general superintendent, and H. M. Congden, mine surveyor, and the Employees by P. M. Christophers and Thomas Williams, of Blairmore.

A number of witnesses appeared before the Board, and presented statements on behalf of the Employer or the Employees.

In respect of Clause (*a*) the Board failed to reach a unanimous decision, majority and minority reports being presented, and in respect of Clause (*b*) a unanimous decision was reached.

The findings of the Board are as follows:—

Majority Report

We, the undersigned members of the Board, beg to submit the following:—

(*a*) *Re Claim by Miners in Respect of Machine Pick Mining.*

(1) The earnings of the men on contract, under the new system of mining by machine picks without the use of explosives are not in dispute, whether those earnings be in excess of the earnings by the old method or whether in a normal working place they fall below even the minimum rate fixed in the minimum rate clause—that clause applies only to earnings in abnormal places.

(2) We find from the agreement, dated 7th April, 1925, and effective to 7th April, 1928, that it was the intention of the parties to that agreement to fix $5.40 a day for a fair day's work in an abnormal place.

(3) From the above we find that the company has no right to expect anything more than a fair day's work. If the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen, it would be a matter to be dealt with by regulations under the powers given to the respective bodies by the Mines Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) of the province of Alberta. An increase in the minimum rate for working abnormal places would not be a proper or adequate way of meeting any condition of work which involved unavoidable injury to the workmen.

(4) We find on the evidence submitted to us that the disabilities which have so far occurred might have been avoided by proper precautions in the way of protection against exposure to chill, and in taking steps to have the men become more gradually accustomed to the work.

(5) We dismiss the argument that the added productivity should be reflected in a higher

minimum wage, because the latter only applies in an abnormal place and in the very nature of the case just when there is no added productivity. As stated above by the agreement, the company has no right in an abnormal place to demand more than a fair day's work, which the men undertook to furnish throughout the life of the agreement on condition that they would be made up to the minimum of $5.40 a day.

(6) We also dismiss the argument that, since the contract man in a normal place earns more than before, he has the right to expect a higher minimum in an abnormal place. Having regard to its greater expense in the new method, the company claimed in its reply that the higher earnings of the contract men were a proof that the contract rates were too high. As stated, the matter of contract rates is not in dispute before this Board. At the same time, it would not be fair in view of the company's side of the case to use the higher earnings as an argument for a higher minimum. In any case, we do not think that this would touch the general principle of the agreement, that a fair day's work was to be given for the minimum stated.

(7) We therefore find against the claim of the employees under the first heading, namely: for the payment of a minimum rate of $6.50 per day for the new work of machine pick mining.

(*Sgd.*) H. M. E. EVANS,
Chairman.

(*Sgd.*) L. P. ROBERT.

Minority Report

In Section (3) of Claim (*a*) of the recommendations and findings of Majority Report of the Board the following statement occurs:

"If the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen, it would be a matter to be dealt with by regulation under the powers given to the respective bodies by the Mines Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) of the province of Alberta. An increase in the minimum rate for working abnormal places would not be a proper or adequate way of meeting any condition of work which involved unavoidable injury to the workmen."

May I point out to the Honourable Minister that in my opinion the above quotation from the findings of the Majority Report contains the kernel of the dispute; as it sets forth the two principal factors on which the employees base their claim, namely: An increase in the minimum rate of pay for working in an abnormal place under the new work of machine pick mining, coupled with unavoidable injury arising out of the use of the new machines. I shall, therefore, confine my report to this Section in briefly outlining to you wherein I differ with my colleagues on the Board.

In the first place I contend, and am supported by good mining practice, that when any contract working place becomes abnormal, such place requires a maximum of skill and hard work to overcome the abnormality, and in consequence warrants a higher rate of pay, and instead of the minimum wage, such person undertaking the work should at least be paid the average wage earned in a normal working place.

Secondly, it is the custom to pay higher wage rates where machines are used, a reason in itself which would justify the increase asked. As to the argument of the Majority Report—that if the use of the new machines involved unavoidable injury to the workmen it would be dealt with by the Workmen's Compensation Act, I wish to say: Sworn evidence of the Medical Doctor called to testify before the Board, showed that the use of these machines did involve injury to the workmen, and for which injury the Doctor prescribed rest as a cure. While this rest cure is usually obtained in the course of a few days, I must point out that the waiting period specified when making claim under the Compensation Act is: "For and from the fourth day of the accident," with the result that few claims for compensation would be sustained. Owing to this waiting period, the workmen are, therefore, compelled to seek relief in the higher rate of pay.

Nor can I agree that the Mines Act would deal with the matter by regulation. The Mines Department advised the necessity for this new system of work in the interests of safety, and endorsed by the workmen, with the company sharing equally in the results, as the small added costs referred to elsewhere in the report is taken up as insurance in greater protection to their property as well as to the lives of their workmen.

I therefore submit the foregoing as sufficient grounds to warrant the increase asked in the minimum wage rate to men working in an abnormal place under the new system of machine pick mining and to justify non-concurrence in that part of the Majority Report marked (*a*).

(*Sgd.*) FRANK WHEATLEY.

We, the undersigned members of the Board, unanimously beg to submit the following:—

(*b*) *Re Claim by Miners in Respect of Payment for Laying of Sheet Iron.*

(1) We find that neither the wording of the clauses in the agreement nor the estab-

lished practice at the mine are sufficient to constitute a definite agreement on this point between the employer and the employees. In any case a system of payment by lineal measurement does not appear to be satisfactory, because the sheet iron is often laid and relaid within the pay period, or may be covered up with coal and inaccessible for measurement.

(2) We therefore recommend that the present basis of compensation for this work be abandoned, and that the following be inserted in the agreement under the heading "Greenhill Both Seams" and immediately following the clause on "Chute Buildings": "Chute in pillars. Laying sheet iron in pillars 1½ cents per cubic yard—the company to lay the sheet iron to the pillar."

(*Sgd.*) H. M. E. EVANS,
Chairman.

(*Sgd.*) L. P. ROBERT.
(*Sgd.*) FRANK WHEATLEY.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

FOUR new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. Earlier cases were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1926, and in previous issues. The four new decisions are as follows:—

Case No. 254.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case was first presented to the Board in August, 1925, when it was found that additional information was required before a decision could be reached. Accordingly it was referred back again to the parties concerned. The Board was informed later that a settlement had been reached, and the case was therefore withdrawn.

Case No. 279.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose between the company and the trainmen as to the application to a certain case of Article 1, clause (*r*), of the Trainmen's agreement, which reads:—

> Trainmen when deadheading to a point to take a preference run or promotion to which they are entitled by change of time table or permanent vacancy, or when returning from same on account of being displaced by reduction of crews, will not be entitled to compensation from same.

In the case before the Board a passenger trainman, in accordance with seniority rights, was assigned to a run and required to deadhead to a distant terminal to take the run at a change of time-table. The company contended that under this clause it should not be called upon to pay for the "deadheading" of the crews in circumstances where the necessity is caused by the working out of promotion agreements. The employees contended that when the company requires trainmen to "deadhead" to a distant terminal to man a passenger train that is part of their assignment, this should be regarded as a movement connected with "operation." The Board held that this was a case of exercising seniority, and as the parties agreed several years ago that the railway would not be put to additional expense in allowing the men to exercise seniority, they denied the employees' claim.

Case No. 280.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference of opinion arose between the company and the employees in regard to the payment of a trainman who was displaced from his assignment, notwithstanding his seniority rights. The company having admitted that a mistake had been made in the assignments which led to the displacing of the trainman, the Board ruled that the complainant should be paid for any time lost.

Case No. 281.—Canadian National Railways (western region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A controversy arose between the management and the employees to the interpretation of Rule 91 of the Standard Code of General Train and Interlocking Rules. This rule provides that when a train leaves a station the operator must remain on duty for a fixed period unless a report is received of the arrival of the train at the next open telegraph office. The employees stated that this rule involved them in overtime work for which the railways declined payment, and claimed that all overtime so worked should

be paid for in accordance with the telegraphers' wage schedule. The Board decided that the interpretation of General Train Order Rules was not a function of the Board, but that, in the matter of compensation, an operator, if not properly relieved, was entitled to payment for any overtime earned in carrying out the rules.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

A REPORT has been received of a case recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2.

This Board was established towards the end of 1925 for the purpose of adjusting disputes arising between the management of the Railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees. The classes of employees coming under the Board are those given in the schedule of rules governing these classes which is contained in the existing agreement between the Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railways—Messrs. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B., J. F. Aitchison, Toronto, Ont., George Turvey, Toronto, Ont., W. A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, Sask.

Representing the employees—Messrs. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; M. M. McLean, Ottawa, Ont.; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

An outline of earlier cases dealt with by the Board was given in the July issue of this GAZETTE and in previous issues.

Case No. 21.—Parlour, Sleeping and Dining Car Department.

This case was a continuation of Case No. 18 (reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 647). It concerned three employees, namely, the steward, waiter and chef on a café parlour car in the Montreal-Rivière à Pierre service, who were alleged by constables of the Investigation Department of the railways to have misappropriated revenue of the railways by manipulating a meal check in such a way that the check covered only one meal while the crew collected money for two meals. On this evidence the men were dismissed by the management. They brought their case before the Board, and at the first hearing it was found that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the dismissal of all the men involved, and that they had not received due notice of the investigation into their conduct. Accordingly another investigation was ordered. At the second hearing the Board denied the claim of the steward and waiter, the dismissal of these employees being thus confirmed. It was found that the chef had not been actually dismissed for misappropriation of revenue, but received 25 demerit marks for irregularities, making a total of 60 demerit marks against his record, his dismissal resulting automatically. The Board decided that the discipline administered in this case was excessive, and ordered a cancellation of sufficient demerit marks to effect the chef's reinstatement, time off to count as suspension.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during October was 9, as compared with 14 in September. The time loss for the month was greater than during October, 1925, being 26,425 working days as compared with 12,142 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Oct. 1926	9	2,138	26,425
Sept. 1926	14	2,248	20,697
Oct. 1925	8	8,023	12,142

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 1,071 workpeople, were carried over from September, and two disputes commenced during October. None of the strikes commencing prior to October terminated during the month, but the two strikes which commenced during October terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record

seven strikes and lockouts as follows: Lumber workers in Port Arthur and District; boot factory employees at Toronto, Ont., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man.; hat and cap makers at Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' garment workers at Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers at Montreal, P.Q.; and men's clothing workers at Toronto, Ont. A cessation of work involving about five carpenters was reported at Ottawa, Ont., the employer refusing to pay union wages or agree to union working conditions.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in the third paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected thereby, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: moulders at Galt, August 2, 1922; cigar makers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925; men's clothing workers at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926; and bookbinders and pressmen at Montreal, P.Q., March 9, 1926, a strike of carpenters at Trenton, Cnt., July 24, 1926, appears to have lapsed.

Of the strikes and lockouts commencing during October one was against the discharge of an employee and the other for union wages and working conditions. Both these strikes terminated during the month, one in favour of the employers, the other ending in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

Lumber Workers, Port Arthur and District, Ont.—In the dispute involving lumber workers in Port Arthur and District, in a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions, toward the end of October it was reported that a settlement had been reached between the employers and about two-thirds of the workmen involved, work being resumed at the higher wages demanded and with some of the working conditions improved. The strikers picketed railway stations, railway trains, employment offices, etc., in order to inform newly arriving workmen as to the conditions of the dispute.

Fur Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—In this strike for recognition of union and shorter working hours, which began in September, during October most of the strikers resumed work, some of the employers having signed an agreement with the union granting the conditions demanded while others granted the conditions but without recognition of the union and without agreeing to a shop steward or a chairman for the shop. About October 22, it was reported that only one shop was still involved in the strike and ten former employees. Some of the pickets were arrested on charges of assault and disorderly conduct as the result of disturbances.

Men's Clothing Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—In this dispute which commenced in July most of the firms and the employees involved had agreed to a settlement in August and others in September. In October it was reported that only two firms were still involved and about 130 employees at the beginning of the month, and of these 50 secured work elsewhere during October.

Men's Clothing Workers, Toronto, Ont.—This strike, beginning on September 25, was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the October issue of the Labour Gazette. The union attempted to organize the factory of the employer, and, on his refusal to sign an agreement and recognize the union, the employees were called out on strike. At the end of October the dispute was unterminated.

Coal Miners, Springhill, N.S.—This dispute, involving the employees of a firm operating three mines, was caused by the stopping of work by a number of boys in sympathy with one of their number who had been laid off for breaking one of the rules, causing an accident. The agreement under which the mines are operated provides that no cessation of work shall occur until a dispute has been dealt with between officers of the company and the union. After two days the strikers returned to work on the order of the district president of the union, the dispute to be dealt with as provided for in the agreement.

Electrical Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—This dispute arose when the union declared that the job was unfair. The Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour brought the parties into conference and a settlement was reached, the employer giving an increase of pay of 25 cents per day, making it $7.75, for eight hours, as a concession for the working conditions not being in compliance with those given by other firms in similar lines of electrical work.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1926.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time lost in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to October, 1926.			
LOGGING—			
Lumber workers, Port Arthur, Ont., and District	700	17,200	Commenced Sept. 16, 1926, for increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
*Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont	5	130	Commenced Jan. 13, 1926, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Leather, Fur and Products:			
Fur workers, Winnipeg, Man	150	2,424	Commenced Mar. 4, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
*Hat and cap makers, Montreal, Que	1	26	Commenced Mar. 4, 1926, against violation of agreement. Unterminated.
*Ladies clothing workers, Toronto, Ont	25	650	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, Que	130	2,080	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops; partial resumption of work on Aug. 9, 1926, under union conditions and almost complete resumption by Oct. 1.
Men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont	60	1,560	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during October, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1,050	2,100	Commenced Oct. 18, 1926, against suspension of employee. Terminated Oct. 21, 1926, the strikers being ordered back to work.
CONSTRUCTION—			
Electrical lines and works:			
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C	17	255	Commenced Oct. 1, 1926, for union wages and working conditions. Terminated Oct. 19, 1926. Compromise.

*Reports indicate that the strikers had been replaced, but there were still a number of employees out and on the strike or lockout benefit list of the union.

Workingmen's Tenements in New York

In connection with proposals for new legislation to eliminate slums in New York, attention is called to the provisions of the Tenement House law, which went into effect in the State in 1901. This law, however, applied only to new construction, and not to tenement houses existing on that date. It is now proposed that tenement houses built since 1901 should be required to comply with the law. Under its provisions courts and yards must not be less in area than certain minimum sizes, governed by the height of the building, and the height, in turn, is in all cases limited to one and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which the building faces. Every room in a flat must have a window of one-tenth its floor area opening upon the street or upon a yard or court; at least one room in each apartment must have an area of 120 square feet and no room can be less than 70 square feet. The bathroom or toilet compartment must have a window of 3 square feet, must be floored with waterproof material and must be accessible from each bedroom without passing through another bedroom. Two entirely independent means of escape in case of fire must be provided for each apartment, one of which must be a well-lighted stairway leading from the roof to the entrance floor.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

Compressed Air Illness Classed as Industrial Disease

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario has issued a regulation declaring "compressed air illness" to be an industrial disease as defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE noted the inclusion of "pneumoconiosis," or stoneworkers' or grinders' phthisis in the schedule of such diseases. The new regulation is as follows:—

96. It is hereby declared that compressed air illness or caisson disease, or its sequelae, due to employment carried on in compressed air, shall be an industrial disease within the meaning of The Workmen's Compensation Act as if the words "Compressed air illness or caisson disease, or its sequelae" were inserted in the first column of Schedule 3 of the Act and the words "any process carried on in compressed air" were inserted opposite thereto in the second column of the said schedule.

This regulation shall go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1926.

Passed this 29th day of September, 1926.

Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the 1st day of October, 1926.

Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan

Mr. F. J. Reynolds, chief of the Bureau of Child Protection of the province of Saskatchewan, states that a total of 1,100 widows and dependent mothers with children under sixteen years of age (with approximately 4,500 children concerned), benefited by the allowances made on August 1, the total amount of grants being $26,960, paid under the Saskatchewan Mothers' Allowance Act. Mr. Reynolds further states that there has been a slight increase since January 1 in the amount paid and the number of beneficiaries. The number of families receiving the allowance on January 1, was 1,059. During this period, January 1 to August 1, 1926, 79 new families were added to the roll, and 38 families have been dropped for various reasons, such as moving from the province, widows remarried, improved financial conditions, and some cases where the older children are now old enough to contribute sufficiently towards the family requirements.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1925

THE annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain for the year 1925 shows a continued increase in the number of factories and an equally regular decline in the number of workshops. "Factories" under the act are equipped with mechanical power, and "workshops" are not so equipped. The total number of factories was 144,361 in 1925, and 142,494 in 1924. Workshops declined from 133,729 to 128,793. The elimination of "workshops" has been going on for a number of years, and is in many cases due to the introduction of electrical power or of an oil or gas engine into workshop premises, which are thus transformed into factories.

Another tendency noted in the report is the centrifugal movement of industries from the old and cramped surroundings in large towns to the outskirts. This process is noted as a special feature of 1925, and was specially remarked in the areas surrounding London. The Chief Inspector notes that this is "a highly beneficial movement, for work, instead of being carried on in closely populated districts, is transferred to new factories well laid out, usually on a one floor system, and in pleasant, healthful surroundings." The industrial importance of the area surrounding London is steadily growing, and many new types of industry were established during the year.

Certain trades were steadily busy throughout 1925, while others, more particularly the textile industry, potteries, the iron and steel and shipbuilding industries, suffered from acute depression. Towards the end of the year the situation was distinctly more hopeful, and the number of unemployed persons was diminishing. Building was among the industries which showed the greatest vitality and expansion, with the various trades which depend more or less on building activity, such as the manufacture of bricks, cement, light castings (stoves, grates and spouting), paints and varnishes, linoleum, cabinet and chair making, and sanitary and electrical fittings. The linoleum industry has been consistently busy and prosperous now for a number of years, and is expanding. The motor industry continues to develop rapidly, its growth being most marked in the Midland and Eastern Divisions and in the neighbourhood of London. There are at present some 14,600 works engaged directly in various branches of the motor trade, of which rather more than half are repairing garages. The beet sugar in-

dustry is developing rapidly and nine factories were working in 1925, while five others were under construction.

In regard to safe conditions of labour, 33 codes of regulations governing dangerous occupations are now in force. Four new codes became effective during the year, dealing respectively with electric accumulators; work on docks; woollen and worsted textiles (lifting of heavy weights): and grinding of metals.

The number of industrial accidents fell from 169,723 in 1924, to 159,693 in 1925. The decrease, however, is explained chiefly by the depression in the iron and steel and shipbuilding industries, these two industries alone being responsible for a drop of 8,000 accidents. The number of fatalities fell from 956 to 944. Among the industries contributing the largest number of fatal accidents, building operations come first with 142; docks follow with 93; shipbuilding is accountable for 84; metal conversion and iron and steel rolling 70. While shipbuilding and iron and steel manufacture show a substantial decrease from last year's figures, fatalities in building have risen from 104 to 142 and in docks from 88 to 93. Thus building is now in the unenviable position of having more fatal accidents than any other industrial occupation.

In regard to accidents in building the report says:—"Most of the fatalities are the results of falls from working platforms—a type of accident which should be largely reduced when the building regulations, now in draft, come into force. A considerable proportion of these building fatalities occurred in the London area, where, as is well known, very extensive reconstruction work involving employment at dangerous heights has been going on for the last few years. The peculiar risks involved in building have been recognized for some time, and a comprehensive code of Regulations framed to meet the specific hazards of the trade has been practically agreed with the Industry and it is hoped will soon be in force."

The Senior Medical Officer was notified of 79 cases of industrial poisoning in 1925, compared with 61 in 1924. Of these 13 were cases of lead poisoning, 55 of epitheliomatous ulceration (mule spinner's cancer), 9 of anthrax, and one each of aniline poisoning and taxic jaundice. A committee was appointed during the year to investigate mule spinner's cancer, and steps are now being taken to give effect to their recommendations. In regard to anthrax, the government wool disinfecting station continued in operation during 1925; further improvements were made in the plant and process of disinfection, mainly with the object of securing more perfect and regular drying and the more complete removal of formaldehyde from the disinfecteed materials.

Reports received from the factories on this subject were somewhat contradictory; in a few districts the movement appeared to be making no progress, and in some cases enthusiasm was found to be even waning. But in most instances interest was steadily maintained and in certain areas there was substantial progress. Sometimes, it is stated, advancement appears to be hampered by a feeling amongst employers and managers that safety committees may be derogatory to their own authority; there is also the fear that such committees tend to become self-centred and to pay little attention to developments in works other than their own.

The 48-hour week appeared to be almost universal, and factories in which the 60 hours of employment (still permissible by law) are regularly worked are becoming rare. Although the system of working a 5-day week has been introduced into a number of factories, it is not possible to foretell at this stage whether it will become a permanent and general institution. In many works bad trade has been the reason for the adoption of the system, and a period of good trade is needed to show whether the firms intend to continue such an arrangement of hours. As has been reported in former years, the shortening of the hours of employment and re-arrangements of the periods of employment have not shortened the spells of work as much as is desirable. The shortened day period normally worked has, of course, made it impossible to work regularly two spells of 5 hours, but one such spell (usually from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.) is common in many individual works and in certain industries, and more particularly clothing, confectionery, letter-press printing, and laundries, followed by an afternoon spell of 3½, 4 or 4½ hours, which at times of pressure may be extended to 5 hours. The length of spell is often determined by local conditions, such as the accessibility of the factory to the workers' homes, means of transit, etc., and in some trades to the fact that there is no work on Saturdays and that the 48 hours must be fitted into 5 days. Although in recent years a reduction in the 5-hour spell by means of an interval of half an hour has not been particularly prevalent, the practice of introducing recognized rest pauses or short breaks of 10-15 minutes for refreshment is becoming much more general in all industries, especially non-textile trades and where a 5-hour spell is in operation. In these cases the length of the spell to the worker is of less moment than formerly and may partly account for the fact

that an actual reduction in the length of the spell has not generally taken place. The report states that "as to the effect on output of rest pauses, researches by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board leave no reasonable doubt that in a working spell of 4½ hours or over a short rest pause tends to greater efficiency. As in the case of length of spells, there is however a great diversity of opinion on the part of employers on this question, some holding that the effect is favourable, while others maintain that the break is unsettling and that the rate of production for a short time before and after such an established break is lessened." It is noted however that where the system is adopted it is nearly always continued, which may be taken as a sign that output is not seriously diminished.

In regard to voluntary schemes it is stated that this form of welfare is now definitely established in industry and is operating on a scale much beyond what is generally known. It is true the movement has hitherto been initiated chiefly by the larger and more successful industrial concerns, but it is steadily growing and every year sees more firms joining in the advance and framing schemes for the betterment, entertainment or education of their workers.

CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare was held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on October 29, 1926, but the annual conference has been postponed until the spring of 1927 when it will be held at Vancouver, B.C.

The report of the executive secretary, presented at the annual meeting, revealed very extensive and progressive work during the past year in the fields of administration, relation to other organizations, legislation, international child welfare relations, and special activities. The membership is increasing and there appears to be an active interest in the work of the Council in all provinces. Special reports were submitted by the chairmen of each of the following sections: Child hygiene; child in employment; education and recreation; child in need of special care; and the ethical and spiritual development of the child Extracts from these reports which may be of interest to Labour Gazette readers are appended.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—

Past President—Mr. A. P. Paget, Winnipeg.

President—Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal; Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria, B.C.

Honorary Treasurer—Mme. Jules Tessier, Quebec.

Executive Secretary—Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa.

Chairmen of Sections—

Child Hygiene—Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Montreal.

The Child in Employment—Dr. Weyman, Vancouver, B.C.

Education and Recreation—Dr. G. Weir, Vancouver, B.C.

Sub-Chairman on Education—N. MacLean, M.A., Ottawa.

Sub-Chairman on Recreation—Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Toronto.

The Child in Need of Special Care—Robert E. Miles, Toronto, Chairman.

Sub-Committee on Delinquency—Judge Ethel MacLachlan, Regina.

Sub-Chairman—Mrs. Sidney Small, Toronto.

The Ethical and Spiritual Development of the Child—Dr. Hugh Dobson, Vancouver, B.C.

French-Speaking Section—Mme. P. E. Marchand, Ottawa.

Committee on Revision of the Constitution—

Prof. E. D. MacPhee, Toronto, Chairman.

Ways and Means Committee—

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, Convener.

Governing Council, 1926-27—

Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Chairman; Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Perth, Hon. Secretary; Mrs. Harold Riley, Calgary, Alta.; Magistrate Emily Murphy, Edmonton, Alta.; Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. C. J. McNeely, Vancouver, B.C.; Dr. C. A. Barager, Brandon, Man.; Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg, Man.; Miss H. Dykeman, R.N., St. John, N.B.; Judge E. H. Blois, Halifax, N.S.; Miss Jean Browne, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. J. W. Crane, London, Ont.; Dr. J. E. Davey, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. C. A. Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.; Prof E. D. MacPhee, Toronto, Ont.; Rev. Father Haley, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. D. A. Dunlop, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Mona Wilson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mme. L. G. Beaubien, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. R. J. MacDonald, Saskatoon, Sask.

Mr. Frank Yeigh, Secretary of the Canadian Save the Child Fund Committee, addressed the meeting, suggesting co-operation between his committee and the Council and the matter was referred to the executive for detailed information and report.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:—

Child Hygiene—

That this Council approves of the following recommendations of the Section of Child Hygiene:

1. Completion of work in hand;
2. Publication of results secured by special classes for the handicapped in Canada;
3. The Canadian Council on Child Welfare go on record as endorsing the "Seymour Plan" for a campaign against Diphtheria during September and October, 1926; Smallpox during November and December, 1926; Typhoid fever during January and February, 1927; through:—

Co-operation of all health agencies, official and voluntary, on the North American Continent; the American Medical Association; the Canadian Medical Association; the Federal Department of Health of Canada; the United States Public Health Service; the Churches, the Press; Educational Authorities and all other agencies that can in any way assist.

Concentration of effort on the part of the foregoing organizations, by propaganda and publicity in the daily and weekly press, current magazines, moving picture theatres and by public addresses.

Education of the public to the fact that Diphtheria, Smallpox and Typhoid Fever are communicable and preventable; and that by making use of the knowledge which medical science has made available these diseases can be prevented.

Mental Hygiene—

Whereas, the President of the Calgary Council on Child Welfare has requested the Canadian Council on Child Welfare to state a concrete national policy on the care of the mentally defective, in order that the Calgary Council may take up the matter with the government of Alberta; And whereas it is the opinion of this Council that the problem of the care of mentally defective persons demands urgent consideration; And whereas the special knowledge of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene makes it a proper authority for advice on matters pertaining to mental hygiene; Be it therefore resolved that the request of the President of the Calgary Council on Child Welfare be referred to the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene for their consideration and report and that the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene be assured of the heartiest co-operation of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

Child Labour—

That the Canadian Council on Child Welfare reaffirms its conviction that every effort should be made to bring about acceptance of the International Child Labour Conventions and Recommendations by the provinces of Canada to the end that adherence to these may be given by the Dominion Government.

Survey of Literature—

That the Section on Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child be requested to survey the literature sold throughout Canada to secure facts concerning: (1) The circulation of different magazines and periodicals throughout Canada and an appraisal of the effects of this literature; (2) The nature of the wit, humour, etc., in the reading matter of the Canadian people, e.g., the comic sections of the press, etc., and an appraisal of the effects of the same upon habits and character; (3) The books sold for the reading public in Canada and the books loaned through the public libraries in Canada and an appraisal of any tendencies that might vitally affect national ideals; (4) An appraisal of the spoken drama, the cinema and the radio as to their contribution to spiritual and ethical ideals.

Motion Pictures—

That the Canadian Council of Child Welfare endorses the principle of the classification of motion pictures as for general audiences and for children's audiences and that the practical application of this endorsation within the provinces be referred to the Committee on Recreation.

Section on Child Labour, 1925-1926

The following report, signed by Judge Helen Gregory McGill, convener of the section on Child Labour, was adopted by the committee:—

(*a*) The minimum age for permanent gainful employment during the school year of either sex shall be fifteen years.

(*b*) Night employment shall be prohibited for persons under eighteen years of age.

(*c*) Employment of persons under twenty-one years of age in dangerous, unhealthy or hazardous occupations shall be prohibited.

(*d*) Persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed more than eight hours a day or forty-four hours a week and shall have a rest period of one day in seven. Hours spent in continuation classes shall be counted as hours of labour.

These standards are all recognized in the International Child Labour Convention. The Council therefore plans to devote its energies in 1926-7 towards obtaining the adherence to these Conventions from the Canadian provinces and ultimately adherence by Canada.* . . . The appended schedule of the changes necessary in each province to make ratification possible has also been prepared for the information of co-operating groups. Every organization within the Council will be especially urged to give some attention to this matter, this year.

(*e*) Minimum wage regulations shall apply to all persons of both sexes up to eighteen years of age.

This resolution was brought to the attention of the responsible Minister in each province where Minimum Wage Regulations are in force, with fairly satisfactory results.

* A report has been prepared on the present status of Canadian Provincial law on these subjects.

In Alberta.—The Prime Minister, the Hon. J. F. Brownlee, introduced an amended Factories' Act, providing for the application of minimum wage regulations for male workers in certain industries.

In British Columbia.—At the Conference of the British Columbia Minimum Wage Board, of which your convener is a member, held August 29, 1926, at the Court House, Vancouver, on the Minimum Wage in the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the wage for the "inexperienced, whether over or under eighteen years of age, was fixed at $11 a week for a forty-eight hour week with 30 cents an hour after the tenth hour in a day." The "inexperienced period" was also shortened from three months to *two months,* while there is, as before, a limit on the emergency period during which very long hours may be run for ninety days. The unfortunate discrepancy, however, still remains between the Factories Act, so that a Factory Inspector in spite of the gazetted orders of the Government Minimum Wage Board, may give a permit during the berry and fish seasons, when all the limitations as to children and young girls and upon the hours of opening and closing of the factory are not binding on the employer.

Notwithstanding the fact that conferences are advertised that the orders are based upon public recommendations from the employers, employees and the representatives of the public and are held by a duly constituted Government Board and gazetted, we are advised that since this authority is given the Factory Inspector by statute, no order of the board can hold against such a permit. The deplorable effects of this clause constantly crop up. Many witnesses at this conference, as at the previous ones, stated again and again that they had worked for fourteen or fifteen hours beside girls ten, twelve and fourteen years old, sometimes as long as fourteen or fifteen hours in a day.

I would therefore again recommend that British Columbia and Nova Scotia Provincial Governments, which alone have this lapse in their Child Labour Laws, be urged to eliminate this section and fix the age for entry into any industry at fifteen years of age, without relaxation below this age for any reason.

It should be explained that this would still not include either domestic or farm labour. Such a proposed amendment would not in any way interfere with that class of labour.

In Manitoba.—Only an acknowledgment of the resolution was sent forward, but during the year, amendments giving effect to the principles of this resolution were passed.

In Quebec.—As the legislative program for the year had been concluded, the Prime Minister, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, stated that consideration of legislative changes would have to be postponed until 1926-27.

In Saskatchewan.—The Commissioner of Labour and Industries agreed to bring this recommendation before his Minister for consideration in the preparation of legislation for the 1927 session.

In Ontario.—The minister of Labour, the Hon. Forbes Godfrey stated that he was planning a survey of the situation in this matter and would not care to declare his policy until this was completed.

It would appear that in this field the Council should continue its educational efforts in the coming year, and especially attempt to enlist the sympathy of provincial agencies in approaching their respective governments.

Investigation into aims and methods of juvenile employment divisions and vocational guidance bureaus in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, with a view to development of the most effective services in these fields.

It was ascertained early in the year that Mr. A. W. Crawford, Director of Technical Education in the Federal Department of Labour, was prepared to make a preliminary survey on the extent and nature of apprenticeship in the Dominion. Such co-operation, of a very informal and general nature as was required at the early stage in the study was offered. Several hundred copies of Mr. Crawford's Bulletin on Vocational Guidance were obtained and mailed to our membership.

It would appear that the most efficacious work, in obtaining this objective, can be done in the closest collaboration with Mr. Crawford, and your convener would recommend that the officers of the Council in Ottawa proceed along these lines.

Special Activities.—Your convener in collaboration with the central office directed a protest against a proposed amendment to the Ontario Adolescents School Attendance Act on the ground that the proposed change, viz., rendering it obligatory to attend school certain hours, after work hours—would be prejudicial to the entire child labour programme of the Dominion. The details of this matter are covered in the Secretary's report.

Section on Education and Recreation

The report of the section on education and recreation was in part as follows:—

Resolutions of the Annual Conference of 1925 adopted certain aims on education and recreation for children subject to the right to enlarge or modify its statement of programme at any annual meeting. They are as follows:—

(*a*) To extend the technical school system.

(*b*) To obtain compulsory school attendance for at least nine months of the year by every pupil from 7-15 years of age.

(*c*) To establish under trained supervisors recreational facilities for all children twelve months of the year.

Activities in the past year have been confined to general propaganda in articles and addresses along the lines here indicated, with special efforts to give assistance of a specialized type when requested. For instance, special enquiries and reports have been furnished on request, on playground equipment and management, and on the organization, equipment and management of fresh air camps.

In the field of effort towards obtaining compulsory school attendance, our efforts for the present are being concentrated on the perfecting and enforcement of the laws existing in all the provinces, *re* the minimum age for the entry of children to industry and agriculture. The obtaining of a uniform minimum across the Dominion and the adherence of Canada to the International Child Labour Conventions on this matter, will form one of the chief activities of the Section, this year

(*d*) To obtain through provincial departments of education, the appointment of full time instructors in health education in the normal schools so that teachers may be equipped to teach Health as a regular subject on the school curriculum.

This resolution was forwarded to all the Provincial Ministers responsible, early in the year. The replies in all cases indicated considerable interest in the proposal.

Vocational Guidance and Training, etc.

Recommendations are offered in the following:—

Five thousand is considered to be the minimum population which can support day vocational classes but municipalities under 10,000 will have difficulty in supporting more than one or two branches of the work. A separate director for vocational work is highly desirable but scarcely possible in cities under 20,000, as work is organized at present. All vocational work should be conducted by thoroughly qualified teachers and organizers. It is a serious mistake to place it in the hands of academically trained people who lack industrial or commercial experience.

Vocational guidance is urgently needed but to be effective it must be conducted by specially trained and carefully selected teachers or experts. Regular teachers can help the counsellors and placement officers but cannot carry out a program of vocational guidance.

Economic Aspects of Child Welfare

At a recent meeting of the Montreal city subdivision of the Catholic Women's League, Dr. W. E. Williams, in the course of an address, referred to the economic aspects of Child Welfare. "Not only," he said, "is it necessary to vote the required amount for the provision of health centres and dispensaries as well as paying for efficient social and medical workers, but there should be the establishment of adequate playgrounds, the abolition of child labour, drastic laws demanding the proper amount of air and sunshine in properly constructed houses as well as the destruction of those unfit for human habitation. The labourer should be paid an adequate wage, and compulsory insurance should be instituted to provide against illness and possible death."

Besides this assistance on the part of the government, Dr. Williams said that there was a great deal of work that could be done by the individual woman. "There are many ways," he stated, "in which individual effort united becomes a powerful collective force as exemplified in your Catholic Women's League. The aim of the health centre was to be preventive rather than curative." To show how effective the work of such centres is, Dr. Williams compared the Montreal death rate of 130 in 1,000 babies with that noted at the health centres of 11 in 1,000.

Mr. George S. Rice, M.E., chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, has been invited to co-operate with the chief of inspector of mines of Alberta in an investigation of a recent explosion at the Hillcrest mine in the Crows Nest Pass. This explosion occurred on September 19 and caused the death of two men, a fire boss and a pumpman. Mr. Rice, on the invitation of the Government of Nova Scotia, conducted an inquiry in 1924 on the subject of "bumps" in the Springhill mine. The result of this inquiry were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1925, page 161.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CHILD LABOUR

Program of National Child Labour Committee (U.S.A.)

THE National Child Labour Committee of the United States, in its monthly bulletin entitled *The American Child,* publishes the following "minimum standards," which it is seeking, through its publications, departments of research, investigation and legislation, and in other ways, to have established in every State:—

I. No child under fourteen to be employed at any gainful occupation.

II. No child under sixteen to be employed:

1. At any work or in any place dangerous, injurious or hazardous. Places and occupations known to be dangerous, injurious or hazardous for children under sixteen should be enumerated in the law, but authority should be delegated to some state board to extend the list.

2. After 7 at night or before 6 in the morning.

3. For more than 8 hours a day, or 6 days or 48 hours a week.

4. During the hours when the public school is in session unless the child has completed the eighth grade or its equivalent.

5. Unless the employer gets a work permit from the proper school official upon the following conditions: (Except that no work permit is to be required for work in domestic service or agriculture).

(*a*) A promise of employment showing the exact nature of the work.

(*b*) Evidence that the child is of legal age for that specific employment.

(*c*) Evidence that the child has completed the eighth grade of the public school or its equivalent.

If all other requirements are complied with, this should be waived during the time the public school is not in session, a special vacation work permit being issued.

(*d*) A statement by an authorized physician showing that he finds the child physically fit for that particular employment.

III. No child under eighteen to be employed at any work or in any place dangerous, injurious or hazardous for children under eighteen. Places and occupations known to be dangerous, injurious and hazardous for children under eighteen should be enumerated in the law, but authority should be delegated to some state board to extend the list.

Program of League of Nations Committee

The program proposed by the Committee of Child Welfare of the League of Nations as a minimum to be aimed at is as follows:—

1. Minimum age for admission to industrial employment 14 years.

2. Prohibition of night employment between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. of all persons under 18 years of age.

3. Prohibition of agricultural employment during school hours of children under 14 years.

4. Exclusion of women and young persons under 18 years from industries in which there was a danger of lead poisoning.

5. Equal pay for equal work in industry regardless of sex.

6. Protection of prospective mothers by providing for absence from industry or agriculture for six weeks preceding and six weeks following the birth of a child.

Pension Scheme for London Co-operative Employees

The Co-operative Wholesale Society in London, England, is considering the establishment of an employees' pension scheme. The fund is to be administered by a committee of eight members, four appointed by the management committee, and four elected by ballot from the employees, two of whom shall retire each year. The age limits for entry into the scheme will be between seventeen and fifty, and all applications for membership will be subject to the approval of the management and pensions committees. When the fund is established membership will be a condition of employment.

The scale of contributions is based on 2¼ per cent upon wages, exclusive of bonus, overtime, etc. The maximum wage upon which contributions will be received is £300. The society will contribute to the fund at the same rate as the employees; sixty-five is fixed as the retiring age.

The amount of superannuation is to be 1-80th of the average wage, or salary received during the five years preceding retirement, up to a maximum of $300, multiplied by the number of years of future service from the date of the commencement of the scheme with a maximum of 40-80ths. The maximum pension is to be £150 a year.

In the event of death before the pension age the members' contributions, plus 4½ per cent interest per annum, will be paid to the legal representative.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Summary of the Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention

THE forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, with which a large number of organized workers in Canada are identified, was held in Detroit, Michigan, October 4 to 10. At the opening session an invocation was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Woodrofe, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, who represented the bishop of the diocese of Detroit, while the Right Rev. M. J. Grupee, as representative of the bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Detroit, delivered an address. Addresses of welcome on behalf of organized labour were delivered by Mr. Wm. B. Fitzgerald, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, whose headquarters are located in Detroit; Mr. Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labour; and Mr. Frank Wade, president of the Michigan State Federation of Labour. The civic welcome was extended by the Hon. John Smith, Mayor of Detroit. The several addresses were replied to by Mr. Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, following which the report of the Credential Committee was presented.

Ninety-one international organizations were represented by 273 delegates; the four A.F. of L. departments, 30 state federations of labour, 75 trades and labour councils and 13 federal unions were represented by one delegate each, making 213 bodies represented by a total of 395 delegates. There were also eight fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two the British Trades Union Congress, three the Mexican Federation of Labour, one the Women's International Union Label League, and another the National Women's Trade Union League.

Following the submission of the report of the Credential Committee Mr. J. Bromley, one of the British fraternal delegates, on behalf of the three railway men's organizations in Great Britain, presented the president of the American Federation with a silver ink stand and a silver pen, both suitably engraved.

Finances and Membership

After the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules of Order and the appointment of the customary committees, the report of the executive council, which included the annual statements of the secretary and treasurer, were submitted and referred to the proper committees for consideration and report.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Frank Morrison, showed that the receipts for the year, including the balance from the previous year, were $731,505.29, and the expenses $519,-113 33, leaving a balance of $212,391.96, of which $193,095.78 is in the defence fund for local trade and federal labour unions, the remainder of $19,296.18 being available for the general expenses of the federation.

The secretary also reported on the educational fund designed to promote co-operation on the Rochdale plan, the receipts to which since April 1, 1918, to August 31, 1926, amounted to $4,430.50 and expenses to $3,331.-92, leaving a balance of $1,098.60.

Contributions in response to the appeals of the executive council for the anthracite coal miners had from December 22, 1925, to June 19, 1926, amounted to $200,710.67, all of which had been forwarded to the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America.

In response to the appeal of the executive council for assistance to the British miners there had been contributed from July 6 to August 31, 1926, the sum of $31,438.32, the money being forwarded to the secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

For the Woodrow Wilson Memorial building fund the contributions and interest now amount to $1,574.61.

To furnish a room in the International Labour Office building in Geneva, Switzerland, contributions amounting to $1,660.68 had been received and sent to the proper authorities.

For what is called the flag fund $526.64 had been subscribed, and for the Gompers memorial fund $98.50 had been collected.

During the past year $41,913.66 had been paid as strike benefits to members of directly chartered local unions and $105,151.92 was spent for organizing purposes.

One international union—the Windsor Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Union—had been chartered during the year, as well as 19 trades and labour councils, 41 local trade unions and 11 federal unions, making 72 charters issued. For the same period one international—the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—had been suspended for failing to comply with a decision in regard to a jurisdictional dispute; 24 trades and labour councils had disbanded; 9 were suspended and 13 reinstated; 13 local trade unions had disbanded, 67 were suspended,

four joined international organizations, and 11 were reinstated; 7 federal labour unions had disbanded, 33 were suspended, one joined an international organization and two were reinstated.

At the close of the fiscal year of the federation there were 107 national and international organizations in affiliation, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 769 local department councils, 833 city central bodies, 380 local trade and federal labour unions, the whole comprising 29,417 local unions, the average paid-up membership being 2,813,910. As the affiliated international organizations are required to pay only per capita tax upon their fully paid-up membership, the membership reported did not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year, and who if counted, the secretary pointed out, would give a total membership of 3,313,910.

The report of the trustees of the A. F. of L. building located at Washington, D.C., showed receipts of $41,512.04 and expenditures of $22,980,69, leaving a balance at the close of the fiscal year of $18,531.35.

These reports, together with that of the treasurer, were referred to the Auditing Committee, and were subsequently approved by the convention.

The remainder of the report of the executive council, which was referred to the appropriate committees, dealt with matters which had engaged their attention since the 1925 convention and made reference to these and other subjects under the following headings:—(1) Voluntary principle and organization in industry, (2) Organization progress, (3) Jurisdictional problems, (4) Company unions, (5) Anti-union shop, (6) Wages, (7) Employee stock ownership, (8) Banking and insurance, (9) Observance of contracts, (10) Economic measuring rods, (11) Co-operation between unions and management, (12) Information and education, (13) Committee on education, (14) Workers' Education Bureau, (15) Citizens' Military training camps, (16) Child labour, (17) Radio broadcasting, (18) Relations to other groups, (19) International relations, (20) Labourers' specific days, (21) Samuel Gompers Memorial, (22) A. F. of L. room at Geneva, (23) Legal Information Bureau, (24) National legislative activities, (25) Legislative draft proposals, (26) State compensation legislation, (27) A. F. of L. non-partisan political campaign.

The report of the executive council also contained reports from the fraternal delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Mexican Federation of Labour.

Report of Committee on Organization

The Committee on Organization, in dealing with the portion of the report of the executive council under the heading of "Organization Progress," commended the work of the council in organizing activities and recommended that city central and state bodies co-operate and assist in future organizing work as well as in the settlement of difficult problems as they arise.

The Committee recommended that the work of organizing women wage-earners be continued, and that special organizing literature be supplied to all affiliated organizations, and also approved of local unions being identified with the central city bodies.

A statement was presented in regard to the campaign of education and publicity which had been undertaken by the Union Label Trades Department, and in connection with which the moving picture "Labour's Record" had been shown at 591 meetings in various localities in 30 states.

The committee reported favourably on the inauguration of a labour "Chautauqua," with a view to organizing the workers in the South and also approved of a campaign of education and organization amongst the working people of Porto Rico.

Three resolutions proposing organizing campaigns were approved, and the committee recommended their reference to the executive council.

The committee also approved of a resolution urging demand for union labelled brooms to assist campaign against prison-made brooms.

Approval was given by the committee to a resolution proposing an organizing campaign in the automobile industry, the resolution as submitted reading as follows:—

"That the President of the American Federation of Labour call a conference of all national and international organizations interested in the automobile industry for the purpose of working out details to inaugurate a general organizing campaign among the workers of that industry; and that the question of jurisdiction be suspended for the time being, so that the desired result sought for in the resolution may be accomplished."

After a brief discussion this proposal was adopted by the convention, as were also the earlier recommendations of the committee.

Report of Committee on Labels

To the Committee on Labels only one resolution was referred, and this outlined an agreement made by the Central Labour Union of Philadelphia, Pa., with a retail firm to

handle none but union label goods, and asked the federation to concur in the plan and recommend the same for adoption in all localities in the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. The committee, which approved of the proposition, submitted a statement on the union label and the benefit to be derived from a consistent demand for union-labelled goods. The suggestion was made that such bodies as state federations of labour, trades and labour councils, the Women's Union Label League and trade union auxiliaries co-operate with the Union Label Trades Department in initiating and conducting organization and union label campaigns.

For a resolution proposing that delegates to A. F. of L. conventions be required to have six union labels on their person before taking their seats the Committee on Resolutions presented a substitute proposing that delegates file with the president of the federation a statement as to the number of trade union label articles in his possession, and the articles on which they appear. After discussion the matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration, the subsequent report, which was adopted, was to the effect that all wage earners should be advised to demand the union label when purchasing merchandise and to give support to union shop cards and buttons.

On a resolution requesting the purchase of union made hosiery and underwear, it was decided to advise the United Textile Workers of America to co-operate with the Union Label Trades Department in a campaign to meet the demand of the resolution.

Report of Committee on Legislation

The Committee on Legislation, in referring to the item in the executive council's report under the head of "National Legislative Activities," noted with approval the recorded legislative progress during the first session of the 69th Congress of the United States. Reference was made to the passage of the Railroad Labour Bill and to the Federal law in regard to the retirement of Government employees, as well as to the mother's pension plan for the District of Columbia. The executive council was commended for suggesting reforms in the rules of the House of Representatives, as well as for its efforts in securing defeat of bills providing for the registration of aliens, in which it was stated there were objectionable features. In regard to the executive council's report on immigration the committee favoured the present restricted immigration policy of the United States, which is in general accord with labour's views on the subject. Endorsation was given to closer co-operation between the farmers and organized labour for mutual benefit and protection. The committee also recommended adoption of resolutions:

(1) Reaffirming protest against modification of Federal law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship;

(2) In favour of making more rigid the Act prohibiting enlisted men from accepting engagements which would interfere with the employment of civilians;

(3) In favour of increased compensation for watchmen, messengers and labourers employed in the United States Post Office Department;

(4) In favour of deportation of certain aliens who have entered the United States in violation of the immigration and expulsion laws;

(5) In favour of the Shipping Commissioners' Act of the United States being made so as to control the shipment of seamen in the lake and coastwise trade and trade to nearby foreign countries;

(6) Pledging assistance for the passage of bill providing for standardized annual and sick leave for Federal Government employees.

The committee recommended that resolutions on the following subjects be referred to the executive council with a view to securing the legislation desired:

(1) Proposing amendment of the act governing the working conditions of United States navy yard employees so as to provide that contractors shall give preference to American citizens when hiring labour and pay the prevailing scale of wages;

(2) Proposing amendment of existing laws to require that contracts for work for the United States shall provide that American citizens be given preference in employment at the scale of wages, hours and working conditions prevailing in the locality where work is performed;

(3) Request for investigation of health menace in the use of the pneumatic hammer in the cutting and carving of stone;

(4) Asking for endorsation of a bill providing for United States citizenship for certain Hindus who through long residence in the United States had been classed as American citizens, but who through an administrative ruling were now without a country.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Raise Per Capita Tax on Directly Affiliated Unions

The Committee on Law disapproved of a proposal that women's union label leagues chartered by the Women's International Union Label League be given representation in trades and labour councils and state federations of labour on an equality with local unions. The committee, however, concurred in a resolution raising the *per capita* tax payable by directly chartered unions from 25 cents to 35 cents per month and eliminating the provision that local unions, the majority of whose members are under 18 years of age, shall pay only 5 cents *per capita* per month. A resolution as amended by the committee increases the maximum initiation fee charged by directly chartered local unions from $10 to $15. The Committee on Law submitted a proposal to increase the dues of directly chartered local unions from 75 cents to $1 per month. This proposal with the remainder of the report of the committee was adopted.

Shorter Work Week Approved

The report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day endorsed a resolution urging the War and Navy Departments of the United States to put into effect the 44-hour work week in all navy yards, arsenals and industrial plants. Approval was also given to a proposal favouring the extension of Saturday half holiday for United States Government employees.

As amended by the committee, a resolution proposing a 40-hour work week in all industries placed the convention on record as favouring a progressive shortening of the hours of labour and the days per week, and instructed the executive council to inaugurate a campaign of education and organization with a view to giving effect to the proposals.

Supports Executive Councils' Report

The convention approved of the statement of the executive council under the head of "Voluntary Principles and Organization of Industry," and affirmed "labour's disapproval of anti-trust and anti-combination laws and the judicial interpretation and construction placed on them. It holds that industry and labour should be free to work out their problems without undue intrusion on the part of the Government."

Referring to the right to organize, the convention reaffirmed opposition to the practice of wage-earners being compelled to pledge themselves to refrain from joining labour unions under what is termed the "yellow dog contract."

The convention supported the contention of the executive council that any state legislation to delay unnecessarily or to deny the workers the right to cease work and to compel them to submit their grievances to an industrial court was a denial of freedom of contract.

In regard to communist activities in the strike of textile workers in Passaic, and in other fields, it was decided to urge that greater discrimination be practised in responding to appeals for financial assistance, as funds contributed by unionists had on occasions been used to undermine the trade union movement.

Under the heading of the "Anti-Union Shop" it was pointed out that as the efforts to promote the so-called "open shop," or "company union," or "American plan," had not abated, support be given to the warning of the executive council to be on guard against the anti-union shop in every guise.

In regard to subject of "Employee Stock Ownership" it was stated that "workers should be warned against this development of employee ownership plans where the purpose is to prevent the workers from organizing and functioning effectively as a trade union."

Approval was given to the action of the executive council in making available summaries of statements of labour banks, which it was stated "will develop material for comparative study and evaluating tendencies in this development." The progress in establishing labour insurance was also commended.

On the subject of "Co-operation Between Unions and Management" concurrence was given to the presentation of the executive council of the need for co-operation and the spirit of intelligent responsibility in industry. "In view of the attention focused upon company unions, shop representation plans, American plans and the like," the president of the federation was recommended to arrange for a comparative study of the results of union-management co-operation and employer-controlled unions and like schemes.

Approval was given to the relations existing between the federation and certain organizations interested in social and religious problems.

Authority was given the executive council to complete a plan for securing voluntary donations to a fund to create a suitable memorial to the late Samuel Gompers.

Approval was expressed at the furnishing of a room in the International Labour Office at Geneva, which it was believed would be appreciated as an expression of international fellowship with labour of all countries.

The convention approved of the work of the Labour Information Bureau, and recommended that the executive council continue the service.

Opposition was raised to legislative proposals to authorize plans for future mobilization of materials and men in event of other wars as well as to compulsory military training.

In regard to the observance of contracts referred to by the executive council the convention approved of a declaration that observance of trade union agreements, by employers as well as by wage-earners is equally essential. The president of the federation was recommended to cause a study to be made of voluntary methods and means for the observance of trade union agreements.

The convention approved of the work of the executive council under the non-partisan political policy of the federation since the 1925 convention.

Report of Committee on Boycotts

The Committee on Boycotts had three resolutions submitted for consideration, the first of these, which was adopted, reaffirming action taken in 1925 against a firm of furnace manufacturers. The second resolution asked that affiliated unions be informed of the attitude of a stove manufacturing company towards the Stove Mounters' Union and that the executive council endeavour to adjust the difficulty. This request was adopted, as was also a resolution asking assistance for the Metal Polishers' Union in the strike against a sporting goods manufacturer.

Report of Committee on Education

The Committee on Education, in reporting on the section of the executive council's report under the head of "Economic Measuring Rods," reported favourably on the need and value of having complete records of all developments in the trade union movement, such as records of membership, funds, services rendered to the membership, investments, collective agreements and other machinery created for the purpose of dealing with productive and personnel problems developing from day to day. The committee therefore urged the co-operation of all affiliated organizations by responding to all requests from headquarters for information.

The *American Federationist,* the official journal of the federation, was commended as an educational medium within the trade union movement, and as an aid to those interested in the study of trade unions and industrial problems. It was recommended that affiliated unions co-operate in an effort to increase the circulation of the *Federationist.*

As regards the *Legal Information Bulletin,* it was recommended that the executive council continue the service rendered by this publication.

The committee recommended that the executive council continue and develop the news service of the federation, and approved of the character and appearance of the pamphlets which had been published during the past two years.

The Committee on Education, in reporting on compulsory school attendance, while believing that laws will help to reduce neglect and truancy, stated that the introduction of interesting matter in the school curriculum will further reduce truancy. The committee also commended the executive council for co-operating with the research department of the American Federation of Teachers in having a study made of the selection of text books in the public schools and also the selection made of current magazines for public school libraries.

Approval was given to supervised recreation in towns and cities as significant of the increasing concern for the health of the people.

Referring to the teaching of science in public schools, the committee was of opinion "that when organized labour makes its own studies of new developments in education it will not be at the mercy of those in charge of educational systems who may have selfish reasons for the introduction of a particular educational device."

The executive council was commended for its work in arranging for a careful study of the conditions relating to health in the various industries.

In regard to copyright legislation it was stated that the several interests affected, including the trade unions directly concerned, have come to an agreement regarding this legislation, and which includes trade union labels, shop cards and buttons.

Other recommendations made by the committee were:—

(1) that the executive council continue the policy of developing special organizing literature;

(2) that the executive council advertise the History and Encyclopedia of the Federation with a view to having a wider circulation of the book;

(3) endorsation of the action of the executive council in arranging an exhibit of the

A. F. of L. at the Philadelphia sesquicentennial;

(4) that every central body provide for the appointment of a committee on education;

(5) that all state federations and city central bodies undertake active affiliation in the Workers' Educational Bureau;

(6) that local unions arrange to set aside a certain portion of the meetings for educational purposes;

(7) encouragement to study classes and workers' colleges for the free and impartial study of subjects of interest to wage-earners;

(8) approval of summer schools and labour institutes;

(9) that the section of the executive council's report dealing with child labour be printed in pamphlet form and given wide circulation;

(10) that unions seek the aid of librarians in regard to undertakings in adult education;

(11) that friendly relations be maintained with the American Legion and all groups and institutions that can make contributions to the labour movement;

(12) that workers be urged to fittingly observe Labour's memorial Sunday, Labour Sunday and Labour Day;

(13) that the executive council make a thorough investigation of proposed national control of education before committing itself further on the subject.

With very little discussion the report was adopted.

Opposed to Lifting of Immigration Restrictions

In regard to two resolutions proposing modification of the existing immigration laws of the United States the Committee on Resolutions pointed out that though worded differently they were alike in interest and purpose and sought to weaken, if not destroy, the existing immigration law and throw wide open the gates of the United States to all foreign workers, regardless of the social, political and economic consequences that would follow. The committee disapproved of both resolutions, and after some debate the convention concurred in the report of the committee.

Company Unions

The Committee on Resolutions dealt with the reference to company unions in the executive council's report, as well as with two resolutions on the same subject. Reporting thereon the committee stated in part:—

"Company unions are a menace to the trade union movement and to American industry which must be met and overcome. Although they admit the principle of organization in form, they are not and never can be a fundamental solution to the problem of industrial relations. They deny the substance of organization. They do not give the worker the freedom and responsibility necessary for full creative expression in his work. They appear to establish a means of co-operation between management and workers but in fact retard the development of institutions which are real and lasting. This artificial development is a distinct menace both to workers and management and to industry. It cannot last. The chances are that when its falsity is discovered there may be bitterness of feeling which will make readjustment a more difficult task.

This anti-union movement professes to favour unions, pretends to approve labour organization, co-operation, collective bargaining and employee representation."

The committee was of opinion that the time is opportune for the American labour movement to work progressively for the substitution of union-management co-operation for company unions, and to substitute voluntary democratic organization of trade unions for employer-controlled company unions on shop representation plans. After a brief discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

Against Injunctions in Labour Disputes

Reporting on the reference in the report of the executive council as to the issuing of injunctions, the committee to which the matter was referred stated:—

"The way equity courts have used the injunctions in industrial disputes has created in the minds of wage earners a general distrust of our courts. Injunctive writs in labour disputes have by no means ceased. To the contrary they have increased. Hence we welcome the report of the Executive Council that draft proposals will be introduced in the next session of Congress to limit the equity powers of Federal courts and to free organized labour from the conspiracy interpretation which has hampered unions in the performance of normal functions."

The committee declared that "Government by injunction must cease, if Government by law is to function unchallenged." The committee supported the recommendation of the executive council that labour should seek to secure state legislation prohibiting injunctions in industrial disputes.

Following a discussion on the subject, in which reference was made to several injunctions which had been issued in connection with labour disputes in the United States, the convention by unanimous vote adopted the recommendation.

Opposed to Individual Contracts

The attention of the delegates was directed to what is termed the individual or "yellow dog" contract which "anti-union employers are compelling employees to sign." It was stated that "Under the guise of a contract for employment wage-earners are compelled to surrender their trade union membership, and pledge themselves to take no collective action with fellow employees relative to their terms of employment, or to become members of trade unions while remaining in the firm's employ." The report of the committee, which was approved, declared that the federation denounced and condemned any system of industry which tends or undertakes to subjugate free men by reason of their necessities or weaknesses, and called upon "trade unionists to meet the present challenge to human rights and unflinchingly and intelligently attack that form of autocracy which is manifesting itself through 'yellow dog' contracts."

Favour Compensation Laws

The Committee on Executive Council's report urged that the workers of the State of Missouri accept the compensation bill which is now pending before the electors in that State, even though it may have defects, as it is better than no law at all. It was also urged that workers in the states where no compensation laws have been enacted continue efforts to secure satisfactory compensation measures. It was recommended that the legislative committee of the federation continue to co-operate with the longshoremen in an effort to secure compensation laws to cover the men working along the waterfronts of the United States.

High Wages American Policy

The executive council was commended for the statement that there is no simple formula to which wage theory can be reduced.

"High wages is the American policy. An additional problem with which organized labour must deal is that of adding wage increases in proportion to increased production and indicating the sources from which such increases may and should be paid. As one of the means to this end we recommend study of the organization of business and of accountancy and of all essential factors and considerations related to and involved in this subject. To this end the co-operating service of the Workers' Education Bureau can be made of great service."

It was also decided that the *American Federationist,* official paper of the federation, make available during the year all possible information and discussions on this subject.

Jurisdictional Disputes

The Committee on Adjustment, to which was referred a resolution proposed by the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union asking for the revocation of the charter of local union No. 63 of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers, because it was alleged the latter body was dual to the complaining organization, was referred to the president of the A.F. of L. to bring the conflicting unions together in conference, a procedure to which they had agreed.

A resolution introduced by the Brotherhood of Painters made complaint against members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers painting electrical equipment and asked that the electrical workers be instructed to cease infringing on the jurisdiction of the painters. The committee recommended and the convention approved, that the president of the federation arrange a conference in an effort to settle the dispute.

Approval was given to an agreement designed to settle a dispute involving the International Journeymen's Horseshoers' Union, under which a conciliator is to be appointed to decide all issues where no agreement can be reached.

The Committee on Executive Council's report which considered a resolution in regard to a dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, recommended, and it was adopted, that the last named organization should no longer exercise jurisdiction or control over work properly coming under the jurisdiction of the machinists, and that the street railway employees dissociate from their organization all men who are doing machinist work exclusively, whether employed in machine shops or car barns.

The decision of the executive council interpreting a previous decision in a dispute between the electrical workers and steam engineers was approved, as was also the agreement reached in regard to the means provided for the settlement of a dispute between the Bricklayers' International Union and the Operative Plasterers' International Association.

Resolutions Submitted

Besides the resolutions referred to the Committee on Resolutions a number of passages in the report of the executive council were also submitted. The Committee recommended approval of a resolution pledging support to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in its struggle against what is termed the Ward bread trust.

Concurrence was given to a request that the unions in Miami, Florida, continue close co-operation in relieving distress in the district recently swept by a hurricane, and that the executive council inquire into conditions existing in the locality, and if found necessary that a general appeal be issued for relief of the sufferers in the disaster.

The committee recommended that a resolution proposing the creation of a commission by Congress to investigate conditions in Porto Rico be referred to the executive council to proceed in such manner as may seem best. Another resolution in regard to Porto Rico, and approved by the committee, favoured the transfer of the Government of the island from the Bureau of Insular Affairs to a civil government.

The committee approved of a resolution opposing any further increase in postage rates on printed matter and recommended its reference to the executive council with a view to securing the desired object.

In the report of the executive council approval was given to the citizens' military training camps as being conducive to the building up of the mind and body of the American youth. Two resolutions opposing these camps were introduced, both of which were reported against by the committee, which recommended endorsation of the training camps, with the understanding that they shall not be made institutions for the development of the spirit of militarism or the glorification of war.

Approval was given to a resolution reaffirming advocacy and urging political activity in behalf of the direct primary in the selection of party candidates for office.

A resolution proposing endorsement of Governor Smith of New York for election to the presidency of the United States was not favourably considered by the committee, on the ground that there is not at present a presidential campaign, and further that in order to maintain strict adherence to the non-partisan political programme of the federation it was necessary "to withhold the formation and expression of judgments until the proper time, no matter how appealing or friendly the person or persons involved may be."

On a resolution proposing that the A.F. of L. demand an investigation into the activities of agents of the United States Department of Justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case the committee recommended re-affirmation of a former demand for a retrial and the reference of this resolution to the executive council to inquire into the charge made therein that there was collaboration between the Department of Justice and the District Attorney of Norfolk country to convict Sacco and Vanzetti for a crime of which the Department of Justice did not believe them guilty.

In regard to the reference of the executive council to radio broadcasting the committee approved of the need for safeguarding freedom of speech over the radio, and recommended the promotion of legislation to this end, including limitation of the radio franchise to short periods such as one year and Federal control over the radio. Endorsation was given to the radio broadcasting station established by the Chicago Federation of Labour, and in regard to an offer made by the latter body to the American Federation of Labour to participate in the control and management of the station it was recommended that this matter be referred to the executive council.

Other resolutions which the convention adopted were:

(1) Approval of efforts being made to secure enactment of a longshoremen's and harbour workers' compensation act;

(2) Approval of widows of civil war veterans being placed on equal pension rating with widows of veterans of other wars;

(3) Reaffirming adherence to the principle of an inheritance tax;

(4) Opposition to any legislation which will weaken the United States Seamen's Act;

(5) Disapproval of proposed legislation for the registration and finger-printing of aliens;

(6) Approval of Government contracts for war memorials providing for the use of American granite;

(7) Denunciation of the Fascist principle of government;

(8) Endorsing the action of Accountants' Union No. 12646 in organizing the accountants and calling upon all unions to employ union accountants wherever available;

(9) In favour of labour bodies studying the problems of crime and scientific penal administration;

(10) Asking elimination of speeding up practices in Government employment;

(11) Favouring higher differentials in pay rates for night work in Government employ;

(12) In favour of civil service court of appeals for United States Government employees;

(13) In favour of substantial increases in rates paid to Government workers under the United States compensation for injury law;

(14) In favour of higher annuities and lower optional age requirements under the United States civil service retirement law;

(15) Opposition to discrimination against workers on account of race, colour, sex or religion;

(16) In favour of continued support of Near East relief;

(17) Condemning activities of dual union of mechanics and labourers in Chicago, Ill.;

(18) In favour of state federations of labour interesting themselves in the enactment of legislative measures to insure the highest efficiency in the practice of the medical profession;

(19) Approving of the reference to the executive council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. of a resolution seeking co-operation of the building trades unions in Scranton, Pa.;

(20) Approving of the Workers' Education Bureau, referred to in the executive councils' report, and requesting all state federations of labour to give the subject of workers' education unqualified support;

(21) Endorsing a request for the complete organizing of the workers in the sheeting industry;

(22) In favour of state federation and city central bodies assisting in the organizing of the laundry workers;

(23) In favour of appointment of American members of joint commission to consider problem of Mexican immigration;

(24) Opposition "to the constant menace which exists to our higher institutions of learning because of the continuous efforts of 'big business' to dominate the administration of these institutions";

(25) In favour of international organizations insisting on their local unions affiliating with the trades and labour councils in their respective localities.

Resolutions on the following subjects were recommended for reference to the executive council for consideration:—

(1) Opposition to diverting the operation of Muscle Shoals nitrate plants and dam for private profits;

(2) Favouring assistance to railroad signalmen to secure legislation for their protection under the Hours of Service Act of the United States, a law designed to regulate the hours of employment of railroad employees;

(3) Seeking restoration of citizenship rights to Eugene V. Debs (since deceased);

(4) Suggesting investigation of a proposed lecture series on the subject of taxation;

(5) Asking that a statement be published by the A. F. of L. to manufacturers of woollens that the "wool-dumping" process practiced in some mills is injurious to employees and employers in the industry.

The Committee on Resolutions, which in the main concurred in the various resolutions submitted, reported unfavourably on one asking release of all political prisoners throughout the world, on the ground that it was not specified what political prisoners it was sought to free.

Still Opposed to Recognition of Soviet Russia

A resolution was presented asking that the American Federation of Labour go on record as being in favour of the United States Government commencing negotiations with the Russian Soviet Government "looking towards an adjustment of all difficulties and the speedy recognition of Soviet Russia by this Government." The Committee on Resolutions, to which it was referred, reported that it saw "no reasons for recommending that the American Federation of Labour modify or change its position regarding recognition of the autocratic Soviet regime in Russia." Proceeding the report stated:—

"There has been no essential change in either the character or the operations of that regime since we last had the question under consideration. It remains a regime of enslavement, a regime determined to bring about world revolution if and when possible. Through the Red Internationale, which is controlled by the communist party of Russia, the soviet regime has continued its efforts to undermine and destroy the democratic labour movement of the United States. Its lack of progress in that direction is due, not to any lack of determination on its part, but to the strength and deep conviction of the membership of the American trade union movement. If it is not the assassin standing over the prostrate body of freedom and democracy, it is always the would-be assassin, and we can be no less opposed to the one than to the other."

The committee recommended "as the principles of our movement demand, that we nonconcur with all possible emphasis and determination in this resolution." After a prolonged discussion of the resolution the motion non-concurring was adopted unanimously. It

was subsequently moved and adopted that the report of the committee on the above resolution, together with the discussion, be published as a pamphlet for general distribution.

International Relations

The Committee on International Relations, in reporting on the British miners' appeal for assistance, commended the action of the executive council in issuing an appeal for relief.

The committee noted with approval that the executive council had continued correspondence with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and regretted that no agreement had been reached on the demands upon which the A. F. of L. predicates its willingness to affiliate. The Committee expressed "satisfaction that the International Federation of Trade Unions has been a potential factor and stalwart bulwark in restraining the machinations of the communist groups and that it has refused to submerge constructive trade union principles to communist activities."

The executive council, in reporting on the situation in Mexico outlined the reasons that the A. F. of L. had not "interfered in the difficult situation developed in Mexico over religious policies." The committee on International Relations commended the report of the executive council on the subject, and recommended that the council be authorized to inquire into the relationship of the Mexican Federation of Labour and the Mexican Government for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts possible, and with special reference to the relationship alleged to exist between the Mexican Government and the Mexican Federation of Labour for the information of the affiliated unions.

The committee in reporting on a resolution opposing participation of the United States in the League of Nations, World Court or International Labour Office, recommended the reference to the executive council for further consideration and such action as future circumstances and events may warrant. This clause of the report of the committee, as well as those preceding, was adopted.

Assistance for Textile Workers

Two resolutions appealing for financial assistance for striking textile workers in Passaic and Williamantic were reported on by the Committee on Resolution, which recommended that the executive council be authorized to issue immediately an appeal to all affiliated unions for financial assistance in behalf of the United Textile Workers of America, with which the strikers are identified. This suggestion was adopted, as was also a motion that the president of the American Federation of Labour call a conference of national and international officers attending the convention to take under advisement the raising of funds for the immediate assistance of the Passaic strikers. It was subsequently proposed that a collection be taken up in the convention to relieve immediate needs, $1,286.10 being realized.

Another resolution which was adopted was one extending full support to the striking cloakmakers of New York city and authorizing the executive council to take immediate steps to have all affiliated unions render financial assistance.

Fraternal Messages

On the third day of the convention the fraternal message of the British Trades Union Congress was delivered by Mr. George Hicks, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress General Council, and Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Fraternal greetings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were presented by Mr. Richard Lynch, of Montreal, Quebec, while the message from the Mexican Federation of Labour was delivered by Mr. Ricardo Trevino. At a subsequent session of the convention Miss Anna Fitzgerald spoke on behalf of the Women's International Union Label League, and Miss Rose Schneidermann delivered a message from the National Women's Trade Union League. Among the communications received conveying fraternal greetings were those from the Porto Rico State Federation, Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America, Venezuelan Labour Union, and from the Italian workers in the United States. Greetings to the A. F. of L. were also received from the National commander of the American Legion, and from the president of the Mexican Republic.

At the close of the afternoon session of the seventh day each of the fraternal delegates from Canada, Great Britain and Mexico was presented with a handsomely engraved gold watch and chain. Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Trevino, who accompanied their husbands, were also presented with smaller gold watches.

Fraternal delegate Bromley was also the recipient of the gift of a mahogany clock, presented by the railway organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

Other Addresses

It was announced at the morning session of the second day that a fraternal visit had been paid to the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which had met

previously, by a delegation representing the International Metal Workers' Federation, with headquarters in Europe. The delegation, which also visited the federation convention, consisted of Mr. Robert Dissman, the general secretary of the Metal Trades Federation of Germany and a member of the Reichstag; Mr. Henri Labbé, secretary of the French Metal Trades Federation; Mr. Conrad Ilg, secretary of the Swiss Metal Trades Federation, and Mr. J. T. Brownlie, representing the Metal Trades Federation of Great Britain, the latter of whom acted as spokesman, and explained that the object of the visit was for the purpose of inducing the metal trades unions of the United States to become identified with the International Metal Workers' Federation.

The convention also had as visitors at the same session representatives of the shoe workers' unions in Germany, on whose behalf an address was delivered by Mr. Josef Simon, speaking in German, Dr. Phil. Margarete Ewinger-Schenk, translating. The object of the visit to the United States was to study the conditions of wages and employment in the boot and shoe industry for the benefit of the German shoe workers.

Another address was delivered by Mr. Vernon E. Zeilger, a student of the law school of the University of Chicago, who visited the convention at the request of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Others who addressed the convention at one or other of the sessions were Mr. Walter E. Holloway, representing the People's Legislative Service; Dr. S. C. Curran, representing the Near East Relief; Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, who had investigated prison-made goods and prison conditions for the United Garment Workers of America; Rabbi Dr. Stephens S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue of New York city, who spoke on the Passaic textile workers' strike; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jun., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau; Dr. Sherwood Eddy, secretary for Asia for the Young Men's Christian Association, who spoke of conditions as he saw them in Russia, France, Germany and England; Mr. Eugene T. Lies, special representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Visit of British Industrial Mission

At one of the sessions of the convention the following members of the British Industrial Mission were introduced to the delegates: Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. James Taylor, representatives of the employees, Mr. C. Randolph Smith, employers' representative, and Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the British Ministry of Labour. Mr. Bevin, who was the spokesman for the delegation, explained that the object of the Government sending them to Canada and the United States was to secure an impartial report of the prevailing conditions in industry. The remaining members of the mission, which is headed by Sir Wm. MacKenzie, were in other localities at the time of the Detroit visit.

Memorial to Deceased Members

At one of the sessions the delegates stood in silence for a brief period as a tribute to the memory of labour representatives who had passed away during the past year. The list of departed members numbered 26, and included officers of international organizations as well as those of State and city labour bodies.

At a later session a resolution, in which the name of the late president, Samuel Gompers, was specially mentioned, was adopted and in which tribute was paid to the memories of the departed.

Invitation Withdrawn

At the afternoon session of the third day President Green was asked whether an invitation which had been extended to him to address the Y.M.C.A. in Detroit had been withdrawn. It was also stated that through the influence of the Board of Commerce certain clergymen had withdrawn invitations which had been extended to representatives of the trade union movement to speak in their respective churches. The president replied that in July last he had received an invitation from the secretary of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. to address a mass meeting under the auspices of that association on Sunday, October 10. A supplementary invitation was received September 28 urging him to accept the invitation formerly extended. Mr. Green stated he accepted the invitation and came to Detroit fully prepared to deliver an address under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Subsequently the president and secretary of the Y.M.C.A. called upon Mr. Green and informed him that the board of directors of the Y.M.C.A. had cancelled the invitation because it was believed that it would be both unwise and inadvisable for the president of the A.F. of L. to address a mass meeting under the auspices of the Detroit Y.M.C.A. The delegation further stated "that they had under way a building program that runs into millions and they did not want anything to interfere with it; that they were apprehensive that if this meeting were held that the building

program would be seriously interfered with." After a number of speeches were made deploring the action of the Detroit Y.M.C.A., it was announced by Mr. James Myers, a representative of the Federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, that fourteen speakers had been named to speak in the pulpits of Detroit churches on the following Sunday, five of them labour men and the others social service workers; also that President Green would speak in the Congregational Church on Sunday afternoon and that Delegate John P. Frey was to address the local ministers' association on the following Monday morning. At a subsequent session it was suggested that the board of trustees of the Y.M.C.A. be invited to appear before the convention and explain their action. The President, however, stated that there was a standing invitation to all citizens of Detroit who cared to listen to the proceedings to come and be present. He further stated that "we would welcome the directors of the Y.M.C.A.; we would be glad to have them come and sit with us. There does not seem to be any general desire that they come here for the purpose of defending themselves. I can't imagine what kind of a defence they could make. If there is no objection we will consider the matter closed at this time and proceed to the regular order of business."

By resolution of the convention the address of President Green which he delivered in the Congregational Church was incorporated in the official proceedings of the federation. Similar action was taken in regard to a special sermon to delegates delivered in St. Aloysius Church, Detroit, by Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and to the address of Mr. John P. Frey delivered before the Ministerial Association of Detroit.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in all former incumbents being re-elected as follows:—

President, William Green;

First vice-president, James Duncan;

Second vice-president, Frank Duffy;

Third vice-president, T. A. Rickert;

Fourth vice-president, Jacob Fischer;

Fifth vice-president, Matthew Woll;

Sixth vice-president, Martin F. Ryan;

Seventh vice-President, James Wilson;

Eighth vice-president, James P. Noonan;

Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin;

Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Delegates to the 1927 convention of the British Trades Union Congress, A. J. Berres and John Coefield;

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Thos. McQuade.

Los Angeles, Cal., was chosen as the convention city for 1927.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America

THE thirty-first convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America was held on August 23 to 28, 1926, at Pressmen's Home, Tennessee. A large number of delegates were present from the United States and Canada. A membership of approximately 40,000 was represented by the delegates present. An item of special interest on the program, was the dedication of a memorial chapel in honour of the 5,552 members of the organization who rendered service in the world-war and in memory of the 111 who paid the supreme sacrifice. Among those who delivered addresses during the dedicational ceremonies were: Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War of the United States; Hon. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of Navy of the United States; Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour of Canada; Gen. Jas. A. Drain, former Commander of the American Legion; Hon. Austin Peay, Governor of Tennessee, and Rev. Joseph Lonergan, former Chaplain of the American Legion. During the opening sessions of the convention addresses were delivered by representatives from other International unions and by a number of prominent business men.

The first committee to present its report was that on International Allied Printing Trades Councils, bodies whose jurisdiction and authority has to do solely with the subject of the use and distribution of the allied printing trades council label. The committee was of the opinion that "joint action on the label proposition was best, but when it was apparent that joint action had failed, it was only natural that attention should be given to our own label, its promotion and its use."

The convention adopted the report of the committee on Office Building, which recom-

mended that the auditorium, formerly used as a convention hall, but inadequate to accommodate future conventions owing to increased representation, be used as a display room for exhibiting supplies, devices, tools and all kinds of pressroom equipment accessories, and samples of printing. The delegates reiterated their endorsation of the League of Nations as adopted at previous conventions. The committee on labels were in accord with the opinion expressed by Mr. John W. Hays, president of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, who stated, that "if every organized worker, his family and sympathizers in America used exclusively union label products there would not only come to the workers economic improvements in compensation rates and working conditions, but there would be eliminated from our country the necessity of engaging in strikes or opposing lockouts engineered by unfair employers."

Signed agreements instead of verbal understanding for all local organizations was the adopted recommendation of the committee on contracts with employers.

Reference was made by the committee on the home, to the new hotel which had been constructed at the entrance to the International Union's property, in which a convention hall had been built with a seating capacity of one thousand. This was necessary owing to the fact that the international union was defraying the expenses of a representative from every local union within its jurisdiction to the 1928 convention. Mention was also made of other building activities that have been carried out, such as the erection of a paper house, alterations to the power plant and the construction of new roadways.

The committee on Canadian affairs referred to the trying conditions that had confronted the commercial printing business of Canada since the 1924 convention, but they were optimistic as to the future, there being ample signs of improvement beginning to manifest themselves. Special mention was made of the generous support given to members in Canada and to the interest taken in their welfare by President Berry and the board of directors.

In the report of the Committee on contracts with unions, reference was made to a number of documents which had been presented by individual members and officers of local unions of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, in which they advocated the consolidation of their international union with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. However, as these requests did not emanate from officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the only action taken was to authorize the board of directors, upon invitation, to engage in conversations and the formation of such plans as may be necessary, to make such recommendations to the membership as circumstances warrant and to take such action as in their judgment may be expedient and best for the trade.

In speaking of the harmonious feeling and high regard that has existed for many years between the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society of Great Britain and the international union, mention was made of the general strike in which the printing trades unions as well as practically all organizations of labour in England had engaged. The committee was of the opinion that the organized workers of United States and Canada considered that a general strike was both impractical and unsound. While the committee on officers' reports were reviewing that part of the president's address dealing with the establishment of a widows and orphans' home, President Berry stated that "the widows and orphans' home would be open to the wives and dependent children of deceased members of the organization. The home would be a series of cottages in which women who had children dependent upon them could find a refuge where their children could be reared, educated and developed in an atmosphere that will be wholesome and good. It will take a million dollars to do this job because we want to establish a permanent endowment of at least $800,000 so that we might be able to give each mother and little ones a few dollars aside from a free cottage, free water, heat, milk, etc." So enthusiastically received was the president's scheme for the establishment of a home that within twenty minutes over $55,000 was subscribed by the delegates present. The land on which the home is to be built was presented by President Berry to the international union and is valued at $35,000.

The committee on American Federation of Labour reported that the voting strength of the International union at the conventions of the A.F. of L., had steadily increased from 1907 until the present. At the 1925 A.F. of L. convention the international union had 400 votes, ranking fourteenth of all national and international organizations. The convention adopted the recommendation of the committee to congratulate William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, upon his appointment to that office.

Hon. George A. Isaacs, former member of the British House of Commons and General

Secretary of the Operative Printers and Assistants' Society of Great Britain, paid tribute to the international union for the erection of their chapel, and informed those present that 3,000 of the members of his organization enlisted for war service and out of this number 331 did not return. He asked the privilege of sending a Bible of English manufacture to be placed on the table in the chapel. During the course of his address Mr. Isaacs referred to the miners' strike in Great Britain and stated that "there was very great suffering among the people in the mining villages, although the other organizations were doing everything possible to relieve the situation." At the conclusion of the address, President Berry suggested, and a motion was adopted to the effect that a cheque for $1,000 be drawn and presented to Mr. Isaacs for delivery to the miners' cause in England.

During the convention a letter was received from President Coolidge in which he congratulated the organization on the building of a beautiful chapel to be used by all denominations as a place of worship. A letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, expressed his sincere regrets at inability to be present owing to the fact that he was presiding at a meeting of the executive council of the A.F. of L., being held in Montreal, Canada.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

(1) Urging the international union directly and through its affiliated locals to study and consider the purchase of stock in the Union Life Insurance Company.

(2) Ratifying the action of directors and executive officers in chartering and organizing the Pressmen and Assistants' Patent Corporation and authorizing expenditure necessary to promote and operate the same.

(3) Recommending the amending of the constitution to allow international officers to have all the rights of regularly elected delegates in conventions.

(4) Recommending an increase of twenty per cent in the salary of the president, vice-presidents and secretary.

The officers elected were: President, George L. Berry; Vice-presidents, John M. Brophy, William H. McHugh, S. B. Marks, and George R. Brunet, Montreal, Canada; Secretary-treasurer, Joseph C. Orr.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America

The biennial convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America was held in Atlantic City, N.J., from September 13 to 22, 1926, with 448 delegates present, representing 195 subordinate unions in the United States and Canada.

In his address to the convention, international president W. J. Bowen reviewed the development of the international union from the time of its inception in 1865 until the present time. He spoke of the establishment of the mortuary fund in 1910 and of the old age pension and disability benefit system in 1915. The establishment of the International Brick Company in El Paso, Texas, was, he considered, another forward step taken by the international union. Before closing his address, president Bowen tendered his resignation, to take effect on January 31st, 1927.

A motion was made calling upon the president to withdraw his resignation, this being afterwards amended to read "that this convention absolutely refuse to accept the resignation of president Bowen at this time". The amended motion was adopted by a unanimous rising vote of the delegates.

Among those who addressed the convention at its opening session was Matthew Woll, vice-president, of the American Federation of Labour, who explained in detail the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, which he characterized as a new phase of the labour movement, another development in the onward march of organized labour.

Some of the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:—

Directing the executive board to subscribe, in the name of the international union, the full amount of stock and surplus allowed in the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, namely, 800 shares for the sum of $40,000;

Instructing the executive board to investigate the request of the New York State Conference petitioning the convention to help in establishing a labour Bank in New York state, the place to be selected by the board;

Empowering the executive board to support the subordinate unions in Chicago in the matter of brick instead of concrete sewers;

Instructing the executive board to co-operate with branch No. 4 (New York city) in its fight against the non-union conditions in marble saw-mills, even to the extent, if necessary, of establishing a wholesale marble yard and mill in New York;

Empowering the executive board to forward to the British miners on strike a donation in proportion to the contributions of other international unions;

Recommending that a special assessment of $2 a year, for a period of three years, be levied on the membership of the union, same to be collected in the months of July and August, $1 each month, to be used for the purpose of purchasing ground and erecting a building for the use of the organization, to be located at Washington, D.C.; and recommending further that the executive board appoint a committee, to be drawn from the different sections of the country, to be known as the building committee, to work in conjunction with the executive board and to approve plans and specifications.

The convention also adopted a number of amendments to the constitution and commended the work of the secretary and treasurer.

The officers elected were: President, William J. Bowen, 1417 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Secretary, John J. Gleeson, 1417 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Treasurer, H. C. Bates, 1417 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Among the ten vice-presidents are two resident in Canada, namely, Walter Thorne, 1017 Ossington Ave., Toronto, Ont., and John McLeod, 10 Stanton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Boston, Mass., was chosen as the convention city in 1928.

"Twenty-five Years of International Trade Unionism"

The International Federation of Trade Unions has published a useful book, written by its secretary, J. Sassenbach, outlining the activities of the Federation in connection with the celebration of its founding at Copenhagen in 1901. It is a record of the principal events that have occurred since 1901; and also of previous efforts to link the various national movements together in one international organization. The first practical attempt of this kind, it is noted, was the conference called by the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress in London, in 1888, to consider better methods of organization, hours of work, and other labour questions. However, the German, Austrian and Russian unions were not included in the invitations to this congress. A further attempt to build up an international organization was initiated by the French trade unions at an international conference which met in the Paris Labour Exchange in December, 1900, when it was sought to create an International Labour Secretariat as a step to the formation of a Workers' International. Some Italian and British delegates took part in addition to the French, but in view of the lack of support given to the conference the Secretariat was not formed. Instead, the French trade union centre was commissioned to get in touch with the trade unions of other countries and obtain their opinion on the calling of a new international conference.

As neither the British nor the French attempts were successful, the Copenhagen Conference of 1901 must be taken as the starting-point of the International Trade Union movement, and its 25th anniversary is accordingly being celebrated this year.

The book then describes the development of the organization from 1901 to the present year. The war brought the international movement to a temporary standstill, but signs of recovery were evident even before the Armistice, and by the beginning of 1919 it had become possible to convene an international congress at Amsterdam, which was the starting point for new and closer co-operation. Events since 1919 are summarized in convenient form. Much of the success of the movement is attributed to Karl Legien, the first international secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and past president of the general committee of the German Trade Unions. The book may be obtained from the Publication Department of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, for 35 cents.

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association proposes to conduct an active campaign among the industries of the province in connection with first aid classes. The establishment of a merit rating system such as exists in Ontario and other provinces under Workmen's Compensation is also recommended. The Association recently considered the subject of a resolution passed by the Nova Scotia Medical Society at their recent annual meeting, to the effect that unlimited medical aid should be provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act, instead of aid for 30 days only, as at present. No action was taken on this proposal, which it was thought would involve additional cost in administration.

The Essex County Safety Association (Ontario) decided during October to establish safety schools, with a membership fee of one dollar. Classes will be held throughout the winter months, the students being divided into trade groups, which will be addressed by persons conversant with the problems in the several trades.

LABOUR INVESTMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

THE *American Federationist*, in its issue for October, contained a discussion on the subject of labour investments in industry, arising out of certain proposals with regard to a definite labour investment policy that had been made in an earlier issue of the same publication by Professor William Z. Ripley, of Harvard University. Professor Ripley suggested that with proper organization labour investments might be used to make labour an active partner in productive industry. To this end he proposed that the American Federation of Labour should organize a responsible bureau of information for the purpose of directing the attention of employees with small sums to invest to sources of sound advice in regard to investments. Such a service, he suggested, might be rendered by labour banks. No investments, however, should be encouraged other than those carrying voting power, which would enable the workers to participate in the election of the directors and in management policy. Workers' voting power, he suggested, might be thrown in one block or group in order to bring about the establishment of advance labour observation posts on boards of directors, and might ultimately become a considerable element in the management of large corporations.

These proposals by Professor Ripley were discussed by trade union officials and other exponents of trade union policy, as follows,—

President J. P. Noonan, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, considered that labour organizations might, as suggested, serve their members by furnishing them, at their request, with information as to sound investments. Such a service had been conducted for some time by the Electrical Brotherhood. The Brotherhood's experience however, was that "the campaign to create so-called employee ownership is all for the purpose of tying each man more closely to his job in the hopes of some little return on the stock he holds in the company, we view the whole practice as vicious from a trade union standpoint at least, and done principally for the purpose of creating so-called loyal employees."

Dr. H. A. Millis, of the Department of Political Economy, University of Chicago, also held the view that existing employees' investment plans have "strings tied to them;" that the amount of stock offered is usually limited to a small fraction of the whole; that it usually reverts to the company under certain conditions, and that it is often "non-voting" stock. "I should not want," he says, "to co-operate even in good stock-selling plans unless real control was fairly certain to be realized. For union men I should favour labour banks, offering opportunities for safe investments freely made. A union cannot afford to have its members too closely tied up in their interests with individual firms in which they have invested."

Mr. James M. Lynch, former president of the International Typographical Union, considers Professor Ripley's proposals indefinite, and utters a warning against the danger of taking a false step, or "promulgating advice predicated on a few facts." He suggests however, the appointment of a committee to study the whole question of the investment of the savings of wage-earners, their report to be subjected to discussion by the Federation.

Dr. R. F. Foerster, formerly director of Industrial Relation Sections, Princeton University, agrees with Professor Ripley's suggestions, holding that the Federation might well establish a centre for financial data which would act mainly through correspondence with local organizations related to it, including labour banks, and partly perhaps through the independent circulation of printed information. A financial centre might compile general information on the significance of different kinds of stocks and of bonds as channels of investment."

President B. M. Jewell, of the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, notes that "American workers are investing their savings in corporations controlled by their employer, notwithstanding the fact that the American Labour Movement has repeatedly advised that to do so has a tendency to impair the economic welfare of the worker, because it tends to make him more subservient to, rather than more independent of, his employer." However, the suggestion that the American Federation of Labour should maintain an investigation and advisory bureau respecting investments, would, he thinks, be a valuable service to the American worker. Many of the component organizations of the Federation, in fact, are already conducting investigations and giving advice to their membership respecting investment of savings. No stocks should be recommended which do not carry full voting rights. The Federation, might well establish a "clearing house," by agreement among the labour banks and labour unions participating in the banks.

He considers the guidance of worker-investors a "very pressing and vital subject."

Mr. John H. Williams, consulting engineer, New York City, approves of Professor Ripley's suggestion for an "investment trust" operated by a board of directors appointed from the various labour banks as a medium for the investment of labour's savings. However, he regards quarterly statements, figured and issued by the company in terms of dollars per share, from a practical standpoint, as more important than voting rights. "Quarterly statements in dollars per share can be had for the asking by any considerable number of stockholders and will constitute the first step in the education concerning investment, without which voting rights will accomplish but little."

William P. Clarke, president of the American Bank, Toledo, Ohio, advised caution on the part of labour unions before they embark on a fresh enterprise such as Professor Ripley suggests. He referred to unfortunate labour experiences with labour temples and co-operative factories. For example, he states that had it not been for the American Flint Glass Workers' Union advancing $174,000, the Toledo trade unionists would have lost their investment of $131,000 almost three years ago. . . . When I think of co-operative factories I can say to you that there have been many efforts made by the men in my own industry to control a factory, and in practically every instance it has been a failure. I am sorry to say that those failures did not only mean the loss of money invested, but, as a rule, they conducted the business in a way that jeopardized the interest of other concerns and the workmen employed by such concerns, that is, when they were pinched for funds, they would not hesitate to go out and demoralize the market by cutting prices." Mr. Clarke believes that Professor Ripley's proposals are good in theory but impracticable.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, engineer, believes, on the other hand, that the suggested plan is feasible and that labour unions would be wise in adopting it. He cites a financial authority writing in the *New York Times* in November, 1925, on the diffusion of stock ownership, that control of large corporations might be obtained by a comparatively small amount of the total stock concentrated in the hands of a single individual or group. "An organized minority can certainly block or promote action in any corporation. The Chesapeake & Ohio stockholders prove it. That the plan to vote employee stock as a unit through the union is not a mere fancy is proved by the employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. At one time, the Board of Directors of that company wanted to oust the Mitten management. The men wanted to keep it. So they set aside a quarter of a million of their own funds, bought stock quietly, voted it as a unit by turning their proxies over to Mr. Mitten, and in that way obtained the control necessary to keep the management they wanted. When this thing is done on a large scale, employees obtain big blocks of stock. For instance, the employees of the Standard Oil of New Jersey own 4 per cent of the total amount of common outstanding. They rank next to J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., in individual holdings. The employees of the U.S. Steel own 8 per cent of the amount outstanding. Think what this would mean if all of it were voted as a unit." The whole idea, he concludes, presents great opportunities for union leadership.

Mr. Charles L. Reed, business agent and educational director, Central Labour Union, Salem, Massachusetts, believes that while labour banks might do important work in safeguarding workers' investments, it could not be expected that labour could acquire control of corporations by investing their small capital. Moreover, positive harm might result to the labour movement by the publicity that would be given to "labour management" by the real managers of the corporations. He quotes the law of Massachusetts on this subject (General laws, chapter 156):—

> A manufacturing corporation may provide by bylaw for the nomination and election by its employees of one or more of these members of its board of directors. All such elections shall be held at the works of the corporation on the day of the annual meeting, and the voting shall be by secret ballot. A director elected by the employees shall have the same rights and powers and shall be subject to the same duties and responsibilities as a director elected by the stockholders.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of England and Wales an injunction was granted recently to restrain the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union from interfering with the fund of the National Union of Ships' Stewards, Cooks, Butchers and Bakers. The former union was formed by the alleged amalgamation of the Stewards' Union and the British Seafarers' Union. A member of the Stewards' Union brought the action on behalf of himself and all other members of the Union, to obtain a declaration that the amalgamation was void, and also an injunction as stated above. The Trade Union Act requires that if trade unions desire to amalgamate a ballot must be taken, more than half the members voting, and a majority of at least 20 per cent voting in favour of the proposal. The court found that the legal requirements had not been met in this case.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

The Growth of Vocational Education in Ontario

THE following statement is taken from Premier Ferguson's speech in connection with the opening of the new Vocational School at St. Thomas.

The rapid growth of vocational education in Ontario during the last ten years is told in the reports of the Education Department. In 1925 the total enrolment of day pupils, full and part-time, exceeded fifteen thousand, while over forty thousand students were in attendance at night classes. Over five hundred teachers were engaged in this work. These figures indicate that a new movement in education, almost revolutionary in character, is going on in Canada.

The explanation is not hard to find. The Department of Education made surveys of our conditions, and sent commissions to visit other countries. Investigation showed that we in Ontario were being left behind in the race for educational efficiency. The ladder reaching from the kindergarten to the university was travelled by only a few, and the majority of our young people were inadequately trained for the duties of citizenship. They were not being trained for industrial life nor to apply intelligence in the pursuit of agriculture.

The outcome of these reports was three important legislative acts, revolutionary in character, which have largely influenced our educational program. The Dominion Government placed ten million dollars aside to assist the provinces in establishing vocational schools. The Provincial Government passed the Industrial Educational Act and the Adolescent School attendance Act. The former Act offered municipalities liberal grants for the erection, equipment and maintenance of Technical and Commercial High Schools; the latter made attendance compulsory up to the age of sixteen. The natural result was the rapid increase in attendance in all our secondary schools. A building program became necessary and, with only a few exceptions, every city in Ontario erected a school of the new type offering the broader courses of study.

Plan to Promote Technical Education in Western Canada Through Correspondence Instruction and Evening Classes

At an Inter-provincial Conference on Vocational Education held at Calgary in April, 1925, the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas it is desirable that co-operative action be taken in the four western provinces in the formulation of standard courses for vocational correspondence and evening schools and,

Whereas it is desirable that investigation be made of the feasibility of co-operative action along other lines of vocational education;

Therefore this conference recommends that each of the four western departments of education appoint one representative to act upon an inter-provincial vocational education committee for the purpose of:—

(*a*) Considering and reporting upon standard courses for correspondence and evening schools and indicating methods for their compilation and distribution;

(*b*) Reporting to the various departments upon the scope of interprovincial co-operation;

(*c*) Preparing the details of any scheme or agreement arising out of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) and submitting the same to the departments of education concerned.

Representatives from the four provinces were appointed to act as such committee and two meetings have been held at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary. The committee sought to find out and develop a vocational education policy for Western Canada that might be universal in application, not too expensive in organization and application, provide a program adapted to the peculiar needs of the country to be served, and be readily available to persons in sparsely settled areas.

The correspondence method of giving instruction was thoroughly canvassed, and while it was felt that it was not as effective a method as man to man instruction it nevertheless had in it many commendable features that made it valuable as a means of instruction under conditions in Western Canada. It offers assistance to anyone living within reach of the mail and in this way is the most far-reaching and democratic scheme that may be devised. This method of instruction has been very highly developed and efficiently used in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as a part of their State systems of education, and also in the province of Nova Scotia. The committee felt that it was a method that could render extensive service more economically than any other known plan and has recommended its use throughout Western Canada.

Careful consideration was given to courses of instruction that might be profitably given by the correspondence method. Without making specific application of any course to any province, it was thought that there was a useful service to be rendered through the following courses: coal mining, steam engineering, electricity, gas engine (including motor cars, tractors and stationary engines), dressmaking and millinery, business courses, plumbing, heating and ventilating and mechanical drawing. After carefully planning the range and content of these courses it was estimated that the cost of preparing them in

Western Canada would exceed $40,000. In addition to this there would be the cost of reproducing these lessons and maintaining a service staff to make instruction effective. If each province assumed the responsibility of organizing two distinct courses and gave their courses into the pool available for all, each province would be provided with eight courses for the cost of two. And since fifty per cent of this cost would be repayable to the province through federal grants, the courses so produced would be available to each province at a reduction of 87½ per cent of the original cost.

After carefully reviewing and considering the rather large capital outlay involved, it was thought that it would be better to examine ready-made courses as issued by commercial correspondence schools and other organizations with the view to selecting those that would meet the need of Western Canada at a much lower initial outlay.

Negotiations are now under way with some of the leading correspondence schools, which, it is hoped, will result in co-operative action whereby specially selected courses will be made available in the four provinces at greatly reduced cost to both pupils and provincial governments.

The committee has recommended that experienced instructors be engaged to prepare manuals for the purpose of assisting teachers in evening classes. These manuals are to contain outlines of the lessons to be taught and to deal with method, teaching devices, reference material and other phases of the teachers' problem. For this purpose it was recommended that 12 manuals be prepared in the following departments:—

English for non-English students; vocational English; shop mathematics; shop sketching and blue print reading; machine shop practice; sheet-metal work; blacksmithing; electricity; motor mechanics; automotive electricity; plumbing, heating and ventilating, and dressmaking.

The cost of these manuals is to be borne equally by the provincial and federal governments.

Three Rivers Paper School Opened

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* announced in its issue of October 7 that the Technical and Paper Making School at Three Rivers, which is conducted under the auspices of the Forestry Department of the Quebec Government, opened its doors for the fall session early in October. The mills at Three Rivers have appointed representatives to an advisory committee which meets monthly in consultation with the principal of the school, and which is augmented by members of a general committee. With the co-operation of this committee, of which the editor of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* is chairman, the school has arranged three groups of courses: 1. Day school classes for those who are not yet engaged in the industry, but who are preparing themselves for a pulp or paper mill career. 2. A complete course arranged for men who are employed in the mills, given both day and evening so as to accommodate those who are on shift work. 3. Unit courses which give the essentials of individual jobs to men who want merely to improve their knowledge of the particular work on which they are engaged, such as acid makers, paper finishers, grinder men, etc.

The Three Rivers technical school was constituted a corporation under a provincial act of 1918. By another act of 1924 it became a provincial technical school for pulp and paper industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1924, page 304). The agreement between the province and the school corporation authorized the government to organize and maintain a paper making school for the period of 20 years, subject to termination on six months' notice by the government. The government pays the interest and sinking fund of the bonds issued by the school corporation as well as the salaries of the director and principal, professors, foremen and other employees both for general technical instruction and for in-instruction in the manufacture of pulp and paper, and other expenses in connection with the establishment. The government further assumes various debts incurred by the school, the latter body transferring to the province all the grants now received from the province, the city of Three Rivers, or other sources.

The accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of October numbered 6,122, 31 of these being fatal, as against 5,761 accidents during October a year ago, of which 40 were fatal. This brings the total number of accidents reported to date this year 54,546, as compared with 49,743 during the same period of 1925. The benefits awarded during October amounted to $503,282.34, $413,361.94 of this being for compensation and $89,920.40 for medical aid, as compared with $482,622.40 total benefits during October of 1925. The total benefits awarded to date this year are $4,701,759.92, and in the same period of 1925 benefits were $4,589,961.74.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association

THE Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association is conducting a campaign among the industrial establishments of the province with a view to securing safer conditions of work for the employees, and at the same time lowering the heavy charges against industry for workmen's compensation. This association has authority, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to make rules which, when they have been approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, become binding on all the employers included in the class affected thereby. (Labour Gazette, June, 1925, page 570).

The association has recently sent out a number of leaflets, posters and notices for distribution in the places of employment throughout the province. These notices called attention to the cost of accidents, not only to the injured person, but also to the employer and the consumer. The workman, it is pointed out, pays in time lost and in physical pain; where a permanent disability results, this loss is a heavy one, the entire family being affected and sharing the misfortune. The employer pays through loss of production, labour turnover, lowered efficiency, and increased insurance cost. The consumer also pays because the article purchased must cost more. This means that the whole community is involved. The industries of Nova Scotia, it is declared, are paying more than one million dollars each year for accidental injuries to their employees. The compensation cost of industrial accidents from 1917 to 1925 was $9,727,349; the number of workmen killed was 801 and the injured, in some degree, was 59,349. Nearly all this human suffering, loss of life and money was preventable. The compensation assessment rate depends on the number and nature of accidents.

Many posters have been issued recently with reference to the needs of particular industries. One of these calls attention to the dangers of loose clothing near moving machinery. Other posters give instructions to sawyers and other operatives, as follows:—

To the Sawyer

Yours is a responsible job in more ways than one, for the safety of several men (including your own) depends to a large extent on your carefulness.

See that your saw, carriage and other equipment are in good shape and properly set up. If not they are dangerous.

Have your saw arbour covered and wherever possible guard shaftings, couplings, gears, belts, etc.

Teach your canter and tailing-out man to be always careful. Do not permit tailing-out man to trip taper.

Do not permit any carrying on or fooling around you when the mill is running.

Wear snug fitting clothing. Loose or open clothing is likely to be caught by moving machinery and haul you into serious danger.

Instructions Respecting Belts

To throw off, shut off power if possible. Throw belt off driving pulley first—use a pole or stick—not your hand. To put on shut off power if possible—or if belt is running idle on overhead driving pulley, throw it off with a pole.

Put belt on driven pulley first. Then put belt on driving pulley, using a rope or stick or belt to guide it on. Do not put on by hand while pulley is running. Do not let pole catch in spokes. Hold it at your side. Do not let clothing catch on pulley, belt or shaft.

If you use a ladder, it should have hook over shaft or should be held by someone. Do not put on a belt until someone has shown you how to do it safely.

Separate posters are also issued for the instruction of the man "tailing out," and the elevator man, and simple suggestions are offered for the safe management of boilers.

Of special interest are the safety rules for sawmills, this industry being responsible for a large proportion of accidents in the province.

Safety Rules for Sawmills

Posting of Notice.—Every sawmill operator shall keep a copy of these regulations posted up in his mill while it is running. When card becomes spoiled through moving of mill or otherwise, a new one can be obtained free of charge from—Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, P.O. Box 267, Halifax, N.S.

Boilers.—(*a*) All boilers should be thoroughly inspected internally and externally by a competent inspector at least once in every year. (*b*) The safe working pressure as fixed by a competent inspector shall never be exceeded.

Engines.—(*a*) All engine fly wheels shall be guarded so as to prevent injuries through accidental contact with them. (*b*) Projecting engine crank shafts shall be guarded. (*c*) Care shall be taken that no object can fall from floor or platform into fly wheel and so be thrown out at high velocity.

Pulleys.—(*a*) All pulleys shall be guarded or fenced off, unless so placed that there is no possibility of a workman being caught. (*b*) In turning down pulleys on shaft, it shall be done at a safe speed and with a proper tool for the purpose.

Belts.—(*a*) Belts shall be walled off where there is a possibility that a person might be caught in them. (*b*) Substantial guards shall be erected over main drive and edger belts, to protect men working on log skids, should belt break.

Shafting.—(*a*) All revolving shafting, if exposed to contact, shall be guarded. (Men have been caught and killed on smooth revolving shafts). (*b*) Shaft couplings shall be protected and have in them no projecting bolts.

Set screws.—(*a*) All projecting set screws in any moving parts of machinery shall be removed and replaced by flush set screws, unless so placed that there is absolutely no possibility of a workman being caught thereon. This applies also to projecting bolts, keys, or any projecting part which might catch in clothing.

Note:—Ordinary set screws may be countersunk or replaced by the hollow "safety" type which is now procurable.

Gears.—Gears, friction drives, sprockets, and chain drives unless so placed that there is no danger of contact with them, shall be properly guarded or fenced off.

Rotary saw and carriage.—(*a*) The saw arbour shall be guarded. The friction control shall be enclosed and covered. A board, not less than nine inches wide, shall be hung vertically over saw. (*b*) Means shall be provided to prevent the accidental moving of the carriage, when the sawyer is not in his place. (*c*) The "tailing-out" man shall not be allowed to trip the taper. (*d*) The centre skid on log bed shall have a swing end, to be extended only when short logs are being sawn. (*e*) When sawdust is removed from the big saw by hand, some arrangement must be made so that it will be impossible for the man in the pit to touch the saw with his shovel. (*f*) Many millmen consider a knife splitter safer and preferable to the disc or roller commonly used.

Edgers.—(*a*) The compression rolls shall always be used. (*b*) No one shall be allowed to remove sawdust or shims from the saws while they are running.

Trimmers.—(*a*) The top of the saw shall be boxed so that, when not in use, it shall be completely enclosed. (*b*) The back of the saw shall be guarded underneath, if exposed to contact. (*c*) This applies also to slab and wood saws.

Lath Machines.—A high splitter shall be used on bolter. A board shall be hung over bolter saw. The butters shall be guarded to prevent accidental contact with them. Too much wood should not be allowed on bolter table.

Signals.—(*a*) A signal cord or wire shall be provided, running from the sawyer's position through the mill to the engine and boiler room, where it shall be attached to a suitable signal, so that in case of an emergency, the engineer or fireman can be signalled by this means to stop the engine. (*b*) When a mill has stopped for temporary repairs, filing, or other purposes, it shall be the duty of the engineer to warn all men by means of some pre-arranged whistle or other signal before starting up again.

Floors, etc.—The floors, tables and benches of mill shall be kept in good repair and reasonably clear of bark, sawdust, and other waste material. Openings in floor, where there is a possibility of a man falling through, shall be fenced off.

First Aid.—Every employer shall comply with the Workmen's Compensation Board's Regulation 9, regarding proper equipment for rendering first-aid to the injured.

Clothing.—Employers shall warn employees of the danger of wearing loose or open clothing while working around moving machinery.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company's Safety Organization

The *Industrial Safety News*, published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, describes in its issue for October the accident prevention work that has been carried on during the past three years by the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Some time ago the co-operative system of plant management was introduced in the Sydney Works, and one of its functions has been to study the causes of accidents and reduce their number to the minimum. Safety committees have been formed in the various plant departments, and at the meetings of these committees the causes of accidents have been fully discussed and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents. These discussions developed the fact that between seventy and eighty per cent of the accidents were due to the thoughtlessness or carelessness of the injured workmen or their fellow-employees. Accordingly an intensive campaign has been carried on throughout the plant with the object of educating the employees in safe methods of working. Illustrated placards, bulletins, and safety literature have been prominently displayed on the plant and distributed to the workmen. New employees have been instructed in safe working practices, and advice or example given where in the course of operations, dangerous conditions have been revealed. The heads of the various departments have made frequent personal appeals to their men for co-operation and support in these accident prevention activities.

The following statement shows what has been accomplished in the past three years:—

Year	1923	1924	1925
Compensable Accidents	498	351	222
Days lost	10,840	7,589	5,093
Amount of compensation	$34,860	$24,510	$16,708

An analysis of these figures indicates that in the year 1925, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was able to reduce the number of accidents, as compared with 1923, by 44 per cent; the time loss by 47 per cent; and the compensation cost by 48 per cent. This splendid improvement in the accident experience has lessened delays in plant operations and in working time and wages; has materially reduced compensation payments, and has brought about the lower rate of assessment now enjoyed by this class of industry under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition to the reduction in accidents there is another phase of this company's safety activities which is worthy of mention. A well-staffed emergency hospital is maintained at Sydney, with a complete system of first aid and ambulance service. There are numerous minor injuries not within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act which are treated at the company's emergency hospital, and it is a strict rule on the plant that all injuries of this nature, no matter how slight, must be treated there. During the year minor cases to the number of 2,106 were treated, and only one case of infection resulted.

Benefits for Pulp and Paper Workers

Care of the sick members of the Powell River community is amply provided for by the Sick Benefit Association for the employees of the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Powell River, British Columbia. The society operates a modern hospital containing, with an annex, forty beds, with a medical superintendent and assistant in charge. The staff of the hospital comprises six nurses, in addition to the matron and a housekeeper. When an employee falls sick he receives hospital and medical attention free and a sick benefit of $20 a week for thirteen weeks and $10 a week for the succeeding thirteen weeks. Membership dues in this society are only $2.50 per month. When an employee is injured at his work, in addition to free hospital and medical attention, he receives also the usual allowance from the Workmen's Compensation Board. The company assists with a substantial donation each month towards the upkeep of the society. In addition to the sick benefit, each employee is insured at the expense of the company. After six months service he is insured for $500, at the end of twelve months this is increased to $750, and to $1,000 at the end of two years.

Safety Prizes for Loggers in Ontario

The Lumberman's Safety Association is offering cash prizes which will be paid to ten men working in the logging camps of Ontario who make the best suggestions on accident prevention. These prizes will be presented in order to stimulate the interest of the men in the work, and the co-operation of superintendents, foremen and others if desired.

A recent notice sent out by the Lumbermen's Safety Association to the superintendents and foremen of logging operations says:—

"If you can get your men really thinking about accident prevention and trying to eliminate all avoidable accidents from your camps, the battle will be half won. May we request that, when the enclosed notices are being posted, a few words of explanation be given by the foreman and clerks to the men. The sawmill crews made wonderful improvement in their accident prevention record this summer and we believe the woods superintendents and foremen will not lag behind them in carrying on the accident prevention campaign. We expect to see a big improvement in the accident situation during the months of October, November and December, compared with the same period last year."

The bulletin announcing the cash prizes states that fifty dollars in cash, consisting of $5 each, will be paid to the ten men working in logging camps in Ontario who make the best suggestions on accident prevention. The rules governing the contest provide that suggestions must be in the form of "slogans," drawings, pictures or letters. contestants may send in as many suggestions as they like and as often as they like. They are to sign their name, the name of the company and the Post Office address for camp mail. The president and directors of the Lumbermen's Safety Association will act as judges on suggestions received up to December 15, 1926. Prize money will be mailed to the winners by December 21 so that it may be received before Christmas.

All communications are to be addressed to the Lumbermen's Safety Association, 16 Fraser Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

Employees' Welfare in Victoria, Australia

The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories of the State of Victoria for 1925 notes a marked improvement in the standard of safeguarding machinery during the year. The removal of dust from metal polishing shops received attention, and practically all these shops are now equipped with dust removal appliances. It is noted that employers often objected to the installation of these appliances, but after an experience of their operation they expressed their approval. The use of the circular cutter-head and automatic guards on surface-planing machines was a factor in reducing the severity of accidents on these machines. Accidents due to circular saws were reduced by the use of guards. Regulations governing the use of electrical energy in factories took effect during the year, providing for the safe fitting and handling of the various electrical appliances used in factories.

The welfare of employees received increased attention from manufacturers. One firm provided not only play and recreation grounds, tennis court and three rooms equipped with first aid under the control of a professional nurse, but also provided with a dining-room with waitresses and free soup, tea, sugar, milk, rolls, butter and jam for the midday meal. Another firm supplied an ice chest and ice during the warm weather. Other firms established baseball clubs, physical culture classes, surgery and rest rooms, granted the use of pianos and arranged for concerts during lunch hour. At several country factories the convenience and comfort of employees received special consideration, e.g.,—One fruit-canning

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company erected a spacious dining-room adjacent to the cannery, and arranged for the Y.W.C.A. to conduct a large hotel for the female employees. Another company engaged in milk preserving, etc., provided up-to-date bathing, dressing, dining and recreation rooms for the use of its employees.

A female medical inspector of factories and shops was appointed during the year, her duties being to investigate the effect of industrial conditions in factories and shops on the health of female workers, and, when necessary, to suggest remedial measures; also to examine female applicants under fifteen years of age for permits to work in factories; to furnish reports, when required to do so, and to recommend action necessary to secure the health and well-being of female workers.

Inadequate Safety Standards in Coal Mines

The *American Labour Legislation Review* calls attention to the frequency of recent disasters in the coal mines as proving the inadequacy of the existing safety standards in this industry. It is stated that in ten years no fewer than 25,000 coal miners have been killed in the coal mines of the United States. In the first eight months of 1926, 248 miners were killed. Recent major accidents have been as follows:—

January 13, at Wilburton, Okla., 91 dead.
January 14, at Farmington, W.Va., 19 dead.
January 29, at Helena, Ala., 30 dead.
January 29, at West Frankfort, Ill., 5 dead.
February 3, at Horning, Pa., 19 dead.
February 16, at Nelson Creek, Ky., 7 dead.
March 8, at Eccles, W.Va., 19 dead.
May 6, at Port Carbon, Pa., 5 killed.
July 21, at Moffatt, Ala., 9 killed.
August 26, at Clymer, Pa., 44 killed.

In 1925 ten major mine explosions took the lives of 237 men. This record is not quite so bad as that for 1924. The improvement, it is suggested, is in a measure due to the remarkable activity of coal companies, beginning in 1924, in installing the rock-dust safeguard in their mines—activity which has continued in 1926 until at least 160 mine companies are now rock-dusting. In 1924 ten "major" explosions in coal mines took 459 lives. In 1923, 265 miners were killed in nine "major" coal mine disasters. These tragedies followed a series of eleven "major" explosions in 1922 which caused the death of 264 men.

The American Association for Labour Legislation is urging the adoption of a program for strengthening protective legislation, as follows:—

1. The adoption of uniform legal minimum standards of safety;

2. The use underground of no explosive that is not after scientific investigation numbered among the "permissables"; the strict limitation of "shooting off the solid"; and the use of shale or approved rock dust to check the spread of coal dust explosions;

3. Reward careful employers and penalize the less scrupulous, by the universal adoption of schedule rating for insurance under accident compensation laws, with a further graduated penalty for cases of willful failure to put into effect legal safety regulations;

4. An adequate mine inspection staff selected upon a merit basis of training and experience, fairly paid, for reasonably long tenure of office and protected from partisan interference whether political or industrial.

5. Greater public authority, federal and state, to procure and disseminate information, and to establish and maintain on a uniform basis reasonable minimum standards of safety.

Studies in Occupational Health Hazards

Valuable information in regard to occupational health hazards is contained in the annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Public Heath Service of the United States for 1925, recently received by the Department. Studies were made during the year of dust hazards, benzol poisoning, illumination, hazards in connection with radium, posture, absenteeism, health conditions among 12,000 industrial workers, and tetra-ethyl lead. In regard to general sickness, influenza and grippe were the outstanding causes of "industrial absenteeism." By comparing the sickness experience of the employees in each reporting establishment with the average morbidity frequency, a high incidence rate for certain other diseases was found in different factories, and even in whole industries. Thus, in the iron and steel industry, in 1923, the frequency of pneumonia was 122 per cent in excess of the rate for employees in the other reporting industries. This fact suggested the desirability of a detailed study of all the pneumonia morbidity and mortality data available for iron and steel workers. Among other things, it was found that the excess was greatest in the early winter of each year, and again in the spring, but that at practically all other times as well, the disease occurred more frequently among steel company employees than among the other workers included in the study. The racial factor apparently does not explain the high pneumonia rate in the steel industry. From the rates obtained from sample groups of the industrial population, it is estimated that iron and steel workers in this country, numbering approximately 500,000 persons, contract 1,200 more cases of pneumonia annually than do the same number of employees in such industries as paper manufacturing,

the rubber, chemical, abrasive, and textile industries, and the public utilities.

The studies of dust in industry, reports of which will be published later by the Service, include separate investigations into the hazards of metallic, hard coal,, silica and cement dust. Investigations of the effects of lighting showed a decided increase in the speed of working when the illumination was increased, and further experiments will be made to ascertain whether this increase continues while the illumination is maintained. Special tests in this direction are being carried out among the employees of the Chicago general post-office. A committee has been appointed to examine the hazards in the manufacture, distribution and use of tetra-ethyl lead fluid and tetra-ethyl lead gasoline. This inquiry is the outcome of a number of deaths which had occurred at a factory of the Standard Oil Company, in connection with the manufacture of the tetra-ethyl lead fluid.

The Public Health Bureau promises to publish early next year the results of a study of the physical condition of 12,000 industrial workers, which will contain much material of a kind not hitherto available in regard to the incidence of occupational diseases.

FIRST AID COMPETITIONS ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

IN accordance with the annual practice, First Aid competitions for Canadian Pacific Railway trophies were this year again conducted to ascertain the All-Lines championship team among employees of the Company. The system is divided into two sections—Eastern and Western Lines. Each competing team is composed of five members, who are holders of either the First Aid Certificate or higher awards of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The first series of competitions are those to decide the championship team of each "District" of the system, of which, for First Aid purposes, there are five on Eastern Lines and four on Western Lines, viz.,

Eastern Lines

District	Name of Trophy
New Brunswick	Downie Challenge Cup
Quebec	Gutelius Challenge Cup
Angus Division	Johnson Challenge Cup
Ontario	Oborne Challenge Cup
Algoma	Scully Cup and Taylor Shield.

Western Lines

District	Name of Trophy
Manitoba	Hall Challenge Cup,
Saskatchewan	Scully Challenge Cup,
Alberta	Price Challenge Cup,
British Columbia	Busteed Challenge Cup.

As many teams as desire to do so may enter the competitions from any one District, but the men composing them must be employed on the District represented by the trophy for which they compete. When the championship team of each District has been established, competitions take place among these teams to decide which of them is the most efficient of Eastern or Western Lines, as the case may be. After the Eastern and Western Lines championship teams have been ascertained these two teams meet to compete for the Grand Challenge Cup, emblematic of the "All-Lines" championship.

The "practical" tests given this year dealt with supposed cases of—

A man having a piece of steel embedded in one of eyes while walking through a machine shop, causing him to stumble against a machine and fracturing one of his legs in falling;

A person being struck by an automobile and sustaining a simple fracture of the lower jaw and left ribs;

A man being knocked down by an automobile, one of the wheels of the car passing over his left leg fracturing both bones and setting up severe bleeding from a varicose vein;

A man sustaining a wound in the middle third of his right thigh while splitting wood in the bush, the First Aider being alone with the victim at the time;

A man suffering from electric shock as a result of having come in contact with an electric current while standing on an upturned bucket fixing a switch in his house and being found on the floor with a deformed forearm.

The "team" test dealt with a case in which a man is supposed to have fallen to the sidewalk from a scaffold which collapsed while he was at work on it, sustaining a simple fracture of the right forearm and a fracture of the right leg.

In the 1926 "District" competitions the Company's McAdam, N.B. team, composed of the undermentioned persons, carried off the Downie Cup by default:—W. F. Bailey (Captain); William Dawson; G. W. Gehan; Cameron Bogart; Chas. W. Lee.

The Windsor Street Station, Montreal, Police Team, made up of the undermentioned members, won the Gutelius Cup, making 378 marks out of a possible 475. Two other teams competed for the trophy:—Sergt. H. W. Bailey (Captain); Constable T. A. Griffith; Constable W. H. Allison; Constable E. G. Wykes; Constable Patrick Keogh.

Two police teams from Angus Works, Montreal, this year entered the competitions—Team No. 1, composed of the persons whose names are given below, winning the Johnson Challenge Cup by gaining 385 points out of a possible 475:—Acting Sergt. George Curtis (captain); Constable F. Pettit; Constable Thos. O'Neill; Constable Enos Sharpe; Constable Jesse Holmes.

The Toronto General Freight Office Team, made up of the following persons, won the Oborne Cup, taking 415 points out of a possible 450. One other team competed:—Alfred T. Curle (Captain); Herbert H. Braid; Thos. Warren; Chas. Sellen; W. J Turk.

The North Bay, Ont. Team, with the belowmentioned personnel, won the Algoma District trophies—the Scully Cup and the Taylor Shield—by obtaining 390 marks out of a possible 450. One other team competed:—D. Salmon (captain); F. Granger; C. Fricker; H. Owen; J. Botwright.

The five teams mentioned above competed at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, on 6th instant, for the championship of Eastern Lines, represented by the Lord Shaughnessy (Eastern Lines) Shield. The competition was won, for the third successive year, by the McAdam, N.B. Team, which made an aggregate of 455 points out of a possible 475.

This year thirteen teams entered the contest in the western division as against ten last year and seven in 1924, with the following result in the Preliminary test (Possible, 450):—

Fort William (Police), 285; Brandon (Shops), 376; Calgary (Police), 336½; Calgary (Shops), 337½; Kamloops (Shops), 320; Vancouver (Police), 284; Vancouver (Shops), 360½; Nelson (Shops), 410; Lethbridge (Miners), 329½; Sutherland (Shops), 388; Moose Jaw (Police), 290; Winnipeg (Police), 339; Winnipeg (Shops), 379.

From the above it will be seen that the following won out in their respective provinces and were entitled to enter the intermediate competition and fight for the "Western Lines" Shield:—

Winnipeg (Manitoba) Shops.
Sutherland (Sask.), Shops.
Calgary (Alta.), Shops.
Nelson (B.C.), Shops.

These four teams met at Moose Jaw on September 23, and were judged by Doctor Leask, Chief Surgeon for Saskatchewan, assisted by Mr. E. G. Noble, with the following results (Possible, 525):—

(1) Winnipeg, 450.
(2) Calgary, 386½.
(3) Sutherland, 370.
(4) Nelson, 363.

The Winnipeg Shops team making the highest number of points in this contest therefore won the Western Lines Shield, which is the third successive year they have gained this distinction.

On account of the All-Lines championship having last year been won by a Western Lines team, the McAdam Team this year journeyed to Winnipeg, where, on 13th instant, they matched their skill in the art of rendering First Aid to the Injured against that of the Winnipeg, Weston Shops Team No. 2 (who were, for the third year in succession, champions of the Western Lines—represented by the Lord Shaughnessy, Western Lines, Shield—and last year's All-Lines champions) and retrieved the Grand Challenge Cup by being awarded 34 points more than their opponents, gaining 652 marks out of a possible 900, the Winnipeg team making 618. The McAdam team were the 1924 All-Lines champions.

Dr. H. A. Beatty, M.R.C.S., the Company's Chief Surgeon and Medical Officer, acted as Judge throughout the competitions. Mr. A. G. Shakespeare, C.P.R. First Aid Instructor, Montreal, examined the Eastern Lines teams and Mr. E. G. Noble, the First Aid Instructor at Winnipeg, the Western Lines teams.

The following are the names of the Winnipeg team: Thomas Mansbridge, Harry Shaw, Ernest J. Bull, William Reynolds (Captain), Frank Perkins, Herman Hartley (Reserve).

The number of assisted passages to Canada from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act was 978 during September, as compared with 2,941 to Australia and 883 to New Zealand. The total departures from Great Britain this year to the end of September numbered 17,205 to Canada; 25,660 to Australia; and 8,375 to New Zealand. During the entire period from the inception of the scheme in 1922 to the end of 1925 there were 21,489 departures from Great Britain to Canada, as compared with 78,689 to Australia and 22,625 to New Zealand.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Visit to Canada of Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director, International Labour Office

REFERENCE is made on page 1113 in the present issue to the visit to Canada of Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office. Mr. Butler came first to Ottawa and afterwards visited Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

History of the International Labour Office

There has just been published in London a little volume of one hundred pages entitled "History of the International Labour Office," by the Right Hon. G. N. Barnes, who was intimately associated with the International Labour Organization in its beginnings and who has since followed its progress with sympathy. Mr. Barnes was a member of the War Cabinet which existed in Great Britain during the latter stages of the War. The book has a foreword by Mr. Emile Vandervelde, a distinguished Belgian statesman who shared with Mr. Barnes in the framing of the Labour Part of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Barnes makes one or two kindly comments on the broad aspects of the work of the Organization and some shrewd observations on the problems with which it is confronted. One quotation may be given by way of instance:—

> The Geneva Labour Office (writes the author) has now become an established fact. Yet very little is really known about it, and what is said and written is oft tinged with error and sometimes, I am afraid, with a subconscious feeling of hostility. The average employer believes the Office to be something which is only adding to his burden; and many workmen think of it, if at all, as merely another of the many bureaux which have come and gone without anyone being either better or worse for their coming or going. And so, while employers think ruefully of foreign competition and workmen hopefully of international labour solidarity, many of them fail to realize that there is now at Geneva an agency which is designed to lessen the intensity of the one and to give practical expression to the other. As a consequence, the International Labour Office does not get that full measure of support to which it is entitled from the employers and employed whom it was designed to serve, nor is it supported as it ought to be by Governments.

Thirty-Third Session of the Governing Body

The Thirty-third session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva in October. Dr. A. W. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva, attended on behalf of the Minister of Labour as one of the Government representatives. Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was present as one of the Workers' representatives in place of Mr. Tom Moore.

At the opening of the first sitting it was announced on behalf of the Spanish Government that the decision of Spain to withdraw from the League of Nations would not affect in any way her relations with the International Labour Organization. "Spain will remain" the Government representative said, "with enthusiasm in this Organization, in accordance with the legal principles which apply to it. Such an attitude is a consequence of the great interest which Spain takes in the problems of social legislation and the protection of the working classes."

The annual election of officers of the Governing Body took place at this meeting. Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government representative, was re-elected unanimously as Chairman, and Mr. Jules Carlier of Belgium, and Mr. Jan Oudegeest of Holland were re-elected as Vice-Chairmen from the Employers' group and Workers' group, respectively.

The Governing Body next considered a report by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, on the work of the Office since the previous session of the Governing Body. The report stated, among other things, that the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions had now reached 214. The Governing Body took note of the unconditional ratifications by the Belgian Government of the Washington Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

A general discussion arose on the development of the eight-hour question in various countries. The Workers' representatives protested against the decree issued on June 30th last by the Italian Government dealing with the possible extension of hours in Italy to nine in the day. The representative of the Italian Government on the Governing Body declared that the decree issued by his Government did not infringe the real principles of the eight-hour day and that in fact it remained unapplied. The representatives of other countries described the difficulties which have delayed ratification of the Hours Convention of their respective countries. They were unanimous in affirming that these delays were due primarily to the economic situation and that their governments still desire to ratify the Convention as soon as possible. It was intimated by the German Government delegate that a government bill relating to the protection of workers and hours of labour would shortly be considered by the Federal Govern-

ment of Germany. This bill contains clauses in conformity with the eight-hour convention, the ratification of which would be made possible by the passage of the proposed legislation. Assurances had also been given that this measure would be discussed in the near future by the German Parliament. Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, maintained that there had been no retrogression in the efforts which were being made to secure the adoption by law of the eight-hour day. At the same time, it was necessary to continue energetically any efforts which tended to obtain from the various governments an early and common ratification of the Washington Convention.

The Governing Body, on the proposal of Mr. Sokal, Polish Government representative, set up a Committee of twelve of its members (4 Government representatives, 4 workers' and 4 employers') to submit to the next Session of the Governing Body a report on the state of the hours question, with a view to the adoption of measures to reinforce the efforts of the Director to hasten the ratification of the Washington Convention.

The Governing Body considered a resolution adopted by the Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference with regard to means of making use of the reports presented in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles with regard to the application of Conventions by Governments which have ratified them. The Governing Body appointed the Committee of Experts contemplated by the resolution, such Committee to be composed of six members.

May 25, 1927, was fixed as the opening date for the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference.

It was decided that the next session of the Joint Maritime Commission should be held in January, 1927. In accordance with a resolution of the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference, the Commission will be called upon to give its opinion on the advisability of placing on the agenda of a special session of the International Labour Conference the question of hours of work in the mercantile marine.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Government representative from Canada, proposed the following resolution with a view to securing the continuance of Canadian representation on the Joint Maritime Commission:—

That the Governing Body accepts the suggestion of the Director that the number of regular members of the Joint Maritime Commission shall be increased to fourteen and that, in order to secure in the future that the personnel of the Commission shall be more in keeping with the character of the International Labour Organization, at least four of the fourteen regular members shall be chosen from among the representatives of non-European countries.

Dr. Riddell referred to the strong support received at the Ninth Conference to his proposal to refer back the nominations to the employers' and workers' groups on the ground that they were not sufficiently representative of world maritime interests. The Director observed that everyone agreed with Dr. Riddell's proposal but that the matter should first be referred to the Joint Maritime Commission. The Governing Body could then take the final decision at its next meeting. The proposal to adopt Dr. Riddell's resolution at once was defeated by eleven votes to six, and the resolution was instead sent to the Joint Maritime Commission for consideration and report.

The Governing Body approved the summoning, towards the end of this year, of the Advisory Agricultural Committee composed of representatives in equal numbers of the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture. It was decided to raise the number of delegates of the Governing Body on this Committee from three to six.

The Governing Body also considered the part to be taken by the International Labour Office in the preparatory work for the International Economic Conference to be convened by the League of Nations.

A preliminary discussion occurred on the questions which might be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in 1928. It was decided to reserve for final choice the following three questions: prevention of industrial accidents; unemployment insurance; regulation of native labour.

The Governing Body completed the list of experts who will compose the Advisory Committee for the study of the questions of forced labour and long-term contract labour. The first meeting of this Committee will be held in November.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference requested the Office to give special attention to problems connected with the scientific organization of labour. The Governing Body considered a report which was submitted to it on this subject, and in which suggestions were made for collaboration between the International Labour Office and an institute the establishment of which has been contemplated by various organizations, particularly the Twentieth Century Fund, of Boston. The Governing Body approved the negotiations undertaken by the Director of the Office in this matter, and requested him to continue the negotiations with a view to arriving at a definite agreement.

The next Session of the Governing Body will open on January 26, 1927.

Ratification by Great Britain

Announcement was made in October of the formal ratification by the British Government of the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases, and concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, which were adopted by the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference in 1925.

The British Government informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations also of the acceptance by Great Britain of two recommendations subsidiary to these Conventions, namely, the Recommendations concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases and concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. With reference to the remaining Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference, the British Government furnished the Secretary-General of the League of Nations with a statement showing certain reasons which rendered them unacceptable.

Appointment of Canadian as Assistant Legal Adviser to the International Labour Office, Geneva

The position of Assistant Legal Adviser to the International Labour Office in Geneva has been held successively by two Canadians, namely, Professor P. E. Corbett of McGill University, and Professor Norman MacKenzie, a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., who retired during the past summer in order to take up the position of Professor of International Law in the University of Toronto. The Director of the International Labour Office wrote to the Minister of Labour of Canada at the end of September, intimating that it was his desire that the post of Assistant Legal Adviser should again be filled by a Canadian, provided that a suitable candidate was forthcoming. Announcement of this vacancy was made in the press throughout Canada and also through notices issued by the Civil Service Commission. A number of applications were received for the position from different parts of the country and, in accordance with the desire of the Director of the International Labour Office, were referred for examination and report to a committee composed of Professor Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto, Professor P. E. Corbett, of McGill University (both of whom had held the position in question) and Professor Léon-Mercier Gouin, of the University of Montreal. Applications were received up to the end of October when this committee met in Ottawa and submitted a report to Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, who was in Ottawa at that time. Subsequently, Mr. Butler interviewed personally certain of the candidates who were regarded as possessing the required qualifications, and it is expected that the appointment will be made shortly after Mr. Butler's return to Geneva next month.

VISIT TO CANADA OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, visited Ottawa between October 29 and November 2 and afterwards made brief visits also to Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto. The purpose of his coming was to discuss the work of the International Labour Organization with the Dominion Government and with leading employers and labour representatives. He is also making a brief sojourn in the United States with the object of studying at first hand some of the developments which are occurring in industrial relations there.

Mr. Butler spent a number of years in the British Civil Service, and was for a time Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Labour. He was present in Paris during the negotiations of the Treaty of Peace with Germany and assisted in the framing of the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles, which provided for the establishment of the International Labour Organization, an important part of the machinery of the League of Nations. He was later in charge of the arrangements for the First Session of the International Labour Conference, which, pursuant to the provisions of the Labour Part of the Peace Treaty, was held in Washington in 1919. On the conclusion of this Conference, he was appointed Deputy Director of the International Labour Office and has since been associated with Mr. Albert Thomas in the direction of this work. This is Mr. Butler's third visit to Canada.

On his arrival in Ottawa he was tendered a dinner by a number of those who have attended sessions of the International Labour Conference.

During his stay in Ottawa he conferred with the Minister and staff of the Department of Labour in regard to questions that have arisen concerning various Conventions and Recommendations which have been adopted at successive sessions of the International Labour Conference. Examination by the Law Officers of the Crown in Canada has shown that some of these proposals fall within provincial legislative jurisdiction, while others are within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. The different Draft Conventions have been brought before the Dominion Parliament and those that were found to be within provincial legislative jurisdiction were referred to the several provincial governments. Four Draft Conventions relating to seamen were ratified by Dominion of Canada during the past year.

An opportunity was afforded to Mr. Butler during his visit of inspecting some of the large industrial plants in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, and of meeting representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and also of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, both of which have been represented at the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference during the past seven years.

In the course of his stay in Montreal he visited the large shops of the Canadian National Railways at that point and attended a meeting of the committee representative of the management and of the workmen which was in session at the time under the co-operative plan of management which has been introduced by the Canadian National Railways with the object of promoting closer relations between the Company and its employees.

The visitor was entertained by the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs of Ottawa, the McGill University Canadian Club of Montreal, and the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs of Hamilton and Toronto. A dinner was tendered to him in Montreal on November 3 by the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He was also the guest on November 6 at a dinner which was arranged by members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto. The visitor spoke at all these gatherings on various phases of the work of the International Labour Organization and his visit served to emphasize the importance of this work in the minds of the many persons who had an opportunity of meeting him and of listening to his addresses.

Ottawa Men's Canadian Club

In his address before the Men's Canadian Club of Ottawa, Mr. Butler emphasized the fact that the League of Nations is not merely an European institution but that all who are engaged in the work of the League realize its universal appeal. True, the countries outside of Europe have not experienced its influence as strongly as some of the European nations, but this was due to the emergent conditions which existed during recent years in Europe. The League of Nations was, he said, a sort of fire brigade which had necessarily to respond first to the more urgent calls.

The principal tasks of the League in reconstruction work thus far had fallen under three heads: First, there was the matter of political reconstruction. Stability was now beginning to be established in many of the countries where governments had been disrupted by the war. The entry of Germany into the League this year had been a step of great importance and significance. The second matter was that of economic reconstruction. The League had to assist Austria, Hungary and other tottering countries to get on their feet. These countries have now stable governments and stable currencies, social order and decent habits of life. Through the League's efforts Greece and Bulgaria had been assisted to attain stability. Further conferences were also under way at present through League activities which Mr. Butler ventured to suggest would bring far-reaching results. Naturally the magnitude of some of the issues involved did not permit of speed. Finally, there was the social work of the League in which the International Labour Organization had an important part. This Organization had, indeed, provided a rallying point for all the elements making for discipline and progress. It did so by guaranteeing certain conditions for the protection of the workers in the countries concerned and assuring them that their standards of work and living would not be endangered by international competition. Without this assurance, the social history of Europe during the after-the-war period would have presented far more serious problems than had actually occurred.

Mr. Butler explained that the International Labour Organization comprised representatives of governments, of employers and of workers. Treaties of peace which were framed at the conclusion of the European War had contained certain provisions for the protection of labour and had made it plain that labour was not to be regarded merely as an article of commerce. The successive sessions of the International Labour Conference and the permanent organization in Geneva connected therewith had resulted in the improvement of labour standards all over the world and were calculated ultimately

to provide equitable standards throughout the world.

He hoped that the word "Internationalism" would not alarm people. Fear of internationalism was the result of distrust but personal contact with the other fellow proved that humanity was pretty much the same the world over and that a means of co-operation and mutual assistance could always be found when men with similar objects in view were brought together.

In conclusion, the speaker acknowledged the assistance which had been received by the International Labour Organization from the successive Ministers of Labour of Canada, from Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and others who had attended the International Labour Conference on different occasions.

Ottawa Women's Canadian Club

Mr. Butler's address to the Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa dealt with the several Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference which had been framed for the purpose of affording protection to women workers and young persons engaged in industrial employment, agriculture and at sea.

Montreal Branch Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Mr. Norman Holland, of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who presided at the dinner which was arranged by that organization in Montreal on the evening of November 4, intimated that this was one of the first occasions in Canada when representative employers and employees had gathered around a common table to hear a message of common interest. It seemed fitting, he added, that in Montreal, with the two races and languages existing there, and a cosmopolitan population, they should come near to the fulfilment of the hopes of the International Labour Organization. "We as good citizens of Canada and Quebec." he said, "will, I hope, indicate to Canadians at large that we are striving to a common end, namely, that the employers without employees cannot function, and vice versa; that we in the Montreal branch of the Association have realized and attempted to carry out that aim in actual practice and that it is highly necessary we should meet and discuss, not the difficulties of one faction or the other, but our common problems in the strictest sense of the word. I hope, Mr. Butler, that when you return to Geneva, you will be able to tell our very good friends on the other side that you have seen a real and actual demonstration in Canada's greatest city of the working out of the aims and objects, as I understand them, of the International Labour Office."

Mr. Tom Moore thanked Mr. R. W. Gould, Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for his initiative in arranging this dinner so that so many might have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Butler and hearing him speak. Mr. Moore paid tribute also to the good work which had been done by Mr. Butler as Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Moore expressed the view that the name of the International Labour Organization had not been well chosen, as labour had only twenty-five per cent representation therein, the same as the employers, whilst the governments of the member states held the other fifty per cent.

The guest of honour spoke both in French and in English. "The more," he said, "one looks back on the last seven years the more one is inclined to think that without stabilization influence of this kind, the reconstruction particularly of Europe, but not only of Europe, would have been an almost impossible task. At that time the world was seething with unrest, and I think the International Labour Conferences by bringing groups and governments together have exercised a great moderating influence."

Mr. Butler, after explaining how the conferences are formed, pointed out that no draft convention, which means a serious decision of the Conference, can pass the Conference unless it has received a two-thirds vote of the delegates, hence the governments have a predominating influence, but this fact had not worked out as adversely as some had feared at the time the provision was made. It was necessary to give this predominance to the government representation since it rested with the governments to ratify the conventions and execute them. The speaker pointed out that an inception had had to be made for federal states, such as Canada, the United States and Australia, since the central government in these countries in the matter of labour legislation could not go beyond the recommendation stage.

As to results, Mr. Butler felt that it was well to give some facts because of so many loose statements being made, many people believing that these International Labour Conferences were naught but debating societies. The conferences had approved of 24 conventions, and already there had been 217 ratifications registered by various countries.

The speaker dealt first with the new countries, those created by the Peace Treaty which

had to start off with clean sheets, such as Poland and Czecho-Slovakia which were industrial countries in a large way. Poland had ratified 13 conventions and Czecho-Slovakia had ratified eight conventions. Of the smaller new countries of that part of Europe, Latvia had ratified 12 conventions, Rumania 12 and Bulgaria 16. Turning to the East, Mr. Butler noted that India and Japan had recently come forward as industrial countries, both of them being part of the eight countries which could claim seats on the Governing Body by right. Canada was another such country, so that three of the eight countries were in the British Empire, viz., Britain, Canada and India. Previous to the Peace Treaty India and Japan had virtually no social legislation. India had a Factory Act but it permitted a 72-hour work week, and the Japanese Act permitted a 84-hour work week. India has reduced its hours to 60 and abolished child labour of those under 12, also night work for women and young persons, and done a number of other things not strictly within the terms of the conventions of the Conferences but through the assistance of the International Labour Office. Japan has ratified conventions abolishing child labour under 14 years of age, and night work for women was to be abolished within three years. India had voted at Washington for the abolition of night work, and so had Japan, but in the latter case the provision was to come into effect when decided by the Privy Council of Japan.

The result was that at the last conference the Indian delegates complained in quite definite terms that Japan had not carried out her part of the agreement, with the result that Japanese textiles, made from Indian cotton, were underselling Indian textiles in India. The Japanese delegates had stated that the convention would be carried out July 1st this year.

The last category of countries mentioned by Mr. Butler included the industrial nations such as Germany, France and Britain. Germany, even before being a member of the League, had been admitted to the conferences because it was too great an industrial country to keep out, and had ratified five of the conventions, but intended to ratify others shortly. Britain had ratified 13 conventions, Italy 12, Belgium 13, and France six.

Mr. Butler turned to the work of the Labour Bureau itself, telling of its growth from small beginnings to its present staff of 350 at a cost of 1½ millions a year for maintenance, and of the new building provided for it. As to cost, the speaker said that Canada's share of the Labour Bureau was about $67,000 a year, or two cents each three years for every Canadian citizen. Mr. Butler pointed out that his office collected accurate information from all parts of the world and distributed it, some of it now being sent out in publication form in a commercial way which netted the Office $30,000 a year, and this would grow It was useless to deal with matters, especially international matters, unless one knew the facts, and knew them accurately, and that was the work of each office, and as the knowledge came to the office in 30 different languages, it meant considerable staff work. Another task which the Labour Office is now attempting is to get all information as to the coalfields of Europe, the only definite information hitherto having been as to British coalfields.

Still another problem being studied was Asiatic labour, and he believed that the results of this investigation would be a real contribution to the knowledge of the world, and would correct many misapprehensions. Then, too, the Labour Office had gathered together impartial accounts as to what is happening in Russia, and while some abuse had resulted because of the publication of several volumes of such information, the facts themselves had never been challenged, and he believed that the facts thus published were the best story of industrial conditions in Russia. The picture as to Russian conditions was not a very bright one, but the facts on which the picture rests had never been called into question. Another task was answering queries from governments, labour groups, employers and individuals. This had been carried out to such an extent that Britain had been able to materially reduce its foreign intelligence department since it could get much of the information it wanted from the Labour Office.

Mr. Butler believed the world to-day realized that it is impossible to have good relations on purely national scales, the argument being adduced, and with justice, that it is impossible to improve or even maintain a standard reached in advanced industrial countries if they are being undercut by countries which have very inferior conditions, as illustrated in the Indian-Japanese contention mentioned above.

No doubt the labour office machinery was not perfect, but the speaker said he knew of no better machinery, and the same criticism could be levelled against the League of Nations in the matter of prevention of war. The question was to those who criticized: "Have you a better machine?"

Among those who were present at the dinner tendered to Mr. Butler by the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were: J. H. Sherrard, past Dominion president, C.M.A.; Col. Robert Starke, presi-

dent, Montreal Board of Trade, who moved the vote of thanks to Mr. Butler; J. T. Foster, president, Montreal Trades and Labour Council; W. S. Fallis, first vice-president, C.M.A.; Tom Moore, president, Dominion Trades and Labour Congress; E. McG. Quirk, special officer Department of Labour, Ottawa; Louis Guyon, deputy minister of labour of the province of Quebec; J. V. Desaulniers, president, Chambre de Commerce; Jos. Desautels, president, Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association; Emilien Daoust, Montreal harbour commissioner; T. W. Harvie, general manager, Montreal Harbour Commission; Gerald Tremblay, Montreal secretary, Catholic and National Syndicate; Gustave Francq, chairman, Minimum Wage Board, Quebec; H. H. Ward, deputy minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa; and Sir Herbert Ames, late financial director, League of Nations.

McGill University Canadian Club

In his address before the McGill University Canadian Club, the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office spoke in part as follows:—

"With the stabilization of currency, the first stage in European rehabilitation after the troubles of the war has been accomplished.

"Now the second stage is beginning, which seems likely to make Europe more stable and prosperous than in the past.

"Next year an Economic Conference is going to be convened by the League to discuss a very wide range of subjects. A committee has been appointed to define the program and collect the necessary material. That committee consists not of Government representatives but of business men, a certain number of economists, and a certain number of labour representatives.

"The general lines on which it is moving is toward bringing the countries together economically, towards inducing economic co-operation. At first sight that might seem a difficult proposition, especially when you think that since the war things have become more difficult than they were during the war. More tariffs have been set up; more obstacles to trade have been erected. But I think the reaction is setting in.

"The world is one-fifth the size it was a hundred years ago. In twenty-five years it will be very much smaller. You will live to see the day when the Atlantic will be crossed in an air machine in two days. And what is true of the Atlantic is true of other parts of the world. This is going to make the ties between nations very much closer than at present.

"The tendency is for industry to be conducted on a larger and larger scale. I am not sure that it is going to end with the national scale. It is stretching across borders. Within the last few weeks a combination has been formed between the steel industries of France, Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg. Similar combinations have been formed in eight other industries; yet others are under negotiations. All these things are bound to have a great effect on the world. I think they are going to improve its prosperity, and also assist very much the principal object of the League, which is the prevention of war. On the whole labour is in favour of that tendency. Labour believes they are making for a higher standard of living and greater prosperity.

"There is a general tendency to regard international co-operation in the economic field in quite a different light from anything that existed before the war. If co-operation of that kind is established it is going to make the task of preserving peace a much easier one. With strong industrial links, it is going to be harder to embark on quarrels for political reasons. If you go deep enough you will find that political quarrels have economic bases. If you remove the economic difficulties you are going to make a recurrence of trouble very much more difficult.

"There is no doubt that the League is going to help in that direction. It is a great mistake to think that those who live in other continents have no responsibility in European matters. The troubles between peoples of one continent are bound to re-act on the others."

Women's Canadian Club of Hamilton

In the course of his address before the Women's Canadian Club of Hamilton, Mr. Butler spoke of the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization which had been adopted with reference to night work for women and young persons, also fixing a minimum age of fourteen years for admission to industrial employment. The Convention on this last mentioned subject was drawn up in 1919 and already fourteen countries have enacted legislation to carry it into effect. In Europe thirteen years was the common age limit among working children before the 1919 Convention, and in India the age limit was nine years. As a result of the Convention the age limit in India had been raised to twelve years, which really corresponds to fourteen on this continent or in Europe on account of the fact that children in India developed so much earlier. Japan too, where children

were so largely employed in industry, had ratified this Convention. When one considers how long it had taken the older civilized countries to bring about public opinion on the employment of young people, it was a wonderful thing to think that such countries as Japan and India had subscribed to these new principles in so short a time. The abolition of night work by women and children had been carried out by fifteen countries. There was, he said, no doubt that the sum of human welfare had been increased and the sum of human misery reduced as a result of the new principles laid down by the International Labour Conference.

Toronto Canadian Club

Speaking in Toronto before the Men's Canadian Club on November 9, Mr. Butler pointed out that when the Armistice took place the problems before the world were political, economic and social reconstruction. The League of Nations now embraces those countries which won the war and those which lost it. A new period of international co-operation was beginning.

The speaker alluded to some of the work done by the League of Nations including the rehabilitation of the finances of Austria and Hungary and assistance in the settlement of 1,000,000 refugees turned out of Russia and Asia Minor. The International Labour Office has been charged with the care of the unemployed and destitute among these refugees, numbering approximately 190,000, of whom 90,000 were Russian refugees and 100,000 Armenians. Since it took over this work at the beginning of 1925, the International Labour Office had succeeded in placing 40,000 of these refugees in employment. Mr. Butler believed that the economic life of Europe was beginning to flow freely again and that this could not have happened if the unrest existing after the Armistice had continued. The International Labour Office, he thought, could take a share of the credit for bringing peace into the industrial world.

"Conventions of the League's Labour Office," he proceeded, "require a two-third vote of members before they can be sent to Governments for their consideration. Governments may ratify or reject them, but they are obliged to submit them to a competent authority, which in most cases is the Parliament of the country. In the days of diplomacy it was possible for a treaty to remain pigeonholed for years and perhaps never to be dealt with. When a convention is accepted by a government, the government agrees to carry it out for ten years and to make annual reports to the International Labour Office.

"Thirty-three per cent of the possible ratifications have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the League. The new countries of Europe, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, both of which are industrial nations, and others close to the Russian frontier started without social legislation and took as their basis the conventions of the League. The reason was that these countries feared the subversive influences from the East. They felt they must have a standard of social legislation for the masses."

Mr. Butler referred to the Oriental countries as the second group. He touched upon the remarkable industrial development in Japan and India. Both countries, he said, had gone as far as possible in dealing with the conventions of the League. Both had abolished child labour, while India had placed restrictions upon night work and had reduced hours of labour from 72 per week to 60 per week and as low as 48 per week.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR STATISTICIANS, GENEVA, OCTOBER 18-23, 1926

THE Third Conference of Labour Statisticians was held at Geneva from October 18 to 23, having been called by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations). The First Conference had been held in October, 1923, and dealt with (i) Classification of Industries; (ii) Index numbers of wages; (iii) Industrial accident statistics.

The Government of Canada was represented at the first Conference by Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, formerly editor of the LABOUR GAZETTE and Chief Statistician of the Labour Department.

The agenda of the Second Conference in April, 1925, was as follows: (i) Classification of Industries; (ii) Cost of Living Index Numbers; (iii) Statistics of Real Wages; (iv) Unemployment Statistics. At the Second Conference Canada was represented by Mr. W. R. Tracey, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, formerly of the Labour Department.

On each of these subjects for each conference the International Labour Office had prepared a preliminary report.

At the Third Conference the Government of Canada was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at the

League of Nations, formerly Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario. The agenda of the Conference was as follows:—

(i) Methods of Conducting family budget inquiries,

(ii) Methods of statistics of collective agreements,

(iii) Methods of compiling statistics of industrial disputes,

(iv) Classification of industries.

The conference adopted resolutions on these topics as follows:—

(i) Methods of Conducting Family Budget Enquiries

(1) In order to provide adequate information with regard to actual standards of living, enquiries should be conducted at intervals generally of not more than ten years into the income, expenditure and conditions of living of families representative of large homogeneous sections of the population. The families should be selected to include a sufficient number from different income classes within the sections of the population under consideration, and also from different industries and districts. It is preferable to ask for less detailed information than to reduce the number of families covered by the enquiry.

(2) In order that the results of the enquiries may be as complete and comparable as possible, information should be based on daily records of income and expenditure kept by a member of the family for a period of twelve months.

Where it would be impracticable to obtain annual records, every effort should be made to secure from as large a number of families as possible budgets covering at least four periods of not less than a week, one in each quarter, or two periods of at least a fortnight in different seasons of the year. These records would supply adequate information regarding items of expenditure which recur daily. In the case of items of income and expenditure (clothing, furniture, etc.) which recur only at considerable intervals, annual records kept from a smaller number of families or information on which annual estimates could be based should be sufficient.

Special forms or account books should be distributed to the families for their use in making these records of income and expenditure. It is desirable that competent persons should be appointed to visit the families during the course of the enquiry and advise them regarding the keeping of the records.

(3) The records should show the district in which the family resides, the industry and occupation to which members of the family who are gainfully occupied belong, and the composition of the household, including the sex of each member and the age of juvenile members. They should show in sufficient detail the nature of the housing accommodation.

Information should be given for each important item of income and expenditure. By income should be understood earnings, in money and kind, sums received from boarders and lodgers, from insurance funds, pensions and investments, together with income from allotments or in the form of gifts. The chief items of income and expenditure should be specified on the forms, or account books, distributed. In the case of items of expenditure, the quantity purchased, as well as the cost should be recorded wherever practicable. Where a family includes boarders, lodgers or domestic servants, information should be given to show the proportion they represent in the family consumption. In the calculation of expenditure, the cost of maintenance of domestic servants should be added to their money wages.

(4) In compiling the results of an enquiry, if the number of budgets secured is adequate, separate averages should be given for important districts and industries. Families of manual and non-manual workers should be shown separately. Averages calculated for different income groups should be shown.

In addition to averages per family and for families classified according to size, the data expressed in terms of some more precise unit of consumption, for example the consumption of an adult male, should be given. For reducing data for families of different size to terms of a common unit, it is desirable, where suitable scales showing the relative consumption of persons of different age and sex are available, to apply one scale to food commodities and a second scale to other items.

The tabulated results should show the average income from different sources, and the quantity of and expenditure on each of the chief commodities consumed. Separate information should be given for each item of income and of expenditure which constitutes on the average not less than 1 per cent of total income or expenditure. Other items of interest may be shown separately as desired. The Items of expenditure should be classified into the following groups: food, clothing, housing accomodation, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous. It is desirable that payments of direct taxation should be given as a separate item. It is also desirable to determine the nutritive value of the principal articles of food defined by the cost of a thousand calories.

* * *

Where the sole object of an enquiry is to provide weights for the calculation of cost of living index numbers, satisfactory results may be obtained from a less detailed investigation than that indicated above. Information regarding district, industry, composition of family and expenditure upon each of the several items to be included in the index numbers only is necessary. It is desirable, however, to have, in addition, information as to quantities.

The results will be tabulated to meet the requirements of the series of cost of living index numbers which it is proposed to publish in each country. Thus if separate series of cost of living index numbers are to be published for a number of districts or categories of workers, the results of the family budget enquiries will be tabulated separately for each district or category; if a single national index is to be calculated, the results may be shown in the form of general averages only.

(ii) Methods of Statistics of Collective Agreements

The following general principles were laid down:

In each country information concerning collective agreements and their principal contents should be collected and published in a summary form at appropriate intervals.

It is desirable that any statistics compiled on the basis of this information should be compiled in accordance with the following general principles:

(1) The collective agreement should be defined, for the purposes of the statistics, as a written agreement concluded between one or more employers or an employers' organization on the one hand, and one or more workers' organizations of any kind on the other, with a view to determining the conditions of individual employment, and in certain cases to the regulation of other questions relative to employment.

(2) The number of collective agreements should be recorded at annual intervals according to the following scheme:

(*a*) Number of agreements in force at the beginning of the period of registration,
(*b*) Number of agreements concluded during the period of registration,
(*c*) Number of agreements expired within the period of registration,
(*d*) Number of agreements in force at the end of the period of registration.

(3) The importance of each collective agreement should be measured by ascertaining the numerical strength of the contracting parties, i.e., the number of establishments covered, the total number of workers employed in these establishments, and the number of workers covered by each agreement.

The extent to which workers are covered by collective agreements should be indicated by calculating the number of workers covered by agreements as a percentage of the total number of workers in the various industries.

(4) The collective agreements, together with the number of establishments and of workers covered, should be classified according to their principal legal and social characteristics on the following lines:

A. *Nature of Contracting Parties.*—The agreements should be classified according to the nature of the contracting parties as follows:

(*a*) Agreements concluded between an employer and his workers,
(*b*) Agreements concluded between one or more employers, and one or more workers' organizations,
(*c*) Agreements concluded between employers' organizations and workers' organizations.

B. *Scope of Application.*—The agreements should be classified according to the extent of the area in which they are applicable, as follows.

(*a*) Shop agreements: i.e. agreements applicable to a single establishment,
(*b*) Local agreements: i.e. agreements applicable to several or all establishments of similar kind situated in the same locality,
(*c*) District agreements: i.e. agreements applicable to several or all establishments of similar kind situated in several or all localities belonging to a district forming an economic or an administrative unit,
(*d*) National agreements: i.e. agreements applicable to several or all establishments of similar kind in several districts or in the country as a whole.

C. *Subjects Regulated.*—The agreements should be classified in the following two principal groups:

(*a*) Agreements regulating individual conditions of employment only,
(*b*) Agreements regulating—in addition to individual conditions of employment—general matters relative to employment.

In group (*b*) the number of agreements providing for special procedure for the enforcement of the agreement may be shown separately.

The statistics should also indicate the number of agreements which regulate each subject of importance, e.g., wages, hours of work, holidays, conditions of apprenticeship, labour exchanges, works councils, conciliation and arbitration.

D. *Duration of Validity.*—The agreements should be classified according to the period for which they are concluded, as follows:—

(*a*) Three months or less;
(*b*) Three to six months;
(*c*) Six months to one year;
(*d*) One to two years;
(*e*) Two to three years;
(*f*) More than three years;
(*g*) Indefinite period.

E. *Method of Conclusion.*—The agreements should be classified according to the method of the conclusion of the agreements and according to the method of negotiation, as follows:

(*a*) Collective agreements concluded as a consequence of an industrial dispute;
  (i) by direct negotiations,
  (ii) through the intervention of a third party,
(*b*) Collective agreements concluded as a consequence of peaceful discussion:
  (i) by direct negotiations,
  (ii) through the intervention of a third party.

F. *Industries Covered.*—The agreements should be classified according to the principal industrial groups. The classification may be left to the domain of national statistics.

G. *Industrial Importance.*—The agreements should be classified according to their industrial importance, as defined under (3).

(*a*) Classification of agreements by the number of establishments covered:
  (i) Agreements covering one establishment,
  (ii) Agreements covering 2 to 20 establishments,
  (iii) Agreements covering 21 to 100 establishments,
  (iv) Agreements covering more than 100 establishments.
(*b*) Classification of agreements according to the number of workers covered:
  (i) Agreements covering less than 100 workers,
  (ii) Agreements covering 100 to 1,000 workers,
  (iii)Agreements covering 1,001 to 10,000 workers,
  (iv) Agreements covering 10,001 to 100,000 workers,
  (v) Agreements covering more than 100,000 workers,

A distinction should also be made between workers who are members of the organization which is a party to the agreement and other workers to whom the agreement applies in practice.

(iii) Methods of Compiling Statistics of Industrial Disputes

In each country statistics of industrial disputes should be compiled according to the following general principles:—

(1) The basic unit—the case of dispute—should be defined as a temporary stoppage of work wilfully effected by a group of workers or by one or more employers with a view to enforcing a demand. Disputes affecting several establishments should be considered as one case if they are organized or directed by one person or organization.

It is desirable to make, as far as possible, a distinction between strikes and lock-outs.

(2) The statistics should relate to disputes beginning in the period under review, and also, but separately, to those continuing from the previous period. The total of these two groups of disputes represents the number of disputes in existence during the period under review.

(3) The importance of the dispute should be measured by ascertaining the number of establishments and of workers affected by the dispute, the duration of the dispute, and the number of man-days lost on account of the dispute.

The number of establishments affected should be based on the technical unit as defined in censuses of industries.

The number of workers affected should be based on the vacancies caused in the establishments affected by the dispute, and calculated by taking an average of the number of vacancies each day during which the dispute lasted, or where this is not practicable, by taking an average of the number of vacancies recorded at weekly intervals.

The duration of the dispute should be expressed as the number of working days from the date on which the dispute began in the first establishment affected to the date on which it terminated in the last one.

The number of man-days lost should be based on the number of vacancies caused by the dispute during each day of the dispute, or, where this is not practicable, by multiplying the number of days for which the dispute lasted by the average number of vacancies recorded at weekly intervals.

(4) The disputes, together with the number of establishments and workers affected, the duration of disputes, and that of man-days lost, should be classified according to their principal characteristics, viz:

A. *The Matter in Dispute.* The principal criterion should be the relation of the dispute to collective bargaining as follows:

(*a*) Disputes related to collective bargaining:
- (*i*) Concerning trade unionism or refusal to conclude a collective agreement;
- (*ii*) Concerning conditions of employment:
  - (1) Wages
  - (2) Hours of Labour
  - (3) Engagement or dismissal of workers
  - (4) Others

(*b*) Disputes not related to collective bargaining:
- (*i*) Sympathetic disputes
- (*ii*) Political disputes
- (*iii*) Others.

Groups (a) (ii) may also be classified into disputes concerning general terms of future employment, and disputes concerning the interpretation of existing terms of employment.

B. *The Result of the Disputes.*—Disputes should be classified according to their general result from the point of view of workers involved, as follows:

(*a*) Disputes where the workers' demands have been entirely accepted,
(*b*) Disputes where the workers' demands have been partially accepted,
(*c*) Disputes where the workers' demands have been rejected,
(*d*) Disputes where the employers' demands have been entirely accepted,
(*e*) Disputes where the employers' demands have been partially accepted,
(*f*) Disputes where the employers' demands have been rejected,
(*g*) Disputes with indeterminate or unknown result.

C. *The Method of Settlement of the Disputes.*—Disputes should be classified according to the method of their settlement on the following lines:

(*a*) Disputes settled by direct negotiations between the two parties.
(*b*) Disputes settled by the medium of a third party:
- (*i*) Through voluntary conciliation accepted by the parties to dispute,
- (*ii*) Through compulsory conciliation imposed by the law,
- (*iii*) Through voluntary arbitration,
- (*iv*) Through compulsory arbitration.

(*c*) Disputes terminated without successful negotiations.

D. *The Industries Affected.*—Disputes should be classified according to the principal industrial groups. The classification may be left to the domain of national statistics.

E. *The Extent of the Disputes.*—Disputes should be classified according to the number of establishments affected as follows:

(*a*) Disputes affecting one establishment,
(*b*) Disputes affecting 2 to 10 establishments,
(*c*) Disputes affecting 11 to 20 establishments,
(*d*) Disputes affecting 21 to 100 establishments,
(*e*) Disputes affecting more than 100 establishments.

F. *The Importance of Disputes.*—Disputes should be classified according to their importance, taking as criteria the number of workers affected, the duration of the disputes, and the number of man-days lost.

(*a*) The classification of disputes by the number of workers affected should be as follows:
- (i) Disputes affecting less than 10 workers,
- (ii) Disputes affecting 10 to 100 workers,
- (iii) Disputes affecting 101 to 1,000 workers,
- (iv) Disputes affecting 1,001 to 10,000 workers,
- (v) Disputes affecting 10,001 to 100,000 workers,
- (vi) Disputes affecting over 100,000 workers.

(*b*) The classification of disputes by their duration should be as follows:
- (i) Disputes lasting less than 2 working days,
- (ii) Disputes lasting from 2 to 10 working days,
- (iii) Disputes lasting from 11 to 50 working days,
- (iv) Disputes lasting from 51 to 100 working days,
- (v) Disputes lasting from 101 to 300 working days,
- (vi) Disputes lasting over 300 working days.

(*c*) Disputes should be classified by the number of man-days lost as follows:

(i) Disputes involving the loss of less than 20 man days,
(ii) Disputes involving the loss of 20 to 1,000 man days,
(iii) Disputes involving the loss of 1,000 to 50,000 man days,
(iv) Disputes involving the loss of 50,001 to 1,000,000 man days,
(v) Disputes involving the loss of 1,000,001 to 30,000,000 man days,
(vi) Disputes involving the loss of over 30,000,000 man days.

G. *Amount of wages lost.*—The wage loss caused by each dispute may be estimated by multiplying the number of man-days lost by the average daily wages of the workers affected. The classification of disputes according to the amount of wages lost may be left to the domain of national statistics.

(5) For the purpose of comparing the risk of industrial disputes between different industries and countries, frequency and severity rates of disputes should be calculated.

The exposure to risk should be expressed in terms of the number of full-time workers, obtained by dividing the total number of days worked during the period by the total number of normal working days in the same period.

The frequency rate should show the number of disputes per 100,000 full-time workers. The severity rate should show the number of man-days lost per 10,000 full-time workers.

(6) The above-mentioned data should be published at least yearly. It is desirable that the preliminary data, particularly those concerning the number of disputes, should be published monthly.

(iv) CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

(1) This Conference recommends the International Labour Office to elaborate the list of industries submitted to it so as to show in greater detail the contents of each industrial group in the different countries, obtaining from the Governments any necessary information on the subject. This amplified list should be submitted in due course to the different Governments for their information and comment.

(2) The Conference also recommends the International Labour Office to pursue its endeavours in collaboration with the League of Nations and the International Statistical Institute to compare the existing classifications and to promote their gradual readjustment in the direction of greater uniformity and better comparability.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1926, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of October showed a further moderate improvement, 2,231 workers being added to the staffs of the 5,918 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 865,013 persons. Although this gain is somewhat less extensive than that noted on the corresponding date last year, employment continued to be in decidedly greater volume than in any other month since 1920; the index rose from 104.9 on September 1 to 105.2 at the beginning of October, compared with 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on October 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction and services showed curtailment, while increases were recorded in logging, mining, transportation and trade; in the last named the gains were the largest indicated on October 1 of any year of the record.

Employment by Provinces

Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered heightened activity; in Quebec the situation was practically unchanged, while employment in the remaining provinces showed a falling off.

Maritime Provinces.—Construction, especially the highway division, released a large number of employees and there were also losses in manufacturing, transportation and hotel services. On the other hand, logging and coal mining reported improvement. Statements were tabulated from 516 employers with 69,597 workers, as compared with 71,360 in the preceding month. Reductions had also been indicated on October 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.—Practically no general change in employment was reported in Quebec, according to 1,295 firms, whose working forces totalled 248,742 persons, a decline of 0.04 p.c. from their September 1 staffs. There were considerable losses in iron and steel plants and smaller decreases in lumber, pulp and paper and electric current works, and in the street railway and cartage group, but leather, textiles, mining, trade, steam railway operations and shipping recorded important increases. Although improvement had been noted at the beginning of October last year, the index of employment then was over 10 points lower.

Ontario.—The trend in Ontario continued to be favourable; 2,698 establishments reported that they had added 2,856 persons to their payrolls, bringing them up to 350,841 on October 1, when the index, at 98.7, was higher than in any other month of the last five years. Manufacturing, logging, mining and trade registered heightened activity, while construction showed a seasonal falling off during the month under review.

Prairie Provinces.—Continued gains were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where 755 firms increased their forces from 113,318 employees on September 1 to 116,453 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement; construction, however, was seasonally slacker, as was work in summer hotels. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, when additions to staffs had also been made.

British Columbia.—For the first time since the beginning of April, employment in British Columbia showed curtailment; this took place chiefly in the food, construction and transportation industries, while logging and coal mining were more active. A combined working force of 79,380 persons was reported by the 654 co-operating employers, who had 81,259 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement had been recorded on October 1, 1925, but the index then was over four points lower.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while employment declined in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver.

Montreal.—A further small reduction was reported in Montreal, where 704 firms employed 118,514 persons, or 213 less than in the preceding month. Railway car shops released a large number of workers, following a season of great activity, and electric current plants, local transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, the leather, vegetable food, textile and printing groups recorded moderate improvement and there were pronounced gains in shipping, on road construction and in trade. Conditions were

considerably better than on October 1, 1925, when large additions to staffs were made.

Quebec.—Statistics were compiled from 91 Quebec employers with 9,374 workers, whose reports showed that there was an increase in manufacturing, but a decrease in transportation. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date last year, although more marked gains were then registered.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto showed the ninth consecutive increase recorded so far this year, 718 persons having been added to the working force of the 780 co-operating firms, who had 100,125 employees. The greatest improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in the textile and food industries, while construction was seasonally quiet. Rather larger gains were indicated on October 1, 1925, but employment on the date under review was at the highest level reached since the record for Toronto was commenced in 1922.

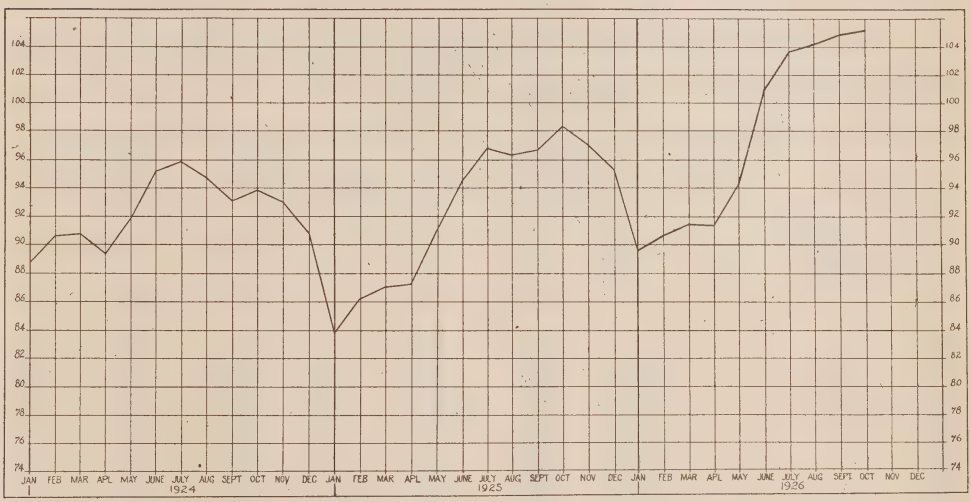
Ottawa.—Further improvement was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and trade. The 128 employers furnishing statistics added 107 workers to their staffs, bringing them up to 10,579 at the beginning of October. Employment was not quite as brisk as on the same date in 1925.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton, after eight months of uninterrupted expansion, showed a moderate decline, but the situation continued to be decidedly more favourable than in any month of previous years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported curtailment, while a slightly upward tendency was shown in other groups. A combined working force of 30,272 persons was employed by the 201 co-operating firms, as compared with 30,564 on September 1.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.—Automobile works in the Border Cities released some help, and construction was also slacker; 80 establishments reduced their working forces from 11,987 persons on September 1 to 11,452 on the date under review. Considerable improvement had been indicated on October 1 last year, but the index then was several points lower.

Winnipeg.—Continued important gains were reported in Winnipeg, where the 277 employers furnishing data enlarged their payrolls by 809 workers to 29,081 at the beginning of October. Trade showed pronounced improvement, while manufacturing was rather dull. This increase greatly exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date last year, when the index was over 15 points lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

Vancouver.—Food and tin can factories reported seasonal losses, and there was also a falling off in employment in transportation. Returns were compiled from 224 firms in Vancouver, whose staffs aggregated 25,903 persons, compared with 26,884 in the preceding month. Although an upward tendency had been indicated on October 1, 1925, the index then was considerably lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

After eight months of uninterrupted expansion, employment in manufacturing showed a comparatively small decline on October 1; this was chiefly due to seasonal losses in lumber mills and fish canneries, together with reductions in pulp and paper and iron and steel, particularly in vehicle works. In the last named, a large share of the curtailment was in accordance with the pre-arranged plan of large railway car shops, in which employment in 1926 has been at a higher level than for several years. On the other hand, boot and shoe, edible plant, textile and electrical apparatus factories registered important increases. Statements were compiled from 3,825 manufacturers employing 476,429 operatives, compared with 477,669 in the preceding month. The index number continued to be higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in fish preserving establishments and dairies showed a seasonal recession, which was rather larger than that recorded on October 1, 1925. The situation, however, was more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years. Statistics were tabulated from

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Oct. 1	90·2	93·1	89·2	85·9	100·0	96·4	81·3
1922							
Oct. 1	94·6	91·8	92·0	93·6	101·9	100·1	86·7
1923							
Oct. 1	99·5	97·0	104·0	96·0	100·7	104·2	91·8
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	88·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	100·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·6	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1926	100·0	8·1	28·7	40·5	13·5	9·2	55·0

183 firms in the animal food group employing 15,901 persons, as compared with 16,816 at the beginning of September. The bulk of the decline was in British Columbia.

Fur Products.—There was an increase of 101 persons in the number employed by 23 fur manufacturers having 1,223 employees. The greatest gains were in Quebec and Ontario. This is the most pronounced increase recorded in the small fur group since 1923.

Leather and Products.—Further and larger gains were reported in boot and shoe factories and also in other divisions of the leather group causing the index to be higher than on the same date of any year since 1920. Firms in Quebec and Ontario registered most of the improvement. Statements were received from 191 employers whose payrolls rose from 17,124 persons in the preceding month to 17,687 on October 1. This increase exceeded those noted on the same date in previous years.

Lumber and Products.—Continued and more marked losses in personnel were recorded in lumber mills, while furniture factories were slightly busier; 1,143 workers were let out from the staffs of the 726 establishments reporting, which had 57,868 at the beginning of October. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, was, however, heaviest in Quebec and Ontario. The contraction involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on October 1, 1925, when the index number was lower.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories showed a further increase, the trend having been consistently favourable during the last eight months. Although the improvement was not as pronounced as on the corresponding date a year ago, the level of employment was much higher on October 1, 1926. The working forces of the 39 co-operating manufacturers totalled 3,465 workers, as against 3,311 in the preceding month. The largest gains took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Plant Products Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery, flour and other cereal plants reported seasonal activity, while there was a falling off in the starch and glucose, sugar and syrup

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Oct. 1	98·7	.....	90·1	105·5	91·1	.....	89·4	101·6
1924								
Jan. 1	86·7	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·6	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	86·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·3	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Oct. 1, 1926	13·7	1·1	11·6	1·2	3·5	1·3	3·3	3·0

divisions. There were important increases in Ontario and smaller gains in the other provinces except British Columbia, in which there was an unfavourable movement owing to the completion of the season's work in some establishments. Statistics were received from 310 factories, employing 31,557 persons, or 1,804 more than in their last report. Additions to staffs on a somewhat larger scale were noted on October 1, 1925, but the index number on the date under review was slightly higher than in any other month since 1920.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, employ-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

—	[1]Relative weight	Oct. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923	Oct. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55·0	96·7	96·9	91·3	85·7	91·8	86·7
Animal products—edible	1·8	103·4	108·4	100·5	97·0	88·6	92·4
Fur and products	·1	92·5	85·9	90·8	88·3	100·2	99·1
Leather and products	2·0	81·3	78·5	75·2	74·4	78·9	79·1
Lumber and products	6·7	117·2	119·5	113·4	107·9	116·4	108·3
Rough and dressed lumber	4·6	145·7	150·8	142·1	137·7	146·4	129·1
Furniture	1·0	85·9	83·1	80·0	74·1	72·3	78·6
Other lumber products	1·1	78·1	78·4	74·9	66·7	80·3	81·5
Musical instruments	·4	79·1	75·5	67·8	65·3	66·6	66·7
Plant products—edible	3·7	114·2	107·3	113·9	106·5	103·9	103·8
Pulp and paper products	6·6	111·7	113·8	102·8	101·1	104·7	96·9
Pulp and paper	3·5	126·4	131·2	110·2	105·2	115·1	101·0
Paper products	·7	95·3	92·5	91·7	91·8	91·0	87·7
Printing and publishing	2·4	100·0	100·4	98·0	99·5	97·1	95·1
Rubber products	1·4	87·1	87·0	92·1	66·5	67·4	74·6
Textile products	8·4	94·5	92·5	89·6	85·4	86·9	88·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·1	106·6	105·9	103·0	91·9	93·6	100·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	104·5	102·8	93·9	86·2	93·1	91·5
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	76·9	74·0	74·1	76·4	77·0	77·8
Other textile products	1·0	101·2	98·3	94·7	94·6	91·8	88·5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	100·0	102·2	103·6	101·5	101·1	100·9
Wood distillates and extracts	·0	95·1	84·1	81·7	112·0	104·2	80·5
Chemicals and allied products	·8	84·6	84·1	80·1	82·6	88·5	89·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·2	106·7	109·5	90·0	87·0	99·8	92·8
Electric current	1·4	131·0	134·0	134·3	131·5	122·1	122·9
Electrical apparatus	1·2	131·3	125·4	117·3	112·1	104·3	81·9
Iron and steel products	14·4	80·9	182·4	74·5	66·6	81·3	72·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	62·7	62·2	61·2	47·3	69·2	60·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	76·4	75·9	72·8	66·1	76·8	63·6
Agricultural implements	·9	74·8	79·6	59·6	35·3	60·0	53·3
Land vehicles	6·6	94·9	98·4	89·8	81·8	97·4	86·1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	28·9	30·5	28·5	30·4	31·0	22·1
Heating appliances	·6	92·0	89·8	87·0	83·2	92·2	89·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	98·7	99·7	76·5	76·1	101·7	88·1
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	84·4	81·4	74·3	67·4	82·0	73·4
Other iron and steel products	2·0	82·3	81·6	73·1	69·1	76·9	73·4
Non-ferrous metal products	1·8	102·6	102·8	86·6	77·8	89·7	74·8
Mineral products	1·2	107·8	108·1	109·5	108·1	100·3	97·3
Miscellaneous	·5	89·5	85·5	84·3	82·5	82·1	83·9
Logging	2·1	45·9	37·0	49·5	53·4	51·7	42·1
Mining	5·2	100·4	97·2	96·2	99·0	104·9	101·1
Coal	3·1	84·8	80·6	78·8	83·8	95·2	99·4
Metallic ores	1·3	156·3	154·7	147·1	151·5	138·5	103·7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	111·7	111·3	109·9	99·9	111·6	106·2
Communication	2·9	120·3	120·1	114·2	111·2	106·6	102·8
Telegraphs	·6	127·0	126·5	115·3	108·4	109·3	102·2
Telephones	2·3	118·6	118·4	113·9	112·0	105·9	103·0
Transportation	13·6	116·3	113·4	111·3	109·0	116·2	114·0
Street railways and cartage	2·2	116·0	118·4	119·4	117·2	122·4	130·4
Steam railways	9·5	105·9	102·4	100·1	98·0	106·9	100·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	235·3	224·9	215·5	211·3	204·5	241·5
Construction and maintenance	12·4	206·8	217·6	169·7	157·5	171·8	166·2
Building	4·4	195·6	199·4	148·6	135·4	144·5	128·1
Highway	2·6	2,607·4	2,893·2	2,244·8	1,828·4	2,499·5	4,233·8
Railway	5·4	146·8	153·9	128·4	126·0	140·2	137·6
Services	1·8	126·7	132·2	120·5	115·0	113·7	102·0
Hotels and restaurants	1·0	132·4	144·1	130·4	122·1	123·4	106·8
Professional	·2	119·5	116·9	113·3	111·5	113·0	96·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	121·0	120·4	108·5	105·9	101·0	96·0
Trade	7·0	101·8	98·9	96·7	93·1	93·2	91·9
Retail	4·6	101·5	97·8	95·4	91·1	90·5	88·8
Wholesale	2·4	102·4	101·0	99·1	97·0	98·2	97·4
All Industries	100·0	105·2	104·9	98·3	93·9	99·5	94·6

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

ment in the pulp and paper group, chiefly in pulp and paper mills, showed a decline, in which all except the prairie provinces shared. An aggregate working force of 57,116 persons was reported by the 455 manufacturers whose returns were received and who employed 58,129 at the beginning of September. Practically no change in the situation was indicated on the same date last year, when the index, at 102.8, was over nine points lower than on October 1 in the present year.

Textile Products.—There was a pronounced increase in employment in this division, the gain being larger than that noted at the beginning of October, 1925, when the level of employment was lower. The hosiery and knitting, garment and headwear groups reported most of the improvement, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Data were tabulated from 509 establishments, which increased their staffs by 1,740 persons to 72,660 at the beginning of October.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was a reduction in employment in this division, largely in Quebec; 254 persons were released from the staffs of the 102 co-operating firms, who had 11,873 workers on the date under review. Employment was in rather less volume than on October 1 last year.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Activity declined in building material factories, chiefly in brick yards in the Prairie Provinces, the contraction being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 121 employers, with 10,678 persons as compared with 10,933 on September 1. The volume of employment during most of 1926 has been considerably greater than in any year since 1920; the index number stood at 106.7 on October 1, 1926, as compared with 90.0 on the corresponding date in 1925.

Electric Current.—Losses in employment on a much smaller scale than on October 1 last year were recorded in electric current plants, 88 of which reduced their working forces from 12,616 employees at the beginning of September to 12,333 on the date under review. There were decreases in Quebec and minor gains in Ontario, while elsewhere little general change was shown.

Electrical Apparatus.—Further expansion in the electrical appliance group caused the addition of 460 workers to the staffs of the 38 reporting firms, who had 10,344 operatives. Most of the increase took place in Ontario. The index of employment, at 131.3, was higher than at any other time in the record; rather larger gains had been registered at the beginning of October a year ago.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were tabulated from 638 manufacturers in the iron and steel group, whose payrolls declined from 127,300 persons on September 1, to 124,861 at the beginning of October. The bulk of this curtailment was in railway car shops, in fulfilment, as already pointed out, of plans made some months ago, which caused employment to be very active in these particular plants during the summer. Agricultural implement and steel shipbuilding establishments were also slacker, but improvement was shown in some other branches of the iron and steel group, notably in heating appliance and iron pipe works. There were heavy losses in Quebec and Ontario, a small decline in the Maritime Provinces and moderate gains elsewhere. On the corresponding date last year important increases were noted, but the index number then, and also on October 1, 1924, was lower.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—The production of jewellery supplies, lay figures and other goods coming under this heading, showed an increase in Ontario. The 66 co-operating firms in the Dominion had 4,053 employees, as against 3,872 in their last report.

Logging

Seasonal activity in bush work caused the addition of 3,639 men to the staffs of the 203 logging firms making returns, who had 18,133 employees. Rather larger gains were noted on October 1, 1925, when employment was in somewhat greater volume. All provinces except Quebec shared in the upward movement, which was most pronounced in Ontario and British Columbia.

Mining

Coal.—Coal mining in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed a moderate advance, while in the Prairie Provinces there were important gains. Returns were compiled from 88 operators, with 26,445 workers, or 1,280 more than in the preceding month. This improvement, following the larger expansion indicated in September, caused the index number to be higher than on October 1 a year ago, although greater increases were then indicated, but as recovery from losses in the preceding month.

Metallic Ores.—The trend of employment in metallic ore mining was upward, 114 per-

sons having been added to the staffs of the reporting firms, who had 11,668 workers on October 1. Decided reductions in personnel were noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was over nine points lower. There were gains in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia employment declined.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—There was a decrease of 400 persons in the staffs of the 114 firms making returns in this division, who had 19,581 employees. Most of the loss took place in Quebec. Improvement had been indicated on October 1, 1925, and the index number then was higher.

Steam Railways.—Continued and important increases were noted on the date under review; 101 employers reported 82,037 persons on payroll, or 2,665 more than in the preceding month. The largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces, but improvement was also noted in Quebec. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1925.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—According to statistics received from 57 firms in the water transportation group, they enlarged their payrolls by 611 persons, to 16,144 on October 1. There were declines in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, but in Quebec the movement was upward. Additions to staff of practically the same size were made at the beginning of October a year ago; the index number was then, however, about 20 points lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Following six months of pronounced expansion, there was a comparatively small reduction in building construction, 458 persons being laid off by the 341 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 37,973 workers. Ontario and British Columbia reported the losses. Although activity had increased on October 1, 1925, employment then was at a much lower level.

Highway.—A further diminution in employment was indicated on highway construction, according to 121 employers with 22,841 workers as against 25,555 in their last report. Most of the decline took place in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. Somewhat more extensive curtailment was registered on the same date a year ago.

Railway.—Employment in the construction departments of the railways showed another decline, which was larger than that noted on October 1 of the preceding year, when the index number was over 18 points lower. A combined working force of 46,175 persons was employed by the 35 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents, who had 48,401 workers on September 1, 1926. There were losses in all provinces except Quebec, that in the Prairie Provinces being most extensive.

Services

The closing of their season caused further losses in the staffs of summer hotels, while laundries were slightly busier. The result was a decline of 690 persons in the payroll of the 174 firms in the service group whose statistics were tabulated and who had 15,633 employees on the date under review. Similar contractions took place on October 1, 1925, but the index number then was several points lower.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their forces, this being the sixth consecutive increase recorded since the spring; it was also the largest gain indicated on October 1 of any year of the record, which was begun in 1920. Reports were compiled from 560 firms, employing 60,016 workers, or 1,607 more than in the preceding month. The expansion was fairly general in all except the Maritime Provinces, but that in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was the most marked. The situation was better than in the autumn of any previous year of the record.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for October 1, 1926.

In New Zealand, the Companies' Empowering Act, 1924, permits the issue of "labour shares" to all employees and to owners of capital who are actively engaged in an enterprise. After charging all costs of production, capital and reserves, the surplus profits may be divided among the holders of labour shares in proportion to the value of the service rendered by them. These shares carry the usual voting rights, but the admission of labour to control and management may, under the act be regulated to any extent by the company's charter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1926, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

UNEMPLOYMENT as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters from 1916 to 1921 inclusive and by months from 1922 to date. The trend of the curve during the quarter under review was downward during the first month of the quarter, but took a slight upward turn in the following two months. The level reached during July was the most favourable attained this year or at any time since September, 1923.

When comparing July with June the situation in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan was slightly better, but in the remaining three provinces there were small reductions. A higher level of employment was recorded in the manufacturing industries due, for the most part, to the exclusion of the garment workers in the Province of Quebec who were on strike during July. Among building tradesmen and transportation workers there was a slight increase in the amount of work afforded. Fishermen reported considerable idleness.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



The present article on unemployment deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending September 30th, 1926, and is based on the returns of the locals reporting at the end of each month throughout the quarter. The percentage out of work at the close of July was 2.3 or 1.8 per cent lower than in June. During the following two months unemployment gradually increased, there being 2.5 per cent of the members unemployed at the end of August and 3.3 per cent at the close of the quarter. The situation throughout the quarter was more favourable each month than in the corresponding period last year, the percentage of idleness on September 30th standing over two points lower than at the close of September, 1925.

In August Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia unions were afforded slightly more work than in July, but in the remaining provinces there were nominal reductions. None of the changes, however, were particularly pronounced. The manufacturing industries were slightly less active than in July and the trend of employment in the

building trades was also downward. Fishermen were much better employed and the situation both in Nova Scotia and Alberta coal fields was slightly more favourable. Transportation workers reported a somewhat lower level of employment.

During September a better situation than in August was shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, the largest gain being that of 3 per cent in Alberta mostly due to greater activity in the coal mining areas. Of the reductions, that of 3.9 per cent in Quebec due to idleness in railway car shops, was the most noteworthy. Unions in the manufacturing industries registered more unemployment than in August owing to the inactivity in the metal trades. The situation in the coal mines in Nova Scotia and Alberta improved. The level of employment in the building trades was slightly lower than in August and among transportation workers there was but a nominal change.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces for each month from July 1922 and Table II on page 1131 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in different groups of industries, also by months from July, 1922.

In July lumber and logging workers reported no unemployment as compared with much idleness in the same month last year. The manufacturing industries registered considerable improvement, mainly due to the strike situation in the Montreal garment trades and their consequent exclusion from the tabulations for July of this year, although there were gains in the printing trades and among textile, iron and steel and glass workers. Activity in the building trades and the mining industry was also greater. Transportation workers were slightly busier than last year. Fishermen reported much slackness whereas last year they were fully employed.

In August the movement in the manufacturing industries was toward greater employment as compared with August last year, the garment trades, iron and steel, glass, textile and printing trades all contributing to this upward trend. Building and construction workers were slightly busier and a nominal increase was indicated in the transportation industry. Fishermen showed a slight drop in the volume of business afforded.

When comparing September with the corresponding month last year a considerably better situation was shown in the manufacturing industries attributable, for the most part, to the exclusion of the garment trades in Quebec due to a strike in these trades in September this year, and also in a lesser degree to greater employment among textile workers. Glass workers, on the other hand, were much slacker and lessened activity was also reported among iron and steel workers. In the building trades there was an increase in employment of 5 per cent. Transportation workers reported practically no change in the situation. Lumber workers were much busier and a higher level of employment was also maintained among coal miners.

The accompanying tabulation (table III) shows the percentages of unemployment for the months of July, August and September for all Canada and also by provinces for the month of September. For this month reports were received from 1,540 locals with a combined membership of 146,202 persons of whom 4,837, or a percentage of 3.3 were unemployed.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July 1922.....	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug. 1922.....	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept 1922.....	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct. 1922.....	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov. 1922.....	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec. 1922.....	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan. 1923.....	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb. 1923.....	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
March 1923.....	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April 1923.....	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May 1923.....	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June 1923.....	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July 1923.....	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug. 1923.....	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept. 1923.....	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct. 1923.....	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov. 1923.....	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec. 1923.....	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Jan. 1924.....	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Feb. 1924.....	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	7·8
March 1924.....	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
April 1924.....	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
May 1924.....	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
June 1924.....	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
July 1924.....	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
Aug. 1924.....	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Sept. 1924.....	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Oct. 1924.....	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Nov. 1924.....	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	9·7
Dec. 1924.....	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Jan. 1925.....	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Feb. 1925.....	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	9·5
March 1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
April 1925.....	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
May 1925.....	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
June 1925.....	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
July 1925.....	2·2	2·5	6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
Aug. 1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Sept. 1925.....	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	0·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Oct. 1925.....	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Nov. 1925.....	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	5·7
Dec. 1925.....	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Jan. 1926.....	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Feb. 1926.....	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	8·1
Mar. 1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
April 1926.....	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
May 1926.....	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
June 1926.....	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
July. 1926.....	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
Aug. 1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Sept. 1926.....	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3

TABLE III—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mills	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
August 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
September 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	11·4	17·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	0	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
October 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	0	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
November 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·6	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	0	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
December 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	0	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	7·8
January 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	21·6	4·6	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	·9	·6	·6	....	3·3	4·2	2·6	7·8	6·4
February 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	0	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
March 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
April 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
May 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
June 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
July 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
August 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
September 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·5	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
October 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·1	3·5	2·4
November 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	1·9	2·3	·3	3·4	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
December 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	2·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
January 1924	41·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	3·1	·2	·2	0	1·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
February 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
March 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
April 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
May 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
June 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
July 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·0	6·3	5·4
August 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	·0	7·0	6·5
September 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
October 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
November 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
December 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	·6	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
January 1925	11·1	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	2·8	0	·6	3·0	1·3	14·6	9·5
February 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	6·8	8·5
March 1925	8·3	44·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·7
April 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	7·8	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
May 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
June 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	6·0	6·1
July 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	·0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
August 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	·0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
September 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	0	4·9	5·7
October 1925	1	34·0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	·0	·0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
November 1925	0	40·0	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	16·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
December 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	·0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
January 1926	25·8	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	1·9	0	·4	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
February 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
March 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	20·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
April 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	6·0	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
May 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	·4	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
June 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
July 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	·0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
August 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	19·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	·0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
September 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	·0	3·5	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1926.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Fishing													1	25	0	0
Lumber Workers and Loggers																
Mining	16	6599	33	0·5												
Coal Miners	15	6274	33													
Miners (Non-Metallic Ores)	1	325	0													
Manufacturing Industries	12	374	0	0	16	1427	24	1·7	63	11247	1841	16·4	175	15450	348	2·3
Vegetable Products (except textiles, fibres and woods)					1	5	0		4	758	28	3·7	5	290	7	2·4
Soft drink workers													1	102	0	
Cigar and tobacco workers					1	5	0		2	319	10		4	188	7	
Bakers, confectioners, sugar refining and cereal mill employees									2	439	18					
Pulp and paper products	2	112	0	0	2	108	3	2·8	9	1185	75	6·3	50	5037	105	2·1
(*a*) Pulp and paper mill workers									4	362	0	0	14	1816	0	0
(*b*) Printing, publishing and lithographing	2	112	0	0	2	108	3	2·8	5	823	75	9·1	36	3221	105	3·3
Compositors	2	112	0		1	78	3		2	445	28		16	1831	42	
Pressmen and assistants					1	30	0		2	300	46		6	570	30	
Bookbinders													2	153	8	
Stereotypers and electrotypers													3	141	4	
Engravers and lithographers									1	78	1		5	429	21	
Others													4	97	0	
Wood products (except paper)					1	27	15	55·6	3	157	20	12·7	6	241	0	0
Fibres, textiles and textile products					1	15	0	0	5	1026	131	12·8	15	2726	89	3·3
(*a*) Textile and carpet workers					1	15	0	0	1	239	69	28·9	4	144	0	0
(*b*) Garment workers									2	565	0	0	9	2358	56	2·4
Tailors													3	98	6	
Garment workers									2	565	0		6	2260	50	
(*c*) Hat, cap and glove workers									2	222	62	27·9	2	224	33	14·7
Animal products (except textile fibres)									3	360	11	3·1	2	187	0	0
Butchers, meat and fish packers									1	47	0					
Leather workers									2	313	11		2	187	0	
Iron and its products	10	262	0	0	11	1272	6	0·5	32	6477	1422	22·0	89	6608	113	1·7
Blacksmiths	1	10	0		2	101	0		4	442	38		4	123	0	
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders	1	12	0		2	189	1		3	66	5		9	409	16	
Machinists	2	53	0		2	413	5		4	147	6		23	1933	58	
Moulders	2	29	0		2	58	0		2	764	218		14	607	26	
Patternmakers													2	10	0	
Railway carmen	4	158	0		3	511	0		15	4706	1155		33	3234	11	
Sheet metal workers									4	352	0		4	292	2	
Non-ferrous metals									1	148	79	53·4	2	107	7	6·5
Metal polishers									1	148	79		1	37	7	
Jewelry workers													1	70	0	
Mill and smeltermen																
Clay, glass and stone products									1	36	0	0	3	152	27	17·8
Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)									1	135	0	0				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (unclassified workers)									4	965	75	7·8	3	102	0	0

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
																			Per cent		
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	July, 1925	Aug., 1926	Sept., 1926
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**750**	**20**	**2·7**	**3**	**775**	**20**	**13·0**	**2·6**	**2·6**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**495**	**175**	**35·4**	**2**	**495**	**175**	**0**	**0**	**35·4**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11**	**3165**	**40**	**1·3**	**2**	**527**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**10291**	**73**	**6·1**	**4·1**	**·7**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3165	40	.....	2	527	0	.....	28	9966	73	6·1	4·1	·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	325	0	0	....	0
21	**2046**	**20**	**1·6**	**25**	**777**	**5**	**0·6**	**32**	**1593**	**19**	**1·2**	**53**	**4198**	**274**	**6·5**	**397**	**37112**	**2531**	**3·2**	**3·6**	**6·8**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**281**	**3**	**1·1**	**4**	**184**	**12**	**6·5**	**19**	**1518**	**50**	**5·7**	**2·7**	**3·3**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	245	3	.....	3	131	0	.....	7	478	3	0	·6	·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	515	17	10·8	5·9	3·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**33**	**0**	.....	**1**	**53**	**12**	.....	**4**	**525**	**30**	**4·9**	**1·1**	**5·7**
5	**512**	**10**	**2·0**	**10**	**276**	**1**	**0·4**	**7**	**303**	**7**	**2·3**	**13**	**726**	**13**	**1·8**	**98**	**8259**	**214**	**3·6**	**2·7**	**2·6**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**18**	**2178**	**0**	**2·1**	**2·2**	**0**
5	**512**	**10**	**2·0**	**10**	**276**	**1**	**0·4**	**7**	**303**	**7**	**2·3**	**13**	**726**	**13**	**1·8**	**80**	**6081**	**214**	**4·2**	**2·9**	**3·5**
2	356	5	....	5	171	1	.....	3	141	4	.....	7	457	10	.....	38	3591	93	4·0	2·4	2·6
1	100	5	....	2	52	0	.....	2	98	3	.....	2	142	0	.....	16	1292	84	6·7	5·1	6·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39	0	.....	2	64	0	.....	2	81	3	.....	8	337	11	4·4	4·6	3·3
1	26	0	....	1	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	181	4	0	0	2·2
1	30	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	0	.....	9	583	22	2·4	2·0	3·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	97	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**1921**	**195**	**10·2**	**17**	**2346**	**230**	**13·2**	**12·1**	**9·8**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**297**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**169**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**4233**	**220**	**4·4**	**4·6**	**5·2**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**398**	**69**	**13·7**	**19·5**	**17·3**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**297**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**169**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**3389**	**56**	**1·5**	**0·6**	**1·7**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	169	0	.....	5	267	6	7·2	4·8	2·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	297	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3122	50	·9	0	1·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**446**	**95**	**9·7**	**5·3**	**21·3**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**565**	**11**	**1·7**	**2·0**	**1·9**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	0	....	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	0	.....	5	518	11	1·7	2·1	2·1
15	**1510**	**10**	**0·7**	**15**	**501**	**4**	**0·8**	**17**	**691**	**9**	**1·3**	**24**	**1116**	**54**	**4·8**	**213**	**18437**	**1618**	**1·6**	**2·9**	**8·8**
2	53	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23	0	.....	2	20	0	.....	16	772	38	5·1	5·4	4·9
1	120	0	....	2	27	0	.....	2	74	0	.....	1	80	5	.....	21	977	27	·4	1·1	2·8
3	376	3	....	3	127	3	.....	3	239	6	.....	5	237	13	.....	45	3525	94	2·6	2·9	2·7
1	47	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	0	.....	2	156	20	.....	24	1669	266	3·5	8·4	15·9
1	34	0	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	34	3	.....	5	78	3	6·3	5·4	3·8
7	880	5	....	9	341	1	.....	10	347	3	.....	10	493	10	.....	91	10670	1185	·8	2·5	11·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	96	3	.....	11	746	5	1·5	1·4	0·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**319**	**86**	**2·7**	**4·7**	**27·0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	185	86	4·2	8·0	46·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	0	.....	2	103	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	0	.....	1	31	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**21**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6**	**209**	**27**	**12·4**	**17·9**	**12·9**
1	**24**	**0**	**0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**159**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**1067**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**7·0**

TABLE III—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent
Building and Construction	6	236	13	5·5	5	163	0	0	30	4090	174	4·3	88	7287	391	5·4
Steam shovel and dredgemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	231	7	.....
Bridge and structural iron workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	2	71	0	.....	2	70	0	.....	5	919	54	.....	29	2190	197	.....
Carpenters and joiners	2	122	10	.....	1	15	0	.....	11	1394	7	.....	24	3028	140	.....
Electrical workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	0	.....	5	393	0	.....	7	346	17	.....
Granite and stone cutters	1	18	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	174	0	.....	6	154	8	.....
Painters, decorators and paper hangers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1052	108	.....	4	137	6	.....
Plumbers and steamfitters	1	25	3	.....	1	48	0	.....	4	139	0	.....	13	916	13	.....
Tile-layers, lathers and roofers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	5	.....	2	49	3	.....
Hod-carriers and building labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	236	0	.....
Transportation	41	2052	63	3·1	36	2440	47	1·9	103	1228	368	3·0	221	20676	167	·8
(*a*) Shipping and stevedoring	2	163	23	14·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	811	35	4·3	3	65	0	0
(*b*) Steam railway operation	39	1889	40	2·1	36	2440	47	1·9	96	8990	327	3·6	206	16776	167	1·0
Conductors	3	90	0	.....	1	59	0	.....	9	489	0	.....	22	1101	2	.....
Locomotive engineers	5	197	2	.....	4	283	4	.....	10	604	0	.....	33	2381	13	.....
Locomotive firemen	8	343	28	.....	3	171	14	.....	13	875	95	.....	30	2326	17	.....
Trainmen	4	399	3	.....	5	679	15	.....	12	2290	114	.....	26	4967	100	.....
Railway employees, n.e.s.	12	409	7	.....	14	654	1	.....	32	2868	42	.....	52	3098	12	.....
Express employees	1	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	327	0	.....	6	127	0	.....
Maintenance of way and railway shop labourers	6	440	0	.....	9	594	13	.....	18	1537	76	.....	37	2776	23	.....
(*c*) Local transportation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2486	6	0·2	12	3835	0	0
Street and electric railway employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2486	6	.....	11	3805	0	.....
Teamsters and chauffeurs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	0	.....
Communication	9	430	0	0	7	155	0	0	10	1653	4	0·2	10	3121	0	0
(*a*) Telegraph operation	9	430	0	0	7	155	0	0	10	1653	4	0·2	10	3121	0	0
Telegraphers (system div.)	7	337	0	.....	7	155	0	.....	8	1501	0	.....	8	2869	0	.....
Telegraphers (local)	2	93	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	152	4	.....	2	252	0	.....
(*b*) Telephone operators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade (Retail shop clerks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	428	0	0	1	22	1	4·5
Services	7	163	0	0	8	304	0	0	26	4296	18	0·4	111	5992	31	·5
(*a*) Governmental	7	163	0	0	7	274	0	0	15	3710	6	0·2	61	4409	0	0
Federal employees	7	163	0	.....	4	166	0	.....	8	2012	0	.....	40	2085	0	.....
Civic employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	108	0	.....	7	1698	6	.....	21	2324	0	.....
(*b*) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	0	0	11	586	12	2·0	50	1583	31	2·0
Hotel and restaurant empl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	73	0	.....	1	10	0	.....
Theatre and stage empl	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	0	.....	3	59	11	.....	13	331	16	.....
Barbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	264	0	.....	17	561	1	.....
Stationary engineers and firemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	130	1	.....	15	499	10	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	0	.....	4	182	4	.....
All Occupations	91	9854	109	1·1	72	4489	71	1·6	236	34001	2405	7·1	607	52573	938	1·8

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS—*Continued.*

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed		Number reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent	Unions	Membership	Members	Per cent July. 1926	Per cent Aug. 1926	Per cent Sept. 1926
4	197	1	0·5	10	259	0	0	17	1028	30	2·9	15	1342	197	14·7	175	14602	806	3·6	4·7	5·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	231		70	20·8	3·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	4	.....	1	148	80	.....	2	158	84	21·9	52·8	53·2
3	187	1	....	5	139	0	.....	5	124	1	.....	2	127	6	.....	53	3827	259	5·5	4·6	6·8
1	10	0	....	1	12	0	.....	5	596	20	.....	3	314	55	.....	48	5491	232	2·5	4·6	4·2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	0	.....	3	223	5	.....	3	371	0	.....	21	1419	22	0·7	0·1	1·6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	1	.....	10	378	9	5·7	3·5	2·4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	0	.....	1	225	50	.....	9	1451	164	10·1	6·8	11·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	52	0	.....	1	26	0	.....	1	22	2	.....	23	1228	18	1·8	2·2	1·5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	0	.....	1	47	0	.....	5	127	8	0	11·6	6·3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	3	.....	3	292	3	·6	0	1·0
49	5008	28	·6	67	3768	57	1·5	55	4144	137	3·3	58	5488	109	2·0	630	55863	976	1·5	1·8	1·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	529	72	13·6	11	1568	130	6·7	5·8	8·3
48	4959	28	0·6	64	3621	57	1·6	53	3777	137	3·6	50	3142	37	1·2	592	45594	840	1·6	2·1	1·8
5	385	0	....	7	309	0	.....	6	453	0	.....	6	302	10	.....	59	3188	12	1·2	1·3	·4
4	285	0	....	8	418	0	.....	6	426	0	.....	7	343	0	.....	77	4937	19	0·4	·3	·4
7	469	0	....	12	360	17	.....	10	603	57	.....	9	418	4	.....	92	5565	232	3·4	3·1	4·2
8	1106	0	....	7	796	0	.....	5	593	58	.....	5	590	23	.....	72	11420	313	2·5	3·8	2·7
9	778	4	....	16	682	13	.....	10	583	12	.....	8	529	0	.....	153	9601	91	1·2	1·1	·9
2	203	0	....	2	45	0	.....	2	114	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	827	0	·5	0	0
13	1733	24	....	12	1011	27	.....	14	1005	10	.....	15	960	0	.....	124	10056	173	·9	1·8	1·7
1	49	0	0	3	147	0	0	2	367	0	0	7	1817	0	0	27	8701	6	·0	·0	0·1
1	49	0	....	3	147	0	.....	2	367	0	.....	3	1675	0	.....	22	8529	6	·0	·0	0·1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	142	0	.....	5	172	0	0	0	0
8	1136	0	0	7	479	0	0	7	823	0	0	8	1034	5	0·5	66	8831	9	0·1	0·1	0·1
7	1046	0	0	7	479	0	0	7	823	0	0	8	1034	5	0·5	65	8741	9	·1	·1	·1
7	1046	0	....	7	479	0	.....	7	823	0	.....	7	892	0	.....	58	8102	0	0	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	142	5	.....	7	639	9	1·0	1·6	1·4
1	90	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	90	0	0	0	0
1	139	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	605	0	0	7	1194	1	0	0·3	0·1
9	702	0	0	16	784	0·2	0·3	26	1429	18	1·3	28	3369	177	5·3	231	17039	246	1·4	1·3	1·4
7	658	0	0	11	625	0	0	12	700	0	0	15	1444	0	0	135	11983	6	0·1	0·1	0·1
4	491	0	....	8	545	0	.....	3	158	0	.....	5	715	0	.....	79	6335	0	0·1	·0	·0
3	167	0	....	3	80	0	.....	9	542	0	.....	10	729	0	.....	56	5648	6	0·2	0·2	0·1
2	44	0	0	5	159	2	1·3	14	729	18	2·5	13	1925	177	9·2	96	5056	240	4·5	4·0	4·7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	259	4	.....	3	712	95	.....	7	1054	99	5·2	7·8	9·4
1	32	0	....	2	32	0	.....	4	80	10	.....	1	23	10	.....	25	587	47	19·4	11·6	8·0
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	0	.....	4	176	0	.....	4	275	5	.....	30	1309	6	0·1	0	0·5
1	12	0	....	2	94	2	.....	2	146	4	.....	4	860	67	.....	26	1741	84	3·2	3·2	4·8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	0	.....	1	55	0	.....	8	365	4	1·0	1·3	1·1
92	9228	49	0·5	125	6067	64	1·1	148	12182	244	2·0	169	17808	957	5·4	1549	146202	4837	2·3	2·5	3·3

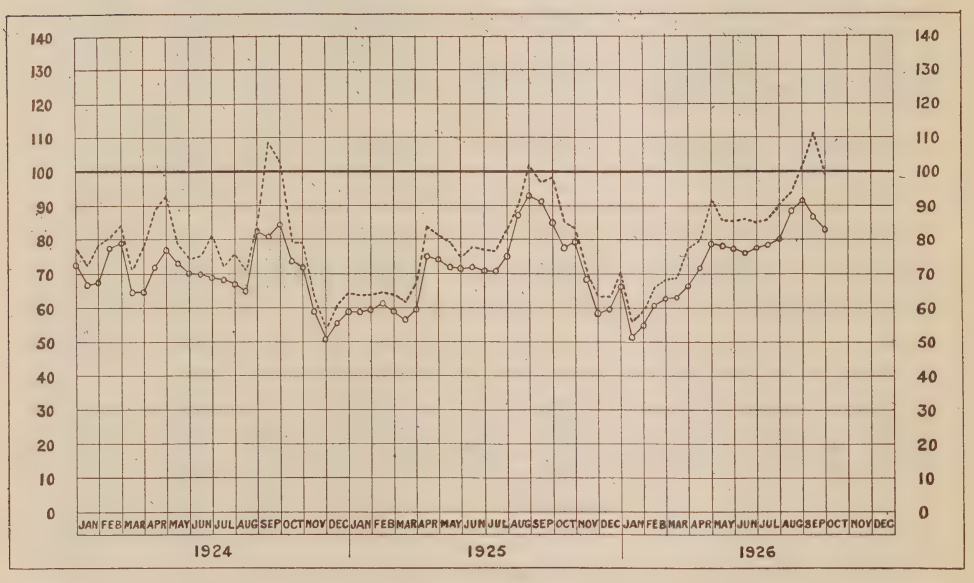
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1926, showed a decline of about 24 per cent in the average daily placements when a comparison is made with the records of last month, and also with those of September a year ago, the decrease from the preceding month being partly due to unfavourable weather conditions throughout the West, which greatly affected harvest operations. The reduction in placements from the period of 1925 was also greatest in the farming group, accentuated by minor declines in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and services, these being offset, in part, by gains in trade.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of September was 2,642 daily as compared with 3,540 daily during the preceding period and with 3,909 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 2,231 daily in contrast with 2,349 daily during the latter half of September a year ago.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1924, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified, and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies rose abruptly during the first half of the month, followed by a sharp decline during the latter half of the period, while the curve of placements registered a downward trend throughout the month. In the former instance the level maintained was much higher than that registered during September last year, while in the latter case it was slightly lower. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 111.6 and 99.1 during the first and second half of September, 1926, in contrast with the ratio of 96.7 and 98.1 during the same periods in 1925. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 87.1 and 84.7 as compared with 91.1 and 84.8 during the corresponding month a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 2,949 vacancies during the first half and 2,210 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 3,781 and 2,304 vacancies

during the month of September, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of August, 1926, averaged 3,595 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 2,300 placements during the first half of September, of which 1,898 were in regular employment and 402 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 3,238 daily and with 3,563 daily during the first half of September, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,889 daily (1,454 regular and 435 casual) as compared with an average of 1,992 daily during the corresponding period last year.

During the month of September, 1926, the offices of the Service referred 53,572 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 52,150 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 41,681, of which 37,630 were of men and 4,051 of women while placements in casual work totalled 10,469. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 53,136 for men and 10,970 for women, a total of 64,106. The number of applications for work was 60,692, of which 48,737 were from men and 11,955 from women

The following table gives the placements effected to date in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (9 months).....	235,986	80,711	316,697

NOVA SCOTIA

The demand for workers as reflected by orders listed at offices in Nova Scotia during September was nearly 6 per cent lower than in the preceding month, but nearly 10 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 14 per cent less than in August, but 1 per cent higher than in September, 1925. The most noteworthy gain in placements over last year was in the services group, but this and minor gains in other groups were offset by declines in logging, farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 45; logging, 43; construction and maintenance, 55; trade, 49; and services, 236, of which 153 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 156 of men and 89 of women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During September offices in New Brunswick received orders for about 4 per cent less workers than in August, but over 21 per cent more than during September last year. Placements were over 1 per cent higher than in August and nearly 19 per cent above September, 1925. All industrial divisions except farming, services and trade showed increased placements over last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 63; logging, 111; construction and maintenance, 123; and services, 444, of which 249 were of household workers. During the month 274 men and 95 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during September were nearly 4 per cent better than in the preceding month, and over 27 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain in placements of nearly 5 per cent over August, and of over 7 per cent in comparison with September, 1925. Placements in the construction and maintenance group were more than double those of last year, and entirely accounted for the gain under this comparison as there were fewer placements in all other divisions. The most noteworthy decline occured in the services group. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 150; logging, 860; construction and maintenance, 1,123; and services, 495, of which 330 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 2,324 men and 403 women, during the month.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at Ontario offices during September called for over 8 per cent more workers than in August, but over 3 per cent less than in September, 1925. Placements were nearly 8 per cent higher than in August, but over 2 per cent less than during September last year. Increased placements over the corresponding month of last year were recorded in all industrial divisions except farming,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**649**	**216**	**607**	**570**	**245**	**266**	**612**	**331**
Halifax	267	85	269	212	57	155	300	45
New Glasgow	208	99	151	166	102	23	229	190
Sydney	174	32	187	192	86	88	83	96
New Brunswick	**828**	**94**	**897**	**781**	**369**	**412**	**465**	**198**
Chatham	120	28	97	99	17	82	85	36
Moncton	276	16	330	300	140	160	105	75
St. John	432	50	470	382	212	170	275	87
Quebec	**3,153**	**916**	**4,191**	**3,054**	**2,727**	**29**	**924**	**2,512**
Hull	434	369	643	495	491	4	85	265
Montreal	1,632	335	2,328	1,472	1,337	7	589	1,601
Quebec	750	109	758	688	609	17	112	353
Sherbrooke	128	37	203	158	130	1	53	106
Three Rivers	209	66	259	241	160	0	85	187
Ontario	**16,420**	**4,249**	**17,471**	**14,144**	**9,487**	**4,000**	**4,428**	**9,670**
Belleville	172	0	188	169	141	28	51	105
Brantford	169	32	282	160	78	72	112	121
Chatham	404	14	375	373	323	50	13	233
Cobalt	391	102	304	303	306	0	21	228
Fort William	804	102	769	752	713	39	25	479
Guelph	179	74	216	169	72	71	80	91
Hamilton	1,218	52	1,512	1,213	453	758	678	398
Kingston	265	35	245	231	101	127	33	83
Kitchener	158	8	283	205	117	66	109	147
London	321	93	396	371	253	76	189	254
Niagara Falls	415	37	244	287	174	105	60	277
North Bay	1,009	424	705	690	657	33	17	341
Oshawa	311	53	342	209	161	48	78	139
Ottawa	1,123	288	1,089	1,057	788	163	456	1,123
Pembroke	240	79	249	249	208	41	39	199
Peterborough	172	20	196	179	116	30	73	127
Port Arthur	1,409	771	740	740	694	46	13	775
St. Catharines	594	52	538	482	364	118	60	682
St. Thomas	250	28	215	230	140	87	13	81
Sarnia	161	9	166	154	117	37	107	98
S. S. Marie	279	67	437	312	203	73	88	200
Sudbury	537	543	407	388	382	6	7	729
Timmins	462	270	304	270	263	7	25	242
Toronto	4,526	1,078	6,304	4,112	2,016	1,727	1,885	1,947
Windsor	851	18	965	839	647	192	196	571
Manitoba	**8,211**	**313**	**8,597**	**8,252**	**5,785**	**2,359**	**379**	**5,430**
Brandon	1,251	127	942	923	890	33	12	902
Dauphin	287	47	248	238	207	33	8	210
Portage la Prairie	305	11	238	238	238	0	0	.....
Winnipeg	6,368	128	7,169	6,853	4,450	2,293	359	4,318
Saskatchewan	**21,329**	**1,149**	**13,445**	**13,328**	**12,653**	**661**	**220**	**27,362**
Estevan	481	0	481	481	481	0	0	961
Moose Jaw	7,450	241	3,783	3,735	3,594	127	107	10,670
North Battleford	708	116	296	296	279	17	0	253
Prince Albert	565	181	273	261	242	19	16	332
Regina	5,023	182	3,635	3,595	3,280	315	47	6,581
Saskatoon	3,868	121	1,942	1,933	1,785	148	40	3,563
Swift Current	749	166	699	699	677	22	1	2,724
Weyburn	1,685	54	1,617	1,609	1,605	4	8	1,295
Yorkton	656	88	580	580	571	9	1	733
Melfort	144	0	139	139	139	0	0	250
Alberta	**8,944**	**322**	**8,520**	**7,976**	**7,117**	**816**	**589**	**9,254**
Calgary	3,154	20	3,240	2,891	2,621	270	238	4,635
Drumheller	825	45	665	542	524	18	69	591
Edmonton	3,693	253	3,387	3,380	2,923	414	190	2,942
Lethbridge	959	4	822	760	694	66	88	765
Medicine Hat	313	0	406	403	355	48	4	321
British Columbia	**4,572**	**274**	**6,964**	**5,467**	**3,298**	**1,926**	**1,896**	**3,447**
Cranbrook	242	23	276	271	259	12	6	158
Kamloops	189	19	197	136	83	15	85	43
Kelowna	216	9	167	156	141	12	11	.....
Nanaimo	62	3	52	23	13	10	85	11
Nelson	182	38	141	128	124	2	32	151
New Westminster	151	1	220	144	54	90	117	43
Penticton	198	23	119	120	86	27	12	106
Prince George	132	18	116	116	116	0	0	75
Prince Rupert	40	1	64	42	35	7	34	87
Revelstoke	29	12	45	17	17	0	22	50
Vancouver	2,393	103	4,673	3,557	1,995	1,389	1,068	2,449
Vernon	180	20	161	167	163	3	11	39
Victoria	558	4	733	590	212	359	413	235
All Offices	**64,106**	**7,533**	**60,692**	**53,572**	**41,681**	**10,469**	**9,513**	**58,204**
Men	53,136	4,870	48,737	43,708	37,630	5,691	6,335	54,248
Women	10,970	2,663	11,955	9,864	4,051	4,778	3,178	3,956

communication, finance, and construction and maintenance, the declines in the latter being the most pronounced. The most substantial gain occurred in the logging industry where the demand was not fully met. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 2,039; logging, 1,303; farming, 1,606; mining, 137; transportation, 734; construction and maintenance, 3,246; trade, 430; and services, 3,903, of which 2,523 were of household workers. During the month 8,173 men and 1,314 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

There was a decline of over 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Manitoba during September when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 21 per cent less than in August, but 5 per cent higher than during September, 1925. Farm placements were considerably higher than last year and increases were also shown under services and trade, but these gains were partly offset by minor reductions in other industrial divisions. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 231; logging, 114, all transfers to points in the Port Arthur zone; farm, 4,856; construction and maintenance, 490; trade, 410; and services, 1,950, of which 1,487 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 5,265 of men and 520 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Saskatchewan during September were over 25 per cent less than in the preceding month, and nearly 31 per cent below September last year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 37 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 53 per cent in comparison with September, 1925. A reduction of about 55 per cent in farm placements almost entirely accounted for the adverse change when comparing the month under review with September last year, although minor reductions were shown in all other industrial divisions except communication, transportation, services and trade. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included manufacturing, 76; farming, 11,742; construction and maintenance, 334; trade, 93; and services, 909, of which 496 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 12,259 men and 394 women during the month.

ALBERTA

During the month of September positions offered Alberta offices declines 34 per cent from the preceding month and over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 33 per cent less than in August, and over 20 per cent less than during September, 1925. A decline in farm placements was the predominating factor in causing the reduction from last year, although less placements were also made in all other groups except manufacturing, transportation and trade. Placements by industrial divisions during the month under review included: manufacturing, 318; farming, 5,639; mining, 102; transportation, 120; construction and maintenance, 677; trade, 195; and services, 823, of which 557 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,696 of men and 421 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of nearly 8 per cent in the number of positions offered by employment offices in British Columbia during September when compared with the preceding month and of 3 per cent in comparison with September last year. Placements were nearly 54 per cent lower than in August and nearly 3 per cent less than in September, 1925. Increased placements over last year were shown in logging, farming and trade; the most noteworthy declines were in transportation, construction and maintenance, and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 777; logging, 424; farming, 1,335; mining, 106; transportation, 286; construction and maintenance, 899; trade, 295; and services, 1,082, of which 644 were of household workers. There were 2,483 men and 815 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During September, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 41,681 placements in regular employment, of which 32,814 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 4,932 were granted the Employment Service reduced rate, 3,199 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,733 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employ-

ment, for which no workers are available locally.

Persons travelling on reduced transportation in Quebec numbered 496, all of whom were bushmen, 276 going to points within the province and 220 to other provinces. The majority of the provincial transfers were toward the logging camps around Montreal and Quebec City. The interprovincial movement was entirely from Hull to Northern Ontario logging districts, 119 bushmen going to points in the vicinity of Sudbury, 92 to camps near North Bay, and 9 to Cobalt.

The offices in Ontario granted 676 certificates, 608 of which were provincial and 68 interprovincial. Of the provincial transfers 39 were bushmen for Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Port Arthur logging camps, and 193 were building and highway construction labourers for the Fort William, Cobalt, Timmins and Port Arthur districts. From Sudbury 2 mill hands were transferred within the Sudbury zone, and from North Bay 2 bricklayers went to Timmins, 6 miners to Cobalt, and one machinist to St. Catharines. Oshawa received one diemaker from Windsor, North Bay 3 sawmill labourers from London, Timmins one cook-general from Toronto, St. Catharines one machinist from Timmins, and Port Arthur 3 machinists from Hamilton. St. Catharines issued transportation to one machinist and one bricklayer travelling to Port Arthur and one boilermaker to Kingston, and Port Arthur transferred one miner within its own zone. Of those going outside the province, 2 were carpenters sent to Hull from Sudbury, and 2 were miners going from Timmins to the mining areas around Sydney, N.S. The remaining 64 were all farm labourers transferred from Fort William and Port Arthur, 61 for Manitoba harvest districts and 3 for Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba 1,906 certificates were granted 887 provincial and 1,019 interprovincial. Of the former, Winnipeg sent one housekeeper, one blacksmith, one construction labourer, one cook and one cleaner to Brandon, one baker to Dauphin, and the remainder included 858 farm labourers, 11 farm domestics, and 9 female hotel workers for various provincial points, all of whom were despatched by the Winnipeg office. Three farm hands were also despatched by Dauphin. Of those transferred to other provinces, Port Arthur received 4 firemen, 3 hoisting engineers, 59 sawmill labourers, 133 bushmen, 12 construction labourers, one engine room helper, 2 stationary engineers, one cook, one hookman, one gas engineer, and 3 kitchen workers,; Moose Jaw received 3 farm domestics; Regina one farm domestic; Weyburn one female hotel worker and one farm domestic; and Edmonton one engineer, all from Winnipeg. In addition, Winnipeg transferred 782 farm hands to Saskatchewan points and 8 to Alberta farms, and Dauphin sent 2 farm hands to Saskatchewan.

Of the 555 persons transferred at the special rate in Saskatchewan, 541 were going to provincial points and 14 to other provinces. The provincial movement included 12 railway teamsters, 2 sawmill labourers and 9 bushmen travelling from Saskatoon to points in the Prince Albert zone, one machine man going from Swift Current to Moose Jaw and 3 bushmen and one housekeeper from Prince Albert to points within its own zone. From Regina one domestic and one cook received transportation to Moose Jaw, one carpenter to Prince Albert, and 2 waitresses within the Regina zone; while from Moose Jaw one housekeeper went to North Battleford, and 2 cooks and one housekeeper to points within the Moose Jaw zone. The remaining 504 provincial transfers were into Saskatchewan harvest areas, the greater volume of the business being transacted through the Moose Jaw office. Of those going to other provinces, 8 farm hands travelled to Alberta points, 3 from Saskatoon, 2 from Regina and 3 from Moose Jaw, and 5 farm hands went to Manitoba districts 4 from Regina and one from Moose Jaw. From Moose Jaw also one cook was despatched to Medicine Hat.

Alberta offices issued 1,056 certificates for reduced transportation, 699 to persons going to points within the province, and 357 to persons travelling outside the province. Of the latter, one engineer, one derrick man, one oil driller, 2 labourers and one cook went from Calgary to Saskatoon; and 350 farm hands travelled to various points in Saskatchewan, the majority of these being sent from Edmonton and district. In addition Medicine Hat transferred one farm hand to Manitoba. Within the province Edmonton despatched 2 female hotel workers, 17 labourers, one gas fitter, 19 mine labourers, 3 carpenters, one engineer, 2 housekeepers, one machinist, 4 miners, one cook and 2 cookees to points within its own zone; Calgary transferred one sheep herder to Medicine Hat, one logger to Lethbridge, and 5 labourers, and one waitress within the Calgary zone. The remaining 638 were farm labourers sent by the Edmonton, Calgary and Medicine Hat offices to various provincial points.

In British Columbia 243 certificates for transportation were granted, 188 provincial and 55 interprovincial. Provincially, Vancouver transferred 8 miners, 2 flunkeys, one timberman, 10 teamsters, one machinist, 13 labourers, one engineer, one housekeeper and 2

cooks to Penticton, 12 miners, 34 labourers, 1 engineer, 4 carpenters, 8 cannery workers; 4 cooks and one handyman to Kamloops, 3 miners to Revelstoke, one engineer to Cranbrook; 47 carpenters, one painter and one machinist to Nelson; one farm labourer to Vernon, one engineer to Prince George; one box maker, 8 labourers and one apple picker to Kelowna; and 3 miners, one cook, 2 labourers and one chambermaid within the Vancouver zone. From Prince Rupert 2 miners, and from Prince George 8 bushmen and 2 culvert builders were sent to employment in their respective zones, while from Victoria one fruit picker was transferred to Vernon. Of the interprovincial transfers, 2 were housekeepers, one going to each of the Yorkton and Moose Jaw zones from Victoria, and the remainder were farm hands, harvesters and threshers 38 for employment in Alberta and 14 for Saskatchewan.

Of the 4,932 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,976 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 2,862 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 87 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1926

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1926 was somewhat less in volume than that transacted during the corresponding quarter of last year as there was a decline of about 5 per cent in opportunities for employment, and over 9 per cent in the placements in regular and casual employment. This reduction was chiefly in the farming group, in which the demand for workers at the peak of the harvest season could not be fully met, and which was also adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions prevailing throughout the West during the latter part of the period. Mining also showed lessened activity. These losses, however, were partly offset by substantial gains in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. All provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta participated in the gains registered in vacancies offered, while declines in placements were recorded by the same two provinces and by Nova Scotia and British Columbia as well, the remaining provinces showing favourable increases in placements effected. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period July to September, 1926.

From the chart on page 1136 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September, it will be seen that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications followed a sharp upward trend during the first part of the period, followed by an abrupt decline during the latter part of the quarter, but throughout the three months the curve of vacancies was on a much higher level than that shown during the corresponding quarter last year, while that of placements was higher during July and only slightly lower during August, maintaining approximately the same level at the close of September as was shown at the close of September last year. During the period July to September, 1926, there was a ratio of 98.6 vacancies and 86.3 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 94.0 vacancies and 86.3 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 2,364, of positions offered 2,331 and of placements effected 2,041, in contrast with a daily average of 2,607 applications, 2,451 vacancies and 2,251 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1925.

During the three months July to September 1926, the offices reported that they had made 160,997 references to positions, and had effected a total of 157,100 placements, of which 128,172 were in regular employment and 28,928 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 116,465 were of men and 11,707 of women, while casual work was found for 16,318 men and 12,610 women. Comparison with the same period of 1925 shows that 173,312 placements were then made, of which 146,913 were in regular employment and 26,399 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 149,334 men and 32,640 women, a total of 181,974 in contrast with a registration of 200,715 persons during the same period of 1925. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1926, of 179,458 vacancies, of which 149,131 were for men and 30,327 for women, as compared with 188,700 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September, 1926.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**149**	**59**	**86**	**154**	**101**	**52**	**793**	**695**	**17**	**7,040**	**4,847**	**1,299**
Animal products edible	15	2	14	12	1	11	6	5	.....	299	135	133
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	6	.....	112	54	41
Lumber and its products	28	22	7	54	39	14	156	180	.....	1,238	804	139
Musical Instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	12	6	5
Pulp and paper products	19	2	17	1	1	.....	86	68	13	785	643	119
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	22	.....	238	169	41
Textile products	10	1	9	8	3	5	109	96	.....	521	182	76
Plant products edible	20	3	16	47	44	3	34	34	.....	925	724	148
Wood distillates, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	1	.....	169	143	11
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	54	52	1	360	263	33
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	123	22
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	240	146	73
Iron and steel products	38	19	14	18	10	8	29	25	.....	1,295	955	230
Non-ferrous metal products	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	206	129	.....	180	182	27
Mineral products	16	8	8	1	.....	1	35	32	3	213	124	93
Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	44	41	.....	299	194	105
Logging	**260**	**161**	**17**	**468**	**381**	.....	**1,648**	**1,448**	.....	**5,619**	**3,032**	**46**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**7**	.....
Farming	**134**	**107**	**7**	**58**	**54**	**3**	**291**	**264**	**9**	**4,879**	**4,090**	**508**
Mining	**107**	**31**	.....	**23**	**7**	.....	**85**	**84**	.....	**493**	**488**	**1**
Coal	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	376	358	.....
Non-metallic ores	7	6	.....	23	7	.....	83	84	.....	117	121	1
Communication	**6**	**1**	**5**	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**87**	**78**	**9**
Transportation	**155**	**75**	**65**	**121**	**103**	**17**	**200**	**165**	**16**	**1,932**	**1,019**	**870**
Street railway and cartage	59	7	52	9	5	4	25	15	8	587	222	363
Railway	2	2	.....	53	40	13	1	1	.....	294	251	37
Shipping and stevedoring	94	66	13	59	58	.....	174	149	8	1,051	546	470
Construction and Maintenance	**182**	**108**	**71**	**292**	**226**	**49**	**4,435**	**3,935**	**26**	**10,966**	**9,783**	**590**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	23	19	5	1,489	1,146	.....	4,309	3,954	39
Highway	61	49	12	12	37	.....	93	53	.....	1,724	1,578	21
Building and other	121	59	59	257	170	44	2,853	2,736	26	4,933	4,251	530
Services	**901**	**275**	**461**	**1,266**	**302**	**951**	**1,973**	**1,331**	**15**	**13,701**	**4,073**	**6,649**
Governmental	15	9	3	4	.....	4	9	7	.....	335	234	87
Hotel and restaurant	80	47	19	69	68	2	344	253	.....	1,275	860	123
Professional	77	29	31	179	10	167	156	111	1	864	553	201
Recreational	12	4	6	5	3	2	21	13	2	927	267	600
Personal	99	7	92	260	21	240	136	118	7	1,494	245	1,218
Household	615	178	310	745	196	536	1,304	827	5	8,740	1,880	4,418
Farm household	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	3	2	.....	66	34	2
Trade	**127**	**19**	**105**	**63**	**20**	**42**	**173**	**137**	**14**	**1,109**	**434**	**613**
Retail	106	17	86	50	19	30	122	95	14	881	345	480
Wholesale	21	2	19	13	1	12	51	42	.....	228	89	133
Finance	**22**	**1**	**21**	.....	.....	.....	**13**	**7**	.....	**193**	**69**	**117**
All Industries	**2,043**	**837**	**838**	**2,445**	**1,194**	**1,114**	**9,612**	**8,067**	**97**	**46,026**	**27,920**	**10,702**
Men	1,217	574	441	1,411	890	397	7,914	6,955	89	34,008	24,154	5,780
Women	826	263	397	1,034	304	717	1,698	1,112	8	12,018	3,766	4,994

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1926

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
696	**376**	**493**	**352**	**195**	**139**	**767**	**528**	**410**	**2,651**	**1,484**	**1,021**	**12,602**	**8,285**	**3,517**
65	16	44	32	12	20	58	29	44	121	72	50	608	272	316
8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	47	11	1	11	72	2	68
16	2	13	8	.....	8	35	1	35	45	.....	44	219	63	143
54	229	38	99	39	51	189	193	58	1,082	869	122	2,900	2,375	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	17	9	7
42	11	34	5	2	2	3	.....	3	81	42	36	1,022	769	224
6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	7	19	299	202	66
115	6	105	2	2	.....	8	4	4	72	1	70	845	295	269
93	19	73	36	23	11	72	50	26	292	153	96	1,519	1,050	373
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	27	.....	1	2	.....	63	29	.....
16	2	14	9	8	1	9	2	7	43	9	34	254	165	74
39	6	30	39	37	2	45	63	7	52	33	21	590	455	94
22	18	3	8	8	.....	16	14	1	82	81	1	274	244	27
21	6	16	4	4	.....	4	1	3	11	3	5	281	161	97
140	45	93	95	54	36	180	91	146	497	63	427	2,292	1,262	954
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	11	.....	102	85	13	501	412	41
8	3	5	5	1	3	34	35	6	71	43	30	383	246	149
19	7	12	10	5	5	30	7	23	60	20	40	463	274	186
68	**204**	.....	**99**	**37**	.....	**362**	**183**	.....	**1,160**	**1,050**	**52**	**9,684**	**6,496**	**115**
1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**10**	**7**	**3**	**28**	**27**	.....	**46**	**42**	**3**
13,773	**13,010**	**526**	**47,515**	**32,495**	**33**	**19,230**	**17,021**	**43**	**1,914**	**8,889**	**261**	**87,794**	**75,930**	**1,390**
4	**15**	.....	**43**	**28**	**1**	**189**	**193**	**2**	**339**	**328**	**2**	**1,283**	**1,174**	**6**
.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	171	169	.....	54	57	.....	345	280	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	220	215	.....	608	582	.....
2	13	.....	23	8	1	10	17	2	65	56	2	330	312	6
33	**29**	.....	**102**	**88**	**1**	**30**	**16**	**14**	**19**	**16**	**4**	**278**	**229**	**33**
169	**79**	**80**	**192**	**32**	**157**	**315**	**63**	**253**	**970**	**191**	**760**	**4,054**	**1,727**	**2,218**
156	61	80	185	31	152	304	53	253	460	72	370	1,785	466	1,282
11	11	.....	7	1	5	11	10	.....	32	42	2	411	358	57
2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	77	388	1,858	903	879
1,329	**878**	**414**	**1,846**	**1,506**	**70**	**2,412**	**2,264**	**83**	**3,231**	**2,234**	**900**	**24,693**	**20,934**	**2,203**
220	210	2	842	681	2	1,201	1,158	.....	1,178	1,129	14	9,262	8,297	62
82	74	2	104	72	6	340	329	4	407	274	125	2,823	2,466	170
1,027	594	410	900	753	62	871	777	79	1,646	831	761	12,608	10,171	1,971
5,992	**1,844**	**3,597**	**3,763**	**1,337**	**1,519**	**3,229**	**1,606**	**972**	**4,030**	**1,325**	**2,507**	**34,855**	**12,093**	**16,671**
140	125	12	32	8	24	154	197	10	802	214	517	1,491	794	657
587	463	125	214	135	11	428	301	18	354	282	42	3,351	2,409	340
182	74	96	293	276	7	69	31	31	109	56	46	1,929	1,140	580
124	43	83	119	9	110	42	28	12	104	35	68	1,354	402	883
359	22	329	717	41	671	300	64	234	678	67	597	4,043	585	3,388
4,069	793	2,952	1,236	293	696	1,395	525	666	1,971	556	1,237	20,075	5,248	10,820
531	324	.....	1,152	575	.....	841	460	1	12	115	.....	2,612	1,515	3
976	**152**	**806**	**253**	**52**	**196**	**538**	**248**	**290**	**654**	**104**	**542**	**3,893**	**1,166**	**2,608**
444	111	320	213	43	168	364	212	152	449	67	376	2,629	909	1,626
532	41	486	40	9	28	174	36	138	205	37	166	1,264	257	982
25	**8**	**16**	**2**	**2**	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**19**	**7**	**10**	**276**	**96**	**164**
23,066	**16,596**	**5,932**	**54,167**	**35,772**	**2,116**	**27,084**	**22,131**	**2,070**	**15,015**	**15,655**	**6,059**	**179,458**	**128,172**	**28,928**
16,948	14,792	2,162	50,951	34,422	1,418	24,355	20,792	1,386	12,327	13,886	4,717	149,131	116,465	16,318
6,118	1,804	3,770	3,216	1,350	698	2,729	1,339	684	2,688	1,769	1,342	30,327	11,707	12,610

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1926

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during September showed a seasonal reduction of 7.1 per cent as compared with August, but in the more significant comparison with September last year there was an increase of 8.8 per cent. The total for the month under review was $11,036,359, while in the preceding month building valued at $11,874,552 was authorized, and in the corresponding month in 1925, the aggregate was $10,140,853.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly $5,400,000 and more than 2,900 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $5,600,000. During August, permits were issued for almost 1,250 dwellings and over 2,500 other buildings, estimated to cost $5,000,000 and $6,500,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario recorded increases in the value of the permits issued during September as compared with August, that of $517,953, or 25.5 per cent in Quebec being the largest absolute gain. Of the losses elsewhere, that of $1,478,119 or 72.0 per cent in Saskatchewan was the most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1925, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of building authorized; Ontario reported the greatest absolute gain, of $910,543 or 20.3 per cent, but there was a larger proportionate increase, of $292,412 or 867.2 per cent, in Nova Scotia. The remaining provinces recorded reductions, that in Quebec of $261,820 or 9.3 per cent being most marked.

Montreal showed an increase in the value of the building permits issued as compared with August, but a decline as compared with September, 1925. In Toronto and Vancouver there were gains in both comparisons, while Winnipeg registered losses as compared with both the preceding month and the same month last year. Halifax, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Brantford, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Stratford, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and South Vancouver reported gains in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1926.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during September and in the first nine months of each year since 1920. The January-September average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in those years are also given (1913=100).

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 63 CITIES.

Cities	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1926	Sept.. 1925	Cities	Sept. 1926	Aug. 1926	Sept. 1925
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	Nil	12,000	4,000	Sault Ste. Marie....	20,298	16,490	17,415
Nova Scotia.....	326,130	36,115	33,718	*Toronto.....	2,589,075	1,797,573	1,856,635
*Halifax.....	323,955	28,270	30,170	York and East York Townships.....	414,275	498,075	455,965
New Glasgow.....	675	1,730	1,120	Welland.....	25,190	20,700	11,335
*Sydney.....	1,500	6,115	2,428	*Windsor.....	462,978	616,825	386,297
New Brunswick.....	40,405	84,300	121,505	Ford.....	157,850	186,850	175,600
Fredericton.....	1,200	Nil	2,000	Riverside.....	45,630	272,850	121,700
*Moncton.....	10,205	17,000	104,005	Sandwich.....	101,500	124,300	95,700
*Saint John.....	26,000	67,300	15,500	Walkerville.....	78,000	90,000	58,000
Quebec.....	2,548,709	2,030,756	2,810,529	Woodstock.....	10,177	16,644	6,879
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve.....	2,002,400	1,578,081	2,106,910	**Manitoba**.....	456,060	618,454	547,490
*Quebec.....	236,614	155,010	328,994	*Brandon.....	1,960	45,829	60
Shawinigan Falls...	66,705	54,210	11,300	St. Boniface.....	18,700	60,825	56,730
*Sherbrooke.....	34,500	20,500	102,600	*Winnipeg.....	435,400	511,800	490,700
*Three Rivers.....	58,015	89,880	113,725	**Saskatchewan**.....	574,901	2,053,020	234,740
*Westmount.....	150,475	133,075	147,000	*Moose Jaw.....	75,250	16,400	7,075
Ontario.....	5,389,584	5,152,757	4,479,041	*Regina.....	255,590	1,811,350	144,895
Belleville.....	4,700	11,600	16,700	*Saskatoon.....	244,061	225,270	82,770
*Brantford.....	46,005	14,820	8,362	**Alberta**.....	191,525	375,170	390,260
Chatham.....	4,650	10,100	26,505	*Calgary.....	105,485	133,385	118,295
*Fort William.....	118,330	336,480	41,820	*Edmonton.....	75,155	232,495	247,510
Galt.....	9,660	9,200	2,940	Lethbridge.....	10,885	9,240	24,405
*Guelph.....	51,481	17,960	44,698	Medicine Hat.....	Nil	50	50
*Hamilton.....	196,500	194,700	191,900	**British Columbia**....	1,509,045	1,511,980	1,519,570
*Kingston.....	23,878	23,589	53,171	Kamloops.....	50,860	14,570	5,572
*Kitchener.....	100,372	110,830	104,654	Nanaimo.....	4,100	1,925	800
*London.....	118,100	151,900	152,635	*New Westminster...	97,301	51,675	33,265
Niagara Falls.....	105,470	88,330	66,995	Prince Rupert.....	11,150	7,600	19,450
Oshawa.....	160,560	120,320	64,700	*Vancouver.....	746,832	695,530	674,055
*Ottawa.....	305,600	161,625	309,075	Point Grey.....	411,450	503,400	546,900
Owen Sound.....	5,015	8,200	3,400	North Vancouver...	18,052	27,150	37,792
*Peterborough.....	14,360	53,395	24,760	South Vancouver...	144,700	139,900	137,675
*Port Arthur.....	23,308	45,743	56,370	*Victoria.....	24,600	70,230	64,061
*Stratford.....	56,029	36,680	18,730				
*St. Catharines.....	80,888	62,325	34,975	Total—63 Cities.....	11,036,359	11,874,552	10,140,853
*St. Thomas.....	6,905	13,810	14,025				
Sarnia.....	52,800	40,843	57,100	*Total—35 Cities.....	9,102,107	9,527,450	8,112,125

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials first nine months
	In September	In First Nine Months	
	$	$	
1926	11,036,359	120,248,301	149·7
1925	10,140,853	98,364,181	154·0
1924	15,055,250	96,817,333	161·5
1923	10,768,898	108,319,972	166·8
1922	11,597,034	116,778 450	161·9
1921	10,907,828	88,573,442	189·3
1920	9,842,677	96,146,278	215·1

The total for the first nine months of this year was 22.2 per cent higher than in 1925; it was also 3.0 per cent greater than in 1922, the previous high level since the war, and 35.8 per cent above the 1921 low mark. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials have averaged lower during 1926 than in any other year since 1920.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Coal Mining

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE MARCUS COALS, LIMITED AND EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be effective from June 20, 1926 until June 30, 1928. Similar agreements were made between certain other mines in the district and their employees.

(The employees were on strike from July 1, 1926, until August 28, 1926.)

Right to hire and discharge, management of mine and direction of the working forces are vested solely in the company.

After an employee has severed connection with the company, grievances shall not be considered under the agreement.

For settlement of disputes or grievances, there shall be a pit committee of three men selected by the employees; grievances shall be presented before the pit bosses or manager.

The company agrees not to overcrowd the mine. Sufficient cars will be furnished to each miner.

Time Rates: Surface, per hour: blacksmith, 58 cents; head tippleman, 45 cents; labourers, 45 cents. Underground, per day: chief cager, timbermen, tracklayers, miners on company work, $4.75; drivers, $4.50; common labour, $3.75.

In event of the Company wishing to operate on a tonnage basis, matter is to be taken up with the employees and a rate fixed for a two weeks' trial period.

The agreement also gives contract rate, per car, per foot, etc.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—NORTHWESTERN PHOTO ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (AND ADJACENT TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES) AND INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENRGAVERS' UNION.

Agreement effective from January 1, 1926 until January 1, 1920, and thereafter, notice of desire to open and negotiate a new agreement to be served 90 days' before January 1, in any year.

Only union employees in good standing shall be employed.

No work shall be performed if resulting from a strike or lockout.

Minimum wages per week, journeymen, during 1926, $53; during 1927, $55; during 1928, $55. Night shift, $5 extra per week.

Engraving to be stamped with the union label.

Hours, in six consecutive working days, 44 per week; nights, 42. Day work to be done between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon. Night work not to start before 5 p.m. or 12 noon on Saturday.

Overtime rates: first three hours, time and one-half. Consecutive hours thereafter on same day, double time. Saturday, after closing time, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Lost time (except for sickness or accident) shall be made up before charging overtime.

One week's notice of leaving position or of discharge or lay-off shall be given, in case of employees who have worked steadily for four weeks. If schedule of hours is reduced, employees may leave without notice.

Ratio of apprentices to journeymen, one to five. If working force is reduced, last apprentice employed shall be first laid off. Apprentices must serve not less than five years, beginning at sixteen years or over. Minimum wages per week for apprentices: first year, $12; second year, $15; third year, $25; fourth year, $30; fifth year, $40.

Union is to furnish help when called upon, wage to be determined by workman's ability and to be agreed upon by him and employer inside of two weeks. Employer may secure help if union fails to do so, and must observe the minimum rates.

A local joint industrial council shall be created in respective cities, to settle differences and questions arising.

The council shall meet each month and on special occasions. In case of failure to adjust differences same shall be submitted to the Northwest Joint Industrial Council or to the Photo Engravers' Joint Industrial Council.

A journeyman or apprentice idle in his own branch may help in any other branch.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—NORTH WEST BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1926, until July 21, 1928, with 30 days' notice of change.

Employees must become members of the union two weeks from date of employment.

No discrimination against members for upholding union principles. No members shall be laid off without just cause.

Extra men shall not be counted as permanent, nor be taken into the union if working less than 3 months. Company may hire extra help, giving preference to returned soldiers and Canadian citizens, provided no union men are out of work. In dull season, men shall be laid off impartially, for not longer than a week at a time.

One apprentice may be put in the brewing, bottling and malt house department, being not more than 20 years of age, to serve two years.

Sickness not to be a reason for discharge.

Hours: eight out of nine consecutive hours for five days, and five hours on Saturday, from October to March (inclusive); for the remaining months, nine out of ten hours, and five hours on Saturday. This shall apply to local union No. 314 except engineers, firemen, truck drivers, teamsters and malt house men.

Engineers and firemen, 8 hours per day, 7 days per week; overtime, time and one-half; engineers to do their own repairing; a substitute may be employed on one day out of seven.

Truck drivers, teamsters and helpers shall take care of horses on Sundays and holidays. Route drivers to be responsible for their route. Hours for beer peddlers, teamsters and helpers, truck drivers, nine hours for six days. Overtime, time and one-half.

Union label shall be furnished free.

Free beer shall be allowed four times per day. Men shall be discharged for drinking to excess. Employees to receive beer for own use at special scale of prices.

Differences to be referred to a Board of Arbitrators of two from each party to the agreement. If these fail to agree, a fifth person shall be elected.

Brewery to give preference to union made materials and machinery.

A man working outside to have time to change his clothes.

Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time, except where elsewhere specified.

After two years' service, one week's holiday per year with pay.

Wage scale, for first year of agreement, to which shall be added an increase of one per cent per hour during second year: Per hour: second engineers, 71 cents; third engineers, 66 cents; fireman, 61 cents; tight coopers, 68 cents; foreman coopers, 73 cents; slack coopers 65 cents; truck drivers, 63 cents; filler man, soaker man, labeller, 61 cents; wash house, 63 cents; brew house, cellar man, 68 cents; other men in cellar, brew house and wash house, 58 cents; labourers, permanent, 58 cents; temporary, 48 cents; apprentices, first year, 43 cents; second year, 48 cents; women, 33 cents.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO DISTRICT, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 353.

Working rules adopted September 27, 1926, in force to May 31, 1929. New rules to be negotiated 6 months before expiration.

Hours, 8 per day; four on Saturday. Night men, nine hours pay for eight hours, when two or more shifts are worked.

Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Overtime must be authorized in advance.

Car fare other than going to work and home shall be paid for. Travelling time and room and board shall be paid for on outside work. Ten hour day to be worked where possible.

Mechanics must have city licenses.

There shall be a conference board of two members from each party, to meet twice a month or when called.

Apprentices shall serve four years, the first half year to be probationary. Wages, per hour, to May 31, 1928, 2nd half of first half year, 20 cents; second year, 30 cents; third year, 40 cents; fourth year, 50 cents. After June 1, 1928: 2nd half of first year, 20 cents; second year, 40 cents; third year, 55 cents; fourth year, 70 cents.

A fourth year apprentice may be loaned a kit of tools; he may work as a journeyman if in possession of a license; not more than one to four journeymen.

One apprentice under three years to be permitted to two journeymen.

For first nine months of these working rules, no new apprentices shall be taken on; those now in the trade shall be classified.

Journeymen's wages per hour to December 31, 1926, 80 cents; during 1927, 90 cents; during 1928, $1; January 1 to May 31, 1929, $1.10.

Complaints about workmen received from two or more contractors shall be considered by the Conference Board.

When work does not pass inspection it shall be done properly at employee's time and expense.

The employers shall be given preference in selection of Union workmen, and will give them preference in employment.

If Conference Board fails to settle disputes, matters shall be referred to the International Office and the Employees' Association. Failure of settlement shall then be considered sufficient cause for cancellation of working rules.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed.

One contract was awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals in connection with the works of construction, etc. ("A" group), the general fair wages clause being inserted as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in "A" Group

Construction of a bituminous macadam paving on the new approaches to the new swing bridge at Queenston street, near St. Catherines, Ontario. Names of contractors, Roy Honsberger, of Vineland, in the county of Lincoln, Ontario. Date of contract, October 30, 1926. Amount of contract, One Dollar and Forty-five ($1.45) cents per square yard, approximately $1,653.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in October, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	$ 4,110 61
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	135 05
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	12,012 37
Stamping pads, ink, etc	307 25
Scales	236 25
Letter boxes, etc	4,555 00
Bag fittings	33,047 38
Cotton duck for mail bags	66,812 05

National Agreement in Building Industry in Great Britain

A new agreement was adopted in Great Britain in September by the National Wages and Conditions Council for the Building Industry. The parties signing the agreement are the employers organizations and the trade unions of the building trades. The agreement provides primarily that rates of wages, hours of labour, extra wages, overtime, night gangs, and walking, travelling and lodging allowances shall be determined on a national basis, but that other conditions of employment shall be determined on a local or area basis. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the agreement a National Joint Council is to be appointed. The rules of this council contain, *inter alia*, a procedure for effecting variations in the conditions of employment specified above. In regard to wages the council is to review the position at its statutory meeting in January of each year. For this purpose the existing rates of wages, as fixed for the various grades of towns, are assumed to correspond to a cost of living figure of 78. For each variation of 6½ points from this figure, taking the average of the index numbers from January to December, rates of wages shall be varied a half-penny per hour. Provision is made, however whereby exceptional or differential rates of wages, having been agreed to by Regional Joint Committees, may be submitted for approval to the National Council. Applications from towns for a variation in their grading are to be referred to a commission which will make recommendations to the council.

The agreement also contains national working rules dealing with the conditions of employment specified above. These rules so far as they concern conditions other than wage rates, may be varied by the Regional Joint Committee, subject to approval by the National Joint Council. On the subject of hours the rules provide that the working hours shall be 44 per week, except that during the Statutory Summer period they shall be extended to 46½ per week, but that nothing shall prevent employers and operatives in any town or area from maintaining by mutual consent the 44 hours week throughout the year.

An "Addendum Agreement" provides that existing rates of wages shall be stabilized till August 1, 1927, unless and except to the extent that they may be varied by the council, for a period not exceeding 12 months following application from Regional Joint Committees for exceptional rates in respect of a defined district.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being however somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was practically unchanged, at $10.93 for the beginning of October, as compared with $10.94 for September; $10.89 for October, 1925; $10.31 for October, 1924; $10.65 for October, 1923; $10.23 for October, 1922; $11.48 for October, 1921; $15.83 for October, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.54 for October, 1918; and $7.99 for October, 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, while there were less important advances in the prices of milk, butter, rice and evaporated apples. The price of potatoes was substantially lower, with slight declines also in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, cheese and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.14 at the beginning of October, as compared with $21.15 for September; $21.11 for October, 1925; $20.67 for October, 1924; $21.16 for October, 1923; $20.87 for October, 1922; $22.01 for October, 1921; $26.46 for October, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.48 for October, 1918; and $14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 151.1 for October, as compared with 152.5 for September; 156.0 for October, 1925; 157.0 for October, 1924; 153.1 for October, 1923; 148.1 for October, 1922; 155.6 for October, 1921; 236.3 for October, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 206.9 for October, 1918. Thirty-three prices quotations were higher, forty-six were lower and one hundred and fifty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced, three declined, while two were unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products group was slightly lower, increases in the prices of the majority of grains, in sugar and rubber being more than offset by declines in flour and milled products, potatoes and hay. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group also declined, the former because of lower prices for cotton, cotton fabrics, and jute; and the latter mainly because of a substantial decline in the price of silver. The Animals and their Products group advanced, higher prices of milk and eggs more than counterbalancing the lower prices for live stock, meats and leather. Advances in the prices of pig iron and steel sheets caused an increase in the Iron and its Product group. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group also showed a slight increase. Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products, and the Chemicals and Allied Products groups were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced slightly, while producers' goods declined. The increase in the former was due mainly to higher prices for milk, eggs and sugar, which more than offset the declines in the prices of flour, meats, potatoes and coffee. In producers' goods building and construction materials advanced, as did also materials for the Chemical using industries and for the milling and other industries. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials, declined.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were practically unchanged, being, however, slightly lower, declines in the prices of potatoes, live stock, meats, coffee, cotton, jute, silk, silver and lead being almost offset by advances in the prices of milk, eggs, raw sugar, grain, pig iron and tin. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined slightly, mainly because of declines in the prices of flour and milled products, cotton fabrics and meats. Canadian farm products and articles of forest origin advanced, while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

Professor Michell's index number of forty articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, was slightly higher for October at 171.4, as compared with 170.6 for September; 178.0 for October, 1925; 238.4 for October, 1920; and 119.9 for October, 1914. The index for twenty food stuffs advanced, due to higher prices for bacon, potatoes and eggs, which more than offset the declines in pork, butter and flour. The index of twenty manufacturers' goods was lower, due to declines in the prices of cotton, silver, lead, pine and rubber.

(Continued on page 1157)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Sept. 1926	Oct. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	236	102·3	131·6	178·5	199·0	209·2	243·5	171·8	148·1	153·1	157·0	156·0	152·5	151·1
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	130·8	141·6	168·5	157·3	160·9	160·8
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	133·3	135·1	132·1	148·3	141·0	142·1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	176·6	197·8	193·1	188·5	169·4	156·5
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·2	157·2	158·5	155·1	155·5
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	157·9	167·4	155·2	148·6	144·3	145·1
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·9	93·8	97·2	107·4	101·2	98·1
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·0	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	189·2	184·1	179·6	177·2	175·8	175·8
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·6	164·5	154·8	158·4	157·7	154·7
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	123·0	123·0	153·5	147·8	150·8	152·3
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	132·0	125·5	161·3	162·8	154·1	151·9
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·2	157·2	158·5	155·1	155·5
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	159·7	157·1	152·0	151·7	149·2	148·8
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	142·7	143·1	154·1	151·2	152·0	151·8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	151·8	157·9	159·0	156·8	151·9	150·6
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B)	98	101·3	120·6	154·0	172·8	191·7	226·1	174·4	149·3	152·5	148·8	159·5	158·1	158·7
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	74	105·6	132·3	177·1	193·3	207·6	244·4	170·7	139·4	159·1	149·6	161·3	154·5	155·5
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	201·7	224·6	233·8	237·4	234·9	233·1
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	129·8	130·1	175·0	159·3	164·0	164·0
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	116·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	132·0	125·5	161·3	162·8	154·1	151·9
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	191·9	197·1	185·7	222·2	156·2	154·8
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	132·0	131·6	123·0	144·9	154·1	153·9
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	131·8	149·7	137·1	157·7	133·4	137·1
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	170·4	243·5	184·9	139·5	140·7	143·0
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	120·6	171·2	134·6	200·0	201·9	200·4
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	153·2	134·4	159·4	163·3	150·6	153·2
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	168·7	161·8	155·8	151·5	150·8	150·6
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	24	96·0	105·8	124·8	146·9	171·6	203·1	179·2	161·6	155·6	147·8	157·2	162·7	162·7
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	153·9	152·5	152·8	152·8
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	161·9	154·2	145·8	158·7	165·9	165·9
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	344·1	303·5	263·3	321·6	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	160·5	152·8	144·8	157·5	164·8	164·8
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D)	146	103·4	130·7	197·4	195·0	206·2	241·9	167·3	140·8	143·5	153·7	145·4	145·8	144·1
(C) Producers' Equipment	15	94·4	101·1	126·3	146·0	164·6	197·1	206·5	190·1	186·4	183·1	180·7	182·0	182·0
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	210·2	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	190·4	186·0	182·4	180·7	182·3	182·3
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	244·5	242·3	268·6	200·5	178·8	192·6	197·4	177·4	169·4	169·4
(D) Producers' Materials	131	104·4	133·9	182·9	200·3	210·7	246·8	163·0	135·5	139·0	150·5	141·6	141·9	140·1
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	162·6	167·0	152·7	152·4	147·5	147·8
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·2	167·0	147·5	148·7	147·4	148·0
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	174·2	192·5	195·9	197·8	169·6	169·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·0	164·8	162·3	158·0	145·8	145·4
Manufacturers' Materials	99	106·8	140·8	194·9	211·7	218·8	254·0	158·4	129·3	132·7	150·6	139·2	140·6	138·3
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	181·2	205·4	197·7	190·3	167·9	152·1
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	333·8	273·9	208·4	250·8	397·4	397·4
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	118·4	94·2	97·2	103·4	91·7	89·4
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	118·3	117·3	112·7	117·3	111·6	110·0
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	159·0	155·5	153·5	150·4	160·8	162·8
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	97·9	95·8	98·5	111·5	110·5	106·3
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	115·8	114·2	179·2	141·9	158·3	160·3
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	144·5	153·8	158·5	148·2	149·1	147·8

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·5**	**23·9**	**22·0**	**15·9**	**12·4**	**19·9**	**29·3**	**30·8**	**28·3**	**44·4**	**48·5**	**65·7**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**30·0**	**25·4**	**21·2**	**16·1**	**13·5**	**15·8**	**22·5**	**28·0**	**27·1**	**42·3**	**46·9**	**63·4**
1—Sydney	32·1	25·6	23·5	18	15·3	15	23·8	31·2	27·9	42·4	45·5	66
2—New Glasgow	26·6	24·8	19·7	14·6	11·7	13·5	20·5	27·7	25·8	40·2	45·7	57·5
3—Amherst	23·3	21·7	15	13·3	12	15	22·5	25	26·4	42·5	45	60
4—Halifax	35·3	24·7	27·8	18·3	14·7	17·3	25·8	31	26·2	42·1	46·8	62·8
5—Windsor	32·5	30	20	16·5	14	18	20	25	26	41·3	45·8	66·3
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	45	52·5	67·5
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	27·3	26·7	25	19·5	15·3	18	.....	29	26·5	40·6	45	63·8
New Brunswick (average)	**30·5**	**24·4**	**22·5**	**17·7**	**12·8**	**15·8**	**26·1**	**28·1**	**26·7**	**43·0**	**47·7**	**64·0**
8—Moncton	27·1	21·7	19	15·8	12	.....	30	30	26·2	42·3	46·9	61·3
9—St. John	35·6	26·3	25·8	17·5	13·1	17·8	27·5	29·5	25·7	41	45	65·8
10—Fredericton	33·8	26·3	26·7	22·7	14·2	13·7	21·7	27·5	28·3	43·8	49	68·8
11—Bathurst	25·4	23·1	18·5	14·8	12	.....	25	25·5	26·5	45	50	60
Quebec (Average)	**26·0**	**22·7**	**22·2**	**15·2**	**11·3**	**17·0**	**26·1**	**25·8**	**25·8**	**38·8**	**41·5**	**63·5**
12—Quebec	24·7	23	21·4	15·8	10·9	16·7	26·7	24·1	25·8	38·7	40·3	62·2
13—Three Rivers	25	23	23	14	11·1	12·6	19·6	24	26	37·7	42·5	65·7
14—Sherbrooke	35	27·5	30	21·3	15·5	20	.....	35	26·6	40·7	44·4	60
15—Sorel	22·5	20·8	18·3	13·3	9·5	11·7	30	23	23·8	38	40	64·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·7	18	17·3	13	11·3	20·5	23·5	22·7	23	40	40	57·5
17—St. John's	25	25	25	15	12	20	25	25	26·5	.....	45	62·5
18—Thetford Mines	22	17·5	14·5	14	11	20	20	22	25·8	34	35	.....
19—Montreal	30	25·3	26·4	14·7	10·1	13·9	29·3	28·5	28·5	41·3	43·5	68·5
20—Hull	27·9	24·3	23·6	15·4	10	17·4	35	27·9	26·3	40	42·6	67·2
Ontario (Average)	**30·9**	**24·9**	**23·0**	**16·7**	**12·8**	**22·3**	**29·3**	**32·3**	**29·3**	**42·8**	**46·7**	**66·8**
21—Ottawa	28·9	23·6	21·5	14·9	11·1	18·5	29·6	30·2	28·4	44·2	49	67·2
22—Brockville	32·6	26·6	26·	14·9	12·8	18	30·3	31	26·5	42	45·6	64·3
23—Kingston	28·8	21·8	21	15·5	11·7	19	25	31·3	26	40·1	43·2	62·3
24—Belleville	28·4	22·9	24·1	16·4	10·9	24·5	32	30·8	28·3	46·6	49·5	67·9
25—Peterborough	31·5	26·9	22·6	17·8	14·2	23·3	32·5	32·1	31·3	42	46·9	69·8
26—Oshawa	29·9	24·2	22·6	15·9	13·3	21	28	31·4	28·5	42·9	47·9	66
27—Orillia	28·9	23·3	21·4	17·3	13·8	21	27	32·5	30	43·8	46·3	63
28—Toronto	31·1	23·6	24·2	15·6	13·4	23	32·5	31·6	31	44·4	48·4	67·4
29—Niagara Falls	32·9	26·1	26·5	18	12·6	23·3	35	35	32·2	42·8	45·1	66·5
30—St. Catharines	29·3	23·8	24·8	15·8	11·6	24·7	25	32·4	29·6	40·3	44·5	65·5
31—Hamilton	33	26·3	25·7	17·8	13·7	23·5	25·8	32·6	.....	42·9	46·4	66·6
32—Brantford	31·1	25·9	21·9	17·4	12·6	24·4	26·7	32·1	30	41·1	44·9	67·3
33—Galt	30·8	25	22·8	16·3	14·4	24·5	27·5	34·5	32	43·3	46·4	65·9
34—Guelph	30	24·7	21·8	17	14·2	22·4	28·3	29·8	30	41·1	45·5	64·5
35—Kitchener	28·9	24·9	20·2	17·4	14·6	23·5	35	30·9	.....	41·8	45·7	64·7
36—Woodstock	33·9	25·9	23·8	17·3	13·8	21·9	28·3	33·3	29·8	41·7	44·7	65·8
37—Stratford	30	25	20·9	16·5	12·3	23·6	25	32·5	26·5	43·7	48·5	68·6
38—London	32	25	24·3	16·5	12·1	22·2	29·3	33	31·3	43·1	46	67·3
39—St. Thomas	29·5	24·6	21·8	16·8	12·4	21·3	25	32·5	26·8	43·8	47·6	67·5
40—Chatham	31·4	25·3	22·9	17·7	12·3	24·7	30	34	30·4	42·1	46·7	74
41—Windsor	29·9	23·8	21·8	15·4	13·1	23·4	28·3	31·8	26·1	43·2	47·3	67·3
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·5	23·5	19·1	15·1	23·6	32	34·6	31·7	40·7	46·1	67·1
43—Owen Sound	29·3	25	19·3	16·8	13·4	22·2	23·8	27·7	26·7	44·3	49·3	63·3
44—North Bay	35·2	30	27	18	12·8	25·3	32·9	33·4	28·7	41·8	45·6	67·9
45—Sudbury	32·8	25·2	24·8	17·4	12·1	23·7	30	35·8	28·5	44·1	49·1	67
46—Cobalt	31·7	25·8	25·7	16·8	10·2	21·7	30	29·1	29	42·8	47·5	65·6
47—Timmins	31·5	26·5	24	15·5	11·3	21·5	32·5	35	31·3	39·3	42·3	67·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·4	26·2	23·3	16·8	11·8	20·9	29·2	30·6	28	41·4	45	65
49—Port Arthur	30·5	24·1	21·9	16·6	13·6	20·3	34	34·6	30	47	51·4	71·5
50—Fort William	30	21·2	17·8	15	11·5	17·7	29·5	32	30·6	45·9	49·5	70
Manitoba (Average)	**25·3**	**18·8**	**18·5**	**13·0**	**9·8**	**16·1**	**26·9**	**29·0**	**29·5**	**45·7**	**51·1**	**67·5**
51—Winnipeg	25·5	18·5	18·8	11·7	8·5	14·5	25·7	30·5	34	45·2	51	69·5
52—Brandon	25	19	18·2	14·3	11	17·6	28	27·5	25	46·2	51·1	65·5
Saskatchewan (Average)	**28·1**	**21·7**	**18·9**	**14·1**	**10·3**	**15·2**	**32·1**	**29·4**	**25·2**	**50·5**	**55·5**	**66·4**
53—Regina	28·8	20·5	18·5	13	10·1	15·1	32·4	29	.....	52	57·3	69·5
54—Prince Albert	25	19·5	14·5	12·7	9	12·5	30	29	25	51·5	53	60
55—Saskatoon	26·6	22	19·6	14·7	10·3	15	33·8	28·8	24·5	47·2	52	65·6
56—Moose Jaw	32·1	24·6	22·9	16·1	11·9	18	32·2	30·6	26·2	51·4	59·7	70·4
Alberta (Average)	**25·7**	**19·9**	**18·0**	**13·0**	**10·1**	**15·4**	**31·3**	**29·5**	**27·0**	**47·3**	**53·2**	**62·1**
57—Medicine Hat	25	19	19	13·8	10·3	16	32·5	29	31·7	50	53·8	60
58—Drumheller	27·5	22·5	18·5	15	11·3	17·5	35	32·5	25	49·3	57·5	65
59—Edmonton	26·5	19·1	19·7	12	10·3	16·3	28·3	31·5	29	47	51·8	61
60—Calgary	23·7	18·3	17·8	12·1	9·1	14·9	30	29·2	24	44·4	51·8	62·5
61—Lethbridge	25·6	20·8	15·2	12·2	9·3	12·5	30·8	25·4	25·5	45·7	51·3	61·9
British Columbia (Average)	**31·9**	**24·9**	**23·3**	**16·0**	**13·9**	**23·9**	**37·1**	**36·0**	**31·2**	**53·5**	**58·3**	**68·5**
62—Fernie	30	22	22	15	10	25	.....	35	34	53·8	56	65
63—Nelson	32	25	25	16·5	14·5	22·3	40	37·5	26·7	50·2	57	66
64—Trail	32·5	25	22·5	19	15·9	22·9	37·5	35	29	58·6	63	69
65—New Westminster	31·6	24·6	20·2	14·7	13·6	21·5	32·1	36·2	32·1	52·4	57·2	70·9
66—Vancouver	32·4	24·4	24·3	14·7	13·3	22·5	38·7	37·4	30·4	52·3	58·4	73·2
67—Victoria	31·4	23	20·3	15·2	13·8	22·9	34·9	33·1	29·9	54·2	59	67·9
68—Nanaimo	30·3	24·8	21·8	16·2	15·4	26	36·2	34	30	51·4	55·7	67·5
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	30	17	15	28	40	40	37·5	55	60	68·3

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (Kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·8	**30·4**	**20·8**	**14·1**	**59·7**	**21·1**	**20·5**	**36·1**	**24·5**	**49·8**	**44·3**	**11·6**	**37·7**	**41·2**	
16·8	**30·3**	.....	.....	**53·0**	**17·7**	**17·9**	**28·7**	**24·8**	**51·5**	**47·5**	**11·0**	**40·3**	**44·4**	
.....	30	.....	.....	60	18·1	15·9	28·5	25·1	52·9	49·4	b12–14	38·8	43·7	1
20	.....	.....	.....	60	17·4	19·5	29·6	23·3	49·3	46·3	12	39·4	43·6	2
15	23	.....	.....	45	18	20	29·4	24	46·4	45	9	40·5	44·7	3
12	38	.....	.....	50	17·5	16·2	29	25·6	56·8	54	a11·8	38·5	43·6	4
20	.....	.....	.....	50	17·3	17·7	30·6	26	50	40	10	43·3	46·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25·3	25	53·3	50	10	41·3	44	6
10	35	.....	.....	60	17·6	20	39·6	25	46·7	39·7	8–10	34·3	40·2	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**55·6**	**18·3**	**18·6**	**33·2**	**24·2**	**47·3**	**43·9**	**12·1**	**39·2**	**43·0**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·1	17·6	37·8	24·1	50	44·4	10–12	40·9	44	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·4	17	32·9	23·7	53·9	50·5	a13·5	41·3	44·1	9
20	35	.....	.....	55–60	19	18·3	32	24·1	45·1	40·5	12	38	41·3	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18·5	21·5	30	25	40	40	12	36·5	42·5	11
15·1	**30·3**	**20·8**	**10·0**	**55·0**	**21·1**	**21·0**	**28·9**	**23·7**	**49·3**	**44·0**	**10·7**	**36·4**	**38·6**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	33·9	24·2	50·7	42·3	12–14	34·8	38·1	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	22·5	25	30·7	24·7	50	44·4	12	35	37·8	13
15	35	25	12	.....	21·3	19	28·7	25	53	49·6	12	36	40·7	14
.....	30	15	.....	.....	25	25	20·1	23·6	44·1	40	8	.....	36	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	23·3	48·3	.....	8	36	37	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	.....	38·8	23	50	45	10	39	39·3	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	.....	.....	23·3	23·8	42·5	41·8	10	36	39·5	18
18	35–38	30	.....	.....	20·7	18	32·3	22·7	57·1	45·4	13	37·6	39·4	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·5	19	30·7	22·8	48·2	43·3	10	37	39·7	20
18·7	**31·1**	**22·1**	**12·2**	**68·4**	**20·6**	**20·0**	**39·4**	**23·8**	**49·0**	**44·4**	**11·7**	**37·7**	**40·7**	
18	38	24	10	.....	21·6	20·7	41·1	24	50·8	45·9	10	39·5	41·3	21
.....	.....	25	12·5	.....	23·3	20	42·6	25	45·5	43·5	10	35	40·3	22
15	35–40	22·25	10–20	.....	19·4	20	35·8	20·8	42·6	40	10	34·3	39·8	23
.....	30	20	10	.....	25	.....	35·6	24·2	43·4	39·1	a9	46·6	42·3	24
.....	35	20	.....	60	25	25	36·6	23·4	41·9	41·7	10	36·2	38	25
20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	37·6	24·6	46·5	45·1	13	37·6	39·9	26
20	.....	20	.....	.....	22·5	17·8	39·8	24·8	41·3	40	a10–11·5	39	41·9	27
15	32	20–30	12·5	72	21·3	16·2	40·6	23·7	56	46·1	a13·3	37·8	40·7	28
20	35	25	.....	.....	22	23·5	42·2	24·2	52·7	49	12	38	42·3	29
22	35	30	.....	.....	.....	18	42·3	22·1	47·8	46·8	12	38	39·6	30
18	35	25	.....	75	19	18	43·5	23	52·6	46	13	36·4	40·4	31
20	28	23.25	15	.....	19·4	18	41·7	22·9	45·4	43·8	12	37·3	39·2	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20	23·8	37·1	23·3	51·2	46·7	a11·8	38·5	40·3	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	18·3	38·6	24·3	49·8	42·3	10–11	37·7	39·7	34
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	20	.....	37·4	22·1	47·3	44·4	10	37·7	39·9	35
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	34·5	22	44·2	.....	10	35·5	37·8	36
20	35	25	15	.....	22·5	22·5	37·9	22·8	43·6	39·4	12	37	39·8	37
18	25	20	.....	60	20	16·7	40·7	22·9	48·6	41	10	37·7	39·6	38
20–25	30	.....	10	50	19·8	18	45·1	24·2	46·6	44	10	39·2	40·7	39
18	30	20	12	.....	19·3	23·3	35·9	23·9	44	39	12	37·6	39·6	40
20	35	28	15	.....	24	20	43·1	23·1	53·5	48·8	15	40	42·1	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	45·3	24·7	49·7	45	a12	40	43·6	42
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	15	16	34·1	22·5	41·9	.....	11	36·6	38·2	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	40·6	25	56·7	45·2	12	34·2	38·2	44
.....	25	25	10	75	20	19·3	37	25·3	49·4	45·8	13	36·3	41·1	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	20·8	20	41·7	26·3	56	45·8	13	.....	44	46
.....	25	20–25	.....	.....	17·5	20	26·3	23·3	57·1	43	a14·3	40	43·6	47
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	20·2	25	41·4	24·1	52·6	46	13	36·4	39·9	48
18	30	18	9	.....	17·5	16·3	39·5	26·5	56·7	51	a12·5	40	42·8	49
15–20	25	18	.....	80	20	21·7	41·3	25·8	53·8	49	a12·5	35	42·9	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21·2**	**17·5**	**37·4**	**24·5**	**47·7**	**41·8**	**11·0**	**33·7**	**37·8**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	18	41·7	24·3	50·7	41	12	34·4	39·1	51
.....	30	12·5–18	.....	.....	20	17	33	24·7	44·6	42·5	10	33	36·5	52
26·9	**30·6**	**15·3**	.....	.....	**25·0**	**22·7**	**34·6**	**26·1**	**46·9**	**41·3**	**11·8**	**34·1**	**39·8**	
30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	40·3	27	50	42·3	12	35	40	53
25–30	25–30	13	.....	.....	25	22·5	27	25·5	42·5	42	10	33·5	39·7	54
25	30	15	20	.....	25	22	34·6	26·2	46·8	39·6	12	34	39·7	55
25	30	18	.....	.....	.....	22·5	36·6	25·5	48·3	41·3	13	33·7	39·8	56
24·6	**28·3**	**17·1**	**18·8**	.....	**23·6**	**22·7**	**35·4**	**26·4**	**49·1**	**40·9**	**11·1**	**34·7**	**39·9**	
30	30	20	20	.....	25	25	38·5	28·3	45	33·9	11	35	40·8	57
25	30–35	20	.....	.....	25	25	30·6	27·5	48·7	42	a12·5	35	41·7	58
20	23–25	12·5	15	.....	20·8	21·3	30·4	24·6	55·3	43·7	a11·1	34·6	38·6	59
30	30	15	20	.....	25·1	21·7	38·2	25·4	48·2	42·3	11	34	39·1	60
18	25	18	20	.....	22	20·4	39·2	26·2	48·3	42·5	10	35	39·1	61
22·8	**27·5**	.....	**18·3**	.....	**24·3**	**22·6**	**39·5**	**25·6**	**56·2**	**47·4**	**13·2**	**41·5**	**45·4**	
30	30	28	18	.....	25	25	43·7	27·2	47·5	45	a12·5	.....	42·8	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	26·7	26·7	39·5	26·3	56·1	50	a14·3	40	43·8	63
25	30	.....	20	.....	25·6	23·5	33·1	25·8	59·4	49·2	15	40	45	64
25	25	.....	15	.....	21	22·5	41·2	24	54·9	45	a11·1	42·4	45·6	65
22·5	25	.....	16·5	.....	21·8	18·1	39·8	24·7	57	46·2	a11·1	39·2	44·6	66
17	30	.....	20	.....	21·7	21	34·4	24·7	57·3	52·5	a14·3	43	49·5	67
15	**25**	.....	.....	.....	**22·5**	**21·2**	**42·6**	**26·7**	**55·7**	.....	a13·3	**45**	**46·8**	68
.....	**25**	.....	.....	.....	**30**	**22·5**	**41·7**	**25**	**62**	**44·2**	a14·3	**41**	**45**	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·6**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**5·8**	**11·0**	**13·0**	**16·1**	**17·0**	**16·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·5**	**8·1**	**17·7**	**5·8**	**6·3**	**9·7**	**14·4**	**18·5**	**18·1**	**17·0**
1—Sydney	30·5	8	17·9	5·9	6·3	9·1	13·6	18·1	18·7	17·9
2—New Glasgow	30·5	8	17	5·6	5·5	10·2	14·1	17·5	17·4	16·3
3—Amherst	29·4	8	18·3	5·8	6·5	9·8	13·3	19·3	18·3	16·1
4—Halifax	30·6	8	18	5·7	6·5	9·1	17·3	17·9	16·8	16·7
5—Windsor	32·6	8·3	18	6·5	6·9	10	14·5	20	19·5	19·6
6—Truro	29·5	8	16·7	5·3	5·8	9·8	13·8	18·4	17·8	15·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	27·8	7·4	19·3	5·4	5·8	10·2	15·9	17·2	16·8	17·9
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**5·7**	**5·9**	**10·6**	**14·7**	**16·5**	**16·8**	**16·0**
8—Moncton	31·4	9·3	18·5	6·1	6·4	11·2	14·9	18·1	17·7	16·7
9—St. John	30·4	8·7	18·3	5·5	5·2	9·8	13·9	15·8	16·2	14·8
10—Fredericton	28·7	8·7	17·3	5·6	6·1	11·3	14·8	16·1	16·3	15·6
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·6	6	10	15	16	17	17
Quebec (average)	**28·4**	**6·4**	**17·6**	**5·3**	**6·2**	**9·5**	**13·4**	**14·8**	**17·2**	**15·4**
12—Quebec	29·9	7·5	18·3	5·4	5·8	9·8	13·7	15·4	17·6	15·8
13—Three Rivers	28·5	6	15·9	5·4	7	10	15·5	14·9	18·8	16·1
14—Sherbrooke	28·1	8	17·2	5·1	5·7	9·7	12·9	14·6	16·6	14
15—Sorel	26	6	17·9	4·9	6	9·9	12·8	14·9	18·6	16
16—St. Hyacinthe	25·8	5	17·5	5	6·4	9·4	13·4	14·4	16·8	14·9
17—St. John's	30	5·3	17·6	5·3	7·8	10·3	15	15·6	17·7	18·3
18—Thetford Mines	30·1	6·7	17·6	5·7	6·5	8·3	12·7	15·5	17·9	15·7
19—Montreal	29	5·3–8	18	5·6	5·4	9·9	12·1	14·4	15·6	14·7
20—Hull	28·1	6·7	18·4	5·6	5·6	8·4	12·5	13·3	15·1	13·4
Ontario (average)	**30·8**	**7·3**	**18·0**	**5·0**	**5·6**	**11·7**	**13·5**	**15·6**	**16·0**	**15·2**
21—Ottawa	32·7	7·3–8	19·3	6	6·3	12	12	15·8	16·1	14·9
22—Brockville	30·1	6·7	16·3	5·7	6·5	9·8	13·5	16·6	16·3	15·7
23—Kingston	28·8	6·7	15·4	5·5	5	10	12·6	13·5	14·4	13·2
24—Belleville	29·6	6·7	18·3	5·2	5·1	12	13·4	14·8	16·3	14·9
25—Peterborough	29·2	7·3	17·4	4·8	5·2	11·3	12·8	15·2	15·3	15
26—Oshawa	32·6	7·3	15·7	4·3	5·5	12	13·4	14·9	14·8	14·8
27—Orillia	31·6	6·7	19·2	4·9	5	11·5	12·5	16	16·1	15·4
28—Toronto	33·3	7·3–8	18·2	5	5·3	10·5	12·4	15·2	15·2	14·8
29—Niagara Falls	33·6	7·3	19·6	5·3	4·8	12·9	14	15·8	17·6	16·1
30—St. Catharines	27·3	7·3	17·8	4·7	5	11·6	11·6	14·4	15·6	15·1
31—Hamilton	33·1	7·3–8	17·5	4·5	5	11·1	12·5	14·8	15·2	14·7
32—Brantford	31·7	7·3	17·8	4·7	5·1	12·4	11·9	14·5	14·6	14·4
33—Galt	32	7·3	18·8	4·5	5·1	12·7	13·8	15·2	16·1	14·6
34—Guelph	33·2	7·3	18·4	4·8	5·7	12·4	13·7	15	15·1	15·1
35—Kitchener	32·7	7·3	18·7	4·5	5·3	11·6	12·9	15·5	15·6	15
36—Woodstock	29·8	7·3	17·8	4·1	5	11·2	13·8	14·4	15·4	14·1
37—Stratford	30·6	7·3	18·8	4·5	5·6	12·3	13·2	15·7	15·8	14·7
38—London	30·5	7·3–8	18·5	4·8	5·2	12·1	13·4	16	16·1	15·5
39—St. Thomas	28·9	7·3	19·1	5	5·2	12·6	14·5	16·3	16·1	14·8
40—Chatham	30·4	6·7	18·3	4·5	5·3	12·4	14·3	15·3	15·6	14·3
41—Windsor	29·1	8	19	4·9	5	12·6	15·6	15·9	17·2	16·1
42—Sarnia	30·4	6	18	4·6	5·1	11·8	15	17·2	17	16·7
43—Owen Sound	30·8	6·7	18·3	4·6	5·2	11·7	13·9	15·7	15·8	15·6
44—North Bay	29·3	5·8	16	5·5	6·7	11	12·1	15·3	16·4	14·7
45—Sudbury	30·6	8	16·3	5·3	7·6	10·8	15	16·5	17·2	15·7
46—Cobalt	31·7	8·1	19	6	7·8	12·4	17·3	18·7	19·6	18·1
47—Timmins	30·8	8·3	15·5	5·3	6	10	13·5	16·6	15·7	14·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·7	8	19·4	5·4	6·3	12·7	15·1	15·4	15·3	15·4
49—Port Arthur	31·1	7·3	18·2	5·8	5·6	10·4	13·4	15·8	16	16·3
50—Fort William	30·2	7·3	19·8	5·7	5·3	12·1	11·8	17·3	16·7	15·6
Manitoba (average)	**30·5**	**6·7**	**19·9**	**5·5**	**5·9**	**12·1**	**13·6**	**18·4**	**18·6**	**18·2**
51—Winnipeg	31·2	7	19·8	5·5	6	12·5	12·9	18·4	18·4	18·4
52—Brandon	29·7	6·4	20	5·5	5·7	11·7	14·3	18·4	18·7	18
Saskatchewan (average)	**31·0**	**8·0**	**17·6**	**5·5**	**5·4**	**10·9**	**12·8**	**18·0**	**18·3**	**17·9**
53—Regina	31·4	8	14·5	5·6	5·3	12·2	13·1	17·9	18·2	17·6
54—Prince Albert	30	8	19	5·5	5·6	8·4	12·8	18·8	18·3	18·7
55—Saskatoon	31·7	8	17	5·3	5·6	11·2	13·9	17·6	18·4	17
56—Moose Jaw	30·7	8	19·7	5·7	5·2	11·6	11·5	17·5	18·2	18·3
Alberta (average)	**31·5**	**8·2**	**18·1**	**5·7**	**5·6**	**11·8**	**10·3**	**15·4**	**18·6**	**18·1**
57—Medicine Hat	33·3	7·4	18·9	5·5	6·8	13·1	11·5	16	19·5	19
58—Drumheller	35	7·4	19	5·7	5·9	12·5	10·3	14·7	17·7	17·7
59—Edmonton	27·2	8	19·1	5·4	4·7	10·6	9·1	14·8	18·3	17·6
60—Calgary	33·3	8	16·7	6	4·9	11·6	10·4	15·5	18·5	19·1
61—Lethbridge	28·5	10	17	5·7	5·6	11·2	10·4	16·2	19	16·9
British Columbia (average)	**32·3**	**8·9**	**20·8**	**5·6**	**6·1**	**10·5**	**9·8**	**16·5**	**18·2**	**17·4**
62—Fernie	31·7	8·3	20	5·4	5·9	12·5	11·7	17	19	19
63—Nelson	32	10	19·9	5·7	5·5	11·2	10·1	16	20	19·5
64—Trail	30	9·3	17	5·8	5·8	10·8	8·8	15	18·5	18·5
65—New Westminster	31·4	8	23·1	5·6	6	9	7·9	15·9	17·7	15·4
66—Vancouver	32·1	8	23·4	5·6	6·3	9·5	9·5	14·9	16·6	15·7
67—Victoria	33·8	8·9	23	5·4	5·8	9·9	9·4	16	18·1	15·8
68—Nanaimo	31·5	8·9	20	5·5	7·1	9·7	9·9	17·7	17·7	17·1
69—Prince Rupert	35·8	10	20	5·9	6	11·3	10·8	19·3	18·2	18·2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
7·8	5·0	1·856	37·5	21·5	20·4	15·7	18·8	18·6	·824	28·9	·668	45·6	
7·9	5·1	1·815	35·1	21·3	20·1	15·7	19·2	20·0	·846	31·5	·691	48·8	
7·2	4·7	2·013	41·1	.....	21·1	16·9	19·7	20·6	·819	30·5	·787	.....	1
7·5	5·4	1·706	31·7	25	.....	15·9	20	19·3	·857	32·4	·535	.....	2
7·6	5·7	1·25	23	15	20	15·9	18	20	·90	31·3	·80	45	3
8·4	5·5	1·944	41·5	21·7	17	16·7	18·8	19	·85	32·1	·65	.....	4
9·2	5	2·10	38	25	25	15	20	20·4	·80	32·5	·85	.....	5
7·3	4·2	1·875	35	20	17·5	13·8	18·4	20·6	·85	30	·525	52·5	6
7·6	5·1	1·45	27·2	14·1	25	15·6	18·2	19·5	·825	30	·65	56·7	7
7·7	5·2	1·442	30·9	20·0	19·9	17·2	19·1	19·0	·823	30·3	·695	47·5	
8·6	4·4	1·563	30	18·3	19·3	16·1	18·9	19·2	·80	33·7	·688	50	8
7·9	4·8	1·625	34·1	26	19	18·7	18	19	·833	26·5	·70	46·5	9
7·2	5	1·33	29·4	15·8	19·3	16·6	19·5	18·7	·835	29·8	·74	43·5	10
7	6·5	1·25	30	.....	22	17·5	20	.....	.....	31·3	·65	50	11
7·6	5·8	1·553	30·5	22·8	18·6	16·2	18·5	19·0	·883	28·4	·682	44·5	
8	6·4	1·352	29·1	25	19·3	18·4	19·7	20·5	·922	30	·792	46	12
7·5	7·4	1·496	29	22·5	20·5	16·5	18·5	20·2	·958	28·3	·783	44·8	13
7·8	5·4	1·60	29·2	23	19	15·8	18·7	20·8	·888	30	·63	44·2	14
7·5	5·8	1·327	30	.....	.....	18	18·3	15	1·00	26	·75	43	15
6·9	4·8	1·386	26	16	17·5	16	16·6	17·2	·883	27·5	·60	42·7	16
8	5·8	1·775	33·3	25	19·3	14·2	20·6	20·8	·70	30	·50	45	17
6·7	6·2	1·86	35	.....	19·3	16·8	18·6	18·2	·914	32·5	.....	46·7	18
7·9	5·2	1·554	31·2	27·3	18·2	15·3	18·1	18·4	·913	25·9	·711	43·3	19
8·1	5·3	1·625	32	20·5	16	15·1	17·3	19·5	·77	25	·688	44·6	20
8·0	5·2	2·077	42·1	21·6	19·6	15·6	18·3	18·1	82·2	27·5	·657	42·5	
8·2	5·9	1·67	36·3	28·4	22·5	16·5	18·6	20·7	·825	30·2	·655	45·9	21
8	7·7	2·34	44	16·7	20	15	17·8	16·5	·85	26·7	·683	42	22
8·4	5·1	2·08	39·8	23·1	17·7	14·7	18	18·3	·869	25·6	·649	43·6	23
9·2	5·9	2·59	49·3	17·3	.....	17	18·2	17·8	·864	27·5	·731	44·3	24
8·7	4·7	1·89	39·2	16·7	19	14·7	17·3	17·9	·844	27·9	·62	38·5	25
7·8	5·1	2·07	39·4	20	15	14·5	17·5	18·3	·797	26·3	·63	43	26
7·5	5	1·56	32·5	16·7	.....	15·1	18·2	18·2	·725	26·3	·65	41·8	27
7·7	4·2	1·99	39·1	26·7	16	14·1	17·7	16·3	·769	25·6	·631	38·2	28
9·3	4·3	2·129	44·6	20	.....	17	20·5	18·5	·967	28	·75	44	29
8·5	4·7	2·28	42·1	15	.....	15·3	18·3	15	·767	22·8	·61	40·5	30
8·4	4·9	2·10	44·9	19	23	14·6	18	15	·741	24·7	·642	44·2	31
6·9	4·8	2·09	43·5	16	20	13·1	17	15·3	·76	28·3	·526	38·5	32
8·2	4·8	2·14	43·3	17·7	.....	15	17·5	18·1	·794	25	·621	39·9	33
8·1	5·3	1·98	43·8	20	.....	12·3	17	17	·793	24·7	·675	41·1	34
7·6	4·7	2·114	41·4	17	.....	15·5	16·9	16·6	·68	25	·588	38·6	35
7·8	5·5	2·15	40	17	.....	14·4	16·9	16·9	·738	30	·69	39	36
7·8	4·8	2·17	43·5	19·3	15	16·2	18·4	16·5	·849	27·3	·62	40·9	37
7·6	4·6	2·21	42·4	16·4	.....	14·1	17·6	16·5	·825	28	·627	41·3	38
8·4	4·9	2·544	47·1	18·3	30	17·1	18·7	17·3	·869	26·3	·677	42·9	39
7	3·6	2·34	42·5	20	.....	16·3	17·4	16·6	·88	29	·693	40·9	40
7·5	4·8	2·438	43·6	24·5	.....	16·3	17·7	17·1	·837	27·6	·713	42	41
7·8	5·2	2·13	40·8	19	.....	16·3	18·4	18·3	·856	31	·68	41·5	42
8	4·7	1·61	33·9	15·6	.....	15·3	17·7	17·4	·775	28·8	·70	41·4	43
7	4·5	2·12	46·9	25	17·5	13·9	18·7	18·3	·827	29	·655	42	44
8·6	6·7	1·82	48·3	35	20	16·8	20	21·7	·927	30·5	·72	45·8	45
8·9	6·3	2·06	48	40	20	18·7	20·8	22·1	·95	30·8	·729	51·9	46
9·3	7·3	2·188	55	.....	17·5	18·5	21	20·3	·90	26·7	·80	51·7	47
7·9	5·3	2·25	44	28·3	19·4	15·6	18·8	21·6	·793	27·5	·593	42·9	48
7·4	4·9	1·66	32·2	26·1	21	16·1	18·7	20·6	·831	29·4	·544	43·8	49
7·8	4·7	1·60	32	32·5	20·3	16·9	20·1	21·4	·757	29·4	·614	42·9	50
8·0	4·3	1·345	25·3	.....	20·0	15·9	19·4	19·6	·761	28·7	·587	46·0	
8·1	4·3	1·47	27·3	.....	20	15·8	19·5	20	·736	27·4	·593	45·3	51
7·8	4·3	1·22	23·3	.....	20	16	19·3	19·2	·792	30	·58	46·7	52
8·0	5·1	1·876	40·1	.....	20·7	15·9	21·1	20·1	·801	29·5	·690	51·5	
8·5	4·5	1·99	43·7	.....	20	15·9	22·1	20·3	·80	27·9	·678	49·9	53
7·7	7	1·52	33·5	.....	21·2	15	21·7	20	·811	30	·681	50·6	54
7·7	4·6	2·075	42·8	.....	21·7	15·6	19·1	19·6	·80	30·9	·708	53·6	55
8·1	4·2	1·92	40·4	.....	20	16·9	21·3	20·5	·792	29·2	·692	51·7	56
7·2	3·7	1·718	33·8	.....	21·9	16·1	19·4	19·0	·792	28·6	·657	48·7	
7·9	4·3	2·08	38·5	.....	25	18·8	18·5	20	·80	28	·76	52·5	57
7·8	5	1·61	30	.....	22·5	17	20	19·2	·833	28·3	·60	48·3	58
6·4	2·6	1·51	29	.....	21·5	14·1	18·6	19·1	·721	27	·61	46·7	59
6·9	3·7	1·86	39·5	.....	19·8	14·6	19·7	17·7	·793	27·8	·664	50·4	60
7·1	2·9	1·53	32·1	.....	20·7	15·8	20	18·9	·812	31·2	·65	46·7	61
7·6	3·9	1·859	38·2	.....	23·0	14·7	19·1	17·5	·794	31·8	·684	50·4	
9	3	2·31	47·5	.....	21·7	15	19·6	19·2	·883	34·4	·708	53·3	62
8·2	3·5	2·159	47·5	.....	25	15·6	19	18·5	·83	36	·71	55	63
6·8	5·3	2·35	47·5	.....	25	14·2	17·5	16	·867	35	·70	48·7	64
6·4	3	1·26	27·7	.....	21	15·8	18·6	15	·694	29·3	·661	45	65
6·7	3·7	1·45	28·2	.....	21·5	14·1	18·7	16·4	·719	27·7	·605	46	66
6·8	3·3	1·62	32·5	.....	22	13·8	19	17·3	·73	30	·637	48·6	67
7·9	4·4	1·86	35	.....	.....	13·8	19·5	17·5	·775	31·9	·70	51·2	68
8·7	4·7	1·86	40	.....	25	15	20·8	20	·85	30	·75	55	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	7·9	7·5	61·1	71·9	27·1	15·5	3·6	54·8	59·2	12·3	7·4	16·870
Nova Scotia (Average)	8·1	7·7	66·6	71·5	29·4	12·6	4·3	56·3	46·7	13·3	7·8	16·833
1—Sydney	8·1	7·9	68·1	72·6	30·9	13·8	4·1	69	55·4	13	7·5	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·3	7·9	68·3	72·2	30	13·2	3·5	54	40·8	13·6	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8·1	7·5	68·3	69·4	26·7	11·5	4·7	65	42·7	13	7·1	d17·00
4—Halifax	7·6	7·3	65	72·2	28·8	13·6	5·1	53·3	57·3	13·2	7·7	e16·00-19·00
5—Windsor	8·5	7·9	65	73·5	30	11·4	4·4	40	44	13·8	8	.....
6—Truro	8	7·4	65	69	30	12·3	3·9	56·3	40	13	8·2	16·00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7·6	7	63·9	71·4	28·6	14·8	3·8	53·1	41	13·3	7·1	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	7·9	7·5	66·6	72·7	26·7	12·8	3·8	61·0	48·0	12·8	7·3	17·250
8—Moncton	8·1	7·4	67·5	75·3	28·6	13	3·8	62·9	45·2	14·1	8	g18·00
9—St. John	7·9	7·4	66·3	67·6	26·3	11·8	3·5	65	60	12·9	7·3	16·00
10—Fredericton	8·1	7·9	65	74·2	24·8	13·2	3·7	60	38·6	11·7	6·7	16·00
11—Bathurst	7·5	7·3	67·5	73·8	27	13	4	56	48	12·5	7	19·00
Quebec (Average)	7·4	7·0	59·6	68·3	25·9	13·8	3·6	52·0	63·6	11·1	6·9	16·201
12—Quebec	7·2	6·8	59·4	72·1	25·8	17·1	3·5	50·2	64	10·6	7·5	16·50-17·00
13—Three Rivers	7·7	7·2	61·5	72·7	25·6	15	4·3	50·6	62·5	11·2	7·1	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·3	6·8	60·8	67·5	25·	12·5	3·2	48·3	60·8	11·4	6·5	16·50-17·10
15—Sorel	7·6	6·9	55·7	52·1	26·3	11·4	4·1	48·3	70	10·7	6·9	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·8	60	68·9	23·8	12·5	3·8	55	60	10	6·8	15.00-15·50
17—St. John's	7·6	7·2	58·8	70	26·7	14·3	3·4	57·5	65	13·7	6·3	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·6	7·1	63·9	70·3	27	14	4	50	63	11·8	7·1	f16.50-17·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·8	60·2	70·4	25·5	14·6	3·2	55·4	66·7	10·8	6·7	e16·50-17·75
20—Hull	7·5	7·1	56	71	27	12·9	3·1	52·5	60	10	7·4	e16·75-19·50
Ontario (Average)	7·8	7·6	62·2	72·7	26·3	13·7	3·5	55·4	59·6	11·6	7·3	16·387
21—Ottawa	7·4	7	60	72·4	27	13·4	3·3	60·7	56·4	11·5	7·2	e16·75-19·50
22—Brockville	8·1	7·8	58·8	73·8	27·5	13·1	4	55	50	11·5	7	16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	56·9	70	25·6	12·9	3·6	53·6	53·8	11	7	e15.50-18·00
24—Belleville	8·1	7·8	64·4	71·9	25·6	14·1	3·8	58·9	68·6	11·8	7·4	16·50
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·5	62·8	67·8	25·5	14·5	3·6	59·5	55	10·7	6·5	15·75
26—Oshawa	7·6	7·3	63·8	71·5	25	12·6	3·5	58·8	60	11·6	6·9	16·00
27—Orillia	7·9	7·8	68	74·5	25	14·1	3·7	51	46·7	12·8	7·8	16.00-16·25
28—Toronto	7·2	7·1	63	71·8	24·4	12·1	3·1	54·1	60·8	10	6·1	15.50-16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·3	7·8	64·2	78·6	26·6	13·8	3·7	61·7	61·3	10·9	6·9	g14·50-15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·3	8·3	62·5	71·4	23·8	11·7	3·2	51·3	58·3	10·8	6·8	g 15·50
31—Hamilton	7·1	6·8	60·5	71·6	25·1	12·4	3·2	55·5	61·3	10·2	6·6	15·50
32—Brantford	7·4	7·4	60·6	71·1	24·8	13	3·1	55·7	63	11·1	6·9	15·50
33—Galt	7·5	7·5	62·2	70·9	25	13·6	3·3	60	57·1	10·6	6·8	15.50-15·75
34—Guelph	7·8	7·6	64·4	73·6	25	13·2	4	55·6	60	11·1	6·9	15·50-16·00
35—Kitchener	8·2	8·2	48·7	71·6	25	13·4	3·9	52·5	56·3	10·3	7	16·00-16·50
36—Woodstock	6·9	6·6	63·8	73·8	25	12·4	3·3	56·3	56·7	10·3	6·8	16·00
37—Stratford	7·8	7·6	60·5	70·7	25	13·4	3·1	58·2	54	11·7	7·2	15·50-16·00
38—London	7·7	7·4	66·3	76·2	25·5	14·6	3·4	56·8	55·6	10·8	7·6	16·00-16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·1	7·7	67·4	74·1	26·2	14	3·5	59·5	67·5	12·3	7·7	16·50
40—Chatham	7·1	7·1	55·9	65·4	25	12·7	3·6	54·3	71	11·8	6·9	16·00
41—Windsor	7·7	7·7	60·7	73·2	26	13·6	3	58·3	60	10·1	7·1	g16·00-16·50
42—Sarnia	8·1	7·5	64	76	27	13·5	3·2	51	71·7	12	7·7	16·50
43—Owen Sound	7·9	7·4	66·4	73·8	25	13	3·5	55	65·8	11·7	7·8	16·00-16·50
44—North Bay	7·9	7·5	69·2	73·3	26·7	13·8	3·7	60·8	.....	11·3	7·2	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·3	8·1	66	74·7	27·5	17·4	4	55	66·7	13·3	7·5	17.00-17·50
46—Cobalt	8·9	8·2	63·6	74·6	30·6	14	3·9	55	57·5	14·7	8·7	18·50-19·00
47—Timmins	9·3	8·5	63·3	73·3	32·5	15	4	42·5	40	15	8·5	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·2	8·1	57·5	74·9	28·6	15·4	3·6	50	66	12·8	7·3	16·50-16·75
49—Port Arthur	8	7·8	55	72·3	28·8	14·4	3·2	48·3	65	11·3	8·2	17·00-17·50
50—Fort William	7·9	7·6	64·8	73	29·4	15	3·3	55·6	62	12·8	8	17·00-17·50
Manitoba (Average)	8·2	8·0	56·3	71·3	28·3	14·3	3·5	49·9	61·3	12·7	8·0	20·500
51—Winnipeg	7·8	7·7	55	72·5	27·5	12·3	3·2	50·5	57·5	12·4	7·4	19·00
52—Brandon	8·5	8·3	57·5	70	29	16·3	3·7	49·2	65	13	8·5	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	8·2	7·8	59·5	75·0	28·0	20·6	3·7	55·2	70·8	14·7	7·8	23·625
53—Regina	7·9	7·6	60·7	73·7	28·5	a20·7	3·3	61·9	73·3	14·5	8·3	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·3	8	55·6	77·2	30	a20·7	3·9	56	60	15	8·3	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·1	7·7	60·9	73·2	23·7	a21·1	3·7	54	80	15	6·7	23·00-25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·4	7·9	60·8	75·7	29·8	a19·8	3·8	49	70	14·2	7·7	.....
Alberta (Average)	8·2	7·6	55·1	72·3	27·3	19·0	3·6	55·3	60·5	14·1	7·0	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·4	7·9	56	74·5	28	a19·5	3·6	57	72·5	14·5	7·2	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	8·4	50	70·4	26·7	a25	3·8	55	50	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton	8·1	7·1	52·1	69·6	26·7	a15·7	3·5	52·5	60	13·6	b6·3	.....
60—Calgary	7·7	7·5	59·8	71·4	27·7	a16·5	3·4	51·9	63·3	12·4	7·6	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·5	7·1	57·5	75·6	27·5	a18·3	3·5	60	56·7	15	b7	.....
British Columbia (Average)	7·8	7·5	57·1	71·5	28·6	23·5	3·7	52·9	62·8	13·2	8·4	16·833
62—Fernie	7·8	7·6	63·3	73	28·3	a20	4	57·5	62·5	14·2	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·1	7·7	59	73·2	27	a29·3	3·9	47·5	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail	7·8	7·3	55·8	67·7	26·7	a27·5	3	50	60	13·7	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·6	7·2	55·6	68·4	29·4	a19·1	3·8	60	62·5	13·3	b8·3	.....
66—Vancouver	7·4	7·1	57·7	71	29·2	a24·1	3·9	54·3	60	13·3	b8	d16·00
67—Victoria	7·8	7·4	55·5	70·3	28·1	a20·9	3·2	52·2	57·	12·1	b7	d16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·7	7·7	56·2	73·8	30	a22·2	3·8	53·8	65	10	b8	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8	7·6	53·3	74·2	30	a25	4·2	47·5	75	13·7	8	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (500), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$
10·124	**13·386**	**12·085**	**14·461**	**8·937**	**10·955**	**9·726**	**31·5**	**13·3**	**27·417**	**19·560**
8·960	**12·750**	**9·000**	**10·200**	**6·000**	**6·800**	**6·000**	**34·3**	**14·8**	**22·417**	**15·083**
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33·35	15	16·00-20·00	10·00-14·00 1
7·35	14·50	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00 2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00-15·00	5·00-10·00 3
10·50-11·00	12·00-13·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00-40·00	20·00-25·00 4
.....	10·50-11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	c4·00	35	15	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00 5
9·50-11·00	16·00	8·00	9·00	4·00	5·00	.....	35	14	20·00-28·00	16·00-18·00 6
10·50-11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c8·25	32	15	19·00-26·00	10·00-14·00 7
11·063	**12·917**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·4**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**
g10·00-12·50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g32·35	15	30·00-45·00	20·00-25·00 8
11·00-13·00	11·00-13·50	13.00-16.00	14·00-17·00	6·00-8·00	7·50-10·00	8·00-9·00	30-32	10	20·00-35·00	18·00-25·00 9
8·00-12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4.80-6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00 10
11·00	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	c4·50	35	15	18·00	15·00 11
9·223	**13·917**	**13·810**	**15·712**	**9·524**	**11·148**	**11·188**	**30·3**	**13·1**	**23·000**	**14·875**
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00-32·00	12
9·00-10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00-25·00	12·50-15·0013
10·00	14·00	12·00	14·00	10·00	12·00	.....	35	12	18·00-20·00	16·00-18·0014
9·00	.....	cl4·67-17·33	c16·00-18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00-15·00	7·00-10·0015
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10·3	18·00-20·00	10·00-12·0016
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27-28	11·7	k23·00-33·00	15·00-23·0017
9·90	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c7·50	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00 18
7·00-8·25	12.50-13·00	16·00	17·00-18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00-13·00	16·00	35	10-12	25·00-40·00	16·00-25·0019
9·25	13·50-15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	25	15	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·0020
10·786	**12·773**	**12·932**	**15·705**	**9·893**	**12·473**	**11·246**	**29·5**	**12·1**	**28·696**	**20·883**
9·25	13·50-15·00	12·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·0021
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30	15	18·00-20·00	12·00-16·0022
9·00-11·00	13·50	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	30	12	18·00-25·00	15·00-20·0023
11·00	.....	12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	10·00	32	10	25·00-30·00	20·00-25·0024
9·00	12·00-13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·0025
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27-30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.0026
9·50-13·00	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	10	18·00-25·0	13·00-15·0027
12·00	10·50-12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9-10	30·00-40·00	22·00-25·0028
g	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00-30·00	18.00-23·0029
g10·00-13·00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00-35·00	20·00-25·0030
9·00	11·00-13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·0031
9·00-11·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28-30	10	20·00-35·00	12·00-25·0032
8·00-10·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00-20·0033
13·00	9·75-12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	25	10	24·00-30·00	16·00-20·0034
10·00	10·00-13·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28-30	8·3	35·00-40·00	25·00-30·0035
10·00	13·00-14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67-16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00 36
10·00-14·00	12·00-13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00-40·00	19·00-25·0037
10·00-13·50	12·00-13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c11·25	27-28	13	30·00-45·00	17·00-30·0038
10·50-11·50	11·00-15·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00-20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·0039
10·00-11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00-15·00	28	12	25·00-30·00	20·00-25·0040
g9·00	g12·50	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g25	12	40·00-50·00	30·00-35·0041
12·00	14·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30-32	15	25·00-35·00	20·00-30·0042
7·50-10·00	10·00-13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00-10·00	30	11·7	15·00-25·00	12·00-20·0043
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	12·7	30·00-35·00	18·00-20·0044
12·00-13·00	15·00	.....	c13·50-16·50	.....	c9·75- 15·00	c11·25	30	15	n	25·00 45
12·00	11·00-12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00-15·00	.....	27-30	15	22·00	14·00 46
14·00-16·00	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00-6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00-35·0047
8·00-12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	28-30	15	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·0048
8·00-11·50	13·50	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00-40·00	15·00-30·0049
8·00-11·50	13·50	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00-40·00	15·00-30·00
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**
11·50-12·50	15·50	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30-35	15	35·00-50·00	25·00-35·0051
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00-30·00	18·00-20·0052
9·938	**18·063**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·7**	**35·000**	**23·750**
9·00-12·00	17·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00-12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00-50·00	30·00 53
h8·00-9·50	20·00	i6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	13·6	25·00-35·00	15·00-25·0054
10·00-11·00	20·00	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30-35	15	35·00	25·00 55
h10·00	15·125	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00 56
6·688	**15·25**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·2**	**29·375**	**20·125**
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50 57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r 58
5·00-6·00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00-8·00	.....	30	14	35·00	25·00 59
6·00-11·50	12·50-16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·0060
5·00-7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00 61
10·233	**12·150**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·337**	**35·4**	**15·7**	**25·813**	**20·125**
6·25-6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00 62
9·75-11·75	13·00-15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00-30·00	18·00-25·0063
9·00-11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00-35·00	20·00-25·0064
10·75-11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	12·5	18·00-20·00	12·00-14·0065
10·75-11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	12	29·00	25·00 66
10·55-11·50	9·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00-22·00	15·00-17·0067
s7·70-8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·0068
12·00-14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00-40·00	20·00-30·0069

to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20. Others $30–35. s. Delivered from mines.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1919	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Sept. 1926	Oct. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	2lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·2	47·6	52·4	62·8	76·2	72·2	80·2	60·8	58·2	58·2	55·6	56·8	60·2	59·0
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	32·8	34·4	43·6	54·2	49·4	50·4	33·4	31·8	30·6	29·2	30·2	32·2	31·8
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	17·5	19·7	24·0	28·0	26·4	29·0	19·7	18·7	18·5	17·8	18·3	19·4	19·9
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	20·8	24·2	29·4	36·4	34·3	36·3	26·3	27·2	28·0	27·7	29·2	30·2	29·3
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	19·6	23·5	32·7	38·0	39·7	42·3	31·5	30·0	27·2	25·1	29·1	31·4	30·8
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	35·8	40·2	59·4	70·0	72·6	74·4	57·2	53·8	51·0	46·6	53·4	57·0	56·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	26·0	30·5	43·2	51·1	55·9	60·1	46·1	41·6	39·3	33·9	41·6	45·1	44·4
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	35·8	42·2	63·8	74·2	82·4	74·4	48·2	45·4	45·8	45·6	49·0	49·8	49·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	36·7	43·6	54·7	60·7	69·1	75·0	50·7	41·7	44·3	45·7	48·2	41·4	49·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	31·6	38·3	48·5	55·0	60·4	68·3	46·6	37·4	39·7	39·8	43·0	37·1	44·3
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	51·0	54·6	64·8	75·6	85·8	92·4	80·4	69·6	70·2	71·4	70·8	69·0	69·6
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	60·8	74·2	92·6	101·2	114·6	125·8	81·2	76·8	78·4	77·4	83·4	74·6	75·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	35·1	42·4	50·6	55·7	64·1	69·1	46·8	43·0	44·2	42·8	47·7	40·9	41·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	24·0	27·8	33·5	33·3	39·6	41·2	35·4	§27·6	§33·5	§29·1	§32·3	§31·2	§30·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	21·1	26·1	30·3	31·4	36·9	38·6	32·0	§27·6	§33·5	§29·1	§32·3	§31·2	§30·6
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	66·0	84·0	109·5	118·5	118·5	144·0	118·5	102·0	102·0	106·5	117·0	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	35·0	48·0	66·0	69·0	67·0	80·0	58·0	§45·0	§44·0	§49·0	§54·0	§54·0	§53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	24·0	25·0	32·5	40·5	39·0	42·5	30·5	28·0	27·5	28·5	30·5	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	12·1	13·6	18·4	24·6	28·2	33·2	18·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§21·8	§22·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	14·4	20·8	33·6	33·2	22·8	23·4	17·4	17·4	17·6	16·8	16·4	15·6	15·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	12·1	13·4	16·5	23·1	25·6	29·2	21·6	23·9	19·5	19·6	20·2	19·8	20·4
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	12·9	13·2	16·1	18·8	23·4	27·4	18·2	19·6	18·2	15·6	15·7	15·8	15·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	30·0	36·8	42·4	48·8	50·8	86·4	41·2	34·8	48·4	41·2	32·0	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	13·8	16·8	19·6	22·4	23·6	40·8	19·6	16·4	23·0	19·6	15·2	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	9·7	9·9	12·4	15·5	15·6	16·4	13·6	§14·6	§17·1	§17·4	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	9·9	10·2	11·9	14·8	16·1	17·0	15·1	§14·6	§17·1	§17·4	§17·8	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·5	14·0	15·1	13·5	13·4	13·5	13·9	15·2	15·3	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	35·0	53·0	56·7	71·3	71·7	69·4	64·4	40·4	52·8	46·5	49·5	74·4	61·9
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·99	$ 7·82	$ 9·30	$ 11·81	$ 13·54	$ 14·21	$ 15·83	$ 11·48	$ 10·23	$ 10·65	$ 10·31	$ 10·89	$ 10·94	$ 10·93
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·4	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·4	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	51·3	57·9	69·4	78·8	84·3	125·3	110·1	116·4	111·5	103·7	104·8	105·1	105·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	36·9	39·9	54·6	62·6	62·5	90·7	73·5	77·9	71·6	65·6	64·1	63·2	63·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	41·6	43·9	57·3	76·9	81·1	83·7	83·6	80·3	78·6	77·6	76·2	75·7	75·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	30·3	31·6	43·2	58·8	56·5	66·1	61·1	59·4	59·2	58·4	55·6	55·8	55·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	23·0	23·0	25·8	27·4	29·3	39·8	31·9	31·0	30·3	30·8	30·3	31·3	31·5
Fuel and light‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 1·83	$ 1·96	$ 2·50	$ 3·05	$ 3·14	$ 4·06	$ 3·60	$ 3·64	$ 3·51	$ 3·35	$ 3·31	$ 3·31	$ 3·32
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·55	$ 3·99	$ 4·08	$ 4·47	$ 4·85	$ 5·54	$ 6·52	$ 6·89	$ 6·96	$ 6·96	$ 6·97	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·48	$ 13·67	$ 15·38	$ 18·82	$ 21·48	$ 22·93	$ 26·46	$ 22·91	$ 20·87	$ 21·16	$ 20·67	$ 21·11	$ 21·15	$ 21·14

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	7·90	8·77	11·92	13·78	14·45	16·21	11·75	10·42	10·96	10·55	11·03	11·17	10·99
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	6·66	7·80	10·31	11·99	12·31	14·05	10·46	9·11	9·59	9·44	9·96	10·43	10·27
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	7·70	8·87	11·74	13·26	14·13	15·51	11·59	10·14	10·83	10·54	10·91	10·88	10·96
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	7·46	8·95	11·57	13·19	13·54	14·96	10·81	9·75	9·92	9·60	10·34	10·20	10·09
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	7·73	9·41	11·84	13·58	14·17	15·75	11·48	10·14	10·69	10·20	10·79	10·98	11·06
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	8·03	8·87	11·13	12·84	13·98	16·34	10·79	9·72	10·14	9·68	10·25	10·13	10·29
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	8·01	9·21	11·71	13·51	14·10	16·09	11·21	9·95	10·29	10·20	10·74	10·99	10·84
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	7·92	9·31	11·87	13·27	14·18	15·70	11·09	9·77	10·32	10·38	10·99	10·68	10·77
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	8·57	9·80	12·42	14·39	15·32	16·83	12·50	11·61	11·51	11·51	12·11	11·87	11·89

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossiblity of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-1915 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index

number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows:—1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to decline, sirloin steak averaging 29.5 cents per pound in October, as compared with 30.1 cents in September; round steak 23.9 cents per pound in October and 24.5 cents in September; shoulder roast 15.9 cents per pound in October and 16.1 cents in September; and stewing beef 12.4 cents per pound in October and 12.6 cents in September. Prices were lower in most localities. Veal rose from an average of 19.4 cents per pound in September to 19.9 cents in October. Mutton fell from an average of 30.2 cents per pound in September to 29.3 cents in October. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former averaging 31.4 cents per pound in September and 30.8 cents in October, and the latter 28.5 cents per pound in September and 28.3 cents in October. Bacon averaged somewhat lower at 44.4 cents per pound. Ham was down from an average of 67 cents per pound in September to 65.7 cents in October. Decreases occurred in most localities. In fresh fish cod steak and white fish were slightly higher. Salt herrings rose from an average of 13.8 cents per pound in September to 14.1 cents in October. Lard was somewhat lower in most localities, averaging 24.5 cents per pound in October, as compared with 24.9 cents in September.

Eggs showed a general advance, fresh averaging 49.8 cents per dozen in October, 41.4 cents in September and 39 cents in August; and cooking averaging 44.3 cents in October, 37.1 cents in September, and 34.7 cents in August. Higher prices for milk were reported from Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, Windsor and Victoria. Butter showed a slight increase, declines in some localities being more than offset by advances in others. Dairy butter averaged 37.7 cents per pound in October, as compared with 37.3 cents in September, and creamery averaged 41.2 cents in October, as compared with 40.9 cents in September. Cheese declined in the average from 31.2 cents per pound in September to 30.6 cents in October.

No changes were reported in the price of bread, which averaged 7.6 cents per pound. Flour was lower in some localities the price averaging 5.3 cents per pound in October, as compared with 5.4 cents in September. Soda biscuits and rolled oats were steady. Rice and tapioca were slightly higher. Canned vegetables showed little change in the average. Onions were down from an average of 6.2 cents per pound in September to 5 cents per pound in October. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Potatoes showed a substantial decline in nearly all localities, being down from an average of $2.23 per ninety pounds in September to $1.86 in October. In British Columbia the decline was less pronounced than in the other provinces. Evaporated apples rose from 19.8 cents per pound in September to 20.4 cents in October. Raisins were slightly higher. Raspberry jam was again somewhat lower, averaging 82.4 cents per four pound tin in October, as compared with 83.4 cents in September. The price of this commodity has declined slightly each month since the beginning of the year from an average of 88.5 cents per four pound tin. Marmalade declined from 68.5 cents per four pound tin in September to 66.8 cents in October. The price of sugar continued steady. In this commodity no change has occurred since the beginning of the year from the average price of 7.9 cents per pound. Coffee was slightly lower at 61.1 cents per pound. Pepper was down from an average of 55.3 cents per pound in September to 54.8 cents in October. Anthracite coal was up in the average from $16.82 per ton in September to $16.87 in October. Higher prices were reported from St. John, Orillia, St. Catharines, Kitchener and Cobalt. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged. Coke was down from an average of $13.46 per ton in September to $13.39 in October. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were irregular but on the whole slightly higher, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was practically unchanged, averaging $1.43½ per bushel in October, as compared with $1.43¾ in September. The low price for the month was $1.38 reached on the 5th, and the high $1.50⅝ reached on the 22nd. The poor export demand and favourable weather early in the month tended to lower prices. These, however, were counteracted to some extent by the decrease in the United States visible supply and rumors of frost in the Argentine, and by an improved demand toward the end of the month. The movement in coarse grains was mainly upward. Western barley advanced from 63 cents per bushel in September to 64 cents in October; Ontario barley from 60.5 cents per bushel in September to 60.8 cents in October; and American corn from 88¾ cents per bushel in September to 91¾ cents in October. Western oats rose from 52½ cents per bushel in September to 58 cents in October, and Ontario oats from 43½ cents per bushel in September to 46¾ cents in October. Flax seed declined, being $1.94 per bushel in October, as compared with $2.05 in September. Flour at Toronto declined from $8.28 per barrel to $8.21. Rolled oats advanced from $3 per ninety pound bag to $3.60. Shorts fell from $31.25 per ton to $30.25. Sugar advanced, raw being up from $3.96 per hundred pounds to $4.08; granulated from $5.89 to $5.98; and yellow from $5.51 to $5.60. Potatoes at Montreal declined from $1.50 per eighty pound bag in September to $1.39 in October, and at Toronto from $1.95 per ninety pounds in September to $1.90 in October. Coffee declined slightly. Cotton seed oil, in sympathy with lower cotton prices, declined from 14 cents per pound to 13½ cents. Rosin fell from $18.75 per barrel to $18.25. Straw rose from $9.25 per ton to $9.85. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from $6.28 per hundred pounds to $5.92½, and choice steers at Toronto from $6.96 per hundred pounds to $6.67. Hogs and sheep were also lower, the former being down from $12.70 per hundred pounds, at Toronto, to $12.35, and the latter from $6.94 per hundred pounds to $6.75. Meats followed the trend in live stock, beef, barrelled, being down from 15 cents per pound to 13½ cents; dressed hogs from $19 per hundred pounds to $18.80; bacon from 36 cents per pound to 35 cents; and ham from 32-36 cents per pound to 31-35 cents. White fish fell from 18 cents per pound to 16 cents. Milk, at Toronto, again advanced, the price to producers being up from $1.95 per eight gallon can to $2.20. Cheese, at Montreal, fell from 26 cents per pound to 24 cents. Fresh eggs, at Montreal, rose from 50-55 cents per dozen to 52-55 cents. Cotton, at New York, fell from 17.1 cents per pound to 13.2 cents. The high price for the month was 14.3 cents at the beginning, and the low 12.45 cents per pound toward the end. The decrease was said to be due to the very large crop estimates. Cotton fabrics were also lower, denim declining from 56 cents per pound to 48 cents; ticking from 57 cents per pound to 53 cents; shirting from 73.95 cents per pound to 60.47 cents; and Saxony from 76.77 cents per pound to 73.66 cents. Flax fibre was down from 23-25 cents per pound to 20-25 cents. Raw jute fell from $8.95 per cwt. to $8.44. Foundry pig iron, at Montreal, rose from $27.20 per ton to $27.70. Non-ferrous metals were lower, zinc being down from $9 per cwt. to $8.93; lead from $8.20 per cwt. to $8.15; copper sheets from 22 cents per pound to 14¾ cents; and silver from 61 cents per ounce to 54 cents. The price of tin rose from 70½ cents per pound to 72½ cents. Prices of non-metallic minerals, and of chemicals and allied products were unchanged.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. There has been very little change in the general level of prices during the past month.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 150.9 in September, an increase of 1.2 per cent for the month. Foods declined 0.8 per cent with declines in cereals and meat and fish and an increase in other foods, and non-foods rose 2.3 per cent. There was a slight increase in the group iron and steel and an increase from 160.7 to 171.2, or 6.5 per cent, in "other metals and minerals." Cotton and other textiles both showed increases and other articles remained nearly stationary.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), base period 1867-77=100, showed a slight rise (0.8 per cent) on

August, 1926. Foodstuffs declined slightly owing to a drop in prices of vegetable foods. Materials rose 1.4 per cent owing to a rise of 7.5 per cent in minerals. Textiles declined 3.6 per cent.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 162 in September, showing no change for the month. The chief movements were a rise of 9.8 per cent in the fuel and light group and a decline of 5.2 per cent in the group cement, glass, etc.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 804 in September, an advance of 2.4 per cent over August. Native products rose 2.9 per cent and imports rose 1.1 per cent. Foods rose 5.1 per cent and materials rose about 0.5 per cent. Since the beginning of July the index number has been calculated weekly.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, compiled by the Committee of Studies on the Cost of Living rose to 539 for the third quarter of 1926, or 11.1 per cent over the level for the previous quarter. Foods rose 10.8 per cent, heat and light rose 19.7 per cent clothing rose 10.1 per cent, sundries rose 19.2 per cent and rent showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 682.84 in September, showing a decline of 1.2 per cent, the first in five months. The only groups to show increases were animal foods, miscellaneous vegetable products and miscellaneous industrial materials. All other groups showed slight declines.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 180 in August, as compared with 128 in July. Foods and materials each rose two points. All food groups rose slightly while fuels rose 7.1 per cent, metals rose 2.7 per cent, and chemical and miscellaneous goods 1.3 per cent. Textiles and leather fell 3.3 per cent, and building materials 2.4 per cent.

Spain

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices at Madrid, on the base prices in 1914=100, declined 4.3 per cent to 178 in August. All groups declined slightly.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base average prices in 1913=100, was 146 in September, a decline one point for the month. Slight declines were shown by vegetable foods, feed and forage, fuel and lubricating oils, mortar, brick, etc., lumber, textiles and chemicals. There were slight advances in metals and their products, and hides and leather, and no change in the four remaining groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Board of Social Welfare, on the base July, 1914=100, was 171 on October 1, a decline of one point from the level on July 1. Fuel and light, clothing and taxes all showed declines, and the other elements of the budget no change.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 148 in August, a decline of one point from the July level. Advances were displayed by all food groups except miscellaneous foods which declined slightly, and by raw cotton. There were declines also in oil seeds, manufactured cotton, hides and skins and metals. The remaining groups showed no change.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, showed no change in September, being 155. Foods declined one point and other groups were unchanged.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Government Statistician, on the base 1909-13=1,000, was 1628 in August, a decline of 10 per cent. In consumers' goods, both foods and non-foods declined; in producers' materials, etc., materials for farming and for building and construction both showed slight declines and materials for other industries advanced slightly. The index number of imported items declined slightly to 1586 and that of export prices rose to 1616.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (1913=100) was slightly higher in September than in August, registering 150.5 as against 149.2. Farm products were 2.3 per cent higher, due to advances in cattle, hogs, eggs, hides and wool. Smaller increases were recorded for foods, clothing materials, fuels, metals, and building materials. There was no change in the price level for chemicals and drugs. House furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities were lower than in August.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.7370 on November 1, showing a slight downward tendency for the month. There were slight weaknesses caused by lower cotton and cotton goods and non-ferrous metal prices. There were advances shown by live stock, fruits, hides and leather, coal and coke, oils, naval stores, building materials, and declines shown by breadstuffs, textiles, metals, and the miscellaneous group.

Dun's index number (showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities) was $187.904 on November 1, an increase of 0.3 per cent above the October 1 level. The slight rise was due to higher prices for dairy and garden products, the only other increase being in metals.

The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913 =100, was 147.8 in September and 147.4 in October. The principal changes in October were a decline in textile products and a rise in fuels. The figures are averages of weekly index numbers. The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale food prices, on the base, average of 1890-1899=100, was 201.213 at the middle of October, compared with 203.448 at the middle of September.

International Paper Company Employees' Stock Ownership

The International Paper Company has offered its employees the opportunity of purchasing preferred cumulative stock at 7 per cent interest, at $94 per share, the number of shares to be allowed to each employee being limited according to the amount of his earnings. The employees will be allowed to pay for their shares in weekly or monthly instalments, to be deducted from their pay envelopes. The company will pay one dollar per share for the first year, and one dollar additional for each of the next four years. The company has control of twenty-two subsidiary companies, including the Gatineau Power Company and the Gatineau Power Company, Limited, which are now developing a power plant on the Gatineau River, Quebec, and establishing large pulp and paper mills at East Templeton, Quebec. The names of the companies controlled by the International Paper Company are as follows: International Paper Company; Canadian International Paper Company; Riordon Pulp Corporation, Limited; Riordon Sales Corporation, Limited; Gatineau Company, Limited; Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company; American Realty Company; Champlain Realty Company; Miramichi Lumber Company, Limited; Dalhousie Lumber Company, Limited; Bastrop Pulp and Paper Company; Olcott Falls Company; Piercefield Paper Company; Umbagog Paper Company; Herkimer Fibre Company; Atlantic Transportation Company, Limited; Domill Construction Company, Inc.; Montagne Machine Company; Portland Wood Handling Company; Winnipiseoggs Lake Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company; Gatineau Power Company; Glen Junction Transfer Company; and Hull Electric Company.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926

THE number of fatalities from industrial accidents and from industrial diseases (which are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc.), recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1926, was 426, there being 144 in July, 188 in August and 94 in September. In the third quarter of 1925 there were recorded 270 fatalities. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the date of the occurrence of the accident, and fatal industrial diseases under the date on which these proved fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Reports of accidents were taken also from local newspapers.

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows:—agriculture, 58; logging, 20; fishing and trapping, 54; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 36; manufacturing, 47; construction, 63; transportation and public utilities, 120; service, 17; trade, 10; unclassified, 1.

The numbers of accidents in agriculture, fishing and trapping, construction, and transportation and public utilities were comparatively large, due to various causes, one of which was the prevalence of accidents involving great loss of life, in some instances reaching the rank of disasters. In the group "Fishing and trapping" the gales which swept the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia in the middle of August destroyed the schooners "Sylvia Mosher" and "Sadie Knickle" with forty-seven fishermen on board. In the group "Steam Railways" four sectionmen were killed in an accident on August 13, at Minataree, Ontario, when a hand-car on which they were riding was struck by a freight train in a rock cut during foggy weather. Four trainmen were killed and a fifth injured on September 5, when a runaway freight train on the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was derailed on a bridge at Jessica, B.C., and crashed into a canyon. On September 18, three men, including an engineer and two firemen, were instantly killed, a brakeman was fatally injured and an engineer was injured, in a head-on collision of two freight trains near Kent Bridge, Ontario, on the Toronto-Detroit line of the C.P.R., in a dense fog. Under the heading "Water Transportation" is recorded an accident on Lake St. Louis on July 15 when the grain-boat "Brulin" rammed the tugboat "Emma L." so that the latter sank, drowning a woman cook and a crew of five men. The judgment of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner found that, while the tug was chiefly to blame, both ships violated the fundamental rules of navigation. The certificates of the second mate and the pilot were suspended for twelve months. In the group "Metalliferous mining" there is recorded an explosion which took place at Hillcrest Collieries on September 19. While only two fatalities were recorded, to a pump-man and a fire-boss, the property loss was very great, involving the wreck of No. 1 mine, and an investigation will be held, with a view to minimizing the possibility of a recurrence. Reference is made to this investigation on another page of this issue.

Supplementary lists of accidents: The second supplementary list of accidents occurring during the current year contains sixteen fatalities as follows:—January, one, making a total of 69 for the month; February, two, making a total of 66; April, three, making a total of 66; May, two, making a total of 81; and June, eight, making a total of 111. In regard to the April total, the figure 65, recorded in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, was reduced to 63 as it included two accidents which have since been ascertained to have been non-fatal. These were under the group "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying n.e.s.", and both were reported as "miner, Thetford Mines, Quebec, struck by falling stone." They were recorded as occurring on April 21 and April 30.

The third supplementary list for 1925 contains one accident, which occurred on September 30, 1925, and led to fatal results on July 19, 1926.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Near Newboyne, Ont.	July 1		Trampled by horse.
Farm worker	Vernon, B.C.	" 1	47	Run over by team of horses.
Farmer	Kingston, P.E.I.	" 3	54	Fell from wagon.
Helper on stock farm	Byron, Ont.	" 4	35	Struck by wagon tongue when horses plunged forward.
Farmer	Estevan, Sask.	" 4	58	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted.
Farm labourer	Newcastle, Ont.	" 5	24	Stepped on trapdoor of loft, which gave way.
Farmer	Near Pont Rouge, Que.	" 5	73	Struck by train while driving cows on his own farm.
Farm manager	Niagara Tp., Ont.	" 5		Fell from haymow.
Farmer	Tillsonburg, Ont.	" 6	33	Fell from load of hay, breaking neck; died Aug. 17
Farmer	Herbert, Sask.	" 7		Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Glamis Yards, Sask.	" 8	36	Crushed between tractor and cars while unloading tractor on railway.
Farm hand	Westmeath, Ont.	" 8	25	Kicked by horse; died July 15.
Farmer	Esquesing Tp., Ont.	" 9	50	Struck by falling beam during barn raising.
Farm labourer	Hoey, Sask.	" 10	21	Was making repairs beneath plough which sank, crushing him.
Farmer	Near Markdale, Ont.	" 16	60	Fell from ladder.
Farmer	Poplar Dale, Ont.	" 16	70	Struck by falling rafter at barn raising.
Farmer	Near Tillsonburg, Ont.	" 17	73	Struck by train on his own farm.
Farmer	Near Camrose, Alta.	" 19	38	Went down into well; overcome by gas; drowned.
Farm hand	Inglis, Man.	" 20		Thrown from cart when horses bolted.
Farmer	Buckland, Sask.	" 21	45	Killed by runaway team.
Farmer	Near Barrie, Ont.	" 22	78	Fell from rafter to floor at barn raising.
Farmer	Whitemouth, Man.	" 23	72	Thrown from wagon during runaway; flies frightened horses.
Farm hand	Enderby, B.C.	" 23		Struck by cable which slipped from pulley during haying.
Farmer	Christian Valley, B.C.	" 24		Thrown from load by kicking horse.
Farmer	Broad Cove, N.S.	" 25	74	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Maitland, Ont.	" 26	42	Team ran away, frightened by dropping pole.
Farmer	Appin, Ont.	" 30	19	Fell from barn roof.
Farmer	Richmond, Ont.	(died July 30)		Fell from barn roof.
Farmer	Yorkton, Sask.	Aug. 1	69	Seized with sunstroke while digging potatoes.
Farmer	Milton, P.E.I.	" 4	66	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer	Newport Corners, N.S.	" 10		Dragged and cut by mower; died Aug. 12.
Farm hand	Near Penhold, Alta.	" 11	30	Fell from load; run over.
Farm hand	Phillips, Alta.	" 12		Delayed blast while breaking up rock.
Farmer	N. Easthope, Ont.	" 13	43	Raising roof of barn when jack slipped throwing victim to floor.
Farmer	Near Yorkton, Sask.	" 17	66	Thrown when team bolted.
Farm hand	Rivière des Prairies, Que.	" 19	39	Drowned when scow capsized owing to restless horses.
Farm hand	" " "	" 19		
Farmer	" " "	" 19	72	
Farmer	Big Valley, Alta.	" 23	44	Was thrown from horse which stepped on rein.
Fruit grower	Grantham Tp. Ont.	" 25	77	Fell from ladder in barn.
Farmer	Arcola, Sask.	" 27	55	Fell backwards from load of sheaves.
Farm hand	Springwater, Sask.	" 30	23	Mangled by runaway team.
Farmer	Mundare, Alta.	" 30		Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Halkirk, Alta.	" 30	21	Asphyxiated by gas when cleaning out well.
Farmer	" "	" 30	23	
Farmer	Near Creemore, Ont.	" 30	65	Struck by train while driving cows.
Farmer	Fairlight, Sask.	" 30	13	Killed by runaway team.
Boy from Boys' Home	Near Humberstone, Ont.	" 31		While extricating wagon from broken culvert in dark was struck by automobile.
Farmer's niece	Cantley, Que.	Sept. 2	17	Driving binder; horses ran away throwning her under knives.
Farmer	Bethany, Ont.	" 3		Fell and was run over by tractor.
Farmer's housekeeper	Near Telfordville, Alta.	" 9	50	Asphyxiated by gas in well.
Farmer	" "	" 9	60	
Farmer	Wallaceburg, Ont.	" 11		Leg fractured when run over by tilling machine; died Sept. 18
Farmer	Simpson, Sask.	" 13		Crushed by runaway team.
Farmer	Near Ste. Anne's Ont.	" 16	22	Struck by train while driving milk wagon.
Farmer	Balsover, Ont.	" 17		While extracting honey was stung about head by bees.
Sheep rancher	Savona, B.C.	" 18		Crushed by capsize of load of poles which he was driving.
Truck farmer	Richmond Hill, Ont.	" 21	60	While driving truck struck by radial car.
LOGGING—				
River driver	Near Rivière Joseph, Que.	July		Drowned.
Logger	Call Creek, B. C.	" 2	40	Struck by falling snag.
Hook tender	Near Duncan, B.C.	" 8	23	Struck by cable.
River driver	Bells Rapids, Ont.	" 10	23	Drowned.
Labourer	St. Jerome, Que.	" 13	17	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Birchbank, B.C.	" 14	68	Crushed between rolling log and stump.
Logger	Onaping Lake, Ont.	" 17	22	Drowned.
River driver	Michipicoten River, Ont.	" 19		Drowned when boat capsized in current.
River driver	" "	" 19		
River driver	Wood Lake Creek, Ont.	" 26		Drowned.
River driver	Flanders, Ont.	" 27	46	Drowned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—*Continued*				
Swamper	Near Donald, B.C.	July 20	56	Cut off from camp by forest fire; overcome by smoke and burned to death.
Logger	Brittle Point, B.C.	Aug. 3	25	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Bowen Is., B.C.	" 5	50	Crushed by falling log.
Logger	N. Vancouver, B.C.	" 5	20	Foot caught in drum of engine; body drawn in by cable.
Foreman	Courtenay, B.C.	" 18	.....	Crushed by logs.
Logger	Deep Bay, B.C.	" 27	65	Owing to noise of engine failed to hear warning; struck by falling tree.
Logger	Goliath Bay, B.C.	Sept. 15	40	Fell off a bridge on way to logging camp.
Fireman	Sullivan, B.C.	" 17	50	Cutting firewood; tripped and fell on circular saw.
Driver	Lake Nipigon, Ont.	" 18	.....	Sucked into whirlpool while breaking log jam.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.	July 16	45	Sailing fishing boat after long trip; fell overboard while asleep; drowned.
Fisherman	Banks, N. S.	" 22	.....	Drowned while fishing off banks.
Fisherman	Naas fishing grounds, B.C.	" 28	75	Drawn into winch when hauling up seines.
Fisherman	Ironbound Is. N. S.	" 31	58	Fell overboard from boat.
N.S. Fisherman	Atlantic Coast, (off Mass.).	Aug. 4	.....	Washed overboard in storm; drowned.
21 fisherman	Atlantic Coast	" 8	.....	Wreck of fishing schooner.
Captain	Off Sable Island	" 9	25	Wreck of fishing schooner.
25 fishermen	" "	" 9	.....	
N.S. fisherman	Off St. John's, Nfld.	" 12	21	Washed overboard; drowned.
Fisherman	Off Low Point, N.S.	Sept. 1	35	Knocked overboard in squall; drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining:				
Labourer	Timmins, Ont.	July 9	42	Silicosis.
Machine man	Timmins, Ont.	" 9	40	Struck by rock.
Shift boss	Timmins, Ont.	" 30	41	Silicosis.
Miner	Galetta, Ont.	Aug. 6	.....	Struck by rock.
Cage man	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	" 7	.....	Fracture.
Bar man	Copper Mountain, B.C.	" 10	37	Apparently fainted; fell down incline to chute.
Motorman's helper	Kimberley, B.C.	" 14	45	Rolling rock struck one end of bar, which flew up hitting man on chin.
Miner	S. Porcupine, Ont.	" 26	25	
Miner	" "	" 26	40	Explosion of delayed charge.
Miner	" "	" 26	41	
Mucker	Levack, Ont.	Sept. 4	34	Explosion.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.	" 17	45	Crushed.
Coal Mining:				
Miner	Springhill, N.S.	July 2	.....	Buried in cave-in.
Miner	Reserve Mines, N.S.	" 5	30	Struck by fall of stone.
Rope rider	Fernie, B.C.	" 14	38	Caught by cave-in; asphyxiated.
Miner	Michel, B.C.	" 17	47	Crushed by rock in cave-in.
Chief surveyor	New Waterford, N.S.	Aug. 4	25	Run down by a trip.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 21	42	Struck by falling rock and pinned to car.
Electrician	New Waterford, N.S.	Aug. 21	27	Struck by falling rock.
Miner	Nacmine, Alta.	" 21	46	Struck by fall of rock.
Machine runner's helper	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 25	20	While moving long-wall machine was crushed between it and pack.
Warehouseman	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 27	.....	While sawing props was struck by rebound of prop thrown on sawhorse by another worker.
Brusher	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 30	36	Buried by fall of stone.
Cribber	Ponoka, Alta.	Sept. 3	27	Fell from scaffold.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.	" 3	33	Struck by falling piece of coal.
Engineer	Ladysmith, B.C.	" 12	36	Caught in belt.
Rope Rider	Cassidy, B.C.	" 13	34	Slipped in front of loaded car.
Fire Boss	Hillcrest, Alta.	" 19	55	
Pump man	"	" 19	45	Explosion.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.	" 22	.....	Struck by empty trip.
Car runner	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 28	39	Missed step in jumping on a car; was dragged by wheels.
Machine helper	Dominion, N.S.	" 28	21	Caught in chain cutter of machine.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.				
Labourer in gravel pit	South Durham, Que.	July 14	17	Struck by rock.
Asbestos miner	Black Lake, Que.	" 28	21	Struck by rock falling from roof of tunnel.
Asbestos miner	Black Lake, Que.	Aug. 4	28	Crushed by boulder.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	Sept. 16	36	Buried by cave-in and suffocated.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Labourer	Sarnia, Ont.	Aug. 31	44	While unloading heavy vat from car was caught in rope and pulled; crushed by vat.
Salesman for biscuit company	Forest, Ont.	Sept. 15	40	Auto hit telephone pole.
Animal foods:				
Foreman with packing company	Havelock, Ont.	July 1	.....	Fell on head on rock.
Textiles:				
Night watchman	Magog, Que.	" 18	30	Electrocuted while moving live wire which had blown down.
Fur and leather products:				
Elevator operator	Kitchener, Ont.	" 2	56	Struck by safety device released through breaking ing of cable.
Rubber goods:				
Rubber worker	Farnham, Que.	Aug. 9	.....	Electrocuted, stopping a motor.
Pulp, paper, and paper goods:				
Labourer	Ocean Falls, B.C.	July 9	.....	Piling lumber on platform, which gave way; crushed by lumber.
Millwright	Hull, Que.	" 15	65	Fell through trap door of conveyor onto log pile when bolt gave way.
Millwright	"	" 15	59	
Day watchman	Thorold, Ont.	" 19	60	Struck by train.
Wiper in finishing room	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	" 22	18	Backed into gear of rewinder.
Chief electrician	St. John, N.B.	" 24	39	Electrocuted; contact with live wire in engine room.
Labourer	Port Alfred, Que.	" 29	31	Hit on head by plank.
Machine tender	Ocean Falls, B.C.	Aug. 12	33	Explosion of paper machine dryer; scalds and abrasions. Died Aug. 16.
Labourer	Thorold, Ont.	" 20	36	Unloading sulphur from barge, fell into open hatch.
Teamster	Three Rivers, Que.	" 21	23	While returning from work his horse ran away.
Labourer	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	" 24	30	Buried under falling pile of wood.
Labourer	Sudbury, Ont.	Sept. 8	19	Cut thigh; infection.
Labourer	Bathurst, N.B.	" 21	17	Installing sky-light in roof of paper machine room; lost balance and fell 50 feet.
Printing and publishing:				
Workman	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	17	Struck by descending elevator.
Saw and planing mills:				
Night watchman	New Westminster, B.C.	July 24	69	Crushed by falling door.
Labourer	Driftpile, Alta.	Aug. 5	54	Fell on a saw, cutting head.
Saw filer	Maria, Que.	" 7	.....	Struck by flying lumber.
Sawmill employee	Victoria, B.C.	" 9	45	Run over by lumber carrier.
Tail sawyer	New Westminster, B.C.	" 17	38	Legs crushed between timber and roller of machine.
Sawyer	Hardy Bay, Ont.	" 23	30	Struck by flying bolt.
Millwright's helper	Barnet, B.C.	" 25	31	Derrick collapsed.
Labourer	Baker Lake, N.B.	Sept. 2	.....	Lumber rebounded from saw, striking victim.
Oiler	Sydney, B.C.	" 7	19	Scalded when water heater blew out.
Saw operator	Tracadie, N.B.	" 14	62	Cut by flying blade which broke loose from saw.
Mill hand	St. Simeon, Que.	" 20	26	Clothing caught in engine belt, throwing him to ground.
Engineer	Ignace, Ont.	" 24	31	Head struck by crowbar.
Wood products:				
Part proprietor	Montreal, Que.	Aug. 25	43	Hand scraped in planer. Shock.
Labourer	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 27	22	Cut ankle; infection.
Iron, Steel and Products:				
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	July 20	45	Struck on head by swinging crane.
Welder	Oshawa, Ont.	" 29	22	Explosion when acetylene torch flame touched gasoline tank.
Rigger	Oshawa, Ont.	" 29	28	
Steel forger	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26	40	Burnt while lighting forge with gasoline. Died Sept. 11.
Signal man on hoist	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 29	45	Caught between wire cable and hoist, when latter backed too far.
Sales agent	Father Point, Que.	" 30	29	In wreck of automobile while on business trip.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	Sept. 11	56	Was jammed against subway wall by coupé which swerved after hitting stone.
Welder	Calgary, Alta.	" 27	27	Testing tank which exploded.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Labourer	Delson Jct., Que.	Aug. 19	72	Struck by train.
Labourer with brick company	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	.....	Bronchial pneumonia caused by lime.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—				
Continued—				
Chemicals:				
Employee of explosive factory	James Island, B.C.	Aug. 3	40	Slipped and was drawn into machinery.
Worker (girl)	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	17	Fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 16	35	Lowered drop light into empty drum which exploded.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and structures:				
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	July 2	22	While repairing roof fell to ground.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 14	.....	Fell from hoist owing to premature starting of same.
Labourer	Rawdon, Que.	" 19	.....	Fell from building.
Carpenter	Leamington, Ont.	" 19	.....	Sliver in hand; infection.
Foreman carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 22	53	Struck by descending hoist.
Carpenter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 26	36	Fell from scaffold; shock.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 29	65	Crushed by falling of heavy case.
Bricklayer	Stratford, Ont.	" 29	38	Sliver in hand.
Steeple painter	Drummondville, Que.	" 30	60	Fell from steeple.
Roofer	Dutton, Ont.	" 30	.....	Skull fractured.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	Aug. 2	.....	Head crushed by car.
Labourer	Near Calgary, Alta.	" 2	43	Electrocuted while wiring barn.
Derrick man	Toronto, Ont.	" 5	.....	Struck by stone.
Labourer	Jordan, Ont.	" 14	.....	Fell through floor.
Labourer	East Templeton, Que.	" 14	19	Fell off building structure; died Aug. 19.
Carpenter	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 17	55	Fell through floor while demolishing building.
Labourer	Saint-Alexis, Que.	" 18	22	Crushed under cave-in of sand.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont. Died	" 18	42	While stone was being hoisted cable snapped and stone fell on foot of victim.
Painter	Vancouver, B.C.	" 19	24	Scaffold gave way, throwing him down 60 ft.
Roofer	Quebec, Que.	" 19	35	Fell from roof.
Painter	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	45	Sliver entered thumb; infection.
Carpenter	Near Brandon, Man.	" 21	24	Scaffold broke; victim's spine injured. Died Aug. 26.
Contractor's labourer	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 21	21	Stepped off scaffolding, falling 20 feet.
Asbestos worker	Montreal East, Que.	" 28	30	Burned to death in explosion of gasoline.
Carpenter	Quebec, Que.	" 28	40	Fell down elevator shaft when scaffolding broke.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.	" 31	.....	Fell down elevator shaft.
Steel worker	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 3	33	Struck by falling steel beam.
Labourer	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 9	20	Struck on head by bucket.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 9	46	Walked out and leaned on railing of balcony, which collapsed, throwing him to ground.
Sheet metal worker	Scarboro, Ont.	" 10	45	Fell off roof.
Labourer	Kapuskasing, Ont.	" 15	.....	Head crushed by car.
Labourer	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 15	.....	Drowned.
Painter	Newcastle, N.B.	" 23	54	Thrown to ground when rope supporting ladder broke.
Hoist engineer	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	30	Operating winch on derrick when staging gave way.
Carter for building contractor	Quebec, Que.	" 28	60	When horse ran away, man fell under wheels.
Shipbuilding:				
Ass't superintendent	Kingston, Ont.	July 25	.....	Fell overboard towing in stranded boat; drowned.
Bridge and highway:				
Bridge worker	Spuzzum, B.C.	" 6	42	Struck on head by sling.
Labourer on highway	Near Rosseau, Ont.	" 8	.....	Premature explosion.
Labourer	Smithers, B.C.	" 9	.....	Lost balance and fell from bridge; drowned.
Truck driver on Provincial highway construction	Snelgrove, Ont.	Aug. 13	26	Lost balance and fell under wheels of truck.
Teamster on road work	Near Palmerston, Ont.	" 17	63	Slightly deaf, run over by train.
Road repairer	Rivière Beaudette, Que.	" 26	50	Struck by automobile.
Bridge worker	Montreal, Que.	" 28	21	Fell from plank into current; drowned.
Labourer on highway repair	Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 1	.....	Crushed by load of gravel.
Miscellaneous:				
Caisson worker	Toronto, Ont.	July 2	26	Overcome by air pressure in sewer excavation.
Labourer	Hamilton, Ont.	" 2	.....	Electrocuted.
Canal foreman	Welland, Ont.	" 5	.....	Drowned when punt capsized.
Labourer	Chelsea, Que.	" 7	19	Struck on head by rock, following explosion; died Sept. 22.
Labourer	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 8	36	Fell from a gangplank; drowned.
Caisson worker	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	32	Overcome by air pressure in sewer excavation.
Labourer on canal excavation	Welland, Ont.	" 12	50	Struck by drag-line bucket.
Clearing man in mill for construction of power dam	Near Maniwaki, Que.	" 13	.....	Fell on circular saw.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—*Continued*—				
Labourer on sewer excavation	York Tp., Ont.	July 13	.....	Injured in cave-in.
Labourer	Welland, Ont.	" 22	.....	Crushed by falling timber while loading a wagon
Motor car pilot	Fort Francis, Ont.	" 24	.....	Ribs broken.
Drill runner on sewer excavation	N. Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 7	20	Using electric drill which became entangled in his clothing; died of shock.
Labourer	Granby, Que.	" 12	46	Explosion of dynamite while a well was being dug.
Contractor	Goderich, Ont.	" 18	62	Unloading timbers; cut binding wire and was crushed by load.
Labourer	Chelsea, Que.	" 23	28	While drilling holes, boat upset; drowned.
Labourer	Kenora, Ont.	Sept. 16	29	Slipped, falling on stick of dynamite.
Labourer on construction of dam	St. Narcisse, Que.	" 21	56	Struck on head by beam.
Labourer	St. Catharines, Ont.	Sept. 25	27	Tripped over wood washed into tunnel by rain, falling against high voltage line. Electrocuted.
Labourer	Farmer's Rapids, Que.	" 27	20	Sleeve caught in wheel of derrick engine, dragging him around wheel.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— *Steam Railways:*				
Flagman	Bedford Siding, N.S.	July 5	57	Struck by train.
Station Agent	Highgate, Ont.	" 7	35	Struck by train.
Telegrapher	Rennie, Man.	" 8	25	Struck by train.
Fireman	Near Carmel, Que.	" 9	32	Leaning out of engine, was struck by freight car on siding.
Conductor	St. Telesphore, Que.	" 14	38	Pinned against wall by shunting engine which derailed.
Railway shop employee	Transcona, Man.	" 16	22	Crushed by crane.
Section foreman	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	" 16	68	Cut head; infection.
Brakeman	Lafleche, Sask.	" 19	38	Fell from top of car.
Brakeman	Souris, P.E.I.	" 19	over 21	Slipped when coupling cars; died July 27.
Yard foreman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	47	Caught under tender following derailment.
Conductor	Glenorchy, Ont.	" 24	.....	Train struck motor car.
Lineman	Summerville, Ont.	" 25	49	Contact with high voltage wires; electrocuted.
Railway employee	St. Hubert, Que.	" 27	55	Struck by train; crossing track.
Machinist's helper	Capreol, Ont.	" 29	48	Crushed while coupling.
Machinist	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Aug. 4	68	Crushed while moving a tender.
Fireman	Galt, Ont.	" 5	43	Cut palm of hand; tetanus.
Coal chute labourer	Hornepayne, Ont.	" 9	.....	Struck on head.
Track labourer	Port Credit, Ont.	" 9	25	Heat prostration.
Sectionman	Minataree, Ont.	" 13	47	Hand car struck by train in rock cut during fog.
Sectionman	" "	" 13	49	
Sectionman	" "	" 13	43	
Sectionman	" "	" 13	42	
Railway employee	Near Humphrey's, N.B.	" 15	33	Run over by train.
Road master	St. John, N.B.	" 18	49	Thrown from car; injury to spine.
Sectionman	Gleichen, Alta.	" 18	55	Hand car struck by train.
Brakeman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 19	58	Fell from pilot of locomotive.
Section foreman	Montreal, Que.	" 20	57	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Bowser, B.C.	" 25	70	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer repairing railway bridge	Ville Lasalle, Que.	" 28	57	Run over by train.
Switch tender	Montreal, Que.	" 29	49	Run over by engine.
Crossing man	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 30	35	Trying to board train; fell under cars.
Brakeman	Fitzpatrick, Que.	" 30	27	Foot caught in frog; run over.
Brakeman	Mirror, Alta.	" 31	35	Fell from box car, striking head.
Section foreman	Yoho, B.C.	Sept. 1	45	Burned in section house fire.
Brakeman	Foleyet, Ont.	" 5	24	Run over by train.
Trainman	Jessica, B.C.	" 5	.....	Derailment of freight train, crashing into canyon.
Trainman	"	" 5	.....	
Trainman	"	" 5	.....	
Trainman	"	" 5	.....	
Agent	Sedley, Sask.	" 6	35	Fell getting off train.
Sectionman	Near Thorndale, Ont.	" 7	65	Snatching pick from track, was struck by express.
Ground man	Maniwaki, Que.	" 7	25	Struck by hand car.
Bridgeman	Field, B.C.	" 9	39	Crushed in collapse of round house being dismantled.
Yard man	Fort William, Ont.	" 10	.....	Run over by train.
Labourer	Franz, Ont.	" 12	49	Fell off train.
Sectionman	Montreal, Que.	" 15	45	Struck by train while at work in tunnel.
Labourer	Couchon Lake, Ont.	" 17	.....	Drowned.
Engineer	Near Kent Bridge, Ont.	" 18	50	Collision of freight trains in fog.
Fireman	" "	" 18	30	
Fireman	" "	" 18	44	
Brakeman	" "	" 18	47	
Carpenter in railway shop	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 23	43	Foot crushed by heavy timber, causing tetanus; fatal Oct. 3.
Brakeman of work car	Near Bathurst, N.B.	" 28	.....	Car derailed by collision with auto.
Switchman	Jasper, Alta.	" 30	36	Killed while switching.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Continued*—				
Street and Electric Railways:				
Labourer	Brantford, Ont.	July 21	.....	Heat prostration.
Lineman	Lambton, Ont.	" 24	.....	While repairing switch, touched trolley wire; electrocuted.
Trackman	Cornwall, Ont.	Aug. 21	45	While shunting freight cars was caught between cars.
Track labourer	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 27	30	Struck by tram while repairing road bed.
Water Transportation:				
Boatman	Sainte Famille, Que.	July 1	28	Drowned when boat capsized in current.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 12	45	To avoid rolling log stepped back and fell overboard, striking fender log.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 14	37	Fell through hatch while uncovering it.
Longshoreman	Quebec, Que.	" 15	.....	Struck by sling and thrown into river; drowned.
Cook (female)	Lake St. Louis, Que.	" 15	18	Drowned when tug boat was rammed by grain boat.
Captain	"	" 15	.....	
Engineer	"	" 15	.....	
Second Engineer	"	" 15	.....	
Deckhand	"	" 15	.....	
Deckhand	"	" 15	.....	
Stevedore	Montreal, Que.	" 16	32	Struck by load of timber slung from crane.
Second officer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 16	25	Fell through open hatch of vessel when hold was being fumigated.
Wheelsman	Montreal, Que.	" 17	35	Caught in hawser and drawn onto winch; mangled
Seaman	Montreal, Que.	" 28	35	Jumped to dock from deck, missed footing; drowned.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 28	35	Crushed by logs falling from deck.
Ship's carpenter sailing from Sydney, N.S.	Atlantic Ocean	About Aug. 1	—	Repairing between decks, fell into hold.
Fireman	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	" 2	45	Fainted owing to work in engine room; fell from gangplank and was drowned.
Captain of Government tug	Port Burwell, Ont.	" 7	50	Fell off gangplank; drowned.
Packer	Snake Falls, Ont.	Aug. 7	.....	Boat overturned in current; drowned.
Second engineer	Montreal, Que.	" 10	.....	Fell overboard; drowned.
Bargeman	Quebec, Que.	" 14	.....	Fell overboard; drowned.
Bridge tender	Quebec, Que.	" 19	52	Caught in gears and thrown to ground.
Cook on steamship	Sault River, Ont.	Aug. 22	25	Drowned.
Labourer on scow	False Creek, B.C.	" 28	30	Fell from scow; drowned.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 18	32	Fell from a gangway and cut head; died of meningitis.
Fireman on tug	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	" 21	.....	Fell from beam crossing lock; drowned. Reported carelessness.
Seaman	Lunenburg, N.S.	" 23	20	Drowned when he fell from a dory.
Stevedore	Guysboro, N.S.	" 26	.....	Stanchion on side of steamer broke, man thrown into water; drowned.
Captain of schooner	Amherst, N.S.	" 28	.....	Flung to dock by breaking of guy lines during loading of freight.
Local Transportation:				
Mail carrier	Hamilton, Ont.	July 12	50	Thrown from wagon when horse ran away; fractured skull.
Stableman	Brantford, Ont.	" 17	73	Horse stepped on leg; infection.
Truck driver	Montreal, Que.	" 19	34	Collision of two motor trucks.
Truck driver	Vernon, B.C.	" 26	35	Crushed beneath truck which overturned when trailer slid over bank.
Truck helper	Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 3	56	Coupling trailers when coupling slipped, crushing him.
Teamster	Hamilton, Ont.	" 20	56	Rupture.
Truck driver	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 24	23	Truck collided with car and overturned.
Truck driver	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 4	43	When repairing truck did not turn off engine; caught in shaft.
Truck driver	Winnipeg, Man.	" 8	26	Crushed between truck and wall.
Taxi driver	Near Bathurst, N.B.	" 28	.....	Auto struck by train, derailing it.
Storage:				
Grain buyer	Tilston, Man.	July 31	28	Car struck by train.
Telegraphs and Telephones:				
Lineman	Beaverton, Ont.	Aug. 23	.....	Struck by lightning.
Lineman	Gonor, Man.	" 25	42	Gasoline car struck dog and was hurled from track
Climber	"	" 25	29	
Cableman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 31	26	Touched live wire and fell from pole.
Electricity and Gas:				
Lineman	Hamilton, Ont.	July 1	.....	Stunned by contact with live wire; fell into box of hot lime.
Electrician	Montreal, Que.	" 6	29	While painting post touched wire; was electrocuted and fell to ground.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1926—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Continued*—				
Electricity and Gas—Con.				
Lineman	Ridgetown, Ont.	" 8	30	Electrocuted by high tension wire on pole.
Lineman	Ridgeway, Ont.	" 8	.....	Electrocuted.
Superintendent of electric company	Cannington, Ont.	" 9	35	Electrocuted while installing transformer.
Painter with Hydro Commission	Queenston, Ont.	" 12	33	Fell from scaffold.
Lineman	Ottawa, Ont.	" 15	30	Slipped on pole and came in contact with high voltage wire.
Wireman	Gatineau Point, Que.	Aug. 7	22	Electrocuted when repairing transmission wire.
Engineer's assistant	St. Méthode River, Que.	" 10	.....	Drowned in river when boat capsized.
City lineman	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 16	45	Electrocuted.
Employee of power company	Ottawa, Ont.	" 17	35	Collapse of stop logs at dam; drowned.
Employee on transmission line	Stoneham, Que.	" 21	23	Victim putting out a fire; some gasoline exploded, burning him.
Labourer	Hébertville, Que.	" 30	25	Fell off tractor and was crushed by machine in tow.
Lineman with electric commission	Fergus, Ont.	Sept. 10	24	Struck by train.
Ass't Supt. with Municipal Commission	Elmira, Ont.	" 18	30	Electrocuted while repairing hydro line.
Employee of power plant	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 23	24	Wielded defective sheet of metal roofing above head while throwing it to ground, touching a high voltage wire; victim electrocuted.
Lineman	St. Justine de Newton, Que.	" 27	33	Lost balance and fell from pole.
Express:				
Express employee	Montreal, Que.	" 9	35	Attempting to board train, fell beneath wheels.
TRADE—				
Retail:				
Warehouseman	Kochechene River, Ont.	July 14	20	Going from camp to warehouse, canoe upset; drowned.
Coal dealer	Quebec, Que.	" 22	62	Struck by train while going to unload car of coal.
Pedlar	Near Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 2	.....	Sedan struck by train.
Storekeeper	Hudson, Ont.	" 11	.....	Explosion of case of dynamite.
Furniture dealer	Athens, Ont.	" 12	65	Fell, striking back while repairing his store.
Truck driver for general store	Thistletown, Ont.	" 25	62	Run over by motor car whose engine he had left running while on an incline.
Grocery driver	Lachine, Que.	" 31	71	Wagon struck by train.
Employee of dairy company	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 6	35	Kicked by horse.
Yardman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 16	41	Electrocuted by electric coal loader.
Manager of dairy	Winnipeg, Man.	" 21	46	Trampled in runaway.
SERVICE—				
Public administration:				
Powder man with govt. dept.	Humphrey, Ont.	July 7	45	Explosion.
Forest ranger	Senneterre River, Que.	" 13	25	Drowned when canoe capsized.
Forest ranger	" "	" 13	.....	
Blacksmith fighting forest fire	Salmo, B.C.	" 15	35	Crushed by burning tree.
Civic labourer	Quebec, Que.	" 23	66	Slipped and fell, struck by street car.
Fire fighter	Pass Creek, B.C.	" 31	53	Fighting forest fire, struck by burning tree.
Pilot officer on forestry patrol	Hudson Bay Rly., Man.	Aug. 19	24	Crash of air-plane.
Penitentiary guard	Portsmouth, Ont.	" 28	.....	Struck on head by convict.
Boy in municipal gravel pit	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 28	14	Caught by slide of boulders.
Customs Officer	Borden, P.E.I.	Sept. 2	50	Struck by auto when proceeding to his work.
Driver of fire wagon	Vancouver, B.C.	" 20	36	Wagon skidded on wet pavement, and overturned, throwing out victim.
Recreational:				
Employee of midway show	Brandon, Man.	July 3	41	Crushed between cars during switching.
Employee of fireworks company	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 30	30	Victim setting off fireworks at Exhibition, mortar exploded.
Midway employee	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 12	19	Crushed while repairing amusement device.
Personal and domestic:				
Caretaker	Guelph, Ont.	Aug. 2	52	Fell from a window ledge.
School janitor	Vancouver, B.C.	" 19	.....	Electrocuted while cleaning out furnace.
Caretaker	Montreal, Que.	Sept. 25	28	Gas poisoning from defective heater.
UNCLASSIFIED—				
Labourer	Union Point, Man.	Aug. 6	21	Unloading timber onto a flat car. Load, jarred by passing train, fell on him.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN 1925.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Local Transportation:				
Teamster	Dewey, B.C.	Sept. 30	28	Driving load of lumber under beam; caught between load and beam. Died July 19, 1926.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1926.

AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Monkland, Ont.	Jan. 20	60	Sleigh struck by train.
Farmer	Moosomin, Sask.	June 5	.....	While driving team presumably took a fit and fell under machine.
LOGGING—				
River driver	Restigouche Co., N.B.	May 25	17	Fell from horse into river; drowned.
Pipe fitter	Port Clements, B.C.	June 12	66	Returning from work; boat swamped; drowned.
Chokerman	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 19	.....	Struck by falling tree.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING:				
Metalliferous mining:				
Miner	Schumacher, Ont.	Feb. 4	40	Silicosis.
Miner	Cadwallader Creek, B.C.	June 21	43	Struck by bucket falling down shaft.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles:				
Female mill worker	Iroquois, Ont.	May 11	17	Struck by train while on way home to dinner.
Saw and planing mills:				
Labourer	Fraser Mills, B.C.	June 2	23	Sliver pierced finger while handling lumber; septico-pyaemia, fatal June 17.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Helper with oil co.	Toronto, Ont.	Apr. 28	54	Crushed leg; infection.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam Railways:				
Patrolman	Near Boston Bar, B.C.	Apr. 5	47	Cutting off tree which had fallen across track; fell off trunk; died May 11.
Yardman	St. John, N.B.	" 9	35	Engine collision, causing septic pneumonia.
Sectionman	Renwick, Ont.	Feb. 18	.....	Frozen toe.
Water Transportation:				
Captain of ferry	Chatham, N.B.	June 3	59	Crushed between couplings while on way to work.
Sailor	Montreal, Que.	" 26	22	Jumped to dock from deck and missed footing; drowned.
SERVICE—				
Public and Municipal:				
Labourer	Glengarry Co.	June 28	.....	Fell off wagon on head.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Sailor Engaged in Nova Scotia may be paid Compensation in Quebec

An assistant steward employed by Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, on board the steamship *Canadian Sapper,* sustained injuries while going on shore on duty while the vessel lay in Montreal harbour. The *Canadian Sapper* was moored to the *Canadian Mariner,* another vessel owned by the same company, and in going ashore it was necessary for the employee to cross the *Mariner.* In doing so he fell into the hold and sustained serious injuries, 40 per cent incapacity being admitted by the company to have resulted. He brought action against the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec to recover an indemnity for his injuries. The defendant company opposed the claim for the following reasons: that the plaintiff was guilty of inexcusable fault because there were two ways, both safer than the one he took, to cross the *Canadian Mariner;* because the act he was engaged in when he fell was not one in the course of his employment, and did not bring his claim within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act of this province; and because he was engaged at the time under a contract made, not in the province of Quebec, but in New Brunswick, where defendant claims plaintiff was domiciled and had his home.

In regard to the last reason the evidence showed that the plaintiff first entered the service of the defendant at Montreal under an engagement made at that place, on a ship registered at and plying to Montreal; that he had an unbroken record of service on the defendant's ships from 1922 to the date of the accident (August, 1924); and that on each contract the "residence" of the company was given as being Montreal, each of the company's ships moreover being registered there. The court therefore held that there were good reasons for presuming that the relations of the employer and employed in this case were well understood to be governed by the laws of the province of Quebec. "Moreover," the judgment stated, "if it is the law of the place where the accident happens which applies, as has sometimes been held, then the plaintiff would be entitled to invoke the law of this province, on that score also."

As to the company's allegation that the accident did not happen in the course of employment, it was found that the plaintiff was going ashore to execute orders for the chief officer and the chief steward, and that he was therefore acting within the scope of his duties. The plea of inexcusable negligence on the employee's part was likewise found by the court to be without foundation. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

—(Quebec—Pheeny versus the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.)

Gasoline Boat a "Steamer" under Canada Shipping Act

The Canada Shipping Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 113, section 96, provides that sailing ships registered in Canada over 100 tons, and steamships registered in Canada, which ply on any Canadian waters, must carry certificated masters. By an amendment to the Act (Statutes of 1912, chapter 51) exceptions to this rule were made in regard to pleasure yachts, steamships under five tons, barges, fishing craft, and also in regard to sailing ships of 100 tons or less which are engaged in coastwise trade, are propelled by auxiliary power other than steam, and are employed partly in fishing and partly in the carriage of freight.

Action was brought in the British Columbia District of the Exchequer Court of Canada in Admiralty, the plaintiff being the master, but without a certificate, of a gas boat of the registered gross tonnage of 21.02 tons, used chiefly in towing barges. The action was for wages claimed to be due to the master and also for wages due to his wife as cook. The question arose whether or not it was necessary for a ship of this kind, not being a sailing ship or a steamship, to have a master who possesses a valid certificate under section 96. The court found that such vessels are not excluded by the general definition of "steamer" in section 72 (*c*) of the Act, which declares that, "unless the context otherwise requires," "'steamship' or 'steamer' includes any ship propelled totally or in part by steam or motive power other than sail or oars."

There being nothing in the context to exclude this definition from applying to this vessel the court decided that she should have had a certificated master. The plaintiff had not a certificate, but his services were accepted by the owner notwithstanding this disqualification, and there was no evidence that he was negligent in the performance of his duties. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, but his wife's claim was dismissed.

—(British Columbia Admiralty District—Jansen et ux versus the "Tex.")

Limit of Rights to Union Benefit

The LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926 (page 734), contained a note on the Manitoba case, *Theobald versus Winnipeg Musicians' Association,* in which it was held by the trial court that a member of the union may not by his will designate any particular person, not being a relative, as a beneficiary of the donation fund of the union. The plaintiff appealed against this decision, which however was confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

It will be recalled that in this case a member of the Winnipeg Musicians' Association died, leaving a will by which he gave to a friend, the plaintiff, "any moneys which I may own or inherit now or after my death, such as insurance from any association, etc.," and appointed her his executor. The plaintiff was neither a dependent nor in any way related to the deceased. She sought to recover $1,000 from the association under its by-law number 85, which provides for a donation being made by the association of a sum of $1,000 to "a designated beneficiary or to the legal representative of a deceased member of the association."

The association was incorporated under the Charitable Associations Act of Manitoba, which was amended in 1924 so as to enable the association to provide benefits, not only to the widows and orphans of deceased members, as formerly, but also to their relations and dependents. The court found that the claimant, not being within the classes mentioned in the Act, could not validly be designated by a member as a beneficiary of the donation fund.

Another point involved in this case was the validity of the by-law number 85 of the association which reads as follows:—

> Upon the death of a member who has been for at least one year a member of the association, and who has been in good standing for three months previous to his death, the proceeds of an assessment of $2 on each member of the association, not exceeding in amount the sum of $1,000, will be donated to a designated beneficiary or to the legal representative of such deceased member, any indebtedness to the association from the deceased member having first been deducted from the amount payable.

The trial court held this by-law to be *ultra vires* of the association, and this judgment was confirmed by the Court of Appeal, on the ground that the by-law purports to go beyond the classes named in the Act (widows, orphans, relations and dependents), and to authorize the payment of benefits to the legal representative of the deceased member or to any one whom the deceased member may have chosen to designate as beneficiary.

—(Manitoba—Theobald versus Winnipeg Musicians' Association.)

Statements made before Workmen's Compensation Board are Privileged like Statements made in Court

A draughtsman formerly employed on the Canadian National Railways at Toronto made a claim to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for a condition of disease of the eye known as iritis, which the claimant alleged was caused by an injury received in May, 1924, while he was working on the Railways. The Workmen's Compensation Board rejected the claim on the ground that the disease from which the plaintiff suffered might have been produced by venereal disease, and that there was evidence that the plaintiff had admitted to a doctor, the defendant in the present case, that he had suffered from such a disease during the war period. The plaintiff had been a member of the Canadian army, and was discharged in 1918 owing to illness and physical unfitness. By the terms of an order in council it was provided that in case any returned soldier should make a claim to the Workmen's Compensation Board against his employer and the employer should be directed to make compensation, the Dominion Government, through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, would reimburse the employer in any amount that the latter might be called upon to pay to the injured employee. After the claim was filed, the defendant was instructed by the Assistant Chief Claims Agent of the Canadian National Railways at Toronto, to take charge of the medical aspect of the case and to make the necessary investigations and prepare the evidence from a medical standpoint.

The plaintiff's alleged admission that he had contracted the disease in question was stated to have been made to the defendant doctor while being treated by him some time before the claim was submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Subsequently the doctor (the defendant) made use of this alleged information to the detriment of the plaintiff. The plaintiff brought action in the Supreme Court of Ontario for damages for libel and slander against the doctor, who was medical director of the Canadian National Railways.

In giving judgment the Court discredited the doctor's recollection as to what took place when the plaintiff consulted him, the doctor not appearing to have understood what was told him by the plaintiff, whose medical record in the army showed no trace of such a disease having been contracted by him. The plaintiff brought the action against the doctor, because the defendant had made communications to various parties regarding the plaintiff's

condition. In regard to the statements to this effect made by the defendant to the Workmen's Compensation Board, the court found that such statements were clearly privileged, the Board being in its nature a judicial body, and the statements made to such a body enjoying the same privilege as if made in court. The same privilege attached to letters written by the defendant to the claims-agent of the Canadian National Railways. In regard to the communications made by the defendant to other parties the court found that these were entirely unnecessary. While there was nothing in the evidence to show that there was any malice in the mind of the defendant against the plaintiff, yet there appeared to be malice as recognized at law. "The defendant appears to have been under the impression that it was his duty to do everything possible to defeat the plaintiff's claim and to maintain his own opinion that the iritis was not caused by the injury as alleged by the plaintiff. In order to establish his contention he communicated to other persons information which he claimed to have acquired as the private physician of the plaintiff some three or four years previously. I do not know whether the code of ethics of the medical profession would recognize such conduct as proper, but it certainly does appear extraordinary that a physician to whom a patient discloses his physical ailments should afterwards use the information so acquired to the injury of the patient, merely because the interests of his present employers so require."

Judgment was given to the plaintiff for $700 ($500 for libel and $200 for slander) with costs.

An appeal against this decision was entered by the defendant.

—(Ontario—Halls versus Mitchell)

Mechanics' Lien Attaches to Land on which Improvements are made

A construction firm carried out improvements on certain lands, filling in a depression and constructing a culvert. Not obtaining payment for the work they brought action against the owner of the lands under the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 140). The owner was a woman who did not reside on the lands, which were managed by her son, to whom she paid occasional visits. It was contended by the defendant that there was no agreement or direct dealing between her and the contractors, that the work had not been done at her request or for her direct benefit, and that the contractors having made their agreement with her son could look only to him for payment. The County Court of Wentworth declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to a lien for $13,382 on the lands, and on appeal being taken by the owner the Appellate Division dismissed the appeal. The evidence of the mother and son, to the effect that the mother was not aware of the work being done, was discredited by the court, which found that the work had been done with her knowledge and consent and for her benefit. The mother was thus brought within the definition of "owner," in section 2 of the Act, namely—

> Any person, body corporate or politic, including a municipal corporation and a railway company, having any estate or interest in the land upon or in respect of which the work or service is done, or materials are placed or furnished, at whose request and (i) upon whose credit or (ii) on whose behalf or (iii) with whose privity and consent or (iv) for whose direct benefit work or service is performed or materials are placed or furnished, and all persons claiming under him or them whose rights are acquired after the work or service in respect of which the lien is claimed is commenced or the materials furnished have been commenced to be furnished.

The lien was declared to be attached to the land whether the contractors looked originally to the plaintiff or her son for payment.

—(Ontario—Cope & Sons, Limited, versus Armstrong.)

Mechanics' Lien on lands of Incorporated Company

A firm of general contractors made an agreement with the president and secretary of a country club, being an incorporated company, for the construction of a club house, to be completed within two months. Considerable excavation and other work had been done when the company became insolvent. The contractors claimed a lien under the Mechanics and Wage Earners' Lien Act, 1923, on the lands held by the company. The County Court, which tried the case, dismissed the plaintiffs' claim on the ground that there had been no formal agreement between the parties, but, on appeal in the Second Divisional Court the judgment of the trial court was reversed and the claim was allowed, the evidence being held to show that an express agreement had been made. By the Mechanics and Wage Earners' Lien Act, Section 2 (c) the term "owner" extends to a body corporate, like the defendants, upon whose credit, or on whose behalf, or with whose privity and consent, or for whose direct benefit, work or service is performed or materials are placed or furnished.

—(Ontario—Eyre & Son versus Buffalo and Fort Erie Country Club, Limited.)

Negligence in Failing to Safeguard Explosives

An employee of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, while working in a ditch, struck the detonator of a dynamite cartridge with his pick, causing an explosion which resulted in destroying the sight of one of his eyes and in reducing the power of vision of the other eye by three-fourths. In an action for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act the Superior Court at Montreal allowed the injured workman the sum of $5,532.50, finding inexcusable negligence on the part of the defendant company, whose foreman had not taken due precaution in issuing detonators and cartridges. The "highly dangerous operation" of blasting, the court stated, required to be safeguarded by very strict regulations, which had not been observed in this case.

—(Quebec—Lahaie versus Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company)

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT in Canada at the beginning of November continued to show an improvement over the level recorded on the corresponding date in 1925, but a greater seasonal contraction from the figures of the preceding month is noted this year. This statement is based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,896 employers with a minimum of fifteen employees, in all industries other than agriculture and fishing. The payroll of these employers declined from 864,749 persons on October 1 to 845,278 at the beginning of November. The employment index number (based on the staffs employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100) stood at 102.8 on November 1, as compared with 105.2 in the preceding month, and with 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decrease of 25 per cent in the average daily placements in October as compared with September, due to curtailment in farming operations, counteracted in part by gains in logging. An increase of over 6 per cent was shown when comparison is made with the average daily placements in October, 1925. Increased placement activity this year was noted in farming but manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance also contributed to the improvement in the employment offices' business. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 2.6 as compared with percentages of 3.3 at the beginning of October and 5.1 at the beginning of November, 1925. The percentage for November is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,541 local trade unions with a total membership of 151,130 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was $11.01 at the beginning of November, as compared with $10.93 for October; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, advanced to 151.5 for November, as compared with 151.1 for October; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.4 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918.

The time loss caused by industrial disputes in November was less than in October, 1926, and also less than in November, 1925. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 902 employees and resulting in the loss of 8,320 working days. Corresponding figures for October were as follows:—nine disputes, 2,138 workpeople and 26,425 working days; and for November, 1925, eleven strikes, 3,925 workpeople and 38,187 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During November the Department received an interim report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board appointed in connection with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain employees on the Montreal Wharf, was completed, and another Board was appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. In the case of the dispute between the railway companies and their conductors, trainmen and yardmen which was the subject of the report printed in the November issue, further discussions were

held between the parties concerned and a compromise was reached early in December. Particulars of the recent proceedings under the Act are given on page 1188.

Combines Investigation Act, 1923

The LABOUR GAZETTE for October (pp. 945-7) contained a summary of an interim report by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an organization of manufacturers and wholesale and retail druggists designed to fix and maintain minimum resale prices on proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The conclusion reached by the Registrar in his report was "that the evidence presented in this report is sufficient to show that the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, and that therefore it is a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act."

Following the publication of this report, officers of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association requested an opportunity to present a statement regarding the operations of the Association. Accordingly, the Minister of Labour agreed to defer action on the report pending the receipt of this statement, which was received on November 1.

The statement of the officers of the Association emphasized the difference between proprietary or branded articles and general commodities, and pointed out that the P.A.T.A. was concerned only with the former. They submitted that, as the owner's trade marks are valuable to him "and injury done to any of these brands by methods of selling is a real injury to the property rights of the manufacturer, he has a right, as an individual, or in combination with other manufacturers having similar proprietary rights to take the necessary steps to protect them." Reference also was made in the statement to the alleged "danger to the public which might ensue when the price-cutters, having wiped out all possible competitors, obtain the monopoly of the distributing business. It is that competition," the statement continued, "which is resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition and of eliminating a competitor and of introducing monopoly, which is the 'unfair competition' that this Association is fighting."

Appeal was made by the Association, in the same statement, for a new hearing (by a commissioner or commissioners appointed under the Combines Investigation Act) on the ground that prior to the issuance of the Registrar's interim report they did not have the full opportunity which is contemplated by the Combines Investigation Act to present their side of the case. This request also was granted by the Minister of Labour, who announced, on November 5, that he would arrange for the appointment of a commissioner. In making this announcement, Mr. Heenan said: "I am satisfied that the report of the Registrar was made only after full consideration of both sides of the case. The druggists' organization express doubt on this point. I hesitate to incur further delay, but rather than take any course which could be considered as in any way unfair to the trade, I would give them the benefit of the doubt. Accordingly, in order to provide the P.A.T.A. with the fullest opportunity for the formal presentation of their case, I have decided to arrange for the appointment of a commissioner for this purpose and for the completion of the inquiry."

Labour Department loses two members of staff

The Department of Labour sustained two serious losses by the death of Mr. Edouard Vincelette on November 20 and of Mr. Samuel T. Bastedo on December 2. The late Mr. Vincelette had been chief translator for the past seventeen years, and among his other duties supervised the production of the French edition of the LABOUR GAZETTE. He was formerly engaged in journalistic work in the Province of Quebec and also for a time in the New England States. At the time of his appointment to the staff of the Department of Labour he was on the editorial staff of *Le Canada* (Montreal). His high literary attainments and genial disposition made him a highly valued and respected member of the public service, and his death deprives the Department of a particularly efficient member.

The late Mr. Bastedo was superintendent of Dominion Government Annuities since their establishment under the Government Annuities Act of 1908. In 1880 he was appointed private secretary to Sir Oliver Mowat, then premier and attorney-general of Ontario, and held this position for sixteen years. Later he held the position of Deputy Minister of Fisheries for Ontario for ten years. On the recommendation of the Dominion Government he was appointed by the British Government to represent Canada on the Joint International Commission to investigate fishing conditions on the boundary between the United States and Canada. On the termination of the work of that commission Mr.

Bastedo was appointed superintendent of Government Annuities, discharging the duties of this position with great efficiency until his death.

First order under Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec

The text of the first order issued by the Women's Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec is given on page 1195 of this issue. It governs employment in laundries, dyeworks and dry cleaning establishments in the City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles beyond the Island. The minimum weekly wage fixed for experienced workers is $12, with corresponding lower rates for inexperienced and juvenile workers. As was to be expected from the somewhat lower cost of living in the province of Quebec, the minimum wage rate is rather less than the minimum wage of this class of labour in Toronto, or in the western provinces with the exception of Manitoba. In Manitoba the minimum wage for laundry workers is $12 for Winnipeg and St. Boniface and $11 in the rest of the province. In Ontario the rates vary from $12.50 for Toronto, to $8 in sparsely populated districts, intermediate rates of wages being fixed for the other divisions on the basis of population.

The new order of the laundry industry in Quebec resembles the orders of the Boards in other provinces in its form and provisions. The learning period for girls under 18 years of age is divided into three periods of 6 months each, while inexperienced adults are required to complete two 6-month periods before they are entitled to receive the full minimum for experienced adults. In order to prevent the employment of a disproportionate number of young and inexperienced girls it is provided that not more than 35 per cent of the entire staff are to be in the "inexperienced" classes. The Quebec order makes no provision as to the number of hours in the working day to which the minimum wage rates are to apply, except that overtime rates are to be paid for "work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment." The Ontario Board, in December, 1923, fixed the normal working time for the laundry industry at 50 hours in the week, the minimum wage rate being payable for not less than 44 or for more than 50 hours (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 37). In Alberta female workers may not be regularly employed for more than 9 hours in any one day or 48 hours in any one week, but longer hours may be worked by special permit from the Board.

Validity of B.C. Male Minimum Wage Order is upheld

The validity of the first order under the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, which had been challenged by the British Columbia Lumbermen's Association, was upheld in a judgment of the Court of Appeals at Victoria on December 2. The judgment dealt with an appeal against the conviction of Robertson and Hackett Sawmills, Limited, who were fined $10, in a test case in the Vancouver Police Court, for paying its employees at a rate less than 40 cents an hour, the minimum wage fixed by the Board of Adjustment for the lumber industry in the first order issued under the Act. The magistrate's decision, recognizing the validity of the order, was subsequently upheld by Chief Justice Hunter in the Supreme Court Chambers. Counsel for the appellant company contended that it was incumbent on the Board, before making any order, to conduct a systematic inquiry into all industry. The Chief Justice held that this was not a sound construction of the Act, which intended that the Board should hold inquiries and made orders from time to time, otherwise the act would be unworkable; and it was the duty of the court to make legislation workable.

Further particulars of this case will be given in a future issue among the "Recent Legal Decisions." The text of the order in question which became effective on November 1, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 948.

Proposed extension of C.N.R. co-operative management plan

A proposal is under consideration for the extension to the maintenance-of-way employees of the co-operative shop management plan which was introduced in the shops of the Canadian National Railways last year. Reference has been made in several previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE to this co-operative plan (September, 1925, page 858 etc.). Several months ago the management of the Canadian National Railways were approached by officers of the Maintenance-of-Way organization, suggesting that a co-operative plan might be introduced in this department similar to that now in operation in the Mechanical Department. It was decided that if the Maintenance-of-Way organization could secure the services of Captain O. S. Beyer, consulting engineer of the American Federation of Labour, a survey might be made of this department for the purpose of ascertaining whether the plan could be adopted or not.

Arrangements were made subsequently with Captain Beyer, and the enquiry is now under way. The union management co-operative plan which is in force in the Mechanical Department was organized through the assistance of Captain Beyer. Mr. A. J. Thomas, of the staff of the Canadian National Railways, is associated with Captain Beyer in the present enquiry.

Union support for joint management on railways

President Bert M. Jewell, of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, in a recent report on Union-Management Co-operation, states that the remarkable growth of the movement, especially in the railway industry, shows the extent to which labour is giving support to the new principles. The "Baltimore and Ohio" experiment was begun at the Glenwood, Ohio, shops less than four years ago with 300 men, and it is estimated that at the present time about 50,000 shopmen in the United States and Canada are working under the joint management plan. Among the advantages recorded of union-management co-operation is a notable decline in grievances, it being estimated that the minor grievances on the Baltimore and Ohio and on the Canadian National systems have been reduced 50 per cent, and the appeal cases which are not adjusted locally have decreased 75 per cent. Moreover, thousands of practical suggestions have been made by employees during the year. The Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, in order further to facilitate union-management co-operation, has retained an expert in mechanics and engineering with knowledge of railway management combined with an understanding of the labour movement and an "appreciation of the human problem of industry."

In conclusion Mr. Jewell makes the following statement:

"Union-management co-operation is not a panacea of all our labour ills. It is only a simple step forward. We will experience setbacks and disappointments. We expect them. Impatience with results, skepticism and fear will be long in eradication. Ten years, nay twenty years, will be a short time in which to create a sounder, healthier, and lasting attitude on the part of management toward our legitimate unions and of our unions toward management. I firmly believe that the crossroads have been reached and passed so that we may now count with confidence on progressive improvement in the constructive relationship between railroad workers and managers. Speaking for the federated shopmen of our American railroads, I assure you we are determined to carry on. We stand ready and willing to co-operate with railroad managements at all times along sound lines."

Mining developments in Nova Scotia

The *Canadian Mining Journal*, in its issue of November 19, notes that 597,616 tons of coal were produced in the Nova Scotia mines by the British Empire Steel Corporation. This amount, the largest monthly total in ten years, was produced from a reduced number of collieries, and was made possible by greater concentration of mining and by better organization and by improved equipment and faculties for handling and transporting coal. It is anticipated that the year's production will amount to about 5,300,000 tons, notwithstanding that production did not begin on a large scale until May.

At the same time the company has been carrying on development work that will ensure still greater production in the future. One colliery after another has been changed from the bord and pillar to the longwall system of mining. In this connection it will be recalled that the Royal Commission on the Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia, in their report which was published as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, noted an improvement in the Sydney mines unit, and anticipated that "when the longwall system of working the seams becomes more general the property will attain even a higher standard of efficiency." Commenting on the attitude of the miners towards these changes the *Journal* says:—

"Miners have been more or less opposing the system. This is natural and a common, although not a reasonable course to take. They think the system will lower their wages and they proceed to oppose it. In this they are very much mistaken, for it has already been demonstrated that just as good wages can be earned under the longwall as in the bord and pillar system. Besides this, work will be easier, as machinery can be introduced which will lesson labour and natural forces will be so used as to also reduce the amount of laborious work now done. Loading coal in a conveyor six inches above the floor is a much easier task than loading it into a high mine car ten or twelve feet long. The mining engineers of every country are striving to eliminate this part of the miner's work, which is by far the hardest. In longwall mining it is possible to do this and when done will make mining much easier."

Reference to the adoption of improved mining methods in Nova Scotia was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926, page 632.

"Lord Campbell's Act" and accident compensation

The British "Fatal Accidents Act" of 1846 is frequently mentioned in actions by dependants for the recovery of damages in connection with fatal accidents. One of these cases is outlined among the "Legal Decisions Affecting Labour" in the present issue. "Lord Campbell's Act" marked a definite stage in the progress of modern principles of compensation. Before 1846, if an accident proved fatal, the right of action for compensation died with the victim. The Fatal Accidents Act extended the right of action to certain dependants of the deceased if they could prove actual financial loss resulting from the death. The dependants were limited by the act to "the wife, husband, parent and child of the deceased person." The Fatal Accidents Act has been incorporated into Canadian provincial law (e.g. Revised Statutes of Ontario 1914, Chapter 151). The Ontario Act was amended in 1911 by the enlargement of the dependent class and in several other directions.

Progress in First Aid training

The annual report of the American Red Cross for 1926 shows a marked increase in first aid training in public services and industry as well as among school teachers and students. In many high schools first aid is now included in the regular curriculum, and special university courses have been arranged for training the teachers. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have furthered this branch of Red Cross activities. First aid now forms a part of the training course for policemen and firemen in many cities, and the Red Cross has complied with requests from municipal and other authorities and prepared a cloth emblem of suitable design to be worn by qualified officers when on duty. Work within the public utilities groups has shown an exceptional growth during the past year, particular mention being made of the first aid groups among the employees of the Bell Telephone and Western Electric Companies. Many of the leading railroads have now special first aid teams or squads trained for emergency service. This is in addition to the regular instruction given to all employees (Accounts of the contests in the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways were given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and in previous issues). Interest in the work has extended also to oil companies, electric light and power companies. Among the industries, first aid has been particularly active during 1926, many of the larger firms having devoted much time to training groups of leaders so as to carry on the instruction throughout the year under medical supervision. First aid contests were conducted as usual in several industrial groups. Red Cross Borglum medals being awarded to the members of winning teams.

Prevailing types of industrial diseases

Various additions to the schedules of "industrial diseases" under the provincial workmen's compensation acts have been noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time, and a general account of this feature of compensation legislation was given in the issue for March, 1920. The provincial schedules were based originally on the schedule of six industrial diseases forming part of the British Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. These diseases were anthrax; lead poisoning; mercury poisoning; phosphorus poisoning; arsenic poisoning; and miners' ankylostomiasis. Additions to the British schedule have been made frequently and the schedule now includes thirty industrial diseases, covering a wide range of occupations. The annual statistics of the administration of the British Act show, however, that four main groups account for the bulk of the cases, namely miners' nystagmus (an affection of the eye); beat hand, knee, elbow and wrist; lead poisoning; and dermatitis. Thus, in the last available return, that for 1924, 92.5 per cent of the total number of cases of industrial diseases were derived from the mining industry; 2.7 per cent were cases of lead poisoning; 4.2 per cent were cases of dermatitis caused by dust or liquid, including cancerous ulceration of the skin, and 0.6 per cent, or 108 cases (25 of which were cases of anthrax) were distributed among the remaining industries. The disease known as beat hand, knee, elbow and wrist is a condition of inflammation of the tendons or tendon pads (bursae) of these parts of the body, which become swollen as the result of constant friction. In regard to dermatitis Sir Kenneth W. Goadby, specialist medical referee of the Home Office states: "It is not infrequently caused by washing up plates and dishes with the use of strong soda water, and therefore it is a risk to every domestic servant, every worker in a laundry, every baker, and every worker in a chemical factory of any description; in fact there is no agreement among medical men at the present time as what may or may not cause dermatitis in a susceptible person, and I must confess that I am somewhat alarmed at the possibility

of the development of dermatitis as an industrial compensable disease."

First orders of South African Wage Board

The establishment early this year of a Wage Board in the Union of South Africa, under legislation enacted in 1925, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 309. The first reports and recommendations of the Board appear in a special edition of the Social and Industrial Review, lately issued by the Union Department of Labour. They deal with the sweets, biscuits, confectionery, baking and clothing (other than bespoke tailoring) industries. Special difficulties confronted the Board in connection with these occupations. "The existence of a very wide gap between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers such as exists in South Africa, is probably unique in countries where there is State wage regulation, and this fact is one which must be kept constantly in mind. Then, too, customary rates of pay for skilled workers in the same industry often vary greatly from district to district in South Africa. In those areas where the industries which have been investigated by the Board are most vigorous, the divergence in skilled rates is not great. It is, however, very great between large coastal and inland towns and small towns." Pending further investigation of the causes of the discrepancy between district wage standards the Board decided tentatively to accept the differences as justified.

The Wage Act, it is held, did not contemplate any distinction in wages, hours or conditions based on the colour or race of the employee. The scale of wages recommended are therefore to be paid without regard to race or colour. The Board only distinguishes between work for which little or no training is required and work requiring skill, initiative, and exercise of discretion. The orders made provision for the payment of special rates for apprentices and for juveniles, male and female. To obviate the policy pursued by some employers of dismissing employees when they reach a certain stage, and in their own interest to induce them to look for suitable workers at the higher rates of pay in the different scales, a ratio is proposed of juveniles to adults as well as a ratio of apprentices and assistants to skilled workers. The rates for juveniles under 17 years of age are 10 per cent below the rates for those over that age. Adult females without experience may contract on the juvenile scale, subject to approval by the inspector under the Act. No juveniles under 14 years of age are provided for by the Board. As no apprenticeship committees exist in the industries now dealt with, provision is made for apprentices and their training, and certain provisions of the Apprenticeship Act which are applicable are incorporated in the recommendation. The hours of work for which the wage rates apply conform with the provisions of the Factories Act with regard to working hours.

As to the probable effect of the orders the Board allows that there are some individual firms which, with their present methods of management, may have a hard struggle to survive. But they point out that there can be no vested right to be entitled to continue to run an establishment inefficiently at the expense of its employees. The rates laid down have been arrived at on the expectation, for which the Board's investigation gave ample grounds, that generally the employees give and will continue to give good service. A certain time is given in each industry for adjustment to the new scales, with the proviso that certain minimum wages are to be brought into operation at once.

The Board does not consider that any increase in the price of the goods produced in the industries concerned need occur to the consumer as a result of the new scales. They assume that the management and distribution charges and profits together will meet any increase in wages under the Board's recommendation and still remain at a reasonable level. They state that "if, however, manufacturers feel compelled to raise their prices to merchants, there is generally more than ample in the merchant's charges for distribution to meet such a rise without passing it on to the consumer. An investigation into prices on a wider scale than the Board has been able to undertake, and a wide measure of publicity of the results obtained, may be expected to gain for the consumer lower prices than at present prevail, with the ultimate benefit to the merchant, which is usually implied in quick returns."

Federal or State Jurisdiction in Australia

A referendum was held in Australia recently on two amendments to the constitution designed to transfer from the State to the Commonwealth authority jurisdiction in certain matters affecting industry and commerce. The first proposal was to delete the phrase in the constitution limiting federal jurisdiction in industrial disputes; to give the Commonwealth authority over all corporations, trusts and combines; and to bring State jurisdiction over industry within the scope of federal legislation. The second proposed amendment was to give wide powers to the federal government in the event of any disruption of essential services, including the power to legislate for the pro-

tection of the public interest in case of a probable or actual interruption of postal, telephone, telegraph or other services. Both these proposals were vetoed by decisive majorities. On behalf of the amendments it was urged that the establishment of one supreme authority would remove a cause of frequent dissentions caused by overlapping of existing jurisdictions, and, as regards the second proposal, that the public was often the chief sufferer in industrial disputes. Organized labour opposed both amendments on the ground that the first would have given the central authority too drastic powers over labour and industry, and that the second would have endowed the federal government with authority which might bring the full power of the Commonwealth to bear against the employees. The referendum on these proposed constitutional amendments was the first occasion on which the recent law as to compulsory voting took effect.

Women's criticism of proposed British Factory Legislation

The LABOUR GAZETTE for September contained a brief outline of the bill introduced at the last session of the British Parliament to amend and consolidate factory legislation. This bill will reach its second reading next year, the Government intending that the intervening period should be used for consideration and criticism of the proposals. Public opinion in Great Britain commends the bill in some of its main features such as the simplification in administration under a single authority, the safety provisions dealing with risks from accident and fire, the new requirements as to lighting and temperature, and other improvements in working conditions. On the other hand adverse criticism of the bill appears to centre round the clauses which deal with employment, particularly with respect to the working hours of women and children. These opinions are expressed in a letter to the London *Times*, signed by women prominent in social work. Factory hours for these employees, they point out, have not been amended since 1901, and indeed, on some points, not since 1847. "We had anticipated reform which would bring out-of-date legislation into line with the practice of the great majority of employers, and limit hours which would not be tolerated by any well-organized body of men. . . . Overtime," they continue, "is at present illegal for women and young persons in the textile trades, and only possible for young persons elsewhere in such rare instances as to be almost negligible. Under this bill it is made general. In certain non-textile trades 30 days' overtime in the year, extended to 50 in the case of perishable trades is permitted for women under the Act of 1901. In the new bill, overtime may be worked for 100 days in the textile as well as the non-textile trades, and not only by women but by young persons of 14 years of age; while in trades liable to periodic or sudden rushes of work, overtime on 50 more days may be added for women and young persons over 16. The nine-hour day of the 1924 bill is superseded by a ten-hour day; this may rise, for women and all young persons, to 11 hours on 100 days in the year; and for women and young persons of 16 in certain cases to 11 hours on 150 days in the year. The establishment of a 48-hour week by clause 66 is gravely modified by clause 67. One other point. The two day shifts of eight hours, introduced as an experiment with special safeguards for a term of years and omitted from the bill of 1924, reappear in that of 1926. Thus the 1926 bill represents for a large number of women and young persons only a meagre advance on the provisions of the 1901 Act, while it introduces two new and dangerous principles; the legalizing of overtime for all young persons, and in all kinds of factory employment."

The bill of 1924, mentioned in the letter, was introduced in May of that year during the regime of the Labour Government, but was never enacted.

The Montreal City Council, by a unanimous vote, has condemned the "one man" street car as old fashioned and unfit for the needs of the travelling public, and has refused the company any further opportunity of testing its utility. The question of the suitability of the one man car for public service is now under discussion in Toronto.

The management of the Canadian National Railways has placed a room in the Station building at Truro, N.S., at the disposal of the retired railwaymen in the district for the purposes of a social and mutual benefit club. The members have named their club the Emmerson Club, out of respect to the memory of the late Honourable Henry R. Emmerson, who as Minister of Railways sponsored the bill giving legal status to the railwaymen's Provident Fund.

The provincial government of Nova Scotia has appointed Dr. W. J. Egan a Commissioner to inquire into charges preferred against the Workmen's Compensation Board by the district executive of the United Mine Workers of America. The charges are to the effect that the representatives of the coal operators attempted to prevent the filing of claims by injured workmen, and that such claims, when filed, were not fully investigated.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at November 30th was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The fishery industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was reporting good catches. Logging was active, although activity was somewhat impeded until the arrival of the snow. Manufacturing in seasonal lines was reported as good, while other lines, including the iron and steel industry, were reported as fair. The coal mining industry continued to be active, with most collieries working steadily, in some cases overtime; practically all coal miners appeared to be employed. Construction work was being wound up for the season. Retail trade showed an improvement owing to the holiday buying. Reports on transportation showed fair activity.

The fishing industry in the Province of New Brunswick was fair. The value of the potato crop in this province is estimated at $10,000,000.00, which is one-third in excess of the value of the 1925 crop. The lumber cut for this year is expected to be normal. Logging crews, which have been recruited in considerable numbers, will be further increased on the arrival of the snow. Some little difficulty has been experienced in some districts in securing sufficient lumber workers. The manufacturing industries affected by the holiday trade were busier than usual, while other concerns were normal. Except for small jobs, building and construction appeared to be about finished for the season. With the opening of winter port activities at St. John toward the close of the month, an additional avenue of employment was available in that district.

From the Province of Quebec hundreds of placements in the logging industry were reported. From Sherbrooke reports indicated that the asbestos mines were busy. Manufacturing industries throughout the Province were stated to be experiencing a period of prosperity, with the exception of the leather trades in Quebec City and the boot and shoe and metal industries in the City of Montreal. Although practically all building tradesmen in Montreal seemed to be employed, the building and construction industries throughout the Province were curtailing operations at the close of November. As customary immediately preceding its close, navigation was active. Trade was seasonally busy. Conditions generally in the Province of Quebec appeared to be quite satisfactory.

Only nominal demands for farm hands for winter work were being received at the employment offices throughout the Province of Ontario. In this same Province the logging industry was active; earlier shortages of workers, however, seemed to have been overcome by the numbers of applicants applying. Highway and extra gang workers having been practically stopped, the construction industry showed activity only in the building line, and here also operations were decreasing. The metal mining industry in Northern Ontario continued to be busy, but no additional employees were being taken on. Manufacturing continued to be satisfactory, but no great number of workers were being hired; anticipations of business for the new year evidenced optimism. Orders for female domestic workers continued to reflect the downward trend of preceding months. In Ontario conditions generally might be regarded as rather satisfactory, and unemployment at the beginning of the winter would seem to be considerably less than was the case in 1925.

In the Prairie Provinces the usual condition of affairs which obtains regularly after the close of the harvest was noticeable, namely, that with the substantial decrease in out-of-door activity applicants in relation to orders for their services gradually increase in number.

From Manitoba it was reported that a good number of winter farm orders were being received and filled. The construction industry was quiet. In the logging group, although not a great deal of this work is being carried on in Manitoba, a large number of placements were being made, composed almost wholly of transfers from Winnipeg to Northwestern Ontario. Women domestic workers were just about sufficiently numerous to satisfy corresponding vacancies. The customary quietness in employment activity, which is a regular phenomenon of the winter season, was in evidence.

Only orders for winter work were being registered by the agricultural industry in the employment offices in the Province of Saskatchewan, and plenty of applicants to care for these orders were available. The construction industry was quiet. The logging camps, having been pretty well filled, very few orders for workers were coming in. There was not much demand for general labour for jobs of short duration. There were fair demands for women domestics, but plenty of applicants were secured.

In Alberta, except for a few workers required for grain hauling, the only demands for farm workers were for winter men, and with the gradual increase in applicants, a sufficient number were available to satisfy the vacancies.

The building and construction industry was gradually suffering curtailment. Some orders for logging workers were being received and more were expected; however, more than enough applicants were registered. The coal mining industry seemed to be fairly busy. Generally speaking, unplaced applicants were increasing in number, but conditions for the time of year were not unfavourable.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia showed fair activity, but only occasional demands for additional workers were being received. The coal mining industry on Vancouver Island was expecting improved business. The metal mining industry, although continuing normal activity, was not taking on additional workers in any considerable numbers. The construction industry continued to be fair, while manufacturing was rather active. Although applicants registered at the offices were increasing, unemployment did not seem to be as severe as at the beginning of winter during some years past.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics Except where Noted)

		1926			1925		
		November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external, aggregate	$	.....	219,616,415	178,889 595	216,644,167	225,319,676	188,236,176
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	88,127,214	85,562,911	75,285,662	80,799,757	78,662,591
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	130,279,870	92,224,610	140,279,235	143,548,112	108,497,911
Customs duty collected	$	.....	13,946,044	13,619,733	11,770,905	13,016,330	12,721,646
Bank debits to Individual accounts	$	.....	2,830,782,750	2,357,181,127	2,786,635,210	2,872,085 719	2,195,916,756
Bank clearings	$	.....	1,648,177,107	1,383,628,097	1,670,184,404	1,710,200,866	1,332,400,000
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	187,011,196	168,008,821	173,891,566	186,296,589	170,080,038
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,347,564,144	1,335,895,766	1,318,875,483	1,277,588,281	1,268,554,097
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	983,440,760	959,889,525	903,259,725	906,249,149	903,717,736
Security Prices, Index Number.—							
Common stocks		143·1	140·6	142·1	120·9	121·2	116·6
Preferred stocks		100·0	97·8	98·2	98·8	98·7	96·4
Bonds		104·2	103·9	104·2	106·0	105·5	105·7
§Prices, Wholesale, Index number		151·5	151·1	152·5	161·1	156·6	156·2
§Prices, Retail, Family budget	$	21·24	21·14	21·15	21·51	21·11	21·02
†Business failures, number		186	184	.....	163	178	142
†Business failures, liabilities	$	2,686,519	2,449,360	.....	2,316,409	3,487,762	1,599,706
§Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures		102·8	105·2	104·9	97·1	98·3	96·6
*§Unemployment percentage (trade union members)		*2·6	*3·3	*2·5	*5·1	*5·7	*4·4
Immigration		.....	.....	12,409	5,323	7,703	6,666
Building permits	$	.....	14,614,543	11,036,359	7,696,099	11,312,644	9,927,968
†Contracts awarded	$	34,972,000	43,384,000	20,760,000	46,973,000	29,648,900	29,746,400
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	52,345	70,124	64,187	68,535	74,013	34,609
Steel ingots and castings	tons	54,311	63,542	58,837	73,205	108,868	37,094
Ferro alloys	tons	3,308	3,559	3,083	2,094	2,041	2,046
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,406,675	1,660,738	1,570,379	1,129,230
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt	lbs.	1,063,102	1,031,078	1,320,577	1,321,156	1,199,183	994,805
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	237,291,830	190,344,981	225,260,930	219,600,213	.....
Railway—							
**Car loadings, revenue, freight	cars	313,745	329,415	285,413	306,086	297,160	276,722
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	22,299,407	23,547,439	19,965,710	21,469,505	23,731,125	19,419,922
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	16,255,465	15,863,602	16,455,300	16,248,889
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	21,377,710	18,875,404	19,294,184	19,569,188	18,909,071
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses	$	.....	13,430,510	12,426,580	13,046,149	12,125,161	12,641,452
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	3,144,211,445	4,051,391,572	4,018,593,887	3,338,829,430
Newsprint	tons	.....	168,860	161,387	131,147	137,506	124,704
Automobiles, passenger		.....	10,595	12,444	8,741	13,921	10,360
***Index of physical volume of business		.....	.....	132·9	119·0	129·7	118·4
Industrial production		.....	.....	141·1	147·6	138·5	124·4
Manufacturing		.....	.....	145·8	130·6	150·9	120·5

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡*MacLean Building Review*. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending November 27, 1926, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a seasonal falling off in employment at the beginning of November, 19,471 persons being released from the staffs of the 5,896 firms making returns. These firms employed 845,278 workers on the date under review. Although this decline was somewhat larger than that recorded on the same date last year, the situation continued to be better than in any month of the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive. The index number stood at 102.8 on November 1, as compared with 105.2 in the preceding month and with 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on the corresponding dates in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Firms in all provinces reported reduced activity, the recessions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec being most marked. In the Maritime Provinces, there were heavy seasonal losses on highway and railway construction and in lumber mills, while shipping, mining and trade were busier. In Quebec, the largest reductions were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also slacker. Logging and trade, however, registered marked improvement. In Ontario, manufacturing (especially of lumber and food products), construction and transportation showed seasonal contractions, but there were important gains in logging and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, the greatest decreases were in construction, transportation and services; on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted in logging, mining and trade. In British Columbia, lumber mills, fish canneries and construction recorded the most extensive decreases, while logging, mining and trade showed gains.

Employment showed a falling off in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Toronto the trend continued favourable. In Montreal, the trade, food, textile, tobacco and communication industries showed heightened activity, but there was a more pronounced shrinkage in construction and transportation. In Quebec, the small decline recorded took place mainly in manufacturing and communication. In Toronto, further improvement was reported, trade and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and electrical appliances, showing the largest increases, while construction was slacker. In Ottawa, employment recorded a general but moderate falling off, in which manufacturing, construction and some other industries shared. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction registered curtailment, but trade was more active. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, automobile plants released employees, as did also building construction. In Winnipeg, construction reported the greatest decline, but there were also losses in other industries except trade, which showed improvement. In Vancouver, the contraction recorded took place mainly in manufacturing, transportation and construction. On the other hand, trade reported an advance.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the curtailment in manufactures was less than on November 1, 1925; the most extensive losses were in lumber mills and fruit and vegetable canneries, in which they were not as pronounced as at the beginning of November last year. Fish-preserving and iron and steel plants were also slacker, while improvement was shown in leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works. There were further large additions to forces in logging. Mining and trade also showed advances, while in communication, transportation, services and construction, seasonal contractions were indicated, those in the last named being especially pronounced.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation at the beginning of November.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment at the end of October, as indicated by returns received from 1,541 labour organizations with 151,130 members, was in lesser volume than in the previous month; the percentage of idleness on October 31 standing at 2.6, as compared with an unemployment percentage of 3.3 at the close of September. The situation was also more favourable than in October last year when 5.1 per cent of the members were out of work. The most substantial improvement over the preceding month was that of 3.5 per cent in Quebec, the greater part of which was due to increased employment afforded in the iron and steel group, while the changes in the remaining provinces were small, New Brunswick,

Manitoba and Alberta registering slightly greater activity and the remaining provinces minor reductions. In the manufacturing industries reports tabulated from 422 unions with a combined membership of 40,144 persons showed that 3.7 per cent of the members were idle, as compared with 6.8 per cent in September. The improvement registered among railway carmen in Quebec was mainly responsible for the better situation in this division although contributing gains were also reported among glass workers, metal polishers, hat and cap makers, textile workers, printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, and cigar makers. Partly counteracting reductions occurred in the garment trades in Quebec and among pulp and paper makers in the same province. The situation in the manufacturing industries was more favourable than in September last year, when 9.0 per cent of the members were idle, the determining factor being the improved conditions in the garment trades this year as compared with last. In the Nova Scotia coal mining areas there was a nominal change only when compared with September; while in Alberta no unemployment was registered as compared with a small percentage of idleness in September. British Columbia coal miners and Nova Scotia quarry workers continued to be fully employed. Reports tabulated from 166 unions of building and construction workers, with an aggregate membership of 14,390 persons, showed an unemployment percentage of 7.8, as compared with percentages of 5.5 in September and 11.4 in October last year. In comparison with September all tradesmen in the group with the exception of electrical workers were less active, the most noteworthy declines being among bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stone cutters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. In comparison with October last year the trend of employment was upward among steam shovel and dredgemen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters and hod carriers and building labourers. Among plumbers and steamfitters there was but a nominal change and in the remaining trades there were reductions in employment. The situation in the transportation industry, as indicated by returns received from 634 unions with 57,066 members, remained on practically the same level in October as in the previous month; the decline in employment of 1 per cent in the navigation division being slightly more than offset by the gains in the steam railway division and among street and electric railway employees. As compared with October last year unchanged conditions prevailed among navigation workers, while improvement was reported in the steam railway division and among street and electric railway employees. Retail shop clerks were fully engaged during October. Hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported a somewhat higher percentage of idleness than in September, but theatre and stage employees and barbers were afforded slightly more work. A considerably better situation was registered in the lumbering and logging division but among fishermen there was a moderate decline in employment.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of October, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 41,994 workers to positions and effected a total of 40,453 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 29,153 of which 25,663 were of men and 3,490 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 11,300. Employers notified the Service of 44,120 vacancies, of which 33,884 were for men and 10,236 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 38,905 men and 11,933 women, a total of 50,838. A marked decline is noted in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but an increase is shown in the records when compared with those of October last year, the reports for September 1926 showing 64,106 vacancies offered, 60,692 applications made and 52,150 placements effected, while in October 1925 there were recorded 42,230 vacancies, 50,212 applications for work and 39,379 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October 1926 will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

Some figures indicating the recent movements of trade and industry are given in the table on page 1183. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada reported that production of pig iron in Canada during October totalled 70,124 long tons, an increase of 9 per cent over September figures which in turn were 9 per cent higher than in August. In 1925, the October production at 74,013 tons was the highest output recorded for the year. In the month under review production included 46,119 tons basic iron, 23,051 tons of foundry iron and 924 tons of malleable iron. All of the malleable iron, 4,483 tons of the basic iron and

22,746 tons of the foundry iron were intended for sale, the balance being produced for further use by the makers. For the ten months ending October, the cumulative production of pig iron totalled 631,187 tons as compared with 446,973 tons made during the corresponding period a year ago. This year's output included 417,922 tons of basic iron, 172,303 tons of foundry iron and 40,962 tons of malleable iron as against a production during the first ten months last year of 344,809 tons of basic, 74,420 tons of foundry and 27,744 tons of malleable.

Furnaces charges during October included 123,329 long tons of imported iron ore, 78,684 short tons of coke and 36,554 short tons of limestone. For the ten months' period the furnace charges totalled 1,111,763 long tons of ore, 697,649 short tons of coke and 338,973 short tons of limestone. On October 31 there were 6 furnaces in blast, the same as at the end of September. Active furnaces had a capacity of 2,375 long tons per day or about 47 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada; there were 2 furnaces in blast at each of the following points: Sydney N.S., Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Production of ferro-alloys rose to 3,559 tons in October, an increase of 15 per cent over the 3,083 tons in the previous month; most of the output was ferro-manganese but there was also a small production of ferro-silicon.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during October amounted to 65,542 long tons, marking a gain of 8 per cent over the output of 58,837 tons reported for September. Production of steel ingots advanced to 61,415 tons from 57,164 tons in the previous month and the output of steel castings also was higher at 2,127 tons as compared with 1,673 tons in September.

For the first ten months of the year, the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings in Canada totalled 664,084 tons; this was an increase of 8 per cent over the output of 617,317 tons shown for corresponding period of 1925. This year's output included 635,124 tons of steel ingots and 28,960 tons of steel castings while in 1925 the corresponding figures were 601,661 tons of steel ingots and 15,476 tons of steel castings. Of the total output for 1926 only 4 per cent was intended for sale, the balance being made for further use by the producers.

Pig iron prices moved to higher levels during October. At Toronto No. 1 foundry was quoted at $25.30 as compared with $24.80 in September and No. 2 foundry at $24.80 as against $24.30 in the previous month. At Montreal, No. 1 foundry was $27.70 and No. 2 foundry $27.20 as compared with $27.20 and $26.70 respectively in September. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices=100) rose from 144.3 in September to 145.1 in October.

Coal Production.—Full statistics of coal production during October are not yet available. The output of coal from Canadian mines during September was 5 per cent more than the production for the preceding month, and 11 per cent greater than the average for September in the past five years. The figures were 1,406,675 tons in September as against 1,340,164 tons in August, and an average of 1,261,904 tons during the five preceding years. All the coal-producing provinces showed a gain in production over the preceding month, and the outputs of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta were greater than the average for the month in the five preceding years. Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during September numbered 27,131, of whom 20,954 worked underground and 6,177 on surface, as compared with a total of 25,497 in August, of whom 19,538 worked underground and 5,959 on surface. Production per man was 51.8 tons in September, as against 52.4 tons per man in August. During September the production per man-day was the same as in August, being 2.4 tons. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in October, 1926, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to $88,127,214, as compared with $80,799,757 in October, 1925. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to $130,279,870 in October, 1926, as compared with $92,224,610 in September, 1926, and $143,548,112 in October, 1925.

The chief imports in October, 1926, were: non-metallic minerals and products, $15,366,994, and fibres, textiles and textile products, $15,326,510.

The chief exports in the same month were in the groups of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, $58,866,417; and wood, wood products and paper, $26,421,856.

In the seven months ending October, 1926, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at $265,615,947, and wood, wood products and paper, at $169,463,587.

BUILDING PERMITS

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued in 63 cities in Canada during the month of October, 1926, amounted to $14,614,543, as

compared with $11,036,359 in September, 1926, and $11,312,644 in October, 1925, being an increase of 32.4 per cent in the first and of 29.2 per cent in the second comparison.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the contracts awarded in Canada in November, 1926, at $34,972,800, as compared with $43,384,600 in October and $46,972,800 in November, 1925. Of the contemplated new construction in Canada during November, 1926, $14,849,400 was for residential building; $10,653,600 for business building; $38,299,500 for industrial building, and $4,554,900 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering). The construction contracts awarded in Canada during November, 1926, were classified as follows: —industrial building, $16,302,000; residential building, $10,427,700; business building, $4,921,300 and engineering work, $3,321,800. The apportionment of contracts awarded in Canada by provinces during the first eleven months of 1926 was:—Quebec, $147,478,800; Ontario, $135,479,500; Prairie Provinces, $42,972,700; British Columbia, $25,262,900 and the Maritime Provinces, $8,028,900.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less in November than in October, 1926, and also less than during November, 1925. There were in existence during the month 8 disputes, involving 902 employees, and resulting in a time loss of 8,320 working days, as compared with 9 disputes in October, involving 2,138 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 26,425 working days. In November, 1925, there were recorded 11 strikes, involving 3,925 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 38,187 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November terminated during the month, and the one strike recorded as commencing during November terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts affecting 162 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

Retail food prices advanced slightly during the month, due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of dairy products and eggs. The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was $11.01 at the beginning of November, as compared $10.93 for October; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, while there were less important advances in the prices of milk, butter, cheese, beans and potatoes. Slight declines occurred in the prices of sirloin steak, beef roast, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.24 at the beginning of November, as compared with $21.14 for October; $21.51 for November, 1925; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. In fuel bituminous coal was slightly higher. No changes occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced slightly being 151.5 for November, as compared with 151.1 for October; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.4 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced, four declined and one remained stationary. The Vegetables and their Products group advanced, lower levels for grains, rubber, flour and milled products being more than counterbalanced by higher levels for potatoes, sugar, fruits, hay and straw. Seasonal increases in the prices of butter and eggs more than offset declines in the prices of live stock and meats, causing a slight advance in the Animals and their Products group. The Iron and its Products group rose, because of higher prices for pig iron and steel billets. The groups which declined were: The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for cotton, silk and wool; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of copper, lead, tin, spelter and solder; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower levels for gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products Group. The Wood and Wood Products group was unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1926

DURING the month of November an interim report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During November other proceedings under the Act took place, as follows:—

The Board established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees on the Montreal wharf, being checkers, coopers and porters, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was completed by the appointment by the Minister of Mr. Henry Holgate, Montreal, as chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, nominated by the employer, and J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominated by the employees.

A Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on Eastern and Western Lines, being clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was constituted as follows: Messrs. J. B. Coyne, K.C., and David Campbell, K.C., both of Winnipeg, members nominated by the company and the employees respectively; and Mr. D. R. C. MacLean, barrister, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the foregoing members.

The July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 643) contained the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways (Montreal and Southern Counties Railway) and certain of its employees being conductors, trainmen and motormen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The report, which was signed by Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., chairman, and Mr. Albert McGovern, nominee of the employees, recommended an increase of pay to the employees concerned. Mr. Arthur Gaboury, the company's nominee, submitted a minority report. While the employees signified their acceptance of the findings of the Board, the employing company advised the Department that it could not see its way clear to accepting the recommendations contained in the majority report. The Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, however, took the matter up with the railway officials and urged upon them the desirability of the acceptance by the company of the Board's findings. As a result of the Minister's mediation, negotiations were resumed, and advice was received during November that an agreement between the parties concerned had been executed and that the rates of pay recommended by the Board had been put into effect as from September 1, 1926.

In the November number of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 1058) there appeared the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a wages dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways and certain employees of the said railways, being conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; also of a minority report presented by the Board member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report of the Board, which was signed by the chairman and the employers' representative, was adverse to the men's claim for increased wages. The Board's findings were rejected by the employees, who, by an overwhelming vote, authorized their executive to call a strike unless a satisfactory settlement was otherwise secured. The Hon. Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, as well as the Hon. Mr. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, conferred with the disputing parties, urging upon them the importance of exploring every possible avenue looking to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Direct negotiations between the parties to the dispute were resumed, and early in December a compromise was reached involving varying percentages of increases to the classes of employees concerned.

Interim Report of Board in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and their checkers and coopers.

The Minister of Labour received on November 17 an interim report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment various matters in dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominee of the employees. Two hundred and twenty-five employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the employees' demand for increased wages and changed working conditions. The report was accompanied by a letter written on behalf of the employers concerned, stating that the shipping interests undertook to meet their employees in or about the month of March, 1927, to discuss terms of employment for the ensuing year, to which arrangement, the report stated, the employees were agreeable. The text of the report is given below.

Interim Report of Board

CONCILIATION BOARD HELD UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

IN THE MATTER OF the Checkers, members of Lodge 1237, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, and Express and Station Employees and the Employing Steamship Lines.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The board, Farquhar Robertson, Chairman; Sir William Stavert, representing employers, John T. Foster, representing employees, having been appointed to inquire into the matter as above set forth, beg leave to report:—

That your board held its first session to receive evidence of the parties at issue on Friday, November 12, 1926, at 2.30 p.m., at 36 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Your board begs leave to enclose herewith a certified copy of the evidence and exhibits taken at this session, which are to a particular degree self-explanatory.

Your board also desires to report that the situation as it presently exists is as follows:

The shipping interests have agreed to address a letter to your board, confirming the telegram of Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation, sent to the Department on October 18, which states that the shipping interests will be pleased to meet their employees in or about the month of March, and discuss terms of employment for the ensuing year. The representatives of the employees appearing before your board agreed to this arrangement.

There still remains the question of a wage agreement being negotiated for the checkers of the port of St. John, many of whom hold common positions in the two ports, and are regulated by navigation activities in the respective ports. As there is some question in the minds of your board as to its jurisdiction so far as a wage agreement in the port of St. John is concerned, and in view of the conciliatory attitude, we recommend that the men upon proceeding to St. John negotiate immediately for terms for the winter season in that port.

It is now arranged that, should any difficulty arise as to the negotiation of terms or employment in the Port of St. John in the near future, either your board or the Department itself shall be notified. So far as the Montreal situation is concerned, we are content that both the employers and the employees are satisfied to allow their case in this particular to rest until the month of March, when negotiations will be undertaken without the assistance of your board.

We would therefore recommend that your board stand adjourned from this date, pending the outcome of negotiations at St. John. In the event of these negotiations being satisfactory, we assume that the responsibilities of the board shall be terminated.

All of which is respectively submitted.

The above report is hereby certified to be correct.

(Signed) FARQUHAR ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*
(Signed) W. E. STAVERT, *Representing Employers.*
(Signed) J. T. FOSTER, *Representing Employees.*

Dated at Montreal, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LIMITED
Steamship Agents

MONTREAL, November 15, 1926.

FARQUHAR ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
Chairman, Board of Concilitiation,
City.

DEAR SIR,

Re Matter of Checkers, Port of Montreal

As per arrangement made by the Committee representing the "Shipping Interests" of the Port of Montreal, we undertake that the "Shipping Interests" will meet the checkers in their employ to discuss the rate of wages for the St. Lawrence season of 1927 in the month of March next or at such later date as may be mutually arranged before the opening of the St. Lawrence season of navigation 1927.

Yours truly,

On behalf of the Shipping Interests,
(Sgd.) WILLIAM I. GEAR.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

REPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2.

This Board was established towards the end of 1925 for the purpose of adjusting disputes arising between the management of the Railways and the clerks and certain other office and station employees. The classes of employees coming under the Board are those given in the schedule of rules governing these classes which is contained in the existing agreement between the Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Board of Adjustment No. 2 is composed of the following members:—

Representing the railways—Messrs. H. Morton, Moncton, N.B., J. F. Aitchison, Toronto, Ont., George Turvey, Toronto, Ont., W. A. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, Sask.

Representing the employees—Messrs. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Ont.; M. M. McLean, Ottawa, Ont; N. L. Preston, Winnipeg, Man.; and C. H. Minchin, Calgary, Alta.

An outline of earlier cases dealt with by the Board was given in the November issue of this GAZETTE and in previous issues.

Case No. 19.—Operating Department—Central Region.

When the work of time-keeping was consolidated in the General Superintendent's Office at Quebec the staff was made up of men drafted from other duties in that office and from the superintendents' offices, along with men specially hired for the new work. The men transferred from the superintendents' offices were experienced time-keepers and posters for enginemen and trainmen's time. They carried with them their full seniority, but they were given the option of continuing to exercise this right in their respective seniority groups if they did not care to transfer it to the new position. In April, 1926, about after two years of this arrangement, certain work was discontinued in the general superintendent's office, and the time keeping staff was reduced. Two of the men laid off were not permitted by the general superintendent to exercise seniority in regard to other positions on his staff, but were advised to return to the respective superintendents' offices from which they had come. Accordingly they returned to their original offices, displacing regularly assigned employees in these offices. Protests were immediately made by the employees in the two offices that the two men just returned from the general superintendent's office had no such seniority rights, and the matter was handled as a grievance in the manner prescribed by the schedule.

It was the opinion of the Board that when the two men were transferred from the superintendents' offices to that of the General Superintendent they carried their seniority with them. However as a doubt existed whether or not employees so transferred retained seniority rights and rank in their former offices in the event of their positions being abolished in the general superintendent's office, and in view of peculiar circumstances in the case, the Board decided that the existing status of the two employees involved should not be changed.

Case No. 20.—Stores Department—Atlantic Region.

The chief clerk in the office of the storekeeper at Moncton shops was pensioned off as from August 1, 1926, and several applications were received for the position. One of the applicants from the office of the general storekeeper contended that this appointment was irregular, and that, in accordance with the terms of the schedule for clerks and other classes of employees, the senior qualified applicant should have been awarded the position. They also claimed that there had been certain other irregularities in connection with the appointment. The company claimed, on the other hand, that the rules had been followed, stating further that the clerks in the storekeeper's office were permitted to bid in on positions in the general storekeeper's office.

The Board upheld the employees' contention, ruling that the senior qualified applicant in the local store's seniority group at Moncton should be awarded the position of chief clerk.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1926

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during November was 8, as compared with 9 in October. The time loss for the month was less than during November, 1925, being 8,320 working days as compared with 38,187 working days in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Nov. 1926	8	902	8,320
Oct. 1926	9	2,138	26,425
Nov. 1925	11	3,925	38,187

The Record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting more than one working day. Disputes of only one day's duration, or less, and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless at least ten days' time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Seven disputes, involving 862 workpeople were carried over from October, and one dispute commenced during November. One of the strikes commencing prior to November terminated during the month, and the strike commencing during November also terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record six strikes and lockouts as follows:—Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.; fur workers, Winnipeg, Man.; hat and cap makers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.

A dispute has been reported to the Department as having occurred at Cochrane, Ont., and vicinity, involving the employees of several logging companies employing about 600 men for some weeks during October, a number of men in different camps being idle for a few days at various times. Full particulars have not been received, but it appears that a number were on strike for an average of 10 days. They demanded an increase of 25c. per cord, making the price $2.50 per single cord. It has been reported that the men secured advances of 25 cents per cord and from $50 per month to $65 with a reduction in rates for board, and on the other hand that they returned to work under previous conditions. A dispute has been reported in the press involving about 30 or 40 men in a coal mine at Minto, N.B., about November 20. It is reported that they demanded a higher rate per box, but returned to work within a short time without securing it. No further particulars have yet been secured. A dispute involving a number of shingle mill employees at Port Moody, B.C., against a reduction in wages has been reported in the press. The report is that the men were soon replaced, but no further information has yet been received.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: Moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; men's clothing workers at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. (formerly of Montreal), March 19, 1926. There is also to be included in this list a dispute involving metal polishers at Sackville, N.B., who became involved in a dispute for recognition of union along with the stove moulders' union in March, 1921, when the establishment in which they had been employed re-opened after being closed down for a time. The employer concerned reported at the time that the employees involved had been replaced. In connection with the dispute involving men's clothing workers at Montreal, March 19, 1926, as stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 860, some alleged picketers were arrested in August at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., charged with assault and other offences. One of the firms affected by the above strike had transferred its operations to that locality. It has been reported that the arrested men were released in November, the charge being dropped for lack of evidence. The strike of upholsterers at Montreal, June 27, 1925, and the dispute involving bookbinders and pressmen at Montreal, March 9, 1926, an alleged lockout, which have been carried in this list have been declared off from the middle of November.

The strike which commenced during November was against the discharge of an employee. Of the two strikes which terminated during the month one was in favour of the employer and one was a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

LUMBER WORKERS, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, AND VICINITY—This dispute, beginning in September for increased wages and improved working conditions, terminated early in November, work being resumed on November 8. The strikers had demanded an increase in the monthly rate from $40 per month with board, to $60 with board; piece rates: $5 per double cord, $3 per single cord, 16 cents per tie. There was also a proposal for an eight-hour day instead of one of 10-hours. A large proportion of the strikers secured a minimum rate of $50 per month and the piece rates demanded, but did not secure the eight-hour day.

FUR WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute, beginning in September for shorter hours and recognition of union, was substantially over by the end of October, but a small number of men, who had all been employed in one shop, were still on strike during the early part of November, their employer refusing to make a settlement. It was also reported that two or three others had joined in the strike, raising the number on strike from ten to twelve. As reported in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE some of the employers had signed an agreement with the union, but it is understood that the larger shops refused to recognize the union, but agreed to the same wages, hours and working conditions as in the union shops,—which, in fact, it is reported the majority of them had been observing before the strike, except that there was considerable overtime work. Some of the strikers and employees who had become involved in disorderly conduct toward the end of October were tried in the police court in November, and one of them was found guilty of assault and fined $20 and costs. Some were acquitted and others were to be tried later. By November 17 it was reported that employment conditions were no longer affected, but that the union had refused to call off the strike.

MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In connection with this dispute, which commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops, a case was taken up in the courts involving two pickets charged with assault in August.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—This dispute involved forty boys who struck against the discharge of an employee. The places of the strikers were filled by men from other parts of the mine, and they returned to work the next day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1926.

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to November, 1926.			
LOGGING—			
Lumber workers, Port Arthur, Ont., and vicinity.	700	4,200	Commenced Sept. 16, 1926, for increased wages and improved working conditions. Terminated Nov. 8, 1926.
MANUFACTURING—			
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt):			
*Boot factory employees, Toronto, Ont.	4	104	Commenced Jan. 13, 1926, against changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement. Unterminated.
Leather, fur and products:			
*Fur Workers, Winnipeg, Man...	12	180	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for shorter hours and recognition of union. Unterminated.
Clothing (including knitted goods):			
*Hat and cap makers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	26	Commenced Mar. 4, 1926, against violation of agreement. Unterminated.
*Ladies' clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	10	260	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926, against enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Montreal, P.Q.	80	2,080	Commenced July 28, 1926, for union wages and working conditions in non-union shops. Unterminated.
Men's clothing workers, Toronto, Ont.	55	1,430	Commenced Sept. 25, 1926, for recognition of union. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and lockouts commencing during November, 1926.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	40	40	Commenced Nov. 3, 1926, against discharge of employee. Terminated Nov. 4, 1926.

*Reports indicate that the strikers had been replaced but there were still a number of employees out and on the strike or lockout benefit list of the union.

THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY DISPUTE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE dispute involving about 1,000,000 coal miners in Great Britain in a cessation of work from May 1, 1926, and the sympathetic strike of about 1,500,000 other workers from May 3 to May 12, usually referred to as the "general strike," were dealt with in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 393, May, p. 475, and June, p. 581. After the termination of the general strike, proposals for settling the coal mining dispute made from time to time were rejected by the parties to it and the dispute continued until the end of November, when most of the miners had returned to work without a general settlement.

As previously stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE the proposals of the mine operators in terminating the agreement in July, 1925, were for lower wages than those provided under the agreement in force since June, 1924, and were rejected by the miners. To avoid a coal mining stoppage and a general strike the government provided for a subsidy to cover the loss of the mine operators under existing wages and working conditions until May 1, 1926. In the meantime a Royal Commission investigated the industry and made certain recommendations, the principal being against any further subsidy, in favour of a reorganization of the industry, and for a lower wage scale until the results of the reorganization should have been experienced. The miners and the mine operators did not reach an agreement on this basis so that the cessation of mining on May 1, termed a "lockout" by the miners' resulted. The Commission had stated that either lower wages or longer hours were necessary for the economic carrying on of the industry, but that owing to a world surplus of coal at low prices it was not advisable to have longer hours instead of lower wages. A statute of 1919 had provided for seven hours per day as the maximum working hours underground.

A memorandum by Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Royal Commission, dealing with methods which might be agreed upon to carry out the recommendations of the Committee and containing provisions to meet some of the objections of the miners, was delivered to the officials of the Trades Union Congress just before the calling off of the general strike, and it was apparently upon the expectation that this would form the basis for negotiations to end the coal dispute that the general strike was called off. One important feature of this memorandum was its proposal that the miners should suffer no reduction in wages until reorganization of the industry had been undertaken and that the wages of the lower paid miners should not be adversely affected. The miners immediately refused to accept the terms of this memorandum as a basis, and on May 15 the Prime Minister made proposals providing for reorganizing the industry, undertaking to provide for such legislation as might be necessary to give effect to the measures agreed upon, including the establishment of a Joint Board with an independent chairman to draw up a national agreement as to principles as to wages and working conditions with district negotiations as to actual rates, hours, etc., the independent chairman to decide in the event of any disagreement as to wages. This proposal was rejected by both the miners and the mine operators.

Further negotiations being unsuccessful, on June 15 the Prime Minister announced that the government would introduce legislation suspending for a period the existing law restricting work in the mines to seven hours per day in order to make possible any agreement to end the dispute on the basis of a longer working day, and to facilitate such amalgamation, reorganization, etc., as might become desired by the parties concerned.

The two bills for this purpose were assented to on July 7 and August 4, respectively. The latter bill also included provisions for a levy on royalties to be used in the provision of washing and drying accommodation, prohibited the entry into the industry of any person over the age of eighteen not hitherto a miner, except with the consent of the Minister of Labour and empowered mining companies to establish profit sharing schemes notwithstanding any contrary provisions in their existing rules of incorporation, etc. It was also announced that the government was to make regulations to carry out certain recommendations of the Commission for improving the industry. The operators announced the terms under which they would give employment to miners who would return to work, in most cases including for three months the wages prior to the stoppage with an eight-hour day instead of seven. Very few men, however, returned to work under these terms.

In July the representatives of several Christian churches, including the Church of England, addressed to the Prime Minister a proposal for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission, which they believed, after consultation with some of the miners' leaders, might be acceptable as representing

an advance upon anything the miners had previously been willing to agree to. This proposal included a resumption of work at wages and hours as before the stoppage; financial assistance from the government for a limited period of negotiations not to exceed four months; a national agreement; the members of the Royal Commission to be reappointed to deal with various points; and a joint board with an independent chairman to decide all issues not agreed upon. The Prime Minister pointed out that a further subsidy was not in accordance with the Commission's report and stated that he would not consent to any financial assistance by way of a subsidy to wages. The proposals from the representatives of the churches were by a delegate conference of the miners' organization referred to the district councils with a recommendation that they be accepted. The districts, however, rejected them. A later delegate conference authorized the executive to re-open negotiations, any settlement to be subject to approval by the district councils and to be national in character. In a meeting with the operators on August 19, no settlement was reached, the operators insisting upon lower wages or longer hours, district agreements instead of a national agreement, and holding that governmental assistance was highly undesirable. A meeting of the miners with members of the government proved to be unsuccessful, and at the end of August one of the district councils asked the miners' executive for permission to make a district settlement. The operators then had offered substantially the 1925 wage scale with seven and one-half hours per day. Early in September the miners' representatives informed the government that they were prepared to negotiate a settlement, including a reduction in labour costs. The mine operators' organization then informed the government that it was not now authorized to negotiate a general settlement, and when the government objected to this policy, it was referred to the district associations, by whom it was reaffirmed, the latter holding out for district settlements. About the middle of September the government proposed that work should be resumed, a National Arbitration Tribunal to decide any differences not settled in district negotiations. The miners objected to this proposal, and on September 22 offered to negotiate on the basis of a return to work at the 1921 wage scale temporarily, an independent tribunal to decide on the terms of a national wages agreement and deal with the application of the Commission's report. On October 6 the government repeated its offer of September 17, stating it would be open for only a few days, and on October 7 the delegate conference of the miners' organization passed resolutions including proposals to call out the maintenance men, to request other unions to refuse to handle imported coal, to request a levy on trade union members by a special congress, and to urge all miners to continue the dispute and induce those who had returned to work to leave it. These resolutions were referred to the district councils and were approved. Some of the councils voted on the question whether they should offer to negotiate district settlements. The miners' leaders took steps to have the union of engineers, firemen, etc., call out the maintenance men and to have the other unions refuse to handle coal, and to secure funds through the Trades Union Congress by a compulsory levy on union members. These proposals were refused, except that the Trades Union Congress decided upon a voluntary levy of 1d. per member per day. It was reported that miners were returning to work, in some districts in large numbers, under separate agreements. The officials of the Trades Union Congress met members of the government on October 26, and following this the miners accepted the principle of district agreements, and the government acted as mediator between the miners and the operators, the latter refusing to meet the miners except in district negotiations. On November 11 the government submitted a proposal which, if accepted by the miners, it was prepared to enforce by legislation if the operators would not agree to it. This proposal included the negotiation of district agreements to be in conformity with certain standards which included a district board with independent chairman, adjustment of wage bonus according to the net proceeds of the industry in the district on the same principles as before the dispute, wage rates to be temporarily on the same scale as before the dispute except in certain districts, a national arbitral authority to be set up for six months by legislation, to which appeals from districts could be made in respect to the violation of certain principles in order to secure uniformity in all districts. The miners' executive referred this proposal to the district councils with a recommendation that it be approved, but these rejected it. Following this there was a widespread and steady return to work by the miners, settlements being made by districts, and in some cases by pit negotiations, the miners apparently preferring no general settlement to that proposed.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN QUEBEC

Board issues First Order, governing Laundries, Dye Works, etc., in Montreal and District.

THE Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec issued during November the first order under the Minimum Wage Act of 1919, governing the laundry industry in the Montreal district. The Act was amended in 1925 to permit the renumeration of the members of the Board, and in 1926 it was further amended by the enlargement of the number of commissioners under the Act from three to four. The Board was appointed accordingly in July, 1925. Mr. Gustave Francq, the Chairman, had been the chairman of the Quebec provincial executive of the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada. He acted as technical adviser to the delegate representing the workers of Canada at the Seventh International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925. Mr. Brunet is one of the leaders of the National Catholic Union, and Messrs. Griffin and Richard are employers in industries employing large numbers of female workers.

The Board's methods of procedure were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, page 4. Questionnaires were sent out to women's organizations and labour unions throughout the province in order to ascertain the amount of the weekly budget of a working woman in the various parts of the province, the budget including the cost of board and lodging, clothing, and sundries. The working women were invited to assist in collecting this information, which served as a basis in determining the minimum wage needed to meet the requirements of the employees' weekly budget. The text of the order follows:—

Order No. 1—Governing Female Employees in Laundries, Dye Works and Dry Cleaning Establishments, in the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island.

1. *Minimum:* No wage shall be less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table—

Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers	Apprentices
$12 00	Over 18 years 6 months at $10.00 6 " 11.00	Under 18 years 6 months at $ 9.00 6 " 10.00 6 " 11.00

No worker, who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of 18 years, receive less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced worker over 18 years. If she has been employed in the industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years, she shall be considered an experienced worker upon reaching the age of 18 years and receive not less than the minimum wage of experienced workers.

2. *Maximum of Inexperienced Workers:* Not more than 35 per cent of the total of female employees in any establishment shall be either inexperienced adults or apprentices under 18 years of age.

3. *Overtime:* Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates.

4. *Lost Time:* Auy female employee losing time during the regular recognized working period of the establishment will be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

5. *Deductions for Absence:* No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

6. *Waiting:* An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

7. *Permits:* The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged, or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers and employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this Order may concern.

8. *Penalties:* Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (See Section 12 of the Act).

9. *Posting:* Each establishment shall keep copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place.

10. This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

11. This Order shall come into force and be effective on March 1st, 1927.

GUS. FRANCQ. *Chairman.*
OMER BRUNET.
J. C. GRIFFIN.
EUGENE RICHARD.

Dated at Montreal, this 11th day of November, 1926.

Minimum Wages for Female Employees in Massachusetts

The report of the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts has been received by the Department. The duties of the Commission under the Minimum Wage law of the State comprise investigating the wages of women employees; establishing wage boards to recommend minimum rates of wages; entering wage decrees based on the recommendations of the boards; inspecting to determine compliance with the decrees, and publishing the results of its findings.

Investigations were held during the year into the wages of women employed in the manufacture of shoe cut stock. Nearly three-fourths of these women were found to be earning less than $13 a week, the majority being on a piece-rate basis. A similar inquiry was in progress in connection with employment in electrical machinery and supplies.

Four wage boards were at work during the year. The Bread and Bakery products wage board adopted a cost of living budget of $13 for a self-supporting woman in this occupation and recommended a minimum rate to correspond.

The Wage Board for the millinery trades estimated the cost of living for a self-supporting woman in the occupation as $13.90. Owing to conditions in the retail branch of the industry in particular, the board recommended that the minimum rate be established at $13 a week for the present. The board made the further suggestion that the rate be increased or decreased in the future in accordance with changes in the cost of living. To obtain this rate, an employee of ordinary ability must be at least 19 years of age and have been employed in the industry at least four seasons of sixteen weeks each, and have had at least two spring and two fall seasons' experience; or in the case of employees whose work is not of seasonal character, at least two years. Lesser rates are fixed in accordance with the experience of the employee.

The Stationery goods and Envelopes Wage Board estimated the cost of living as $13.75 and recommended a minimum rate to correspond. The board also recommended special minimum rates ranging from $9 to $12 according to age and experience.

Minimum Wage decrees have been established in Massachusetts (up to February 1, 1926) governing female employment in the following classes of work. The minimum rates for experienced employees, or in some occupations for those of "ordinary ability" are as follows:—

	Weekly
Men's clothing and raincoat occupation	$15.00
Corset occupation	13.00
Knit goods (other than standard lines of hosiery and underwear, but including knit athletic goods)	13.75
Office and other building cleaners' occupation	15.40
Women's clothing factories (cloak, suit, skirt, dress and waist shops)	14.00
Paper box occupation (including set-up, corrugated and folding boxes)	13.50
Retail stores	14.00
Men's furnishings factories (manufacturers of men's and boys' shirts, overalls and other workingmen's garments, men's neckwear and other furnishings, and men's women's and children's garters and suspenders.	13.75
Muslin underwear, petticoat, apron, kimono, house dress, women's neckwear and children's clothing factories	13.75
Laundry	13.50
Brush industry	13.92
Druggists' preparations	13 20
Canning and preserving and minor lines of confectionery occupation	13.00
Bread and bakery products	13.00
Millinery occupation	13.00
Stationery goods and envelopes	13.75
Candy occupation	13 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR

THE second annual report on the work of the Ministry of Labour of Great Britain, recently published, describes the varied activities of the Department during 1925. Its work is in eight main divisions, as follows:—

1. *Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).*—The functions of the Ministry under this head are (*a*) The administration of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and the Conciliation Act, 1896, the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under the latter Act having been transferred to the Minister of Labour under the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916; (*b*) rendering assistance in the establishment of joint bodies such as Conciliation Boards, under section 4 of the Conciliation Act, 1896, and Joint Industrial Councils, on the lines recommended by the Whitley Committee on the Relations between employers and employed; (*c*) co-ordination of the administration of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons; (*d*) miscellaneous.

During 1925, 257 disputes were settled with the assistance of the Ministry.

2. *Employment.*—This division includes (1) the work of the employment exchanges, through which 1,279,292 workpeople were placed in employment in 1925. The total number of registrations in 1925 in Great Britain (including re-registration of the same persons) was 12,728,238, as compared with

11,262,887 in 1924, 8,774,644 in 1923, and 8,819,523 in 1922. Of the registrations in 1925, 8,815,666 were men, 2,953,214 women and 960,358 juveniles (under 18 years of age); the corresponding figures for 1924 were 7,526,355 men, 2,823,405 women, and 913,127 juveniles. The trade groups in which the largest number of registrations of men were recorded during the last four years were: engineering; building; transport; general labourers; shipbuilding; mining and quarrying; metal manufacture; cotton. The above is the order in which these various groups were affected in 1922; the order did not greatly differ in the other years, except that mining and quarrying rose to the second place in 1924 and to the first place in 1925. The corresponding groups for *women* were cotton; domestic service; dress; miscellaneous textiles; commercial; food, tobacco, drink, etc.; woollen; paper, printing, etc.; engineering; transport; pottery, glass, etc. In each year the greatest number of registrations was in the cotton trade; next in magnitude comes domestic service, followed by dress in 1922, 1923, and 1924, and by woollen in 1925.

(2) The King's National Roll, or the national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-service men.

(3) Juvenile section, including vocational guidance and employment service; training of unemployed; oversea employment, unemployment relief, etc.

3. *Unemployment Insurance.*—The report refers to the changes introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925, and to changes in the Unemployment Insurance Acts consequential on the Widows', Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. These Acts are administered by the Department. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople, which in December, 1924, was 10.6, had risen by the following February to 11.1 and although it dropped slightly in the three succeeding months, it had reached 11.6 by June and 11.9 by August; thereafter it commenced to drop until by December it had become 10.1. This percentage represents well over one million persons. The debt of the Unemployment Fund, which at the end of December, 1924, was £5,410,000, was £7,595,000 at the end of December, 1925.

4. *Trade Boards.*—The Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918 are administered by the Minister of Labour. The report describes the trades to which these Acts apply, and the constitution of the trade boards and district trade committees. During 1925 minimum wage rates were established for fourteen trades. The work of this branch involved numerous inspections and enforcements, as well as special inquiries.

5. *Labour Statistics.*—Information is regularly collected and statistics are compiled and published, with regard to employment and unemployment, wages and hours of labour, changes in working-class cost of living, strikes and lockouts, organizations of employers and workpeople, and other labour matters. Information is also obtained and presented as to the development of the labour situation in countries oversea. In addition, special investigations are made from time to time on subjects of current interest, and on particular questions with regard to which information is required by the government or by government departments.

6. *International Labour Division.*—This division is concerned with the subject of the Recommendations and Draft Conventions of the International Labour Organization.

7. *Training of the Unemployed.*—In regard to the work of this branch the report says:—"There are a large number of young men on the registers of the Employment Exchanges who, owing to the war and the subsequent industrial depression, have had little or no opportunity of learning a skilled trade or of obtaining regular employment even in a semi-skilled trade or unskilled trade, with the result that they have had no practical experience in the use of tools, and have never acquired the habits and discipline which come from regular work. In consequence these men find it very difficult to obtain any employment other than on purely unskilled work of a casual nature. In the belief that even a short course of training would greatly improve the general employability of this class of men the Ministry of Labour decided, as an experimental measure, in the autumn of 1925, to give a six months' course of training to a limited number of such men. For this purpose four training centres have been established two of which are non-residential, at Birmingham and Wallsend-on-Tyne, and two residential, at Claydon, near Ipswich, and at Weeting Park, near Brandon, Suffolk. Each of the two urban centres has capacity for 400 trainees at one time, while the rural centres have, or will have, capacity for 200 men in each."

8. *Temporary Functions arising out of the War.*—These functions include a scheme for the industrial training and placing of former soldiers.

The report also gives an account of the proceedings of the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND STATE-AIDED EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

THE subject of oversea settlement, including training and social insurance, was among the subjects which received special consideration at the Imperial Conference held in London last month. A special sub-committee was formed to study the question and draft a report. The chairman of the committee was the Earl of Clarendon, under-secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, who is also chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee. Canada was represented on the sub-committee by the Honourable Vincent Massey; Mr. F. C. Blair, assistant deputy minister, Department of Immigration, and Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Director of European Emigration.

The subject of assisted migration had been considered at the Imperial Economic Conference held at London in October and November, 1923. That conference defined the objects of the policy of Empire settlement as "a redistribution of the white population of the Empire in the best interests of the Empire as a whole." This definition was accepted by the sub-committee of the recent conference as the starting point of their inquiry. They recognized the importance of "speeding up" the redistribution of population, but opposed any suggestion of mass movements, believing that a sound policy must be based upon scientific and carefully considered schemes.

It may be recalled that the British Parliament in 1922 enacted the Empire Settlement Act. The results directly obtained by this legislation during the first three years were found to be disappointing, but a substantial increase had set in during the present year. The chairman of the committee reported that he and the vice-chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee had spent three months in Canada, where they found great possibilities for overseas settlement.

The general policy of the conference was expressed in the following resolution:—

> The Conference is of opinion that the problem of oversea settlement, which is that of a redistribution of the white population of the Empire in the best interests of the whole British Commonwealth, is one of paramount importance, especially as between Great Britain on the one hand and Canada, Australia and New Zealand on the other. The Conference notes with satisfaction that the desired redistribution of population is being accelerated by the policy which has been consistently pursued since its acceptance by the Resolution of the Conference of Prime Ministers in 1921. It endorses the view expressed at that Conference that the policy should be a permanent one. It recognizes that it would be impracticable, owing to financial, economic and political considerations, to promote mass movements of population, but it is satisfied that by continuous adherence to the present policy, it should be possible steadily to increase the flow of population to those parts of the British Commonwealth where it is most needed for development and general security and where it will find the greatest opportunities.

The committee recognized that while the bulk of the population of Great Britain was urban in character the settlement of the Dominions, particularly Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia, must be chiefly based upon their need for agricultural development. Such development, in the view of the committee, is materially dependent upon the growth of the co-operative spirit in the formation of associations for rural credit, marketing of produce, etc. They found that considerable progress had been made in this direction, but commended to the Dominion Governments the desirability of further stimulating co-operative effort among producers.

In the course of the inquiry the committee reviewed the migration arrangements already in effect in the Dominions. In Canada, it was noted, the immigration authorities had decided to establish in Great Britain a Canadian Medical Service, under which medical examination of prospective settlers is to be carefully systematized and conducted free of charge. The Canadian Assisted Passage Agreement, which came into operation on January 1, 1926, is to be renewed. Under this agreement, men and their dependents proceeding to take up agricultural work and women household workers are granted passages at a reduced rate varying according to the final destination in Canada, with free passages for children up to 17 years of age. The agreement has been attended with most satisfactory results. The number of assisted migrants who proceeded to Canada during 1925 was 8,803, and during the first nine months of 1926 the number was 18,943.

In Canada, the Department of Immigration and Colonization undertake all arrangements for the reception and after care of assisted migrants. In addition, certain welfare work is undertaken by recognized private organizations. For instance, juvenile migration is in the hands of Juvenile Migration Societies, which are subject to the direction, and the children themselves, to the supervision of the Department of Immigration. There are also special schemes for boys arranged with the Ontario Government and the Government of the Province of Alberta. All house-

hold workers must proceed under the auspices either of the Department of Immigration or of a recognized voluntary organization which has assumed responsibility for their welfare.

The committee were specially favourable to family migration. In Canada the 3,000 Families Scheme is proving so conspicuously successful that it has been decided to enter into a further scheme for the settlement of suitable families on Crown Lands and on privately owned lands in Canada.

The migration of juveniles was among the special recommendations of the committee, who drew particular attention to the scheme arranged by the Oversea Settlement Committee with the government of Ontario under which a training farm (the Vimy Ridge Farm) has been provided for training and placing of immigrant boys from Great Britain.

The committee recommend further efforts to increase the migration of women, particularly of those adapted for household work.

In regard to land settlement the committee note with approval a proposed experimental scheme in Canada for the settlement of families upon undeveloped Crown lands. Such a scheme would receive support from the government of Great Britain, which would be willing to make advances to the settlers for stock, equipment and housing. It is hoped further that the co-operation of private owners of unoccupied lands will be secured in support of such a scheme.

The committee in their report dwelt on the importance of special training, and noted with approval the existing arrangements for the extensive training of prospective settlers. Canada and Australia, it was reported, were willing to provide instructors and equipment for such undertakings.

The committee recommended that special efforts should be made to improve the amenities of rural life, to increase marketing facilities, and to standardize social insurance schemes throughout the British Empire.

Piece Work in the Russian Soviet Republics

The recent course of wages in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) is described by W. Schmidt, People's Commissar for Labour, in a contribution to *International Press Correspondence* for October 7, quoted in the *Nation* (New York) of November 10, in part as follows:—

"If we regard the months of April to June of the economic year 1922-1923 as representing 100, the average real wage in the whole of industry rose to 124 in the corresponding months of the economic year 1923-1924, to 145 in April to June in the economic year 1924-1925, and to 167 in the corresponding months of the economic year 1925-1926, and, therefore, rose altogether by 67 per cent during this period. This advance was achieved through a general increase of wages, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the introduction of piece-work for the skilled workers and of supplementary premiums for the labourers. In view of the high piece-work wages the increase of wages for skilled workers has exceeded the increase in the pay of the labourers.

"The growth of the wages of the skilled workers is adequately guaranteed by the system of piece rates, and will still be in the future, as the output of labour increases in consequence of the fresh equipment of industry and the introduction of rational methods of organizing work. This possibility, however, does not exist for unskilled and semi-skilled labourers working at so much per hour, and it is, therefore, necessary to bring their earnings more into accord with those of the skilled workers. This was, and still remains, a task of the labour movement.

"A number of measures were adapted to this end: increase of wages for those in receipt of the lowest rates of pay under the collective contracts, increase of salaries of the lowest categories of employees, together with the execution of the standardization of the salaries of civil servants, subsidizing of the local budgets for the purpose of increasing the pay of the low grades, etc. These steps did not previously suffice to produce satisfactory results, and it is only now that the consolidated general economic situation affords the possibility of putting through a number of measures in this direction in order to increase the wages of the low-paid workers. But even these measures must be effected without causing a strain to our currency and without entailing other undesirable economic consequences.

"It is therefore, necessary, in accordance with the resolution of the Council of People's Commissariats, dated September 21, that we pay close attention during the year 1926-1927 to the increasing of the wages, especially of the low-paid groups of workers in industry, transport, post, and telegraph services, in consonance with their financial possibilities."

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Apprentice Training at Hamilton, Ont.

APPRENTICESHIP in Canada is not dead. In fact, a revival of the practice is taking place in all parts of the Dominion. The old form of indentured apprenticeship, under which the master accepted full responsibility for the training and education of his apprentices, is being replaced by new systems under which industry, as represented by organized labour and employers' associations, and the state, as represented by vocational schools, are co-operating in their efforts to provide a sound general education and thorough trade training to all young people entering industrial occupations. Under this new plan, the employer is relieved of responsibility for that part of the training which can best be done in schools, while the schools do not attempt to duplicate or replace the training and experience which can best be given on the job. The apprentice receives a more thorough training than is possible when schools and industry work independently, and the cost of training is greatly reduced.

Some idea of the methods adopted in providing this new type of training can be gained from the following abbreviated description of the work being done in Hamilton, Ontario.

The apprentices attending the Hamilton Technical Institute may be classified under two headings:—

I. Trade apprentices (those apprenticed to the trade) (*a*) Building apprentices:—(i) Bricklayers, (ii) Carpenters; (*b*) Printing apprentices.

II. Industrial apprentices (those apprenticed to industrial firms).

At present there are seventy trade apprentices in attendance consisting of: 34 printing apprentices, 20 bricklaying apprentices, 16 carpenter apprentices.

The industrial apprentices number 105, as follows:—17 tool-makers, 18 machinists, 33 electrical, 6 moulders, 10 drafting, 12 pattern-makers, 3 pipe-fitters, 1 die-sinker, 3 surveying, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 chemist.

Training and Attendance

I. *Trade Apprentices.*

(*a*) (1) Bricklayers.—These apprentices attend two evenings a week, two hours per evening, and study bricklaying, drafting and mathematics. (2) Carpenters.—These apprentices attend two evenings a week, two hours per evening. One evening is devoted to carpentry work and the other to drafting.

(*b*) Printers.—These apprentices attend at least two-half-days and six evenings per month and study the "Lessons in Printing" as prepared by the Educational Department of the International Typographical Union.

II. *Industrial Apprentices.*

(*a*) Those attending one-half day (4 hours) and one evening (2 hours) per week study the following subjects:—shop practice, shop mathematics, drafting and English. The electrical apprentices study electricity in addition to the above.

(*b*) Those attending two evenings per week (2 hours per evening) study drafting one evening and mathematics the other evening. With the exception of English, the apprentices receive individual instruction in all their subjects. Little or no class work is attempted. To make this possible, the groups are kept small, 14 to 18 students being considered a satisfactory group. The courses consist of lesson sheets which enable the apprentice to make as rapid progress as his ability and application permits without hindrance from slower or newly enrolled class-mates.

Organizations Controlling Apprenticeship

I. *Trade Apprentices*: (*a*) 1. Bricklayers, 2. Carpenter; (*b*) Printers.

In each of these trades, apprenticeship is controlled by a committee consisting of representatives appointed by the employers and by the union, two from each.

II. *Industrial Apprentices*—in the larger firms, the employment manager usually has charge of apprentices. In the smaller firms, it is generally the works manager.

Relationship to the Technical Institute

1. (*a*) *Building Apprentices*: 1. Bricklayers, 2. Carpenter.

An agreement is entered into between the Union and Employers on the one hand and the Institute on the other, for example:—

Bricklayers' Agreement:

We, the undersigned Building Contractors, in agreement with the Bricklayers Union (Local No. 1), hereby signify our approval of the conditions relating to the course of instruction for apprentices in Bricklaying as herein set forth, said course to be conducted at the Hamilton Technical Institute.

1. The fixing of the time for classes, the planning of the course of instruction, the conducting of examinations and all other matters of a general nature shall be entrusted to a committee of five, two to be appointed by the Contractors, two by the Bricklayers

Union and the fifth to be the Principal of the Technical Institute.

2. Apprentices are to attend classes at the Technical Institute two evenings per week, two hours per evening, during ten months in the year (September 1st to June 30th).

3. The Contractors agree to pay each apprentice for one half the time he is in attendance at said classes, the rate of pay to be the same as the said apprentice receives during the day.

4. The Contractors undertake to provide for the compulsory attendance of apprentices at said classes when making out indenture papers after this date.

5. The Bricklayers Union undertakes to promote the attendance of all bricklaying apprentices at said classes.

6. No fee will be charged by the Technical Institute for attendance at said classes.

7. The Technical Institute undertakes to forward to the masters of said apprentices, a weekly report on the attendance of apprentices, and a report every two months on conduct, application and progress.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., June 26, 1924.

(*b*) *Printing Apprentices.*—An agreement is entered into between the Union and the School, as follows:—

1. *Printing Agreement:*

1. The study group shall be known as the Printing Trades Extension Class."

2. The purpose of the class is for the education of apprentices and journeymen engaged in the printing business in Hamilton and adjacent territory and to the end that higher types of craftsmen may be available in the printing trade.

3. The class shall meet on such days and nights as specified by the principal of the school, such periods being allotted so as to enable the scholars to complete their lessons as specified in the course.

4. This class shall be composed entirely of registered apprentices or journaymen who wish to take the course, unless such condition is waived by the Union upon application of the school authorities.

5. Non-registered apprentices may be drawn from any plant or parts of plants and are to be given the same privileges with respect to attendance at this class as registered apprentices, so long as they are seriously interested in the art of printing.

6. The Apprentice Committee of Hamilton Typographical Union shall act in any advisory capacity in selecting non-registered apprentices for the class to the end that the best available talent be brought into the trade.

7. Registered apprentices and members of Hamilton Typographical Union are granted enrolment priority.

8. The International Typographical Union Lessons in Printing, as prepared by its Educational Department, shall serve as the text for the Printing Trades Extension Class. This shall not debar such other books and reference materi ' as may be deemed desirable by the instructor in teaching the subject.

9. It is agreed that each student is required to individually work out the tests accompanying these lessons and as evidence thereof, the instructor will keep a file of the exercises and answers to questions, to be submitted to the Apprentice Committee of Hamilton Typographical Union from time to time, as explained in Section 10.

10. The class instructor must file all test answers of students so as to be available if such students later enter the trade and desire recognition by the International Typographical Union as to their educational qualifications.

11. Report cards shall be furnished monthly to the following:—(1) Foreman or proprietor; (2) Parent or guardian; (3) Local Union Apprentice Committee, covering attendance and progress, with such suggestions regarding the students' deficiencies as may seem helpful.

12. It is agreed that in consideration of the exclusive use of the I.T.U. Lessons in Printing that these lesson papers will be supplied by the International Typographical Union to the Hamilton Technical Institute for use of students in the Printing Trades Extension Class at a discount of 40 per cent from regular rates, viz., $15 for each set of lesson papers if paid in full in advance. It is understood that the Apprentice Committee of Hamilton Typographical Union will be responsible for the collection of these fees.

13. All apprentices failing to subscribe for the International Typographical Union Lessons in Printing through the Hamilton Technical Institute will be required by the Union to subscribe to the course in the regular way and at regular rates. Payment will be made through the regular channels of the Union.

14. The instructor shall be a man of highest character, a practical printer of at least five years' composing room experience in the printing trade and shall meet the educational requirement of the Ontario Department of Education. He shall be a member of Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129.

II. *Industrial Apprentices.*—An agreement is entered into between the firm and the school. The following agreement is typical:

Conditions under which Canadian Westinghouse Apprentices are to attend the Technical Institute.

1. All apprentices taken on after this date to have an educational standard, equivalent to High School Entrance.

2. All apprentices to attend classes at the Technical Institute four hours per week during the day (forenoon or afternoon of one day, as may be arranged) and evening classes two hours per week (one evening).

3. All apprentices to be paid the regular rate of pay for the time in attendance at day school. Pay to be deducted in case of absence from school on the same basis as deductions are made for absence from work.

4. The Technical Institute to submit a weekly absentee report to the Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited.

5. All apprentices to be required to write on an examination every six months (end of June and end of December), said examination to be set jointly by the Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited and the Technical Institute.

6. The results of examination specified in No. 5 will be taken into consideration in fixing rates of pay.

7. Evening Classes.—The Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited will pay the registration fees for the evening classes at which regular attendance is required and non-attendance without reasonable excuse or permission will be considered cause for dismissal.

8. The schedule of work will be prepared jointly by the Principal of the Technical Institute and a representative of the Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited.

The above agreements in no case impose any legal obligations on the parties concerned. In each case it is simply a statement of the understanding arrived at between the school and the firm or union. Two fundamental principles are involved in each agreement:—

1. The firm or union accepts the responsibility of apprentice attendance.

2. The Technical Institute undertakes to teach the apprentices a course of study acceptable to the firm or union.

Apprenticeship in the Building Trades at Toronto

The increasing interest in apprenticeship, which has been apparent for the past few years in the building industry at Toronto, has resulted in definite steps towards the organization of a comprehensive and effective system of trade training.

A tentative plan of organization has been approved by the employers who have engaged a competent man on a part-time basis to survey the field and commence operations with a view to developing the necessary co-operation between groups, and creating personal interest on the part of every employer who may be expected to participate in the scheme. Organized labour is interested in the new plan and the educational authorities welcome this opportunity of linking school work with training on the job. There appears to be no reason why the plan should not be successful. Its development will result in co-operative effort on the part of employers, organized labour and educators in the task of supplying future skilled workers for the building trades.

The plan as outlined provides for a provincial apprenticeship council, local apprenticeship committees, provincial and local secretaries or supervisors, and indenture forms requiring four or more years of service, thorough trade training and a fixed scale of wages. It is proposed that applicants for apprenticeship shall be between the ages of 16 and 20 inclusive, that all apprentices shall attend specially organized classes in the local technical schools or other places during approximately twelve weeks of each of the first two years of apprenticeship, and that time in classes shall be paid for, at fixed rates, by the Provincial Council. Funds for this and other purposes are to be collected by the Council from employers, on a stated basis.

The Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario is to be representative of all the interests which may contribute to the proper development of an apprenticeship system in the Province of Ontario. The proposed Council will consist of:—

(*a*) Two representatives from the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries.

(*b*) Two representatives from the Building Trades Congress.

(*c*) One representative from the Ontario Architects Association.

(*d*) One representative from the Engineering Institute of Canada.

(*e*) Two representatives from the Department of Technical Education of the Province of Ontario.

Its functions will be to appoint the necessary officers for carrying on the work, to promote and organize local apprenticeship committees, to receive and disburse the funds, to make rules and regulations, to determine the number of apprentices for each trade, to grant diplomas, and to act as a final court of appeal in all disputes pertaining to questions of policy.

The Local Joint Trade Apprenticeship Committee will be composed of:—

(*a*) Two representatives of employers, appointed by the Builders Exchange, where there is such an organization.

(*b*) Two representatives of employees, appointed by the Building Trades District Council, or Trade Organization where there are such organizations.

(*c*) One independent, either architect or engineer, appointed by the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario.

In localities where there is no organized body of employers or employees, the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario will appoint representatives to constitute a Local Apprenticeship Committee to carry out the objects of the apprenticeship system in the construction trades in such locality.

The functions of the Local Committee are to appoint a chairman and secretary, to receive and register applications, to select and place apprentices, to supervise training, to co-operate with technical schools, to examine apprentices, to transfer apprentices when necessary, to cancel indentures with the approval of the Provincial Council, to settle disputes not involving policy, to keep records of apprentices, to arrange credits for previous trade experience or vocational training, and to secure attendance vouchers for each apprentice during his periods in technical school classes.

Apprenticeship—Its Status and its Possibilities

The following paragraphs are taken from an article by Dorothy Sells, Ph.D., appearing in *Industrial Management* of July, 1926:—

Apprenticeship on the Railways

For two outstanding reasons railways have been leaders in developing private apprentice training schemes. In the first place more highly skilled work is still required on railways than in most other industries. In addition, because of their extensive nature and the location of shops in small towns which are usually inaccessible to technical schools of any kind, it is incumbent upon the railways themselves to train those employees who need a high degree of skill. As is usually the case among skilled workers, the labour turnover among railway employees is relatively low, so that they have been able to keep a large number of their own graduate apprentices.

Beginning about 1899, embryo schemes for apprenticeship were begun, but it was not until 1905 that a full-fledged plan came into being. Between that time and 1913, twenty-five railways established apprenticeship schools of one kind or another, and to-day many roads like the Chesapeake and Ohio, which do not have self-contained training equipment, advise their men to make use of one of the more comprehensive and sound railway correspondence courses, or in some instances offer correspondence courses of their own. Still, it is asserted by competent authorities that the apprenticeship movement on American railways is just beginning to function properly with the readjustment of the old system of apprenticeship to meet modern conditions.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

One of the railroads to do pioneer work in the training field was the Grand Trunk Railway, now a part of the Canadian National System. At present apprentice schemes are maintained at six main stations and in addition three travelling instructors are employed to visit seven other stations weekly, where they give instruction to apprentices. A special apprentice examiner tests all apprentices every six months for rate increases and reports directly to the supervisor of apprentices. Reports of the boy's progress are sent to parents quarterly.

Applicants for admission to the apprentice course must be between 16 and 21 years of age and must write a letter of application in order to give an indication of proficiency in writing and spelling. A medical examination and one in simple arithmetic are also required. Courses are offered in preparing for the following trades:—

Motive Power Department — Machinists, boiler-makers, electricians, tinsmiths, pipefitters, blacksmiths, pattern-makers, molders, toolmakers, air-brake mechanics and millwrights.

Car Department—Freight car builders, coach body builders, carpenters, wood machinists, tinsmiths, plumbers, brass finishers, painters, blacksmiths, machinists, cabinet makers, steamfitters and electricians.

Shop instruction is supplemented by text book study and class-room work for two hours each week in mechanical drawing, sketching, mathematics, practical mechanics, and blueprint reading.

On the completion of the five-year course a certificate is awarded, and many of the boys remain permanently with the road. Indeed, it is stated that the company rarely is obliged to go outside its own shops to fill a vacancy, and some of the highest positions are now filled by graduate apprentices.

Printing Apprenticeship

Although introduction of machinery has gained considerable headway in the printing industry within the last few years, it remains one of those trades requiring skilled workers in sufficiently large numbers to render adequate training a pressing necessity. Moreover, it was the first industry in which organized labour evinced an active concern about apprenticeship.

An interesting phase of industrial training in the printing industry is that carried on by the National and the local Typothetae in various industrial centres. This progressive organization of employers early realized the importance of building up a supply of young skilled workers in the trade. To this end the Typothetae has instituted apprentice schools of its own in some cities and has co-operated in establishing educational facilities in other places with such agencies as the Y.M.C.A., the public schools, etc.

The Foundry Industry

With every increase in the use of machinery, the foundry industry becomes more important and the need for thorough, well-trained workers becomes more imperative. Especially is there need of young men to enter molding work. While no great difficulty is found in recruiting young men for the cleaner,

lighter trade of pattern making, molding, with its heat, dirt, and dingyness does not attract boys of fourteen years. As a result, there is great scarcity of molders at the same time that the need for them is increased. This situation is being widely recognized by employers to-day, and steps are being taken to acquaint young persons with the interests and possibilities in foundry work. Yet the extent of apprenticeship in the trade is still far too limited.

The foundry industry to-day is very highly specialized, one firm often making only one kind of product. The type of training best suited to workers, therefore, depends largely upon the type of establishment and upon the kind of foundry work, whether iron, steel or brass.

The Challenge to Vocational Education

President Edwin A. Lee, of the American Vocational Association, describes the purposes of vocational education as follows:

The challenge to vocational education as it relates to craftsmanship is in terms of enlisting as teachers the highest type of worker to be obtained. It was at first assumed that any man who knew his trade adequately could teach it, an assumption which still has its adherents in the academic fold. The Smith-Hughes Act recognized the fallacy of this assumption in what is probably the most important section of the law, that in which it is specified that no state after a certain date may receive federal aid in a field for which it has not established an approved program of teacher training.

The challenge to vocational education as it relates to professional training is that we shall constantly evaluate our teacher training program in terms of the objectives we set up; that we shall continually scrutinize those objectives in the light of the purpose which we have set out to achieve; that we shall examine into the details of subject matter and practice we have incorporated in our programs in the attempt to discover whether or not in our desire to become professional we have not become abstractly theoretical, or on the other hand in our desire to remain practical we have not become narrowly mechanical; that we shall recognize that no matter how extensive the program we may set up there will always remain the problem of more and better organized upgrading of the vocational teacher after he has entered upon the actual job of trade training; and finally that there shall be in charge of our teacher-training programs men who see the problem of vocational education in its widest reaches, visioning its relationships to community life, to public education, to the entire social and economic structure, and translating that vision to those who are to bear the brunt of the toil as they carry on the work in the vocational schools and classes throughout the state.

The greatest potential power of vocational education lies in the co-operative relationships which we set up with industry. Problems such as creating under school conditions the atmosphere of the shop disappear when the trainee spends half his time in an actual factory under the spur of productive effort. The problem involved in making the transition from school life to work life a transition which shall be gradual and frictionless is solved easily and naturally under the conditions which obtain in a co-operative scheme of education. There is no community so small that it cannot carry on in some degree a program of vocational education if it will only take advantage of the opportunities for co-operative education which exist within its own boundaries or adjacent thereto.

The necessity for co-operation is not limited to the vocational life outside the school. There is just as great need for co-operative relationships within the school system itself. Vocational education was for a time considered as a thing apart, some states going so far as to set up separate boards for the administration of vocational education, which practice has been followed within cities. Administrators, high school principals and college professors, are more and more recognizing the part and place of vocational education in a total scheme of public education, and from recognition it is but a short step to positive support.

There is the challenge to face the truth, to adopt the methods and principles of scientific research. We offer courses, the purpose of which is to train plumbers. How many of those we have trained actually become plumbers? Of those who do enter the trade how many actually persist and become successful plumbers? What becomes of the others, and why did they not enter or succeed in the trade for which they were presumably trained? These and many other questions can be asked about every vocation for which we are giving training under public auspices and they can be answered if we are willing to make the protracted study of the facts which research requires. How much do we know of the trades for which we are giving training? The whole field of job analysis is

rich with research possibilities. Curriculum construction and evaluation presents untold opportunities for scientific investigation. To the extent that we accept the challenge of research, of diligent and protracted investigation of our work no matter where that research leads us nor how damaging its results to the beliefs we hold, will our program be built on foundations that are unassailable.

Engineering Education

American engineering colleges have been so outstripped by science and industry that they must revise their methods, according to the report of the Board of Investigation and Co-ordination of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of which Professor Charles Scott of Yale is Chairman. The report represented the results of a three-year fact-finding investigation just completed in the United States and in Europe at a cost of more than $200,000. More than half this expense was met by the Carnegie Corporation.

To remedy the situation the board urged that a program of sweeping changes be put into effect at once in all the engineering colleges of the country to link up with activities of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the great national engineering societies, the industries, the secondary schools and the non-engineering colleges.

The report condemned curricula that are "too soft," recommended that the normal length of the undergraduate curriculum should remain four academic years, including increased work in humanistic subjects, and appealed for the elimination of "gross waste in men and money imposed by the present system," in which the misfits were said to be unduly numerous.

"The development of greater social insight and a larger sense of social responsibility should be a definite objective of the engineering profession if it is to gain recognition for more than its technical proficiency," the report declared in recommending that general economics be included in all engineering curricula.

"Policies of admission to engineering colleges should have in view the positive attraction and selection of suitable personnel. A joint agency for co-operation with organizations of secondary schools and secondary school teachers should be created. Admission by certificate sould be accompanied by more selective methods, including a test of general intelligence, training and aptitude tests in specific subjects, and a physical and health examination to discover and provide for remedial defects and eliminate in advance those too seriously handicapped for the successful pursuit of a rigorous college program."

The report stressed the need for action in developing teaching personnel. A critical stituation is threatened, it said, because of increasing difficulty in enlisting able men for the highest posts in engineering education. "Efforts to broaden and enrich engineering education will be largely unavailing unless teaching service is able to enlist and hold able and inspiring men," the report continued. "The present agencies and programs of engineering education fail to supply an adequate recruitment for the line or operating direction of industry, as distinct from its export staff activities. The pressure for more extended provision for technical education and the demand for increased technical personnel should be met, for the present, by expansion of the facilities and programs of non-collegiate types of training."

Minimum Wages in Massachusetts

A minimum wage of $14.40 a week has been set by the Minimum Wage Commission for women of ordinary ability engaged in the manufacture of jewellery findings, silver novelties, optical goods, watches and clocks. For inexperienced workers the minimum is to be $12 a week. The decree which becomes effective January 1, 1927, provides that a woman shall be considered of ordinary ability who has reached the age of 20 years and has had six months' experience in the occupation. The investigation of the wages of women employed in the manufacture of jewellery and related lines, made by the Minimum Wage Commission preliminary to fixing a minimum wage, showed that 35 per cent of the women in the industry earned less than $14 a week, and 21 per cent earned $20 or over. Earnings by occupations showed a marked contrast for the workers engaged in different processes. Of the largest group, the packers, two-thirds received less than $14, and only 3 per cent earned $20 or over. A wage board to recommend a minimum rate of wages for women employed in the manufacture of toys, games and sporting goods was organized in October. An investigation made by the Minimum Wage Commission of the wages paid in this industry showed that 44 per cent of the women received less than $13 a week, and approximately 66 per cent less than $15, while not quite 15 per cent received $18 a week or over.

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings of the Eleventh Convention held in Calgary

THE eleventh convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in Calgary, November 22-24, nearly four years having elapsed since the previous meeting. There were 69 delegates present representing 44 affiliated bodies, including the district headquarters and locals of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. In addition there were present seventeen fraternal delegates, among whom were the Labour members of the Alberta Legislature, one Labour member of the House of Commons and a representative from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The financial report was referred to a special committee, which recommended that an honorarium of $500 be paid to the secretary treasurer for his services during the past four years; that grants be made also to the assistant secretary of the convention and to the convention stenographer; and that the "best efforts of the incoming executive and affiliated membership be put forward to increase the membership of the Federation."

At the opening session it was announced that the executive had declared vacant the office of president, and had appointed the vice-president to the chair, pending endorsation by the convention, the reason given for this action being that its incumbent, Frank Wheatley, had accepted a similar office in the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, a rival organization of the United Mine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Federation. The convention approved the decision of its executive in this regard, following which there was a motion that the former president be given the same privileges on the floor of the convention as that accorded to fraternal delegates. It was moved in amendment that the former president be given a voice only on the discussion on officers' reports. The amendment was adopted. Subsequently in the sessions the Federation re-defined its attitude toward dual organizations by rejecting a resolution which called upon the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to amend its constitution so as to permit the affiliation by the Congress and its provincial federations of all groups of workers in the Dominion. (Had this resolution been adopted it would have recognized the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, largely composed of secessionists from the U.M.W., an organization, which, as previously mentioned, is an affiliate of the Federation). In addition the Federation decided to assist the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, in re-organizing the mine workers of Alberta.

Workmen's Compensation.—Featuring the deliberations of the convention was the adoption of proposed amendments to various social enactments of the Provincial Legislature. In this respect there were adopted a considerable number of proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. The executive in its report recommended that while the ultimate aim is 100 per cent compensation, the immediate objective sought was an increase in the rate of compensation to 66⅔ per cent of earnings instead of the present percentage of 62½. In addition the executive recommended that the maximum of $1,140 compensation per year be struck out of the Act. The substance of both of these recommendations was embodied in a subsequent resolution, which called for 100 per cent compensation and a maximum compensation of $2,000 per annum. This proposal was adopted. Among the other suggested amendments which were adopted were; (1) that the Government be requested to provide for the cost of medical aid and hospital attendance being taken out of the accident fund; (2) that the Act shall be administered by three commissioners, one of whom shall be appointed on the recommendation of organized industrial labour; (3) that a disabled workman be paid compensation from the date of accident; (4) that in the event of failure on the part of the medical referee and the workman's doctor to reach a unanimous decision in determining fitness for employment a third doctor shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the injured workmen, and the majority report of these three medical men shall be conclusive; (5) that each commissioner may be removed at any time for just cause; (6) that the incoming executive secure the co-operation of the United Farmers in placing before farmers' organizations the advantage to be gained by having the farming industry included under the scope of the Act; (7) that the executive consider having provision made for compensation to be paid to workers meeting with accidents which do not come within the scope of the Act; (8) that provision be made to furnish any injured workman with any artificial appliance made necessary from the effects of an accident within the scope of the Act.

Factories Act.—Several amendments to the Factories Act* were also suggested. The executive in reporting on this subject recommended: (1) that efforts be continued to secure the establishment of the eight-hour day; (2) that the Act should be amended to apply to shops, bake-shops and offices in all localities with a population of 1,000 or more; (3) the elimination of the proviso exempting from the hours of labour provisions all repair shops, creameries, cheese factories, grain elevators and saw-mills, unless such are situated in a town having a population exceeding five thousand. The Committee on Officers' Reports, to which these recommendations were referred, concurred in all of them, but "believed that the population restrictions should be wiped out altogether, and the Act made province-wide in administration, and of benefit to every worker in the province affected by this statute." The convention adopted this general recommendation. Other amendments to this statute were submitted in the form of resolutions, one of which urged that the Act be changed so as to provide for an eight-hour day and forty-four hour week, instead of the present nine-hour day and fifty-four hour week. An amendment called for an eight-hour day and a forty-hour week, but this was defeated, and after considerable discussion the resolution was adopted. Among other proposed amendments, submitted to, and adopted by, the convention were: (1) that violators of the Act in respect to its safety provisions be given, in second offence cases, six months imprisonment without the option of a fine; (2) requesting the Provincial Legislature "to more rigidly enforce the provisions of this Act, calling particular attention to bake-shops;" (3) requesting the establishment of the eight-hour day for all employees in restaurants; (4) limiting the working day in the oil and gas drilling industry to eight hours; (5) providing for outside fire escapes on buildings over one storey; (6) urging the provision of matting in places where labour has to work continuously on concrete or brick floors.

Mines Act.—All resolutions submitted in regard to amendments to the Mines Act were referred to a special committee composed of all the U.M.W. delegates. This committee in its recommendations, which were adopted, demanded that the Provincial Government appoint a Commission "to make a public investigation into both the Hillcrest and McGillivray mine explosions,* both as to the conditions prevailing in the mines, previous to the explosion, and to as far as possible ascertain the causes;" and "that succeeding such investigation a conference shall be called consisting of mine owners, mine workers and representatives of the Department of Mines for the purpose of revising the Mines Act and bringing it into conformity with prevailing conditions." It was also decided that one member of the proposed commission be appointed upon the recommendation of the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and that in the event of the government refusing to appoint such a commission, the entire subject be turned over to the incoming executive to be dealt with in the legislative program.

Minimum Wages.—The executive submitted a detailed report with reference to the Minimum Wage Act, and made certain recommendations, which were concurred in by the Committee on Officers' Reports to which the report was referred. These recommendations, which were adopted, in the main called for an increase of employees' rates in certain classes—manufacturing, laundries and the retail trade—and the committee in addition recommended the abolition of the population limit so as to make the Act province-wide in scope and applicable wherever workers are employed. (The Act now applies only to twelve cities in the province).

Other Legislation.—Other adopted recommendations concerning legislative matters included: (1) providing medical and hospital attention for all workers and their families; (2) urging the enactment of a new Mechanics' Lien Act "to protect the wages of all workers"; (3) urging certain amendments to the Steam Boilers' Act; (4) urging the enactment of the Barbers' License Law; (5) amending the Mothers' Pension Act to provide pensions to all mothers and dependent women over 50 years; (6) urging the continuance of efforts to secure Federal enactment of Old Age Pension legislation; (7) amending the Election Act to provide "for a full holiday with pay for all workers on polling day for any provincial election"; (8) endeavouring to have the fair wage clause as adopted by the provincial legislature inserted in all contracts involving public works; (9) A resolution, which requested "the Provincial Government to pass enabling legislation to bring the

*The provisions of the Factories Act of 1926 were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 446.

*The appointment of a committee to investigate the explosion at the Hillcrest mine was noted in the last issue, page 1084.

Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act within the scope of the law in this province in line with the policy adopted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada," was referred to the incoming executive.

Resolutions.—Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were:—(1) Requesting the Workmen's Compensation Board to appoint an inspector to inspect and enforce safety regulations in building construction;

(2) condemning "the sentences passed from time to time on workers active in industrial disputes and appealing to the Provincial Government to take such steps as will bring about the immediate release of those who may be in prison as a result of activities in such disputes";

(3) opposing the immigration policy of the Dominion Government and requesting the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to submit the resolution to the International Federation of Trade Unions with a view to having it published in all periodicals of affiliated sections, so that the I.F.T.U. "be kept informed of actual conditions as to employment in Canada";

(4) in favour of amending the school curriculum to provide for "more information being given to students on the co-operative movement as opposed to the competitive system";

(5) in favour of enacting legislation legalizing peaceful picketing;

(6) advocating the enactment by the Dominion Government of an unemployment insurance project, with the application, in the meantime, of measures such as unemployment relief work at trade union rates or adequate sustenance;

(7) in favour of amending the Health Act to prohibit the sale of food "in the same room where drugs and chemicals are being sold";

(8) in favour of legislation prohibiting the employment of white girls by orientals;

(9) in favour of amending the Liquor Act so as to place a severer penalty upon minors or interdicted persons for entering any licensed beer room;

(10) protesting to the Provincial Government against the continuance of leasing out prisoners to work for farmers and other employers;

(11) condemning the practice of Sunday employment unless in useful public service or for the preservation of life and property;

(12) requesting the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada "to endeavour to secure legislation making provision for a saving wage of at least $2,500 per annum for all Canadian workmen";

(13) urging the promotion of a vigorous campaign in support of the co-operative movement with the appointment of a committee from the convention for this purpose;

(14) urging the abolition of the contract system in the mining industry and the substitution of a flat rate of pay;

(15) favouring the taking over by the Provincial Government of the control of land and townsite rights adjacent to mining plants;

(16) demanding the immediate nationalization of the mining industry;

(17) demanding the enactment of legislation to compel all employers to give their workers two weeks' holidays with full pay each year;

(18) urging the establishing of minimum wages and maximum hours of employment for employees in hospitals;

(19) urging the enactment of legislation which would recognize training schools for nurses in the same way that all other forms of education are recognized in the province;

(20) urging that those desiring to teach music should be required to obtain by the passing of examinations a certificate of competency;

(21) urging that the Provincial Government increase the grant to patients in isolation hospitals to $1 per day.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. J. White, Calgary; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Roper, Edmonton; Delegate to Trades and Labour Congress, J. J. McCormack with J. E. Gordon as alternate.

The Harmon Foundation of New York city has made a gift of $50,000 towards the organization of a pension fund for nurses. The *Survey* (New York), in an account of the plan, estimates that there are 100,000 graduate nurses in the United States, of whom 10,000 are salaried employees of boards of health, factories or tubercular associations. The pension plan will be based on regular payments to a fund by both the nurses and the patients, so that at 60 years of age she may retire with a pension of $1,100 or $1,200 a year.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Typographical Union

THE International Typographical Union held its seventy-first convention at Colorado Springs, Col., on September 13-17, 1926, with 308 delegates present, representing practically every section of the United States and Canada. In his address, President Lynch made a plea for solidarity among the membership and pointed out the danger that lurked in too much politics within the organization. He reviewed the reconstruction campaign carried on by the executive council since November 1, 1924, the cost of which in most cases had been financed on a fifty-fifty basis, by the local union and the central organization. He explained that the plan underlying the general movement of reconstruction and reorganization was mapped out to cover as many years as might be necessary to obtain the desired results. The president called attention to the new addition to the Union Printers' Home, which was completed and in full commission. Reference was made to the bureau of education, from which more than 8,000 apprentices were taking lessons. The receipts from these lessons practically covered the cost of maintaining the bureau. Dwelling upon newspaper consolidations, many of which have taken place recently, the president declared that they are a development of the greatest concern to the membership, owing to the employment problems created by such mergers. He advocated a plan whereby the cost of administering the pension and mortuary funds would be borne by those funds instead of the present practice of burdening the general fund with that expense. Other topics discussed by the president were: (1) The publicity campaign; (2) The label bureau; (3) Scale negotiations; (4) Closer affiliation with other printing trades; (5) Deliberations and accomplishments of the American Federation of Labour.

The report of First Vice-president Brown, who is in charge of the bureau of arbitration, enumerated the activities and accomplishments of that department. The purpose of the bureau was, he said, to supply, on request of local unions, efficient representatives to prepare and present local arbitration cases. Another topic dwelt upon by the first vice-president was the work of state typographical conferences, which in his opinion was a distinct asset to the International Typographical Union.

Second Vice-president Hewson drew attention to the many newspapers and numerous commercial plants that still adhere to the so-called open-shop policy, and also to schools which he stated "were fostered by anti-union interests for the purpose of doubling the number of men for the number of jobs and would develop into a barrier that will in the future be difficult to surmount."

Third Vice-president Smith, who represents the mailers on the executive board, drew attention to the remarkable fact that all the increases secured by the mailers' locals during the twelve-month period covered by his report had been received through conciliation. He dwelt upon the increased usage of new devices in the trade, and to the skill displayed by the members of the mailers' organization in the operation of automatic mailing machines.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Hays showed a total cash balance of $5,066,532.76, made up as follows: General fund, $1,313,308.72; Mortuary fund, $2,500,635.23; Old Age Pension fund, $1,252,588.81. For the twelve months ended May 31, 1926, there were 895 deaths on which the mortuary benefits paid aggregated $395,909.22, an average of $442.35. The average continuous membership of the 895 deceased members for whom benefits were paid was 29.8 years. Since the establishment of the Old Age Pension Fund and up to May 31, 1926, applications filed for pensions numbered 5,631. Of this number 361 were handled during the past fiscal year, 325 were approved; 22 were disapproved, and 14 were withdrawn. There were 2,461 members on the pension roll on May 31, 1926, of which number 71 were women. During the fiscal year 236 pensioners died. For the time these members were on the list they drew pensions totalling $476,167, an average of $2,017.65 for each.

The report of the executive council contained a draft of the new arbitration agreement adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and also contained the text of the amended agreement with the German Typographia, which became effective on June 1, 1926, and by which the office of fourth vice-president of the International Typographical Union was abolished. This agreement was subsequently ratified by the convention.

During the convention, one day was taken up by the delegates inspecting the Union Printers' Home, on which occasion the International Typographical Union was the recipient of a bronze statue symbolizing the "Make-Up Man" presented by Captain de

Rohan on behalf of J. David Stern, editor and publisher of Camden, N.J.

A letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, was read, in which he assured the International Typographical Union of the hearty co-operation and support of the American Federation of Labour in the adoption and execution of trade union policies and plans.

Mailers' Union, No. 6, of New York City, sponsored a resolution which was endorsed by the Mailers' Trade District Union, asking that they be allowed to sever their relationship with the International Typographical Union for the purpose of forming an International Mailers' Union and that they be given their share of the monies in the general fund, pension fund and mortuary fund, and an amount in money equal to their equity in the Union Printers' Home and in Typographical Terrace, the headquarters of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis, Indiana. The Committee on Laws, to which this proposition was submitted, recommended against its adoption, giving as their reason that there were already enough international unions functioning at the present time in the printing industry. The recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

The Committee on Arbitration, to which the new arbitration agreement between the International Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was referred, recommended the acceptance of the executive council's report on the subject and approved the council's recommendation that if approved by the convention the agreement be referred back to the council with instructions to propose and insist upon further amendments setting forth the procedure to be followed in the event of local publishers and the local unions failing to agree on matters that are subject to arbitration; and that if such an amendment is secured, the completed agreement to be submitted to the referendum. The convention concurred in the recommendation.

Some of the constitutional amendments adopted by the convention were as follows: (1) That the officers of the Union shall take office on September 1, following the election, instead of November 1, as heretofore; (2) That the board of electors shall be composed of the International board of auditors and that one representative for each candidate for president, secretary-treasurer, first vice-president and second vice-president shall be permitted to be present and scrutinize the tabulation of returns and the count of the votes.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

Recommending that a special commission investigate the operation of the pension system and the revenue paid into the pension fund and report their findings to the convention of 1927.

Instructing the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labour to request that body to assist in securing just and reasonable postal rates for the printing and publishing industry;

Instructing the secretary-treasurer to wire the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, urging it to give especial attention to the enactment of legislation in Canada protecting the union label;

Condemning the acts of members of this and other labour organizations co-operating with interests engaged in a constant effort to break down beneficial legislation obtained after years of effort.

The convention selected Indianapolis, Indiana, as the convention city for 1927.

The officers elected were: President, Charles P. Howard; First vice-president, S. R. Brown; Second vice-president, Austin Hewson; Third vice-president, C. N. Smith; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America

The third biennial and eighteenth regular convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America was held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on September 13-18, with 138 delegates present. Grand President D. W. Helt in his address reviewed the development of the organization, more particularly since 1917, and gave a detailed account of the activities and accomplishments of the Brotherhood since its last convention. He drew attention to the great need of education for the membership, and outlined the steps taken to further the educational program. The attention of the delegates was directed to the efforts put forth by grand lodge on behalf of the Canadian membership, which resulted in approximately 200 members being affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In concluding his address, President Helt said "I believe the greatest menace to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, at the present time, is that greatest of all frauds, the company union."

Mr. L. W. Givan, one of the four vice-presidents to present reports, recommended: (1) That all moneys received by vice-presidents in the performance of their duty be forwarded to the grand secretary-treasurer, who will afterwards refund the money to the locals entitled to receive it; (2) That provision be made that grand lodge may remove from office any general chairman or general committeeman who fails to perform his duty. These recommendations were subsequently adopted.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Austin showed that twenty-five death claims and two disability claims had been paid from March 1, 1923 to July 15, 1926. In referring to the building fund, which was for the purpose of purchasing a home or headquarters for the organization, the secretary-treasurer stated that little response was made by the locals to the request sent out and recommended that further action be taken by this convention. This matter was subsequently referred to the policy committee with instructions to make an investigation and take such action as they deemed proper.

Some of the constitutional amendments were as follows:—(1) That officers of local lodges serve for two years; (2) That the brotherhood convene in regular convention the second Monday in September, biennially, in the city where grand lodge headquarters are located; (3) That grand lodge officers, when on duty away from headquarters report their expenses and activities. (4) That all monies collected for grand lodge be forwarded to the grand secretary-treasurer not later than the first of each month; (5) That the whole jurisdiction be divided into twelve districts, with a vice-president elected from each, Canada to comprise one district.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) That signalmen employed by contractors on construction work be brought into the organization; (2) That the organization's policy be to change existing agreements to permit of one assistant maintainer to each three maintainers on any seniority district; (3) That the proper grouping of the railroads into vice-presidents' districts be outlined by the policy committee; (4) That the brotherhood establish a policy of patronizing labour banks, so far as possible, and that the grand secretary-treasurer be instructed to make the necessary transfer of funds; (5) That the policy committee begin action for the enactment of a law providing for a maximum of sixteen hours on duty in any twenty-four hour period.

The chief officers elected were: Grand president, D. W. Helt, 4750-54 North Kimball avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Secretary-Treasurer, T. A. Austin, 4750-54 North Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

The twelfth convention of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers was held at Montreal, on October 5-8, 1926, with about forty delegates present.

President-secretary John P. Burke, reviewed the activities of the organization since its formation in 1906 at Burlington, Vermont. He referred to the many changes during that period, not only as to wages, hours and working conditions, but in the mechanical processes that had all but revolutionized the pulp and paper industry. The president stated that if the results of conferences held during 1925 and 1926 were summarized, they would show that wages had been increased, agreements improved and many other changes made for the betterment of the trade. In closing his address President Burke made the following specific recommendations, which were subsequently concurred in by the convention, or referred to the Executive board: (1) That ways and means be devised for continuing the branch office in Canada and that a vigorous organization campaign be undertaken in Canada and Newfoundland; (2) That an organizer be sent to Newfoundland immediately upon the close of the convention; (3) That the date of the biennial convention be changed so as not to conflict with the convention of the American Federation of Labour; (4) That the constitution and laws be amended so that the wage conference and convention be held at the same time; (5) That the incoming executive board urge all local unions to affiliate with their respective central labour unions and state federations of labour; (6) That wherever possible district meetings of local branches of the union, with branches of the Paper Makers' Union and allied organizations be held for the purpose of discussing district problems.

Vice-president Launer gave a detailed report of the conditions that confronted the organization at Kenora and Fort William, Ontario, and concluded with the following summary and recommendations:—

"Every indication points to the fact that Canada will soon be the great paper producing section on this continent. This means that if we are to continue to grow, the paper

mills of Canada must be organized. It is the duty of this convention to give careful consideration to this important fact, and if possible devise means whereby this great work can be accomplished. * * * * * * * * * * It might be good business to consider the moving of our international headquarters into Canada as a means of allaying the prejudice that exists against international unions. It might be good business to enquire why thousands of Canadian workers have formed Canadian national labour unions. It would be good business to seriously consider what we are to do in reference to certain international unions proselyting our membership after we secure union wages and conditions and work under union agreements, and which do nothing toward organizing the unorganized in the industry."

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in addressing the delegates, referred to the wonderful growth of the pulp and paper industry, which was becoming one of the most fundamental in the Dominion of Canada. He informed the convention that organized labour was looking to the efforts of their organization to make the great paper industry a benefit to the country as a whole. In speaking of some of the problems peculiar to the Province of Quebec, President Moore is reported as stating, in part, as follows:—"In this Province we find that the workers are divided along religious lines. Canada recognizes two official languages, English and French. And it has been the French speaking part of the Catholic Church which has fostered the formation of the national and Catholic union. But, notwithstanding all the efforts they have made, I am proud to say that the international trades union and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada have had at all times more French speaking members of the Catholic church than this so-called national and Catholic union. It is necessary for me to emphasize that we have not opposed this movement on the ground of language or religion, because the international trade union movement does not recognize any division on these lines. We respect each man's individual belief in the matter of religion and do not consider it a part of our movement to interfere with it. We also respect the official language of a country. The national and Catholic union movement is disintegrating of its own force. I believe that we shall have less and less opposition from the Catholic union as time goes on.

W. R. Smith, president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, in addressing the convention, stated that "Nowhere in the world is any industry in the stage of development that the paper and pulp industry is in the Dominion. * * * * * * * * * When I say to you that there is coming into the Dominion in 1926 and 1927 twenty some odd of the largest, most modern paper machines that have ever been constructed you will have some idea of the development of the industry in Canada."

Two amendments to the constitution are as follows: (1) That the books of local unions shall be audited every three months; (2) That the fiscal year of the organization shall be the same as the calendar year.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Recommending that a paid vice-president be elected at this convention to work in Canada only;

Authorizing the sending of $100 to the miners in England; Instructing the executive board to send out another appeal to the locals to replenish the Canadian branch office and organizing fund.

The officers elected were: President, secretary, John P. Burke, Fort Edward, N.Y.; First vice-president, Maurice Labelle, Ottawa, Can.; Second vice-president, H. W. Sullivan, Worcester, Mass.; Third vice-president, S. E. Launer, Green Bay, Wis.; Fourth vice-president, J. W. Taylor, Topsham, Me.; Fifth vice-president, Alex. Gibson, Port Arthur, Ont.; Sixth vice-president, William Cutliff, Millinocket, Me.

Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America

The sixteenth convention of the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America was held in Montreal, Canada, September 13 to 24, 1926. International president, M. W. Mitchell, in his address, gave a detailed review of conditions throughout the jurisdiction during the past three years and enumerated the many instances which required investigation and adjustment. He also outlined the situation prior to the injunction applied for by the International Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen's Association in the Bedford-Bloomington district.

In secretary-treasurer Blasey's report a review was made of the proceedings of the last convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in which a number of changes had been made in the laws and regulations in order to eliminate, as far as possible, features which the International Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen's

Association claimed were objectionable, and which were preventing a national agreement being signed between themselves and the international union. A proviso was adopted by the convention that "in the event of there being no settlement with the employers, those laws thus amended or repealed were to be restored to the constitution." Several months having elapsed after the convention without any settlement, the executive board of the international union met and adopted the following resolution, a copy of which was forwarded by the general secretary to the secretary of every local union:

"That on and after August 1, 1924, the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America be requested to refrain from finishing all work-dressing, altering, finishing, carving, or fitting on the building site—which had been started—planed, turned, cut, or semi-finished—by men working in opposition to our association."

Following the issuance of this order (according to the report), "twenty-four of the quarriers and cut stone contractors in the Bedford-Bloomington district not employing any of our members applied to the Federal Court for the District of Indiana for an injunction and for damages exceeding $5,000 for each of the twenty-four complainants." The preliminary hearing of the injunction came up before Judge Anderson at Indianapolis on October 24, 1924, and resulted in the employers being denied the injunction. A motion for an appeal from the decision of Judge Anderson was promptly made and the hearing of the appeal came up on April 30, 1925, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit in the city of Chicago. The Circuit Court sustained the decision of Judge Anderson in denying the preliminary injunction and upheld the right of union labour to suspend operations on work started by men working in opposition to the union. After the decision in the Circuit Court of Appeals, the employers appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the case is now standing.

Some of the constitutional amendments which were adopted by the convention were as follows: (1) Reducing the number of executive board members from nine to five. (2) Reducing the number of districts comprising the association, from nine to five. (3) Increasing the salary of the president and secretary-treasurer from $350 per month to $5,000 per year and allowing each their railroad fare and $8 per day for expenses while in the performance of their duties. (4) Doubling the initiation fee.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Instructing the representatives to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour to demand the suspension of all locals of the Granite Cutters' International Association from the Building Trades Councils in the various cities under the control of the Building Trades Department; and instructing the representatives at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labour to request the suspension of the Granite Cutters' International Association from the American Federation of Labour; (2) Authorizing the general secretary to send a circular or letter to the different locals in regard to the question of financial aid to the British miners, and allow them, to donate any amount they desired and send it to the general secretary, to be forwarded to the miners in Great Britain; (3) Instructing the officers and delegates to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour to make a vigorous protest against the action of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union in preventing the Stone Cutters' Association from organizing the marble cutters; (4) Recommending that every effort be made to urge non-union planermen to join the local bodies; (5) Instructing the delegation to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labour to ask that the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be requested to ask Congress to cause an investigation to be made into the alleged harmfulness of the so-called air tool.

The officers elected were: Pres., M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; Vice-pres., P. Cullen, 179 W. Washington St., Room 506, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. sec.-treas., Joseph Blasey, 324 American Central Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Boston, Mass., was selected as the convention city in 1929.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union

The 15th convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union was held in Atlantic City on September 13-18, 1926, with ninety-four delegates in attendance.

President Bell drew attention to the fact that the union had succeeded in erecting its own office building at Cleveland, Ohio, which with the land cost approximately $162,000. Referring to strikes and lockouts, he stated that the international union was very fortunate in having had so little trouble during the past three years, and that their relations with employers were very friendly. Any

jurisdictional disputes which had arisen were satisfactorily adjusted by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

According to the report of Secretary-Treasurer Yoder, $52,301.90 had been paid out on 289 funeral benefit claims, while there were 33 other claims on which no benefits were paid. The report showed that with one exception all local unions were working an eight-hour day for the first five days of the week, the majority of the locals reporting a four-hour workday on Saturday. The secretary-treasurer strongly urged the local union to establish a sick benefit fund.

First vice-president P. McSorley (former international president, who resigned from that position on being elected president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour) reported that the union had done some very effective work in improving the conditions of the organization, as well as increasing its prestige with employers, other building trades organizations and the general public at large.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labour addressed the convention on the Union Life Insurance Company. He explained that in order to have this company democratically owned and controlled by the trade union movement, it was necessary that the number of shares, or the amount of stock, which any international or national union might hold be limited, and that therefore it was decided to allow these unions 800 shares, or an investment of $40,000; local unions 80 shares, or $4,000; and individuals 10 shares, or $500. At the conclusion of Mr. Woll's address the Secretary-Treasurer drew attention to the fact that no action had been taken on that portion of his report in which he recommended the investment in the Union Life Insurance Company of $10,000 in addition to the $2,000 already invested. Subsequently the convention concurred in this recommendation.

Some of the constitutional amendments adopted by the convention were as follows: that delegates to the international convention shall be strictly working journeymen; that the general president and first vice-president shall serve as delegates to conventions of all affiliated organizations; that in no case shall an apprenitice be enrolled as a member until he has worked at least two years at the trade; that no fine exceeding $100 shall be imposed upon a member by a local union unless approved by the executive council of the international union.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

Favouring group insurance, the policies to cover life, accident and health.

That all new apprentices shall be required to attend some school of architecture or institution of that nature for a period of two years while serving their apprenticeship.

Supporting the movement for the enactment of a national old age pension law and compensation for disabled workingmen and women.

Recommending that organized labour do all in its power to influence state legislatures to enact workingmen's compensation laws similar to that in force in the State of Ohio.

Recommending that death benefits be raised from $400 to $500.

The chief officers elected were: President, John Bell; First vice-president, W. J. McSorley; Secretary-treasurer, A. D. Yoder, Lathers Bldg., Detroit St. at 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

St. Louis, Missouri, was selected as the next convention city.

Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario held its convention at Toronto, on November 1, with delegates present representing sixteen local unions from various parts of the Province.

President Leon Worthall, of Toronto, stated in his address that there were 2,000 journeymen barbers in the province, 1,400 master barbers, with half a million dollars invested, and that "it was time we had legislation to protect these men against the incompetent produce of the barber college and their unsanitary methods". Past President Halford, spoke of the necessity of a Barbers' licence law, and stated that some legislation along these lines had been secured about eleven years ago, but the law had never been enforced or carried out. The terrible condition in which some of the shops were conducted was the reason given by Mr. Halford for wanting legislation at this time.

Among the delegates present, were six representing Master Barbers' Associations in Ontario, who pledged the support of their organizations to carry out the programme of the Ontario Federation of Barbers. They also took preliminary steps to form a Canadian Master Barbers' Association and elected tem-

porary officers to carry out the work of organizing units of the association throughout the entire Dominion.

Some of the resolutions adopted by the convention were:—

Calling upon the Provincial Government to place under the Department of Education the various barber colleges, so as to compel them to properly teach barbering in all its various branches and that a prescribed curriculum of at least eighteen months' study be imposed before graduating new barbers.

Asking the Government to provide adequate legislation requiring that persons deciding to learn barbering shall possess a certain degree of education, at least equal to the public school standard of the province.

Requesting the Government to set a standard of sanitation for barber shops, with inspection.

Calling upon the master barbers to provide the necessary requirements in barber shops for the handling of the cutting and dressing of ladies' hair.

Recommending that the charges for service in barber shops throughout the province be made as near uniform as possible;

Requesting the Provincial Government to licence and register all barbers and barber shops, and provide rules and regulations.

The chief officers elected were: President, H. Gainey, Peterborough; First vice-president, Hamilton Henry, Windsor; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Call, 235 St. Paul St., St. Catharines.

The next convention of the Federation will be held in Toronto, the first Monday in November, 1927.

Mineral Production in British Columbia in 1926

The Mines Department of British Columbia has issued an estimate of mineral production in the province in 1926, based on the production in the first ten months of the year. The minerals produced will probably value $67,292,400, which is $5,800,158 in excess of the value of last year's production. The outstanding feature of this year's production is the large increase in the quantity of silver and zinc produced. The increase in the zinc output is attributed chiefly to increased production of zinc ore, but also to improvements in ore dressing and in the metallurgical treatment of the concentrate. The increase in the silver production is due mainly to the increased output of lead, copper, and zinc ores with their concomitant silver content.

Though the silver and zinc outputs show increases of 42.4 and 42 per cent respectively, the value of the outputs show increases of only 28 and 29 per cent respectively, compared with the 1925 production, owing to deflation in the prices of the metals, and the total value of the mineral production has suffered accordingly. The output of lead shows an increase of 17.7 per cent in quantity but a decrease of 5.3 per cent in value. The output of copper, on the other hand, shows an increase of approximately 26 per cent and the value of the output an increase of nearly 30 per cent. The Allenby Copper Corporation is mainly responsible for this increase, though the old concerns have slightly increased their outputs.

Coal is the only mineral to show a decreased output, 2,328,522 long tons having been produced in 1925, as compared with a probable production in 1926 of 2,124,200 long tons. Fuel oil and hydro-electric energy, it is stated, have deeply cut into the coal mining industry. Owing chiefly to more stable labour conditions in the Crowsnest Pass the production of coke shows an increase of about 30 per cent.

There were 5,959 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of November, which brings the total for the 11 months of 1926 to 60,505, nearly 500 more than the total for the whole of 1925. The fatal cases during November numbered 54, making the total number of fatal cases reported this year to date 366, as compared with 317 during the same period of 1925. The total benefits awarded during November amounted to $531,267.19, $452,921.65 of this being for compensation, and $78,345.54 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded this year to date amount to $5,233,027.11, as against $5,059,124.65 during the corresponding period of 1925.

The Massachusetts Legislature recently amended the law requiring proper ventilation in factories as protection from dangerous vapours, gases, dust or fumes so that it should apply to all factories and workshops irrespective of the number or sex of the employees. Previously the law applied only to factories where five or more persons were employed and to workshops where five or more women or children were employed.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Reference Manual Published by the Department of Health of Ontario

THE Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health of Ontario has recently issued a valuable "rapid reference manual" on occupational diseases, intended for the use of the medical profession in the province. The book, a compact publication of only 62 pages, is based on a similar production of the New York Division of Industrial Hygiene, but the original material has been extended and adapted to the requirements of physicians who have to do with industrial workers in Ontario. It is a convenient pocket reference book, showing for any given occupation the hazard involved, which may be the clue to the symptoms of the patient in question. The chief use of the manual is thus to aid diagnosis. It is arranged for easy reference, and only presupposes knowledge of the patient's occupation. The index indicates the usual hazards of the occupation and the symptoms or diseases commonly resulting from them. Where the patient's symptoms suggest exposure to any given poison, reference to the suspected substance in the list of harmful substances will show whether it is a common feature of his occupation. The aim of the book is therefore to assist correct diagnosis by facilitating recognition of the connection between occupation and disease. The handbook contains much information on the subject of industrial diseases and the methods adopted in Canada and in other countries to counteract the risks of the occupations in which workers are exposed to special health risks.

Reporting of occupational diseases.—None of the provinces of Canada have any law requiring the reporting of occupational diseases. In Ontario, however, the Ontario Medical Association is considering the advisability of drawing the government's attention to the need of some such legislation.

In most other countries the attempt to prevent occupational diseases has led to legislation of one form or another requiring physicians, and occasionally employers, to report all such diseases to the central authority most immediately concerned. Thus in Great Britain physicians are required to report to the Factory Inspection Department of the Home Office: lead poisoning; phosphorus poisoning; arsenic poisoning; mercury poisoning; anthrax; ankylostomiasis; toxic jaundice (jaundice due to tetrachlorethane or nitro-amido derivatives of benzene or other poisonous substances); epitheliomatous ulceration due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances; chrome ulceration, due to chromic acid or bichromate of potassium, sodium, or ammonium, or any preparation of these substances; carbon bisulphide poisoning; anilin poisoning; and chronic benzene poisoning.

In France lead poisoning and mercury poisoning must be reported to the Ministry of Labour by both physicians and health officers.

In the United States, seventeen of the states (Ohio, New York, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Maryland, Massachusetts, California, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin) require reporting by physicians of one or more occupational disease either to the Board of Health or to the Department of Labour, or to the Industrial Commission. The form of legislation varies: in some cases there is a special occupational disease reporting law, in some, the regulation is included in the general factory laws, or in special occupational disease laws governing specified trades, and in some it is included in the workmen's compensation acts.

Compensation of occupational diseases.—The principle that occupational diseases caused by industrial conditions should be compensated has become general during the past quarter century. It has now been almost universally adopted and workers are compensated either on the lines of accident insurance or on the lines of sickness insurance.

The nations which compensate on the lines of accident insurance are the following: England, France, Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Serb-Croat Slovene Kingdom, United States (Federal Government and eleven states), Canada, Mexico, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Japan.

The nations whose compensation is on the lines of sickness insurance are: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg.

Some of the systems of compensation in other countries, as well as in Canada were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 674. The British Schedule of occupational diseases was given in the issue for March, 1920, pages 304-306, but several diseases have been added since that time, including certain diseases resulting from the handling or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin; compressed air illness;

diseases connected with the manufacture of air-craft (i.e. poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose); cataract in glass-workers; writer's cramp (limited to 12 months).

The position in Canada was shown in a table in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 675, and recent additions to the Act, particularly in Ontario, have since been noted.

Diagnosis of diseases.—In a general consideration of occupational diseases the manual advises physicians who deal with industrial patients to be on the watch for the occupational factor in these diseases. Where a physician is in touch with industrial workers exposed to common dangers in the same plant or process, it is often possible to diagnose diseases in their very early stages almost before they have declared themselves. For the purposes of prevention this is obviously of the utmost importance. In Ontario, the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Provincial Department of Health co-operates with doctors in solving difficulties which have a bearing on diagnosis, and which cannot be carried out conveniently by the doctors alone.

Harmful substances and conditions.—The following classification is given of harmful substances and conditions:—

I. *Harmful substances.*—Dusts; gases, vapours and fumes; metals; infective materials.

II. *Harmful conditions.*—Excessive heat and moisture; excessive light; compressed air; confined air; confined positions (nerve and muscle strain and fatigue; the "occupation neuroses"); eye and ear strain; irritation of the skin.

Taking the foregoing as a basis, with some rearrangement, the following classification of special disease hazards is made in the manual, which both lists the various harmful substances and conditions and suggests the kinds of diseases to which they give rise.

The Special Disease Hazards of Occupation

I. METAL POISONING is derived from filings, dust and fumes of metals or their salts, which enter the system through inhalation or swallowing, being conveyed to the mouth often by unclean hands or food eaten in dusty workshops.

Poisonous or irritating metals include: antimony, arsenic, brass, bronze, copper, iron or steel, lead and solder, manganese, mercury, phosphorus, silver, tin, zinc, or compounds of any of these substances. Special attention should be given to disease of the bones due to mercury, chromic acid, etc.

II. DUSTS cause irritation of all the respiratory passages and of the eyes and skin. In some instances the metal dusts enter the mouth as well as the lungs and are swallowed and absorbed. Irritating dusts are of three classes.

(*a*) *Insoluble inorganic dusts* (irritating the respiratory passages): flint, silica, sand (*e.g.* sand blasts, sandpaper), carbon (*e.g.* coal, soot), brick dust, marble, granite. terra cotta, cement, asphalt, enamel, glass, quartz, lime (*e.g.* gypsum, plaster), meerschaum, phosphates (*e.g.* fertilizers), guano, emery, diamond dust, metal filings (*e.g.* head, brass, iron and steel, etc.) pumice, ashes.

(*b*) *Soluble inorganic dusts* (liable to be swallowed and absorbed); soluble arsenic, mercury, lead and silver compounds; metal filings of lead, brass and zinc.

(*c*) *Organic dusts and fibres* arising from handling of manufacture of wood, bone and shell; from fur, skins, hides and leather; feathers; brooms and straw; flour and grain; tobacco; jute, flax (linen), hemp, cotton, wool (worsted, etc.); felts and carpets; rags and paper; horsehair; street sweepings.

III. GASES, VAPOURS AND FUMES irritate the respiratory passages and eyes and may cause poison by absorption. The most important are: illuminating gas (oil gas), gases from coke and coal; coal gas; carbon dioxide (brewers' vats, bakers' ovens, aerated waters); chromic acid; mineral acids—sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, etc. (acid factory workers, engravers, etchers and lithographers); mercury cyanids; heated lead; ammonia, ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride; tar and creosote (distillers); asphalt and petroleum products (naptha, benzine, gasoline—used in dry cleaning and otherwise); smoke (firemen, varnish makers, varnishers); arseniuretted hydrogen (copper refiners); ferro-silicon; amyl alcohol, wood alcohol; dinitrobenzol, nitro-glycerine, cordite; carbon disulphid; chlorine, chloride of lime, carbonyl chloride; phosgene (dyeing industry); formaldehyde; hydrofluoric acid; hydrocyanic acid; ammonium, sodium and potassium cyanides; pyridine; sulphur and sulphuretted hydrogen; aniline; dinitrobenzene and dinitrotoluene vapours.

IV. INJURIES TO NERVES AND MUSCLES are derived from occupational strain, fatigue, repeated blows and vibrations, excessive pressure, repeated muscular contractions and faulty positions (as in standing, sitting, leaning over benches, etc.) The so-called "Occupational Neuroses" are comprised under this

class. The principal effects of nerve or muscle strain are observed as: palsy, cramps (writer's, telegrapher's, typewriter's), sciatica, neuritis, neuralgia, tremors, vaso-motor disorders, gastric and intestinal disorders, general "nervousness" and insomnia; deformities of chest from cramped positions (as in tailors), curvature of spine, flat foot, etc.

V. INJURIES TO EYES AND EARS.—Excessive light causes eye strain to electric light men, X-ray workers, steel foundrymen, etc.; and excessive heat subjects puddlers, glass workers and others to optic neuritis, conjunctivitis, etc. Dusts of various kinds irritate the eyelids or injure the eyeball. The ear may be affected by excessive vibrations and loud noises, such as are met with by boiler makers, riveters, gunners, etc., resulting in permanent deafness.

VI. INJURIES TO THE SKIN are caused by acids, corrosive alkalies, lime, irritating dusts, tar, creosote and petroleum products, especially paraffin, dyes, etc. They give rise to eczema, fissures, ulcers, boils, epithelioma, etc.

VII. COMPRESSED AIR affects caisson men and divers. The former are subject to cramos, paralysis, serious lesions of the spinal cord, etc., sometimes proving fatal.

VIII. INFECTIVE MATERIALS.—Those who handle hides, rags, and wool may be exposed to infection by the anthrax bacillus. Hostlers and others who handle horses may be exposed to the glanders bacillus.

The handbook concludes with a tabulation of some of the diseases and of the more harmful substances, indicating the industries in which they are used, the manner in which they enter the body, and the diseases to which they give rise. No suggestion however is made as to treatment, for which doctors must rely on medical treatises.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Third International Congress for Life Saving and First Aid to the Injured

THE Third International Congress for Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured was held at Amsterdam, September 7th to 11th, under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands. Mr. A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Rotterdam, attended the Congress on behalf of the Government of Canada.

The First International Congress for Life-Saving was held at Frankfort-on-Main. The Second was held at Vienna in 1913 and an invitation was extended by the Dutch Government to hold the Third Congress in Amsterdam. This was delayed by the War and was not held until the present year.

Twenty-six different nations were represented by official delegates and moreover, six semi-official from other states were also present at this Congress. Actually thirty-two different nations took part, and 645 delegates were in attendance, of whom 85 were women.

About one hundred lectures dealing with the various aspects of the subjects of the Congress were given, one of particular interest to Canada being delivered by Major-General Guy Carleton Jones, late Director-General of the Canadian Army Medical Services. The Congress covered a very wide scope, ranging from simple first-aid competitions to highly technical lectures given by experts on various phases of life-saving and first-aid to the injured. Among the resolutions adopted at this Congress were the following:—

"That mining countries should enter into an exchange of their experiences in regard to the jurisdiction of life-saving at pits and fighting explosions in mines. It is recommended that the International Association for Life-Saving and First Aid to the Injured take the initial steps in this direction.

"That all rules and regulations relating to life-saving prevention of electric accidents should be uniform and hold good in all countries. For this reason, it would be advisable to form an international commission of experts, medical men, electrical engineers, etc.—analogous to the Geneva Red Cross Convention—and empowered to draw up such rules and regulations.

"The Congress recommends the governments of countries lying on the coasts to study the possibility of stimulating the life-saving services and of improvement of their work by organizing annually demonstrations of or competitions in life-saving on the coasts."

It was decided to hold the next Congress in London.

Characteristics of Silicosis

Dr. Edgar L. Collis, professor of preventive medicine in the Welsh National School of Medicine, in an article in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene for November, discusses* the characteristics of dust phthisis, or pulmonary silicosis, with particular reference to its incidence in certain industries exposed to this risk. (Silicosis was added in 1926 to the list

of "industrial diseases" under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.* The occupations enumerated as particularly exposed to silicosis are given as coal mining; tin, copper and lead mining; stone and quarry work; brick and tile making, and furnace and crucible pot making; brick and tile kiln and oven work; pottery and earthenware work; cutlery work (grinding, glazing and polishing). Statistics are given showing the mortality rates in these groups as compared with the general mortality rates, the figures being based on observation of conditions in England and Wales. The conclusions reached from these observations are as follows:—

1. Appeal to mortality records, and in particular to the most recent official statistics for England and Wales which have been specially prepared to bring out occupational risks, provides definite evidence that groups of workers exposed to a silica dust risk experience high mortalities from (*a*) bronchitis; (*b*) pneumonia; (*c*) phthisis; and (*d*) chronic nephritis. This combination in the mortality records of any occupational group is statistically diagnostic of the presence of a silica dust risk.

2. Mortality from phthisis in an occupation with a silica dust risk always exhibits its highest incidence late in life.

3. Silicotic tuberculosis appears to be less infectious than ordinary tuberculosis.

The new York State Department of Labour recently published a Special Bulletin (Bureau of Industrial Hygiene) on silicosis, being a résumé of the literature on the subject for the use of physicians. In the preface it is stated that in many cases silicosis has not hitherto been recognized, but has been erroneously entered as fibroid phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis or bronchitis.

Health Study of Ten Industries in the United States

The United States Public Health Service (Treasury Department) has recently published a statistical analysis of health surveys of ten thousand male employees in ten industries (Public Health Bulletin, No. 162, June, 1926). It co-ordinates the results obtained from separate physical examinations made by the medical officers of the service during the past ten years into the health of the workers in these industries severally. In only a few places in the Bulletin was it found advisable to introduce statistics for women, the reasons for this omission being the absence of records for women (except in three industries), their comparatively small numbers, and the difficulty of comparing the group of women with that of men, due to different examiners, unlike age distribution, etc.

The industries surveyed were the pottery, post office, glass, gas, foundry, steel, chemical, cement, cigar and garment industries. One of the primary factors in determining the health of each industry is the proportion of its workers which belong to the newer and the older immigration groups of races. In the garment industry 1,832 out of 2,052 workers were classed as foreign-born Jews. Italians are mostly in the cement, cigar and chemical industries; Polish in the foundry, glass and chemical industries, with a considerable proportion in the foundries and post offices; Irish are found in the foundry, gas and post office groups; and coloured employees in foundries and post offices. American white and English show a good proportion in nearly every industry.

Another important factor in the inquiry was the average age of the workers in the different groups. Industrial workers, it is stated, are mostly between the ages of 20 and 45. The steel, garment and chemical groups have a low average age, while foundry, post office and pottery workers have a high average. The authors however attach little importance to these differences, as they are tied up with racial characteristics, skilled or unskilled nature of employment, and other features.

Some of the outstanding health features of each industry are mentioned below:—

Garment Industry.—The workers in the garment industry had a very low percentage with good nutrition and good appearance, and were poorer in general physique than workers in other industries. Part of the difference may have been due to a more severe examination in this industry, but certain measurements indicate a real difference. This industry was the only one showing a clear cut difference in regard to blood pressure. The high rates of digestive disorders seem specially important, because the increase in this condition shows a definite relation to length of service.

Post Office.—Poor vision was a characteristic of this group (Post Office and garment workers are subjected to severe eye strain). Letter separaters had the lowest vision of any of the groups studied, except the garment industry. Underweight was prevalent and there was a marked increase in bad heart conditions and flat feet, corresponding with length of service.

* Labour Gazette, May, 1926, page 450; June, page 574.

Chemical Industry.—The only conditions which stood out in this industry were heart defects, which showed an increase with length of service. The rates for flat feet and hernia were the highest in any industry, but as these rates did not show an increase with length of service, they could not be assumed to be inherent in occupation, especially as this group is largely made up of workers with short length of service.

Foundries.—High rates were found in this group for inflamed eyes, impaired hearing and bronchitis. There were also certain conditions with high rates which however showed no clear relation to the hazards in the industry. Heart conditions showed an increase with length of service in this industry. No particular occupation stood out as having high rates for any of the physical defects or diseases recorded.

The hazards of the foundry industry outside of those of the brass are considered to a certain extent to be those of the iron and steel industry, and include those diseases and defects resulting from heat, dust, and grinding processes; from gas poisoning; irritation of the eyes due to heat, dust, etc.; skin diseases; rheumatism, due to temperature variations; excessive heart disease, and boiler makers' deafness. A common industrial disease here was brass founder's ague among brass foundrymen.

Glass Industry.—In the glass industry the rates for impaired hearing and constipation were unusually high, and there was an increase with length of service for all digestive disorders and for nose and throat affections. In the occupational study the "dust" group stands out most markedly from the others. In this group the rates for inflamed eyes, for chronic conditions of the nose and throat, and for diseases of the skin, are well above the rates for the other occupational groups, while among the glass blowers the rate for defective teeth is particularly noticeable. Among the heat group the rate for enlarged tonsils is well above the other occupational groups. Eleven cases of cataract were observed in the glass industry, six of these among blowers.

In the glass industry the workers are exposed to a number of well-known and definite health hazards, principally dust in the mixing of the raw materials; intense light in the gathering of glass and loading of furnaces; high degrees of heat; also, in the past, fatiguing work in blowing large glass pieces.

Steel Industry.—There was in this group a comparatively low percentage of good vision in both eyes. In regard to a number of defects and diseases the rates for all lengths of service are relatively high in this industry, but the authors consider that this may be due to the more thorough examination of the workers in this industry. The hazards of this industry are largely those of foundries.

Pottery Industry.—The principal health hazards in the pottery industry are those due to dust in the grinding and mixing of clays, to moisture and dampness in the wet processes, to various degrees of heat from the kilns, and to breathing of carbon monoxide, and of most importance, to lead poisoning, especially when lead is used in the glaze. The diseases resulting from the health hazards in this industry are lead poisoning, respiratory conditions, and rheumatism due to changes in temperature which are said to overtax the kidneys and heart and tend to raise the blood pressure. Pneumonoconiosis and other respiratory diseases are mentioned as resulting from exposure to dust. Irritation of the eyes may also result from the scarring of the ware. In those processes where gilding is done, vapours of turpentine and oils may cause headache and indigestion. Varicose veins and ulcers are said to be not uncommon.

Cigar Industry.—A high percentage of digestive disorders was found in this industry. High rates were also recorded for respiratory and heart troubles. This industry showed the highest length of service of any of the groups examined. The main hazards of cigar making are those resulting from humidity, vegetable dust and nicotine.

Gas Industry.—High rates were found in this group for enlarged heart. The main hazard is carbon monoxide poisoning, especially the results of chronic poisoning.

Cement Industry.—This group showed an unusually high rate of defective hearing. The risks in this industry are exposure to heat in the drying process and to dust. Respiratory diseases and catarrhal affections are therefore common.

Safety Study of Shots in Coal Mines

Mr. G. St. J. Perrott, assistant chief explosives chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines, in the *Coal Age* of November 18, examines the conditions which cause blown-out shots in coal mines to ignite mixtures of air with gas or coal dust. Invaluable work is being conducted on these lines not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, France and Belgium.

One of the major hazards in coal mining, Mr. Perrott says, is the danger of igniting explosive mixtures of methane and air, or coal dust and air, or both, by the explosives used in blasting. It has long been recognized that certain explosives are more dangerous than others in this respect. Both in America and abroad, government testing stations have been established for officially passing on the suitability of explosives for use in coal mines. In the United States, the federal government has no power to inforce the use of the approved explosives but merely publishes from time to time, through the Bureau of Mines, a list of those explosives which, having passed certain established tests, are thereby believed suitable for use in coal mines. In spite of this lack of police power, the increase in the use of permissible explosives since the promulgation of the first list, in 1909, has been rapid. In 1912, only 8 per cent of the explosives used in coal mines were permissible; in 1925, this figure had increased to 25 per cent.

The investigations so far conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines, are stated by Mr. Perrott to warrant the following conclusions as applying to blown-out shots.

'1. That the method of loading and the kind and condition of stemming have an important effect on the relative safety as follows: (*a*) the introduction of an air space between the explosive and the stemming reduces the safety to a slight degree; (*b*) the conditions which furnish the greatest relative safety are loading the explosive tight in the borehole and the use either of a distinctly moist, inert material, such as damp fireclay or a finely-pulverized inert material such as rock dust; (*c*) the use of coal dust as stemming increases the danger of ignition of gas or dust by a blown-out shot.

2. An explosive gas mixture containing 7½ to 8 per cent of natural gas is the one most sensitive to ignition by the permissible explosives commonly used in coal mines in this country, but between 7 and 8½ per cent there is little practical difference in the sensitiveness of the mixture. On either side of these limits the sensitiveness decreases rapidly. With those gas mixtures most sensitive to ignition (7 to 8½ per cent of gas) a balanced explosive is most likely to cause ignition but an explosive which is underoxidized is more likely to cause ignition of gas mixtures near the lower limit of inflammability, which is the condition commonly met with in practice

3. Definite indications have been obtained that the rate of detonation is an important factor in the ignition mechanism and that the explosive having the higher rate of detonation may be expected to ignite a gas-and-air mixture more readily than one having a lower rate of detonation.

4. Photography of flames produced by explosives fired into air gives results which serve to divide the explosives into groups so far as safety is concerned. This taken in connection with the composition of the explosive and its rate of detonation, promises to throw light on the mechanism of ignition.

Belt Regulations in Victoria, Australia

The following regulations govern the use of belts or ropes for the transmission of power in factories in the State of Victoria, Australia:—

"Where in any factory belts or ropes are used for transmitting power (*a*) no such belt or rope when not transmitting power shall be allowed to rest on any revolving shaft; (*b*) no such belt or rope shall be joined or mended while the machinery is in motion unless such belt or rope is suspended on a suitable and efficient perch during the whole of the time occupied in such joining or mending; (*c*) no such belt or rope shall be placed by hand on any revolving pulley in the power transmission line between the primary motive power and the first driven pulley of any machine. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent belts running on stepped or cone pulleys from being shifted by hand."

Industrial Safety Codes

The American Engineering Standards Committee is continuing the publication of safety codes for various industries. Reference was made in the August issue of the Labour Gazette (page 787) to the code for the Pulp and Paper Industry. Another recent code deals with the conditions required for safe gas fitting and gas appliance installation. These form part of a comprehensive group of sixty such codes which during the last seven years have engaged the attention, not only of the Committee, but of more than a hundred national organizations which have been officially co-operating in the development of this safety code program. More than a third of the group of sixty codes have now been completed and approved.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Canada and the Child Welfare Conventions

AN article entitled "Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions," by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, appeared in the August issue of *Social Welfare*, published by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. This article has since been re-printed, including a tabular statement dealing with the action which would require to be taken by the provinces of Canada to permit of our acceptance of certain draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference affecting child labour. Copies of this reprint are available for distribution on application to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, Plaza Building, Ottawa.

The draft convention and recommendations in question are as follows:—

Draft convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment;

Draft convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry;

Draft convention concerning the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture;

Recommendation concerning the night work of young persons in agriculture;

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning;

Draft convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth;

Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.

Apart from the foregoing, reference is made in the article to three draft conventions affecting seamen, as follows:—

Minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers;

Medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea;

Minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea.

The proposals contained in these three draft conventions are within federal legislative control and legislation has already been adopted putting them into effect. Notification of Canada's adherence to these draft conventions has also been sent to the League of Nations.

The author of the article expresses regret that in the record of ratifications Canada is included in the lower ranks of the League members. This is due, she explains, to the situation arising under the British North America Act in regard to matters which fall within provincial jurisdiction. This inferiority is, however, undeserved and misrepresents the real situation, since the laws of some of the Canadian provinces have standards as high as, or higher than, those set by some of the conventions. The Dominion Department of Justice, after examining the child labour conventions, decided that most of them are matters for provincial action. Some of the provinces have taken action on certain of these conventions, but no one province on all of them. The writer refers in terms of commendation to the efforts which have been made by the Dominion Department of Labour to bring these subjects to the attention of the provincial governments.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare will include in its program for the coming year an endeavour to enlist the interest and support of Canadian citizens towards the acceptance by Canada of the conventions and recommendations affecting child labour and to those prohibiting the employment of women at night or in arduous employment. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926 (page 1082.)

The position of Canadian provincial legislation in relation to the various conventions and recommendations affecting women and children is described by the writer as follows:—

Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment.

Throughout the Dominion, the Factory Acts of all the provinces except New Brunswick partially meet the requirements of this Convention and sometimes exceed them. In New Brunswick no age limit is prescribed under the Factories Act, though in some measure this result is secured indirectly by the School Attendance Act. But as New Brunswick has not definitely forbidden by her Factory Act the employment in industry of children under 14 years of age, the Dominion cannot be said to have subscribed to the minimum standard set by the convention. In addition to the change required in the New Brunswick Factory Act, the labour legislation of some other provinces would need to be amended to cover the employment of children in mines and in certain seasonal occupations connected with the tinned fruit and fish industries. If this were done, it would be an easy matter for the Dominion Government to ratify, seeing that the standards of most provincial laws exceed the requirements of the convention. British Columbia has already made provision

for the general prohibition of child labour, simultaneously with the enactment of such legislation by other provinces.

Draft Convention concerning the Night Work of Young Persons Employed in Industry.

In the three Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), little legislation exists on this subject, but in the six other provinces the night employment of young children in industry is forbidden or regulated.

There are variations in the ages below which children may not be employed at night and in the definition of "night," but the spirit and purpose of the Convention is met and only uniformity of expression is required to permit of Dominion adherence. The absence of comprehensive legislation in the Maritime Provinces would appear to be due rather to lack of need for such laws than to opposition to the principles involved.

Draft Convention concerning the Age of Admission of Children to employment in Agriculture.

There is no legislation in Canada which specifically prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in agriculture, but the School Attendance Acts in the various provinces have practically the same effect. Certain amendments would be necessary, however, to bring the exemption clauses of all the provincial School Attendance Acts into line with the convention.

Recommendation concerning the Night Work of Young Persons in Agriculture.

No legislation exists in Canada which meets the requirements of the Recommendation, but the writer believes it to be beyond debate that the whole trend and spirit of the School Attendance Acts imply the protection of children and young persons of school age from night employment.

Recommendation concerning the Protection of Women and Children against Lead Poisoning.

There are no laws on this subject beyond the provisions of the Factory Acts of the several provinces which regulate employment in dangerous industrial processes. Dominion legislation exists to prohibit the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, but so drastic a measure could not be followed in relation to lead poisoning. It is pointed out, however, that at the Inter-Provincial Conference of 1923, the representatives of the several provinces supported the principle of the protection advocated by this Recommendation. Only legislative recognition of the acceptance of the principle would be necessary to permit Canada to adhere.

30907—4½

Draft Convention concerning the Employment of Women before and after Childbirth.

No action has as yet been taken by any province except British Columbia, where the Maternity Protection Act came into force on January 1, 1922. By the terms of this Act, the purpose of the convention is met, but not the requirements, in reference to the payment of benefits. The difficulty seems to be that there is no system of social insurance in force in British Columbia or any other province, to which the system of maternity benefits contemplated by the convention could be related. The writer suggests that a solution to this difficulty might be found if the example of Saskatchewan were to be followed. In that province, the Maternity Benefits Regulation makes a grant of approximately $25 on a certificate of the Medical Officer of Health for the maintenance of any mother in need of assistance in outlying districts. If provincial legislation were to prohibit the employment of the mother at this period, and to include a provision for the payment of a direct grant to all mothers in need of it, the ratification by Canada of the Maternity Convention would become possible.

Recommendation concerning the Protection, before and after Childbirth, of Women Wage-Earners in Agriculture.

All the reasons which commend this measure for adoption in respect to women wage-earners in industrial occupations are thought to apply with equal or greater force to women workers in agriculture. Except at certain seasons and in specialized lines of farming, Canada has as yet but few women wage-earners in agriculture. This comparative freedom from the problems related to the employment of women in the heavy work of farm labour should be preserved. This can best be done by incorporating into Canadian Statutes, at a time when the problem is under control, such legislative safeguards as will prevent it from ever growing beyond control.

Appointment of Canadian Translator

Announcement is made of the appointment of Mr. J. E. A. Johnstone of Vancouver as translator in the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva. The Minister of Labour of Canada received word some months ago from the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office that it was desired to secure the services of a Canadian for this appointment. Subsequently a competitive examination was held for the position through the Civil Service Commission at various points throughout Canada.

Mr. Johnstone is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Oxford University and was for a time professor of Greek in the University of Oregon.

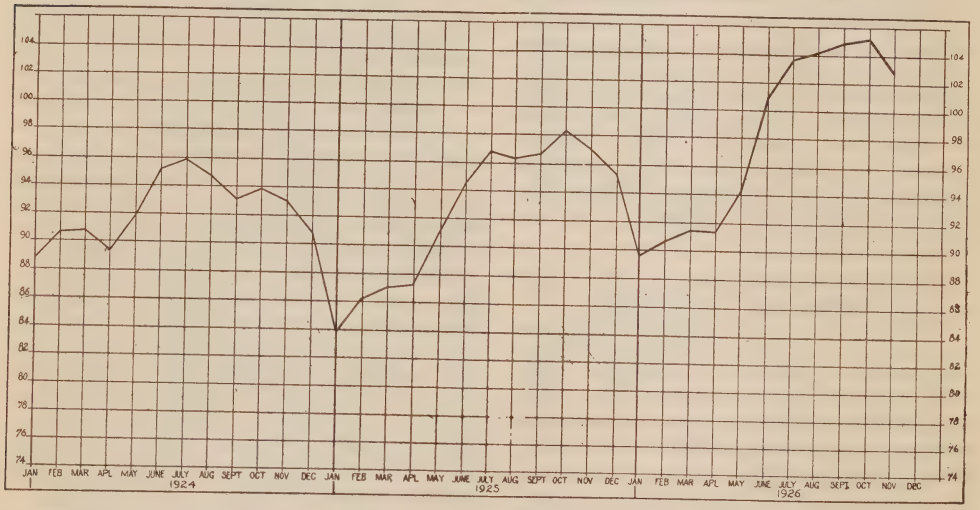
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1926, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of November showed a seasonal contraction that exceeded the losses registered on November 1, 1925, but the situation continued to be more favourable than in any month of the years 1921-1925 owing to the important gains indicated almost continuously during 1926. Statistics were tabulated from 5,896 employers whose pay rolls declined from 864,749 persons on October 1 to 845,278 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this reduction of over 2 per cent, the index number decreased from 105.2 in the preceding month to 102.8 on November 1, as compared with 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on the corresponding date in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Maritime Provinces.—Heavy seasonal losses were indicated on highway and railway construction and in lumber mills, while shipping, mining and trade were busier. A combined working force of 63,984 persons was employed by the 503 co-operating firms, who had 69,462 in the preceding month. Although this decrease involved more workers than that noted on November 1, 1925, the index number then was lower than on the date under review.

Quebec.—The largest reductions in Quebec were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also slacker. Logging and trade, however, registered marked improvement. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of November last year,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January 1920, as 100.

There were large seasonal increases in logging camps and retail stores while mining also showed improvement. Manufacturing, transportation and construction, on the other hand, recorded considerable curtailment, also of a seasonal nature.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in all provinces reported reduced activity, the recession in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec being most marked.

when the tendency was also downward. Statements for the date under review were compiled from 1,284 employers with 243,342 workers, or 5,096 fewer than on October 1.

Ontario.—Manufacturing, especially of lumber and food products, construction and transportation showed seasonal contractions, but there were important gains in logging and trade. According to data received from 2,704 firms, they reduced their pay-rolls from 350,956 employees in the preceding month to

346,526 on November 1. Rather smaller losses were indicated on the same date in 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.—The greatest reductions in the Prairie Provinces were in construction, transportation and services; on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted in logging, mining and trade. The working forces of the 762 employers making returns totalled 114,209 persons, as compared with 116,583 on October 1. The index number stood at 107.7, while at the beginning of November a year ago it was 99.1. Curtailment was also indicated on the corresponding date of previous years of the record.

British Columbia.—Further declines were registered in British Columbia, where 2,093 workers were released from the staffs of the 643 reporting firms, who employed 77,217. Lumber mills, fish canneries and construction recorded the most extensive decreases, while logging, mining and trade showed gains. Conditions were better than on November 1, 1925, when rather larger losses were noted.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment showed a falling off in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Toronto the trend continued favourable.

Montreal.—The trade, food, textile, tobacco, and communication industries showed heightened activity, but there was a more pronounced shrinkage in construction and transportation. The result was a reduction of 1,285 persons in the staffs of the 699 firms furnishing data,

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920=100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
1921							
Nov. 1	90·2	91·4	87·5	87·0	102·6	94·3	81·1
1922							
Nov. 1	95·8	91·7	92·7	94·9	105·0	100·2	87·7
1923							
Nov. 1	98·8	95·2	103·2	96·0	99·2	102·8	91·2
1924							
Jan. 1	88·7	86·3	90·5	86·1	94·3	90·9	80·1
Feb. 1	90·6	83·2	92·8	90·0	92·1	92·7	84·9
Mar. 1	90·7	82·4	93·5	89·8	89·6	97·1	86·0
April 1	89·3	84·6	91·5	87·6	87·0	99·6	86·5
May 1	91·8	88·1	94·1	89·8	89·4	102·9	87·7
June 1	95·2	90·0	99·9	92·1	94·1	103·4	88·4
July 1	95·9	90·6	100·6	91·4	99·1	105·8	87·7
Aug. 1	94·7	90·2	98·7	90·3	96·4	107·1	86·2
Sept. 1	93·1	86·6	97·8	88·9	93·9	106·0	84·5
Oct. 1	93·9	88·3	97·6	91·6	91·4	104·0	85·7
Nov. 1	93·0	83·7	97·1	90·4	94·1	102·1	84·2
Dec. 1	90·8	79·3	95·3	88·4	91·8	100·0	88·0
1925							
Jan. 1	83·9	78·5	85·0	81·4	88·1	92·9	75·5
Feb. 1	86·1	79·1	89·1	83·4	88·4	95·1	79·3
Mar. 1	87·0	81·7	89·6	85·0	85·0	98·1	81·9
April 1	87·2	83·4	89·8	84·9	84·1	100·1	84·3
May 1	90·8	86·6	94·2	87·7	88·0	105·1	86·6
June 1	94·5	90·3	100·6	89·8	93·1	106·5	88·3
July 1	96·8	99·4	101·1	91·8	95·9	108·0	89·1
Aug. 1	96·3	92·2	101·1	90·8	97·3	112·2	88·5
Sept. 1	96·6	88·4	101·3	92·7	96·0	114·2	89·4
Oct. 1	98·3	88·1	102·7	94·3	99·8	114·8	91·3
Nov. 1	97·1	85·5	101·1	93·7	99·1	111·5	89·2
Dec. 1	95·3	83·5	98·5	92·6	97·5	109·0	88·1
1926							
Jan. 1	89·5	84·4	90·7	86·3	95·1	100·5	83·2
Feb. 1	90·7	85·1	92·6	88·1	90·7	103·6	85·9
Mar. 1	91·5	88·7	94·0	89·2	88·6	103·3	87·7
April 1	91·4	84·7	95·7	88·0	88·2	108·3	89·3
May 1	94·3	83·8	99·0	90·4	92·5	113·5	91·3
June 1	101·0	87·9	108·8	95·2	103·5	116·6	93·9
July 1	103·7	91·1	112·8	97·0	107·3	118·1	95·3
Aug. 1	104·2	94·5	113·5	96·7	106·5	120·8	95·8
Sept. 1	104·9	96·7	113·1	97·9	106·9	121·8	96·9
Oct. 1	105·2	94·2	113·1	98·7	110·0	119·2	96·7
Nov. 1	102·8	86·6	110·6	97·4	107·7	116·0	94·9
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Nov. 1, 1926	100·	7·6	28·8	41·0	13·5	9·1	55·3

who had 117,281 employees on November 1. A slight gain was noted on the same date last year, when the situation was much less favourable.

Quebec.—There was a small decline in employment in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing and communication. Statements were compiled from 89 establishments with 9,114 workers. Larger losses were indicated at the beginning of November, 1925, and the index number then was lower.

Toronto.—Further improvement was reported in Toronto, where the 772 employers furnishing data enlarged their payrolls by 550 persons to 100,601 on the date under review. Trade and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and electrical appliances, showed the greatest increases, while construction was slacker. Practically no change in the situation was recorded on November 1 last year; employment then was at a lower level.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed a general, but moderate falling off, in which manufacturing, construction, and some other industries shared. One hundred and twenty-five firms reduced their staffs from 10,518 employees on October 1 to 10,277 at the beginning of November. The situation was much the same as that noted on the corresponding date a year ago.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing and construction registered curtailment in Hamilton, but trade was more active. A combined payroll of 29,876 workers was reported by the 199 co-operating employers, compared with 30,145 in the preceding month. This decline rather exceeded that indicated on November 1, 1925, when employment was in much smaller volume.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Automobile plants in the Border Cities released employees, as did also building construction. Data were received from 82 firms employing 10,795 persons, as against 11,579 in their last report. Activity continued to be greater than on the corresponding date last year.

Winnipeg.—Following six months of uninterrupted gains, there was a decline of 268 workers in the forces of the 282 employers making returns, who had 28,838 on payroll.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Oct. 1	99·1	.....	89·8	103·8	89·7	.....	88·6	98·6
1924								
Jan. 1	86·7	.....	85·6	91·0	79·0	.....	85·3	91·1
Feb. 1	87·1	.....	84·7	89·7	84·3	.....	84·7	91·1
Mar. 1	87·7	.....	84·5	89·3	83·2	.....	83·8	94·2
April 1	90·1	.....	84·8	90·9	85·2	.....	82·3	99·8
May 1	92·3	.....	85·6	98·3	86·4	.....	83·0	102·2
June 1	96·2	.....	85·2	101·5	83·1	.....	83·6	99·7
July 1	94·8	.....	83·9	102·3	81·7	.....	85·6	99·0
Aug. 1	95·1	96·9	83·9	101·6	80·9	.....	85·5	102·3
Sept. 1	92·9	96·4	85·3	100·6	79·4	.....	85·4	104·0
Oct. 1	93·7	98·8	86·4	100·8	80·4	.....	86·1	104·0
Nov. 1	92·4	100·3	87·0	94·5	79·6	.....	84·2	103·4
Dec. 1	93·1	98·5	87·4	92·3	77·5	.....	83·5	104·0
1925								
Jan. 1	82·5	93·1	82·2	87·1	77·0	.....	81·4	98·3
Feb. 1	85·3	101·3	83·0	86·8	77·3	.....	84·2	97·4
Mar. 1	86·7	93·2	81·8	86·6	80·1	.....	82·7	101·8
April 1	88·5	98·4	85·1	87·5	80·3	.....	83·7	102·5
May 1	91·7	91·9	86·9	91·8	82·4	.....	85·4	104·0
June 1	95·6	95·7	86·7	100·1	83·9	85·2	85·5	103·1
July 1	95·7	98·9	87·6	100·5	86·0	87·1	85·6	106·5
Aug. 1	97·0	98·8	87·7	100·2	84·8	59·0	87·7	111·4
Sept. 1	97·3	97·4	88·5	98·5	86·9	85·6	88·0	113·9
Oct. 1	99·4	100·3	89·8	101·8	88·3	94·8	89·4	113·9
Nov. 1	99·3	99·4	89·7	96·8	87·7	92·9	92·5	112·0
Dec. 1	97·0	94·4	90·9	90·4	88·7	93·3	91·5	110·7
1926								
Jan. 1	88·0	89·9	86·1	87·7	85·0	57·1	89·3	105·8
Feb. 1	88·3	90·6	86·5	87·0	86·9	96·1	89·8	109·4
Mar. 1	89·6	92·3	87·1	85·3	88·5	100·5	90·8	107·6
April 1	93·1	94·9	87·7	86·5	90·3	102·8	90·7	112·6
May 1	96·0	100·4	89·8	91·5	94·0	108·5	92·7	116·8
June 1	103·1	89·3	90·2	99·4	96·0	111·5	96·9	115·2
July 1	104·5	101·6	90·7	101·2	97·6	110·3	98·3	115·3
Aug. 1	104·8	104·2	91·1	99·3	98·8	107·7	98·7	123·8
Sept. 1	104·6	103·5	92·3	98·6	100·3	109·2	101·6	124·2
Oct. 1	104·3	105·1	93·1	99·5	99·7	103·7	104·9	119·7
Nov. 1	103·3	103·2	93·6	97·3	98·4	97·2	103·7	117·4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Nov. 1, 1926	13·9	11·	11·9	1·2	3·5	1·3	3·4	3·0

Construction reported the greatest curtailment, while there were also losses in other industries except trade, which showed improvement. The index number, at 103.7, was over 11 points higher than on November 1, 1925.

Vancouver.—A further contraction in employment was recorded in Vancouver, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade, however, reported an advance. The general reduction involved practically the same number of workers as that indicated at the beginning of November last year, when conditions were less favourable. Statistics were received from 226 firms

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920 = 100)

—	[1]Relative weight	Nov. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 192[illegible]
Manufacturing	55·3	94·9	96·7	89·2	84·2	91·2	87·7
Animal products—edible	1·8	98·6	103·4	98·9	92·3	87·2	92·2
Fur and products	·1	95·6	92·5	92·4	86·4	109·1	107·8
Leather and products	2·1	82·0	81·3	76·0	75·6	80·2	83·2
Lumber and products	6·2	105·7	117·2	100·2	94·8	106·2	100·5
Rough and dressed lumber	4·1	126·1	145·7	117·8	114·4	128·4	114·2
Furniture	1·0	86·6	85·9	81·5	76·7	76·8	81·2
Other lumber products	1·1	75·0	78·1	75·1	64·6	76·9	82·6
Musical instruments	·4	78·6	79·1	70·9	68·8	68·1	73·2
Plant products—edible	3·5	106·2	114·2	104·5	101·0	100·3	101·9
Pulp and paper products	6·7	111·3	111·7	102·2	100·4	103·9	99·6
Pulp and paper	3·5	124·8	126·4	108·2	103·9	113·1	104·0
Paper products	·8	95·7	95·3	91·7	89·7	91·7	92·3
Printing and publishing	2·4	100·8	100·0	98·7	99·8	97·9	96·9
Rubber products	1·4	85·1	87·1	88·2	69·5	65·3	70·1
Textile products	8·6	94·5	94·5	90·1	85·8	89·8	91·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·2	108·4	106·6	104·8	94·1	101·2	103·1
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	103·3	104·5	98·6	88·7	95·7	95·1
Garments and personal furnishings	2·6	76·2	76·9	72·0	74·1	75·9	80·7
Other textile products	1·1	99·3	101·2	92·9	95·2	95·8	92·7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1·4	101·9	100·0	103·6	101·7	102·3	98·3
Wood distillates and extracts	·0	105·1	95·1	105·7	116·7	107·8	92·3
Chemicals and allied products	·8	85·6	84·6	80·0	82·0	88·6	88·3
Clay, glass and stone products	1·3	106·6	106·7	89·5	86·1	99·9	95·5
Electric current	1·4	130·4	131·0	132·2	134·4	124·1	116·9
Electrical apparatus	1·3	137·2	131·3	120·2	116·6	104·6	87·5
Iron and steel products	14·7	80·5	80·9	74·2	66·9	81·8	74·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	62·2	62·7	63·3	44·9	66·8	56·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	76·2	76·4	69·6	64·9	78·5	65·2
Agricultural implements	1·0	83·3	74·8	63·8	37·5	57·8	54·2
Land vehicles	6·6	92·5	94·9	87·9	84·2	100·5	90·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	30·1	28·9	26·8	27·3	28·7	23·2
Heating appliances	·6	93·0	92·0	89·4	85·0	92·6	93·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	97·4	98·7	76·6	75·6	97·6	89·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·7	83·4	84·4	76·5	66·3	78·6	72·0
Other iron and steel products	2·1	82·2	82·3	73·6	68·4	79·3	75·3
Non-ferrous metal products	1·9	103·1	102·6	85·1	78·0	89·0	77·1
Mineral products	1·2	105·6	107·8	107·8	105·6	99·7	96·0
Miscellaneous	·5	92·4	89·5	83·6	83·1	88·2	91·8
Logging	2·6	55·2	45·9	66·4	71·8	62·6	66·0
Mining	5·4	101·8	100·4	97·2	100·5	105·4	104·5
Coal	3·2	86·8	84·8	81·0	86·0	96·7	105·7
Metallic ores	1·4	158·3	156·3	149·8	152·0	137·4	104·0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	·8	108·9	111·7	102·7	99·0	102·1	99·4
Communication	2·9	109·0	120·3	113·3	111·3	105·3	102·2
Telegraphs	·6	123·0	127·0	113·0	106·7	108·7	103·9
Telephones	2·3	118·0	118·6	113·3	112·5	104·5	101·7
Transportation	13·7	113·9	116·3	111·5	108·2	116·8	114·7
Street railways and cartage	2·3	115·4	116·0	116·6	116·8	122·0	127·0
Steam railways	9·5	103·2	105·9	99·6	98·8	106·1	102·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·9	230·4	235·3	231·9	192·0	221·7	239·0
Construction and maintenance	11·1	181·3	206·8	154·2	144·9	159·3	153·2
Building	4·1	178·5	195·6	140·7	130·8	141·4	128·1
Highway	2·1	2,015·3	2,607·4	1,917·5	1,668·6	2,238·2	2,963·8
Railway	4·9	132·0	146·8	115·8	113·1	127·3	133·3
Services	1·7	118·6	126·7	112·5	109·3	108·5	96·6
Hotels and restaurants	·9	117·7	132·4	115·9	113·0	114·6	98·3
Professional	·2	117·4	119·5	113·8	111·1	111·4	94·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·6	120·1	121·0	107·1	103·3	100·3	94·9
Trade	4·3	104·7	101·8	100·0	93·3	93·1	93·8
Retail	4·8	105·9	101·5	100·5	91·7	91·2	92·2
Wholesale	2·5	102·3	102·4	99·0	97·9	96·6	98·4
All Industries	100·0	102·8	105·2	97·1	93·0	98·8	95·8

[1]NOTE.—The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

whose staffs aggregated 25,323 persons as compared with 25,906 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The curtailment in manufactures was much less than on November 1, 1925, and employment continued to be in greater volume than in any month of 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 or 1921. The most extensive losses were in lumber mills and fruit and vegetable canneries, but in both of these divisions they were not so pronounced as at the beginning of November last year. Fish-preserving and iron and steel plants were also slacker, while improvement was shown in leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works. Statements were received from 3,788 manufacturers whose staffs declined from 475,996 operatives on October 1 to 467,500 on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Fish-preserving plants continued to show seasonal losses in employment, while meat-preserving establishments were slightly busier. The level of employment was practically the same as on the corresponding date last year, although the reductions reported then were less extensive. Statements were received from 168 employers, with 15,198 workers, as compared with 15,868 in the preceding month. Practically all the loss took place in British Columbia.

Leather and Products.—There were further increases in employment in leather works, 193 of which enlarged their staffs by 213 persons to 17,823 at the beginning of November. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the change. The index number was six points higher than on November 1, 1925, when rather smaller increases were noted.

Lumber and Products.—According to data received from 718 manufacturers in this division, their staffs declined from 57,655 persons on October 1 to 52,295 at the beginning of November. The greatest decreases took place in Ontario, but there were decided contractions throughout the country. The level of employment continued to be higher than on the corresponding date last year; more pronounced recessions were then indicated.

Plant Products, Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their staffs, while the sugar and syrup, starch and glucose and biscuit divisions of the edible plant product group showed an increase. A combined working force of 29,419 persons was reported by the 312 establishments making returns, as compared with 31,683 in the preceding month. The majority of the workers let out were from canneries in Ontario, but there were also losses in British Columbia. Somewhat greater curtailment was indicated on the corresponding date of 1925, when the index number was rather lower.

Pulp and Paper.—Continued but less pronounced losses were registered in pulp and paper factories, while printing and publishing establishments were somewhat busier. The result was a decline of 243 in the staffs of the 448 firms making returns, who had 56,782 employees on November 1. A considerable reduction was recorded in Quebec, while in Ontario the tendency was favourable. A similar curtailment was noted at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index number then was about nine points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories showed a falling off, according to statistics tabulated from 32 manufacturers, with 12,147 employees, or 290 less than in the preceding month. The reduction was chiefly confined to Ontario. Considerably larger shrinkage was recorded on the corresponding date in 1925; the level of employment then, however, was slightly higher.

Textile Products.—Fluctuations in the different groups coming under this heading produced a net increase of 40 persons in the payrolls of the 508 co-operating establishments, which employed 72,706 workers. Cotton mills showed substantial improvement, while garment and personal furnishing, knitting and woollen factories were slacker. Employment gained in Quebec and lost in Ontario, the changes elsewhere being small. More extensive expansion was indicated at the beginning of November last year, when the index was over four points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in tobacco factories showed a comparatively small gain, which took place almost entirely in Quebec. Statements were compiled from 103 manufacturers of tobacco, distilled and malt liquors, whose payrolls aggregated 12,092 persons, as compared with 11,932 at the beginning of October. Despite the fact that reductions were noted on November 1, 1925, the index number then was rather higher than on the date under review.

Electrical Apparatus.—Continued marked gains were reported in electrical appliance factories, causing the index to maintain its favourable position as compared with other months of the record, which was begun in

1920. An aggregate working force of 10,818 persons was employed by the 37 plants making returns, as against 10,349 in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario. An upward tendency was also indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, although the increase was much smaller.

Iron and Steel Products.—A further, but much less pronounced contraction, was reported in iron and steel, chiefly in automobile and railway car shops. On the other hand, agricultural implement plants showed decided improvement, and steel shipyards were also busier. The working force of the 637 co-operating manufacturers included 124,155 operatives, or 652 less than in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario reported most of the curtailment, while in the Prairie Provinces employment increased. The level of activity continued higher than on the corresponding date last year, when a downward trend was also in evidence.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries reported heightened activity and there was also improvement in silver, gold and platinum-using works, the greatest gains being in British Columbia and Quebec. Statements were received from 108 firms in this group, whose payrolls rose from 15,455 in the preceding month to 15,626 at the beginning of November. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1925, when curtailment was noted.

Mineral Products.—Further seasonal reductions in personnel were registered in mineral product factories, 79 of which employed 9,809 workers, as compared with 9,974 on October 1. Most of the decrease was in Ontario. Larger losses were noted on November 1, 1925, but the index number then was a little higher.

Logging

Further large additions to forces were made in logging; 219 firms reported 21,981 employees, as against 18,208 in the preceding month. This gain, of which a large share was reported in Ontario, was not as marked as on the corresponding date a year ago, when operations in logging camps were on a greater scale.

Mining

Coal.—Further important gains were shown in coal mines in both Eastern and Western coal fields. According to statistics from 88 operators, they enlarged their working forces from 26,446 employees on October 1 to 27,049 at the beginning of November. This gain was rather smaller than that indicated on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was nearly six points lower.

Metallic Ores.—Another moderate advance in employment was noted in metallic ore mining, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. The working force of the 47 co-operating mines aggregated 11,831, or 142 more than in the preceding month. The situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date in 1925, although somewhat greater improvement was then reported.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Sixty-eight firms in this division employed 6,701 persons as compared with 6,871 at the beginning of October. Quarrying generally was seasonally dull. The declines registered on November 1, 1925, involved a much larger number of workers, and the index number then was over six points lower.

Communication

After seven months of uninterrupted expansion, the communication group showed a reduction, 244 persons having been released from the staffs of the 182 co-operating companies and branches, which employed 24,772 on November 1. Conditions were better than on the same date last year.

Transportation

Steam Railways.—Following constant expansion during the preceding six months, there was a falling off in employment in steam railway operation at the beginning of November, 2,093 persons having been released from the staffs of the 103 employers making returns, who had 79,995 workers. All provinces except Quebec and British Columbia shared in this contraction, which was most extensive in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Smaller losses were reported on November 1, 1925, but the index number then was lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation declined, improvement in the Maritime Provinces being offset by losses in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The result was a reduction of 217 persons in the staffs of the 58 companies furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 15,917 on November 1. The index number was slightly lower than on the same date last year, when important gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued and more extensive curtailment of operations was indicated by the 336 building contractors making returns; they had 34,375 employees as compared with 37,938 at the beginning of October. There were recessions in all except the Maritime Provinces, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. Employment was in much greater volume than on the same date last year, although the decreases then indicated were considerably smaller.

Highway.—Work on road construction continued to diminish, the losses being greater than those which took place on November 1, 1925, when employment was in smaller volume. A combined working force of 17,654 men was reported by the 118 employers whose statements were received and who had 22,789 workers in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces recorded the heaviest losses, but shrinkage was shown everywhere except in Ontario.

Railway.—Further seasonal reductions were noted on highway construction and maintenance, from which 4,646 persons were let out by the 36 co-operating employers. They had 41,535 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of November. These contractions were also widespread, the largest taking place in Quebec. The index number was about 16 points higher than on November 1, 1925; rather smaller decreases were then registered.

Services

There were further losses in the service group, mainly in summer hotels; 170 establishments had 14,630 employees, compared with 15,592 in their last report. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces reported the greatest declines. Employment was more active than on the same date a year ago, when the curtailment was more pronounced.

Trade

Employment in trade at the beginning of November showed the seventh consecutive increase recorded since the spring, according to statistics from 569 retail and wholesale houses, whose staffs rose from 60,204 on October 1 to 61,829 persons on November 1. The index number was higher on the latter date than in any other month since 1920. Most of the improvement was again registered in retail stores, those in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces making the greatest gains.

Tables I, II, and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for November 1, 1926.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1926

DURING the month of October, 1926, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease of 25 per cent in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period, while an increase of over 6 per cent was registered when a comparison is made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. The decrease in placements from September was due to curtailment in farming operations, counteracted in part by gains in logging. In comparison with last year, farming showed a favourable gain, while manufacturing, transportation, construction and railway maintenance also contributed their quota in the gains registered in the average daily placements effected, though in a lesser degree. These gains were offset in part by decreased placements in the logging industry.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since 1924 as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the period, being on a higher level during the first half of the month than that recorded during the same period last year, but falling to a slightly lower level during the latter half of the month, than that shown during the latter half of October, 1925. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 application was 90.5 and 82.0 during the first and second half of October, 1926, in contrast with ratios of 85.2 and 83.0 during the same periods in 1925. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review were 81.8 and 76.8, as compared with 77.5 and 79.4 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices shows that the average number of applications recorded during the first half of October was 2,192 daily, as compared with 2,231 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,924 daily during the corresponding period in 1925. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,720 daily, in contrast with 1,801 daily during the latter half of October a year ago.

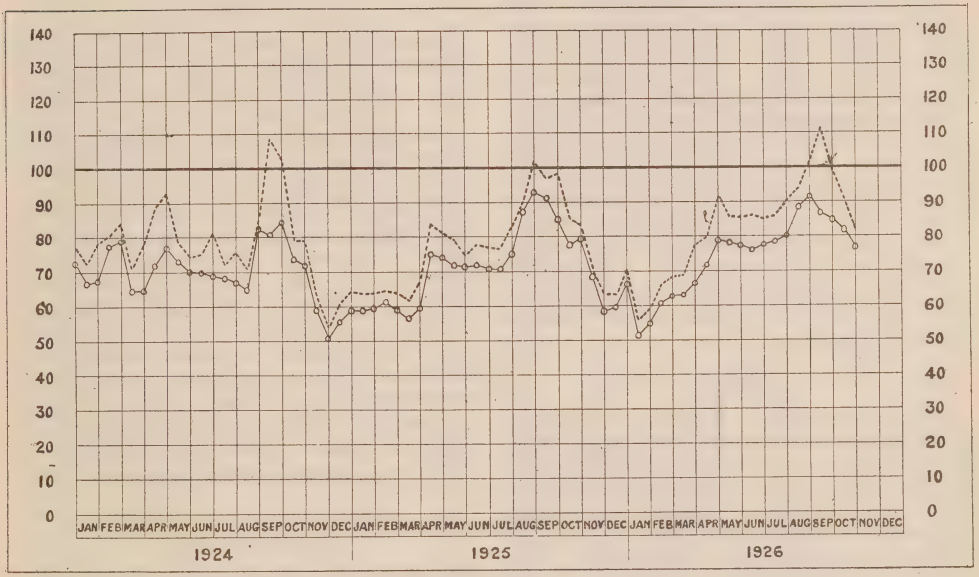
Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,984 vacancies during the first half and 1,410 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,640, and 1,495 vacancies during the month of October, 1925. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of September, 1926, averaged 2,210 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,792 placements during the first half of October, of which 1,325 were in regular employment and 467 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,889 daily, and with 1,491 daily during the first half of October, 1925. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,320 daily (918 regular and 402 casual), as compared with an average of 1,429 daily during the corresponding period last year.

During the month of October, 1926, the offices referred 41,994 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 40,453 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 29,153, of which 25,663 were of men and 3,490 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,300. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 33,884 for men and 10,236 for women, a total of 44,120. The number of applications for work was 50,838, of which 38,905 were from men and 11,933 from women.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications _____ Vacancies - - - - - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months)	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926 (10 months)	265,139	92,011	357,150

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Nova

Scotia during October, were practically the same as in September, but over 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 19 per cent higher than in September, and nearly 9 per cent in excess of October, 1925. Increased placements in the services group were responsible for the gains in placements over the corresponding month of last year. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 82; logging, 60; construction and maintenance, 59; trade, 61; and services, 302, of which 205 were of household workers. During the month 185 men and 89 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at New Brunswick offices during October called for nearly 9 per cent more workers than in September, but over 10 per cent less than in October last year. There was a gain in placements of over 6 per cent in comparison with September, but a decline of nearly 10 per cent from October, 1925. This decline was due to a reduction in placements in the manufacturing industries and services. Placements by industrial groups included: logging, 147; construction and maintenance, 83; and services, 517, of which 290 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 258 men and 79 women during the month.

QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Quebec, during October, when compared with the preceding month, but no change in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements, however, were nearly 12 per cent higher than in September, and nearly 8 per cent in excess of October, 1925. The most noteworthy gains in placements over last year were in the manufacturing industries and construction and maintenance, offset in part by reductions in the services group. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 211; logging, 1,146; construction and maintenance, 1,026; trade, 95; and services, 514, of which 320 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,644 of men and 413 of women.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Ontario during October, were over 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, and over 6 per cent lower than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline in placements of over 4 per cent in comparison with September, and of over 1 per cent when compared with October, 1925. Increased placements over last year were recorded in the manufacturing industries, transportation and services, but these gains were more than offset by reductions in all other industrial divisions except mining and communication. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,848; logging, 1,885; farming, 1,353; mining, 121; transportation, 753; construction and maintenance, 2,769; trade, 387; and services, 3,752, of which 2,394 were of household workers. During the month 7,630 men and 1,362 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During the month of October positions offered through Manitoba offices declined over 28 per cent from the preceding month, but were 21 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 24 per cent less than in September, but 2 per cent higher than during October, 1925. Farming and construction and maintenance showed the most noteworthy gains in placements over last year, while logging was the only industrial group which showed a decline of importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 159; logging, 615; farming, 2,171; construction and maintenance, 466; trade, 386; and services, 2,332, of which, 1,765 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,489 of men and 536 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of 75 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during October, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 11 per cent over the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 64 per cent lower than in September, but over 3 per cent higher than during October, 1925. All industrial groups except logging, transportation and trade showed increased placements over last year, and in these the declines were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 127; logging, 460; farming, 2,446; construction and maintenance, 701; trade, 106; and services, 841, of which 499 were of household workers. During the month 3,706 men and 330 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1926

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1925
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regist'd during period	Referred to vacancies	PLACED		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**650**	**162**	**721**	**650**	**274**	**335**	**534**	**357**
Halifax	329	49	374	286	68	218	326	62
New Glasgow	129	78	158	173	105	31	143	157
Sydney	192	35	189	191	101	86	65	138
New Brunswick	**901**	**118**	**906**	**829**	**337**	**492**	**442**	**284**
Chatham	106	9	102	102	13	89	84	54
Moncton	436	109	337	322	127	195	119	94
St. John	359	0	467	405	197	208	239	136
Quebec	**3,016**	**363**	**4,760**	**3,430**	**3,057**	**25**	**917**	**2,794**
Hull	103	0	679	522	521	1	80	264
Montreal	1,715	226	2,704	1,682	1,520	15	619	1,620
Quebec	829	73	827	752	688	6	71	612
Sherbrooke	145	20	254	191	141	3	47	155
Three Rivers	224	44	296	283	187	0	100	143
Ontario	**15,722**	**4,358**	**17,686**	**13,578**	**8,992**	**3,934**	**4,884**	**9,309**
Belleville	179	0	189	178	146	32	50	133
Brantford	246	23	334	235	86	146	104	102
Chatham	370	5	402	383	342	41	30	398
Cobalt	287	127	248	226	213	7	21	149
Fort William	494	11	494	471	408	63	25	459
Guelph	163	42	241	164	85	62	103	103
Hamilton	1,278	32	1,651	1,304	575	719	656	430
Kingston	240	23	301	234	84	150	92	105
Kitchener	169	6	352	185	126	50	147	149
London	363	104	411	363	257	62	200	249
Niagara Falls	308	33	280	267	165	99	65	264
North Bay	828	363	777	777	741	36	11	484
Oshawa	319	27	437	273	224	49	100	205
Ottawa	1,092	271	1,094	1,034	794	137	416	899
Pembroke	465	262	296	296	266	30	39	254
Peterborough	209	35	183	202	153	20	56	137
Port Arthur	1,134	922	670	665	569	96	18	898
St. Catharines	543	49	546	479	340	139	68	412
St. Thomas	273	22	284	267	152	115	25	160
Sarnia	166	6	189	156	90	66	112	108
S. S. Marie	491	226	418	256	149	65	89	196
Sudbury	1,024	770	441	437	418	19	3	395
Timmins	703	412	324	292	271	11	34	246
Toronto	3,764	574	6,353	3,746	1,894	1,476	2,280	1,902
Windsor	614	13	771	688	444	244	140	472
Manitoba	**5,877**	**136**	**6,777**	**6,347**	**3,025**	**3,188**	**442**	**3,132**
Brandon	649	32	625	576	421	155	39	288
Dauphin	299	22	246	225	178	47	30	79
Portage la Prairie	118	0	92	92	56	36	0	.....
Winnipeg	4,811	82	5,814	5,454	2,370	2,950	373	2,765
Saskatchewan	**5,327**	**673**	**5,118**	**4,891**	**4,036**	**791**	**349**	**3,512**
Estevan	190	0	184	184	184	0	0	53
Moose Jaw	1,007	66	1,117	1,056	808	184	134	1,069
North Battleford	188	34	152	151	123	28	1	70
Prince Albert	882	382	397	391	360	31	13	292
Regina	1,588	59	1,473	1,457	1,124	333	58	705
Saskatoon	763	47	1,091	963	808	155	133	992
Swift Current	158	11	237	231	199	32	6	138
Weyburn	400	13	338	328	323	5	4	53
Yorkton	151	61	129	130	107	23	0	140
Alberta	**8,977**	**132**	**9,091**	**8,491**	**7,607**	**833**	**592**	**6,592**
Calgary	4,159	38	4,145	3,853	3,528	325	192	2,910
Drumheller	746	7	808	564	531	33	107	410
Edmonton	2,668	80	2,788	2,719	2,329	339	242	2,190
Lethbridge	1,080	6	940	953	873	80	39	707
Medicine Hat	324	1	410	402	346	56	12	375
British Columbia	**3,650**	**134**	**5,779**	**3,778**	**1,825**	**1,702**	**2,242**	**2,086**
Cranbrook	307	19	307	278	274	4	51	313
Kamloops	129	7	53	117	86	5	82	125
Kelowna	26	2	236	22	13	7	14	.....
Nanaimo	32	0	50	14	8	6	99	12
Nelson	171	16	150	142	136	6	29	127
New Westminster	130	1	244	114	47	67	118	38
Penticton	168	8	94	86	66	20	39	33
Prince George	121	0	169	122	120	2	47	177
Prince Rupert	194	9	181	175	55	120	8	74
Revelstoke	37	1	89	38	38	0	33	8
Vancouver	1,719	41	3,391	2,053	754	1,111	1,197	992
Vernon	125	22	139	117	108	9	41	18
Victoria	491	8	676	500	120	345	484	169
All Offices	**44,120**	**6,076**	**50,838**	**41,994**	**29,153**	**11,300**	**10,402**	**28,322***
Men	33,884	4,384	38,905	32,160	25,663	6,104	7,367	24,677
Women	10,236	1,692	11,933	9,834	3,490	5,196	3,035	3,645

* 256 placements effected by offices since closed.

ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as reflected by orders listed at offices in Alberta, during October, was slightly higher than in the preceding month and nearly 21 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was an increase in placements of more than 6 per cent over September, and of more than 13 per cent in comparison with October, 1925. The gains over last year were nearly all attributable to increased farm placements, other industrial groups showing small change. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 245; farming, 5,882; mining, 254; construction and maintenance, 847; trade, 171; and services, 844, of which 591 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 7,215 men and 392 women during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During October offices in British Columbia received orders for over 20 per cent less workers than in September, and nearly 4 per cent less than during October last year. Placements during October were nearly 33 per cent less than in the preceding month, and nearly 6 per cent lower than during the corresponding month last year. Construction and maintenance was the only group to show a noteworthy reduction in placements from last year. All other groups showed increases except logging, services and trade, and in these the declines were small. Placements by industrial divisions during the month included: manufacturing, 454; logging, 524; farming, 263; mining, 141; transportation, 417; construction and maintenance, 594; trade, 166; and services, 954, of which 604 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,536 of men and 289 of women.

Movement of Labour

During October, 1926, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 29,153 placements in regular employment, of which 19,848 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 3,182 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 2,008 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,174 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec there were 655 special transportation certificates granted, and of these, 328 were to persons travelling within the province, and 327 to other provinces. Provincially, the Quebec office despatched 287 bushmen to the logging districts around Quebec, and Montreal 34 bushmen and 7 sawmill labourers to employment within the Montreal zone. Northern Ontario logging camps received the majority of those going outside the province, Montreal sending 60 bushmen to camps in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, and Hull 67 bushmen to North Bay and 198 bushmen to Sudbury. Montreal in addition transferred 2 steamfitters to Winnipeg.

The offices in Ontario issued 778 certificates, 764 of which were provincial and 14 interprovincial. All the transfers outside the province were for the Hull zone, 11 of which were railroad construction labourers travelling from Port Arthur, 2 were miners and 1 a railroad construction labourer sent from Sudbury. Of those transferred provincially, Toronto despatched 1 cook to Ottawa, 3 electricians and 3 bricklayers to Port Arthur, and 2 cooks to North Bay; Hamilton sent 1 machinist to Port Arthur, North Bay 2 teamsters to Timmins and 1 machinist to Cobalt, Fort William 1 cook to employment within its own zone, Cobalt 1 labourer to Timmins, and Windsor 3 iron workers to Hamilton. The remainder were 625 bushmen, 50 building construction labourers and 71 highway construction labourers for Northern Ontario points, the majority of whom received transportation from the Toronto, North Bay, Sudbury, Fort William and Port Arthur offices.

Manitoba offices issued certificates to 1,043 persons, 353 going to provincial points, and 690 to other provinces. The interprovincial transfers were all from Winnipeg, the majority of which were issued to persons going within the Port Arthur Zone, including 548 bushmen, 3 machinists, 1 shoe repairer, 2 carpenters, 1 blacksmith, 12 sawmill labourers and 6 hotel and household workers. In addition 1 butcher travelled to Fort William, 10 bricklayers to Regina, 1 bushman to Saskatoon and 98 farm hands and 7 female hotel workers to employment in various parts of Saskatchewan. Provincially, Winnipeg transferred 246 bushmen, 1 farm domestic, 1 institutional cook, 6 female hotel workers, 1 porter and 1 cook to Brandon, 78 bushmen, 2 waitresses, 6 farm labourers and 1 baker to Dauphin, and 6 farm labourers, 2 female hotel workers and 1 general to points in the Winnipeg zone and Dauphin shipped 1 bushman within its own zone.

In Saskatchewan 334 certificates for special transportation were granted, 208 of which were provincial and 126 interprovincial. Of the former, Regina sent 19 miners and 15 labourers to Weyburn, 1 elevator operator, 2 cooks and 1 farm hand to Moose Jaw, 5 coal miners to Estevan, 31 bushmen to Prince Albert, and 42 harvest hands to points in the Regina zone. From Moose Jaw 1 harvest worker went to employment in the North Battleford zone, 1 porter and 1 harvester to Regina, and 3 harvest hands, 3 teamsters, 1 cook, 1 waitress, 1 ploughman and 1 chambermaid to employment in the Moose Jaw zone. Prince Albert transferred 77 bushmen and 1 cook to points within its own zone and 1 harvester to Estevan. The interprovincial movement from Moose Jaw included 1 farm hand going to New Westminster, 33 harvest hands to points around Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, and 1 domestic to Winnipeg. From Swift Current 83 harvest workers travelled to the Calgary zone, and from Regina 4 carpenters went to Lethbridge, 2 harvest hands to Calgary and 2 to Winnipeg.

The offices in Alberta granted reduced transportation to 192 persons, 179 of whom were going to points within the province, and 13 to other provinces. Of the latter, Calgary transported 2 loggers, 6 carpenters and 1 blacksmith at the reduced rate to Cranbrook, and Edmonton sent 3 farm hands to points within the North Battleford zone and 1 farm hand to Saskatoon. The provincial movement from Edmonton included 68 harvesters, 26 mine workers, 3 engineers, 5 carpenters, 7 farm hands, 2 firemen, 7 bushmen, 1 blacksmith, 23 general labourers and 7 hotel and household workers, travelling to points in the Edmonton zone, and 2 harvesters to the Calgary zone. From Calgary 5 harvest workers and 1 mechanic went to Drumheller, 1 gas engineer, 1 harvest hand and 1 cook to Edmonton, 3 harvest workers to Lethbridge, and 2 bushmen, 1 harvest hand, 1 housekeeper and 3 female hotel workers within the Calgary zone. In addition Calgary received 9 harvest workers from Medicine Hat.

British Columbia certificates numbered 180, of which 176 were provincial and 4 interprovincial. The interprovincial certificates were for farm workers, Vancouver sending 2 to the Edmonton zone, and 1 to Saskatoon, and New Westminster 1 farm domestic to Calgary. The Vancouver offices were responsible for the bulk of the business transacted provincially, and issued certificates to 43 mine workers, 2 cooks, 1 flunkey, 10 labourers, 7 teamsters and 2 carpenters going to the Penticton zone, 11 labourers, 4 cooks, 3 carpenters and 2 miners to Kamloops, 47 carpenters, and 5 bricklayers to Nelson, 3 carpenters, 2 bricklayers and 1 flunkey to Cranbrook, 1 farm labourer, 1 cook, 1 miner and 1 engineer to Prince George, and 3 miners, 1 plasterer's helper, 3 cooks and 1 carpenter to points within the Vancouver zone. Prince George transferred 3 bushmen to Prince Rupert, and 3 tie makers, 1 cook and 5 bushmen within its own zone, while from Nelson 1 farm hand and 1 miner and from Prince Rupert 1 miner and 6 bushmen went to employment within their respective zones.

Of the 3,182 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,894 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,262 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 16 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 2 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1926

THE building permits issued by 63 cities during October were valued at $14,614,543, as compared with $11,036,359 in the preceding month and $11,312,644 in October, 1925. There was, therefore, an increase of $3,578,184 or 32.4 per cent in the first and of $3,301,899 or 29.2 per cent in the second comparison. The total for the month under review was higher than in October of any other year since the record was begun in 1920, while the index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in 1926 have been lower than in any other year since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued more than 1,300 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $6,500,000 and nearly 2,900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost almost $7,700,000. During September, the construction of about 1,200 dwellings and over 2,900 other buildings was authorized, at an estimated cost of nearly $5,400,000 and $5,600,000, respectively.

As compared with September, 1926, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta registered increases in the value of building authorized, that in the first named of $2,527,632 or 99.2 per cent being the largest. Nova Scotia recorded the most pronounced reduction, of $202,659 or 62.1 per cent.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed advances in the building permits issued as compared

with October, 1925, that in Ontario of $2,085,647 or 43.7 per cent being the greatest. In New Brunswick and British Columbia there were declines of 51.0 per cent and 32.2 per cent respectively.

Montreal and Toronto recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both September, 1926, and October, 1925. In Winnipeg and Vancouver there were losses in the former and increases in the latter comparison. Sydney, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Chatham, Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Woodstock, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Nanaimo, Point Grey and North Vancouver registered increases in both cases.

Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1926.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920. The January-October average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in those years are also given (1913=100).

Year	Value of Permits Issued		Average Indexes of Wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months
	In October	In first Ten months	
	$	$	
1926	14,614,543	134,862,844	149·5
1925	11,312,644	109,676,825	153·9
1924	13,089,588	109,906,921	160·6
1923	9,999,187	118,319,159	166·8
1922	10,737,525	127,515,975	162·0
1921	10,491,228	99,064,670	187·0
1920	10,401,041	106,547,319	215·5

The total for the elapsed months of 1926 was 23.0 per cent higher than in the January-October period in 1925; it was also 5.8 per cent greater than in 1922, the previous high level since the war, and 36.1 per cent above the total for the first ten months of 1921, when building was at its lowest level in the post-war period. The cost of building, as indicated by the index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, this year has averaged lower than in any other year of the same period.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES,

Cities	Oct. 1926	Sept. 1926	Oct. 1925
	$	$	$
P.E.I.–Charlottetown	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	123,471	326,130	22,183
*Halifax	103,786	323,955	16,945
New Glasgow	435	675	Nil
*Sydney	19,250	1,500	5,238
New Brunswick	22,000	40,405	44,905
Fredericton	Nil	1,200	3,600
*Moncton	7,050	13,205	805
*Saint John	14,950	26,000	40,500
Quebec	5,076,341	2,548,709	3,739 782
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	4,364,120	2,002,400	2,988,941
*Quebec	317,071	236,614	176,741
Shawinigan Falls	33,600	66,705	148,100
*Sherbrooke	82,700	34,500	57,700
*Three Rivers	137,550	58,015	51,150
*Westmount	141,300	150,475	317,150
Ontario	6,862,734	5,389,584	4,777,087
Belleville	11,575	4,700	11,925
*Brantford	29,046	46,005	13,615
Chatham	9,025	4,650	4,200
*Fort William	31,800	118,330	47,915
Galt	8,818	9,660	7,281
*Guelph	16,180	51,481	18,580
*Hamilton	268,500	196,500	183,550
*Kingston	36,251	23,878	19,831
*Kitchener	85,248	100,372	123,164
*London	128,500	118,100	189,235
Niagara Falls	108,660	105,470	106,045
Oshawa	112,300	160,560	22,465
*Ottawa	359,305	305,600	305,498
Owen Sound	13,100	5,015	1,000
*Peterborough	74,394	14,360	31,300
*Port Arthur	79,652	23,308	7,365
*Stratford	6,795	56,029	33,190
*St. Catharines	95,428	80,888	57,585
*St. Thomas	3,865	6,905	8,570
Sarnia	64,680	52,800	62,345
Sault Ste. Marie	29,333	20,298	14,065
*Toronto	3,832,558	2,589,075	2,051,735
York and East York Townships	600,790	414,275	690,850
Welland	29,190	25,190	16,635
*Windsor	439,450	462,978	303,707
Ford	92,100	157,850	107,065
Riverside	18,050	45,630	21,500
Sandwich	119,500	101,500	169,675
Walkerville	120,000	78,000	136,000
Woodstock	38,641	10,177	11,196
Manitoba	450,510	456,060	297,391
*Brandon	8,200	1,960	2,521
St. Boniface	35,810	18,700	95,070
*Winnipeg	406,500	435,400	199,800
Saskatchewan	379,468	574,901	224,985
*Moose Jaw	5,886	75,250	6,820
*Regina	184,127	255,590	76,445
*Saskatoon	189,455	244,061	141,720
Alberta	332,620	191,525	188,685
*Calgary	174,910	105,485	88,885
*Edmonton	130,260	75,155	95,800
Lethbridge	27,450	10,885	335
Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	3,665
British Columbia	1,367,399	1,509,045	2,017,626
Kamloops	Nil	50,860	22,275
Nanaimo	4,550	4,100	2,200
*New Westminster	63,790	97,301	47,525
Prince Rupert	32,800	11,150	875,125
*Vancouver	641,035	746,832	605,430
Point Grey	463,350	411,450	339,700
North Vancouver	36,838	18,052	18,125
South Vancouver	84,250	144,700	66,275
*Victoria	40,786	24,600	40,971
Total—63 Cities	14,614,543	11,036,359	11,312,644
*Total—35 Cities	12,519,698	9,102,107	8,355,927

*The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked with asterisks.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding various contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Two contracts (Group "A") contained schedules of wage rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects.

The remaining contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction, etc., contained the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts containing schedules of wage rates, etc.—

Construction of a wooden freight shed on the Government Wharf at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Name of contractor, Onésime Poliquin, Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, September 8, 1926. Amount of contract $8,900. A fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per hour	
Foreman Carpenter	0 55	10
Carpenters	0 50	10
Blacksmiths	0 45	10
Blacksmith's helpers	0 35	10
Labourers (ordinary)	0 30	10
Driver (one horse and cart)	0 50	10
Driver (two horses and wagon)	0 70	10

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Supply and erection of a crane and equipment for the New Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Names of contractors, Colby Crane and Engineering, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 12, 1926. Amount of contract, $164,417.40. A fair wage schedule inserted in the contract is as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	$ cts. per day	
General Foreman	12 00	8
Foreman Erector	10 00	8
Erector	9 00	8
Rivet Heaters	9 00	8
Rivet Stickers	9 00	8
Rivetters	9 00	8
Machinists	5 60	8
Machinists Helpers	4 00	8
Painters	5 60	8
Steamfitters	6 40	8
Steamfitters' Helpers	4 00	8
Electricians	7 00	8
Electricians' Helpers	4 00	8
Carpenters	6 00	8
Carters with 1 horse and cart	7 00	8
Carters with 2 horses and wagon	9 00	8
Common labourers	0 45	8 to 10

Contracts containing general Fair Wages Clause.—

Dredging shoal area at Government wharf and channel at Section AB, shoal areas and channel at Section BC, at Rivière du Loup (en haut), P.Q. Names of Contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 8, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B" $0.34 per cubic yard for section AB and shoal area at Government wharf and $0.27½ per cubic yard for section BC., scow measure. Approximate expenditure, $66,000.

Dredging Inner Harbour; Turning Basin and Channel Entrance at Goderich, Ont. Name of Contractor, W. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "A" $3.17 per cubic yard, scow measure, $0.45 per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, $42,508.20.

Dredging channel at upper end of the harbour and shoal spots in the Entrance Harbour at Port Dover, Ont. Name of contractor, John E. Russell, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 23, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B" $0.90 per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, $9,000.

Dredging eastern channel and Entrance Harbour at Toronto, Ont. Names of contractors, Kilmer and Barber, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "A" $4.50 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B," $0.58 per

cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, $32,400.

Dredging St. John Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 11, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B," $0.57 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $20,520.

Dredging vicinity of millsite at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, Carson Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B," $1.05 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $9,300.

Dredging channel from Colliers wharf to Canning Factory's wharf and a turning basin at Port Milford, Ont. Name of contractor, Rob G. Weddell, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "A" $10 per cubic yard, place measure. Class "B," $0.56 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $8,400.

Dredging channel at Burlington, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B" $0.70 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $8,400.

Dredging approaches at ferry dock at Prescott, Ont. Names of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "A," $5 per cubic yard, place measure. Class "B," $0.80 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $8,480.

Dredging approach to the harbour at Cobourg, Ont. Names of contractors, Kilmer and Barber, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "A" $4.75 per cubic yard, scow measure. Class "B," $0.70 per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate Expenditure, $16,800.

Dredging areas between main channel in front of wharves and mooring basin at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Contractors Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 15, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B" $0.45 per cubic yard scow measure. Approximate expenditure, $18,070.

Dredging entrance channel to turning basin at Waupoos, Ont. Names of contractors, Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1926. Amount of contract "A," $5 per cubic yard, place measure; Class "B" $0.52 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $5,720.

Dredging shoal adjacent to outer entrance of channel, widening and deepening turning basin at Port Stanley, Ont. Names of contractors, Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B" $0.46 per cubic yard, scow measure. Approximate expenditure, $16,958.

Dredging at Collingwood, Ont. Names of contractors, the C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B," $0.90 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $22,580.

Dredging area in front of C.P.R. coal dock at Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractor, William Lawrence Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B," $0.80 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $8,672.

Dredging channel along wharf frontage at Lunenburg, N.S. Names of contractors, Beacon Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 23, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B," $0.50 per cubic yard, scow measure, for areas E and F and $0.90 per cubic yard, place measure, for area G. Approximate expenditure, $19,775.

Dredging at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 24, 1926. Amount of contract: Class "B," $0.70 per cubic yard, place measure. Approximate expenditure, $16,100.

Reconstruction of the outer end of the East Pier at Port Burwell, Ont. Name of contractor, William Peter Roe Holdcroft, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1926. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, $24,322.84.

Construction of a temporary pile protection breakwater at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1926. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $27,676.73.

Supply and installation of 2 motor generator sets, transformers and switchboards for Customs Examining Warehouse and General Post Office, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, English Electric Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1926. Amount of contract, $20,000.

Reconstruction of the North Breakwater at Miminigash Harbour, P.E.I. Name of contractor, H. J. Phillips of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 25, 1926. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, $8,585.

Docking, Painting and repairing Dredge "P.W.D. No. 303" (Fruhling). Name of contractors, B.C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 7, 1926. Amount of contract, $13,472.

Docking, cleaning, repairing, etc., Dredge "P.W.D. No. 306" (Mastodon). Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 30, 1926. Amount of contract, $12,845.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Deepening, by dredging, of such shallow portion of the Port Dalhousie Harbour as may be directed. Name of contractor, Johnston P. Porter, of the city of St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1926. Amount of contract, seventy-five cents per cubic yard: approximately, $11,250.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in November, 1926, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	500 51
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	231 40
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc	12,271 73
Stamping pads, ink, etc	340 47
Letter boxes, etc	609 21
Bag fittings	26,775 48
Cotton duck for mail bags	28,893 17

UNION WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics compiles each year data as to rates of wages, hours of labour, etc., under the union scales for certain trades in the principal cities in the United States. The information secured is published in detail annually in special reports issued the following year; but summaries of the figures are given in the *Monthly Labour Review* published by the Bureau. The issues for September and November contain information as to the figures for May 15, 1926 with comparisons with previous years.

The Bureau publishes the hourly rate of pay for each trade in each city on May 15, as specified in the agreements between the unions and employers. The number of employees working under these agreements is also given, the hours per week and the weekly wages for a full week's work. It is stated that it has not been found practicable to secure from the unions or the employees themselves data as to actual or average weekly earnings.

It may be mentioned here that the Bureau also compiles and issues reports on wages and hours of labour in various industries in the United States, the data being taken from the pay rolls of employers by agents of the Bureau, and for these reports data as to actual weekly earnings are secured and also as to hours worked.

The Bureau analyses the data as to trade union scales, calculating index numbers of rates of wages per hour, full time hours per week and wages per week full time. The following table gives these index numbers for all trades and cities for previous years, the data going back to 1907.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF MAY EACH YEAR, 1907 TO 1926

(1913=100·0)

Year	Index numbers of—		
	Rate of wages per hour	Full-time hours per week	Rate of wages per week full time
1907	89·7	102·6	91·5
1908	91·0	102·1	92·5
1909	91·9	101·9	93·3
1910	94·4	101·1	95·2
1911	96·0	100·7	96·5
1912	97·6	100·3	97·7
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	101·9	99·6	101·6
1915	102·8	99·4	102·3
1916	107·2	98·8	106·2
1917	114·1	98·4	112·4
1918	132·7	97·1	129·6
1919	154·5	94·7	147·8
1920	199·0	93·8	188·5
1921	205·3	93·9	193·3
1922	193·1	94·4	183·0
1923	210·6	94·3	198·6
1924	228·1	93·9	214·3
1925	237·9	93·0	222·3
1926	250·3	92·8	233·4

The data cover Bakers, Building Trades (41 trades), Chauffeurs and Teamsters and Drivers, Granite Cutters and Stonecutters, Laundry Workers, Linemen, Longshoremen, Printing Trades (book and job offices 10 trades; news offices, 8 trades), and Street Railway Employees. The number of employees included in the compilation was 824,313 in 66 cities. It will be observed that figures for railway employees, coal miners, iron and steel workers, etc., are not included.

The average rate per hour for all trades included in the calculation was found to be $1.148 in 1926 as compared with $1.091 in 1925, the 1926 average being 5.2 per cent above that for 1925, 119.3 per cent higher than 1917, 150.3 per cent higher than in 1913, 165.1 per cent higher than in 1910 and 179 per cent higher than in 1907.

All hourly rates have been converted to equivalent weekly rates and all weekly rates have been reduced to equivalent hourly rates. Taken collectively, weekly rates in 1926 were 5 per cent higher than in 1925, 107.6 per cent higher than in 1917 and 155.0 per cent higher than in 1907. Because of reductions in hours of labour, weekly rates have not increased to the same extent as hourly rates. In 1926 the regular hours of labour were 0.2 per cent lower than in 1925, 5.7 per cent lower than in 1917, 7.2 per cent lower than in 1913, 8.2 per cent lower than in 1910, and 9.5 per cent lower than in 1907.

A table is included for the first time showing index numbers of changes in the wages of the building trades since 1913.

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION RATES OF WAGES PER HOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES
(1913=100)

Year	Index numbers
1913	100
1914	102
1915	103
1916	106
1917	113
1918	126
1919	145
1920	197
1921	209
1922	187
1923	207
1924	224
1925	233
1926	248

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1926

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight; both the weekly family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices were, however, somewhat higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities advanced to $11.01 for the beginning of November, as compared with $10.93 for October; $11.23 for November, 1925; $10.46 for November, 1924; $10.69 for November, 1923; $10.29 for November, 1922; $11.08 for November, 1921; $15.32 for November, 1920; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); $13.65 for November, 1918; and $7.96 for November, 1914. Eggs were again substantially higher, while less important advances occurred in the prices of milk, butter, cheese, potatoes and beans. The decline in the price of meats continued, beef, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, and bacon being somewhat lower than the prices prevailing in October. The prices of lard and evaporated apples also declined. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged $21.24 at the beginning of November, as compared with $21.14 for October; $21.51 for November, 1925; $20.81 for November, 1924; $21.19 for November, 1923; $20.89 for November, 1922; $21.60 for November, 1921; $26.13 for November, 1920; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); $21.61 for November, 1918; and $14.36 for November, 1914. In fuel bituminous coal advanced slightly. No changes occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, advanced slightly to 151.5 for November, as compared with 151.1 for October; 161.2 for November, 1925; 157.7 for November, 1924; 153.3 for November, 1923; 151.9 for November, 1922; 153.6 for November, 1921; 224.4 for November, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 207.4 for November, 1918. Thirty-four price quotations were higher, seventy-one were lower and one hundred and thirty-one were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups advanced, four declined, while one was unchanged. The Vegetables and their Products

group and the Animals and their Products group advanced; the former due to higher prices for potatoes, sugar, fruits, hay and straw, which more than offset declines in the prices of grains, rubber, flour and milled products; and the latter due to seasonal increases in the prices of butter and eggs, which more than offset declines in the prices of live stock and meats. The Iron and its Products group also showed a slight advance, because of higher prices for pig iron and steel billets. The groups which declined were: The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for cotton, silk and wool; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper, lead, tin, spelter and solder; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Wood and Wood Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods remained unchanged, higher prices for butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit counterbalancing lower prices for coffee, meats, fish and bread stuffs. Producers' goods declined slightly, higher prices for materials for the fur industry, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries and for miscellaneous producers' materials being more than offset by declines in the prices of materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, and for the milling and other industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, declines in the prices of grains, rubber, coffee, fish, cotton, wool and silk being more than offset by increases in the prices of vegetables, fruit, eggs, hay, straw and smelted products. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined due mainly to lower prices for flour and milled products, meats, lard, tallow, rolling mill products and some non-ferrous metals. Domestic farm products advanced. Articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin declined, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of the wholesale prices of exports fell from 152.15 for October to 150.69 for November. That for imports was also slightly lower at 153.14 for November, as compared with 153.63 for October. The combined index of both exports and imports was down from 152.89 to 151.91.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. This index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossiblity of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adapted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-1915 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1925. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 71.5; 1925, 69.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1925, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.0; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows:—1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again generally lower, sirloin steak averaging 28.8 cents per pound in November, as compared with 29.5 cents in October; round steak 25.5 cents in November, as compared with 23.5 cents in October; shoulder roast 15.7 cents in November and 15.9 cents in October. Veal declined from an average of 19.9 cents per pound in October to 19.7 cents in November. Mutton was slightly lower at 29.2 cents per pound in the average. Both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former averaging 29.8 cents per pound, as compared with 30.8 cents in October, and the latter 27.9 cents per pound, as compared with 28.3 cents in October. Bacon was down from an average of 44.4 cents per pound in October to 43.5 cents in November. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut and white fish advanced. Lard was lower in most localities, the average price being down from 24.5 cents per pound in October to 24 cents in November.

Eggs advanced substantially in most localities, fresh averaging 56.1 cents per dozen in November, as compared with 49.8 cents in October and 41.4 cents in September; and cooking averaging 48.2 cents in November, as compared with 44.3 cents in October and 37.1 cents in September. Milk was slightly higher, averaging 11.8 cents per quart. Higher prices were reported from New Glasgow, Halifax, Three Rivers, Sorel, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William,

(Continued on page 1250)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA*

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak	21lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	47·4	52·2	62·6	75·2	69·2	75·6	56·2	55·4	55·6	53·8	55·4	59·0	57·6
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	32·4	34·2	43·4	53·2	46·6	48·4	31·2	30·0	30·0	28·4	29·6	31·8	31·4
Veal, roast shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	17·6	19·8	24·3	27·6	26·5	28·7	18·9	18·4	18·5	17·7	18·6	19·9	19·7
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	20·9	24·3	29·7	35·2	33·0	35·2	24·6	26·9	26·6	27·6	28·6	29·3	29·2
Pork, fresh, roast leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	19·8	23·4	32·5	37·3	36·6	41·7	28·1	27·9	25·9	24·6	28·7	30·8	29·8
Pork, salt, mess	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	36·2	42·6	59·8	70·0	70·6	73·4	53·2	51·8	50·4	46·2	53·8	56·6	55·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	26·2	30·6	44·1	51·4	53·7	58·5	43·4	40·9	38·6	33·8	41·7	44·4	43·5
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	36·4	45·0	64·8	74·2	79·2	73·8	46·0	45·8	46·2	46·4	49·6	49·0	48·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	42·6	50·1	58·1	67·1	74·7	81·7	59·4	51·6	52·0	54·1	57·2	49·8	56·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	34·6	41·3	50·7	58·5	65·0	70·3	52·0	43·7	44·0	45·6	48·7	44·3	48·2
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	51·6	56·4	69·6	81·0	87·0	93·0	80·4	70·2	72·0	72·6	71·4	69·6	70·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	64·6	82·8	94·4	104·2	122·4	123·0	82·0	77·6	81·2	78·6	89·4	75·4	76·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	36·8	45·6	51·4	57·2	67·3	66·5	46·8	43·7	44·9	43·5	50·5	41·2	41·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	24·3	28·7	34·0	32·4	40·0	40·7	34·2	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§33·4	§30·6	§30·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	21·3	26·9	30·1	32·3	37·0	38·4	29·8	§28·5	§33·8	§28·9	§33·4	§30·6	§30·7
Bread, plain, white	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	66·0	87·0	112·5	118·5	118·5	141·0	109·5	100·5	102·0	109·5	115·5	114·0	114·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	34·0	54·0	65·0	69·0	66·0	75·0	51·0	44·0	43·0	51·0	51·0	53·0	53·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	23·5	27·0	33·0	41·0	38·5	40·0	29·0	27·5	28·0	30·0	29·5	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	11·8	13·4	18·8	25·2	28·8	33·0	19·6	§21·2	§21·0	§21·0	§21·8	§22·0	§22·0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	15·8	22·4	32·6	33·0	22·4	22·2	17·6	17·0	17·4	16·8	16·2	15·6	16·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	12·1	13·6	16·8	23·5	26·7	28·5	21·3	22·6	18·9	19·7	20·1	20·4	19·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	12·8	13·3	16·5	19·2	24·4	26·6	18·2	19·8	17·7	15·6	15·5	15·7	15·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	30·4	37·6	42·8	49·2	51·2	64·0	39·2	36·0	48·8	39·6	31·2	31·6	31·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	14·0	17·6	19·8	22·6	23·8	30·8	18·6	17·0	23·2	19·0	15·0	15·0	15·0
Tea, black, medium	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	9·6	9·9	12·5	15·6	15·5	15·7	13·6	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Tea, green, medium	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	10·0	9·8	11·9	15·0	16·2	16·5	15·0	§14·8	§17·3	§17·6	§17·9	§18·0	§18·0
Coffee, medium	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	9·9	9·9	10·1	11·6	14·0	15·4	13·4	14·3	13·6	13·9	15·3	15·3	15·3
Potatoes	2 pks	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	38·3	61·0	67·0	64·0	71·3	73·2	55·1	38·3	46·5	42·9	65·4	61·9	64·0
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·7	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 8·02	$ 9·81	$ 12·10	$ 13·65	$ 14·27	$ 15·32	$ 11·08	$ 10·29	$ 10·69	$ 10·46	$ 11·23	$ 10·93	$ 11·01
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·5	c. 4·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·3	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·2
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	52·8	62·4	69·7	78·4	82·9	127·2	109·7	115·6	112·0	104·5	108·8	105·4	105·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	47·3	36·3	44·2	54·9	63·6	63·3	93·8	72·6	76·8	71·5	65·2	64·4	63·3	65·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	41·3	48·5	59·6	79·0	78·5	87·0	81·7	79·1	79·4	77·7	77·2	75·5	75·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	30·4	32·7	43·5	57·3	59·9	67·4	61·1	59·2	59·6	57·6	56·3	55·9	55·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	23·1	22·9	26·0	27·8	28·6	39·9	31·6	31·0	30·1	30·4	30·2	31·5	31·5
Fuel and light‡	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·99	$ 1·84	$ 2·11	$ 2·54	$ 3·06	$ 3·13	$ 4·15	$ 3·57	$ 3·62	$ 3·53	$ 3·35	$ 3·37	$ 3·32	$ 3·33
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·38	$ 3·97	$ 4·10	$ 4·51	$ 4·85	$ 5·54	$ 6·62	$ 6·91	$ 6·94	$ 6·93	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·85	$ 6·85
Grand Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·36	$ 13·86	$ 16·05	$ 19·19	$ 21·61	$ 22·99	$ 26·13	$ 21·60	$ 20·89	$ 21·19	$ 20·81	$ 21·51	$ 21·14	$ 21·24

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	8·07	9·68	12·15	13·87	14·62	15·75	11·23	10·40	11·09	10·58	11·36	10·99	11·12
Prince Edward Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	6·92	8·20	10·77	12·02	12·67	13·17	9·86	9·27	9·55	9·78	10·35	10·27	10·07
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	7·87	9·66	12·05	13·52	14·35	15·16	11·24	10·29	11·00	10·67	11·56	10·96	11·07
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	7·58	9·38	11·66	13·16	13·66	14·45	10·59	9·84	9·95	9·78	10·83	10·03	10·18
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	7·95	10·03	12·20	13·61	14·30	15·24	10·97	10·19	10·61	10·33	11·15	11·00	11·13
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	8·19	9·30	11·53	13·05	13·91	15·26	10·83	9·74	10·22	9·95	10·46	10·29	10·25
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	8·18	9·83	11·95	13·70	14·51	15·36	10·89	9·91	10·48	10·47	10·98	10·84	10·95
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	8·18	9·75	12·06	13·51	14·65	15·43	10·81	9·99	10·39	10·62	11·08	10·77	10·83
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	8·62	10·27	12·63	14·19	15·40	16·58	12·28	11·65	11·85	11·61	12·29	11·89	11·91

*The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See Text. †December only. §Kind most sold. ‡For electric light see text.

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RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·8**	**23·5**	**21·6**	**15·7**	**12·4**	**19·7**	**29·2**	**29·8**	**27·9**	**43·5**	**48·1**	**64·5**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**29·9**	**25·4**	**21·9**	**16·6**	**13·6**	**15·2**	**24·8**	**28·1**	**26·8**	**40·6**	**45·9**	**62·3**
1—Sydney	31·1	25·1	22·9	18·5	15·3	15	25·6	30·1	28·2	40·5	44·4	62·7
2—New Glasgow	26·9	24·3	18·6	14·6	11·7	15	21·8	28·3	25	38	45·6	62·5
3—Amherst	24·6	23	18·3	14·8	12	.....	26·7	25	25·4	41	47	60
4—Halifax	34·4	24·4	27·3	17·8	14·8	15·9	30	29·4	28·4	40	44·3	60
5—Windsor	32·5	30	22·5	17·5	14	15	20	27·5	26	41·3	46·3	63·8
6—Truro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·6	42·7	48	65
7—**P.E.I.-Charlottetown**	25·8	25·5	22·1	17·4	14·6	16	22·5	27·7	26	39·6	45	57·5
New Brunswick (average)	**30·0**	**24·5**	**21·3**	**17·5**	**12·8**	**16·9**	**26·1**	**27·2**	**25·7**	**42·9**	**48·0**	**64·2**
8—Moncton	27·3	21·7	18·5	15·8	12	.....	30	30	25·7	40·8	47·9	61·4
9—St. John	33·8	25·3	22·9	17·8	13	19·3	27·5	25·8	27	42	45·8	67
10—Fredericton	32·9	26·6	25	21·5	14	14·4	21·7	27	25	41·3	48·1	68·3
11—Bathurst	26	24·2	18·8	15	12	.....	25	26	25	47·5	50	60
Quebec (Average)	**25·7**	**23·0**	**22·5**	**15·0**	**10·8**	**16·8**	**25·7**	**25·2**	**25·2**	**38·4**	**42·1**	**62·0**
12—Quebec	24·2	23·1	20·8	16	10·4	20	25·8	23·8	26·3	36·8	44·4	62·2
13—Three Rivers	24	22·4	18·8	14·2	10·9	13·6	23	23·8	25·6	40	46·7	62·5
14—Sherbrooke	36·5	26·5	30	20·3	15·8	20	.....	30	24·5	41·5	44	60
15—Sorel	21·7	21·7	21	12	9·3	11·7	22·5	23·3	24	35	40	61·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·5	19·7	20·3	13·8	9·8	19·6	25·6	20·9	21·3	38·4	40	59
17—St. John's	25	25	25	14·3	11	19	27·5	27	25	.....	43·3	63·8
18—Thetford Mines	22	21·7	20	16	10	17·5	23·3	22	26·3	35	35	57·3
19—Montreal	28·4	23·4	25·5	13·3	10·3	13·7	27·5	27·3	27·5	39·6	42·2	66·6
20—Hull	26·6	23·2	21·3	15·2	9·5	15·9	30	28·4	25·9	40·7	43	64·6
Ontario (Average)	**29·7**	**24·1**	**22·0**	**16·3**	**12·9**	**22·4**	**29·5**	**30·7**	**28·3**	**41·5**	**45·7**	**64·8**
21—Ottawa	29·5	22·5	20·7	15·7	11·4	21·4	28·2	28·8	25·8	43·3	47·1	66·1
22—Brockville	31	25·6	23·2	15	12·5	18·5	31·5	30·5	26·6	42·1	45	64
23—Kingston	26·9	21·6	21·6	16·1	10·7	18·8	26·5	30·5	26·3	39·4	43·5	61·4
24—Belleville	26·4	22	23·5	15·5	11·7	21·5	30	29·4	28	45·5	48	67·1
25—Peterborough	31·3	26	22·5	17·8	14·3	23·1	27·5	31·4	30	39·9	44·2	66·3
26—Oshawa	28·7	24·2	22·1	15·9	13·7	21·8	31·4	31·8	28·5	42·7	47·6	65
27—Orillia	27·6	23·2	20·5	16·8	13·4	21·6	28·3	29·2	28·8	40·8	45	62·1
28—Toronto	30·5	22·8	23·7	15·2	13·2	23·1	32·8	30·8	31·2	43	47·5	66·5
29—Niagara Falls	31·8	25·7	24·3	17·7	12·5	24·8	33·8	33	31·5	42·3	46·5	65·5
30—St. Catharines	27·6	22·9	21·9	15·4	11·2	24	27·7	30·2	28	40·2	43·3	63·1
31—Hamilton	30·7	24·7	25·6	18	13·8	23·5	24·8	29·5	.....	41·4	45·6	65
32—Brantford	30	23·8	21·8	15·6	12·3	22	30	32	.....	39·5	43·5	64·6
33—Galt	29·6	24	21·6	16·6	14·6	23·6	32·5	32·5	32	43·1	46·1	65·7
34—Guelph	29·6	25	21·2	16·5	13·9	22·5	27·3	26·7	28	40·8	43·8	62·3
35—Kitchener	28·8	24·6	20·2	16·9	14·5	23·9	35	30·8	27·5	40·8	43·9	63
36—Woodstock	31·9	25·3	22·8	17·1	13·5	21·4	27·2	29·4	27·5	40·2	43·1	63·6
37—Stratford	30	25	19·8	17·3	13·3	24·5	26·7	31	25	44	48·8	66·3
38—London	30·4	24	23	16·3	11·1	21·8	29·4	31·2	29·6	40·5	45	63·1
39—St. Thomas	27·1	22	20·7	15·8	11·8	22·1	25	30·7	27	42·9	46·5	66·5
40—Chatham	30·8	24·4	23	17·9	12·7	25·1	29	32·5	28·4	41·6	46·8	69·5
41—Windsor	28·7	22·7	23	14·7	13·3	25·9	30	31·5	25·3	40·3	45·8	61·1
42—Sarnia	30·4	24·7	24	18·6	14·4	23·2	31	34	30·4	41	47·2	68·1
43—Owen Sound	27	22·5	20·3	16·9	13·5	22·1	20·8	25·8	26	41·2	44	61·3
44—North Bay	33·2	28·2	23·2	16·4	12·9	23·3	31	29·2	27·5	39·6	43·9	64·5
45—Sudbury	32·2	24·9	23·8	16·4	11·5	24·5	31·5	34·3	28·3	41·3	45·4	65·6
46—Cobalt	30	26	21	15	13·2	21·5	.....	30·2	30	41·8	46·7	63·5
47—Timmins	31·5	26	20	14	13·3	24	30	32	29·3	39·3	44	67·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·6	26·3	23	17·3	12·6	21·6	31·7	30·7	28·2	39·6	45·2	64·6
49—Port Arthur	28·6	22·4	20·2	16·5	12·8	19·4	34·5	31·8	29·7	44·3	49·7	69
50—Fort William	26·9	19·8	18	13·5	12·9	16·6	30·7	30·6	28·3	43·6	47·9	63·1
Manitoba (Average)	**24·5**	**18·8**	**18·6**	**12·7**	**9·6**	**14·3**	**27·8**	**28·3**	.....	**44·2**	**47·9**	**65·8**
51—Winnipeg	24·3	18·4	18·5	11·9	9·4	13·5	26·1	29·5	32·1	44·2	44·7	66·6
52—Brandon	24·6	19·2	18·7	13·4	9·8	15·1	29·5	27·1	.....	44·2	51	65
Saskatchewan (Average)	**27·6**	**21·3**	**19·2**	**14·1**	**11·1**	**16·3**	**30·7**	**28·6**	**29·8**	**49·4**	**54·9**	**66·8**
53—Regina	26	19	17·4	12·6	11·1	16·5	29·9	27·1	35	49·5	55	67·7
54—Prince Albert	24	19·3	15	12·8	9·5	15	30	28·3	30	49·6	53·3	61·7
55—Saskatoon	27·6	22·9	20·4	14·3	10·8	15·9	30·7	27·9	27·5	47·8	53·3	63·3
56—Moose Jaw	32·8	24·1	23·8	16·8	12·8	17·8	32	31	26·7	50·8	57·8	74·4
Alberta (Average)	**26·2**	**20·3**	**18·3**	**12·7**	**9·9**	**15·5**	**30·2**	**29·7**	**26·8**	**48·4**	**54·9**	**63·1**
57—Medicine Hat	26·7	19·3	19·5	13·3	10·8	17	32·3	29·3	28·8	51	56	62
58—Drumheller	30	25	19	15	10	17·5	32·5	32·5	25	50·7	60	65
59—Edmonton	26·9	19·4	20·4	12·8	10·1	15·9	28·3	31·6	28·1	47·3	52·9	63
60—Calgary	23·4	17·9	17·3	10·8	9·1	14·4	28·6	28·4	26	43·1	50	61·7
61—Lethbridge	24	20	15·3	11·7	9·7	12·9	29·3	26·7	26	50	55·8	63·7
British Columbia (Average)	**31·5**	**24·5**	**23·2**	**16·0**	**13·7**	**22·4**	**36·4**	**35·5**	**30·6**	**52·7**	**58·2**	**68·2**
62—Fernie	30	22	22	15	10	20	.....	35	32·5	50·8	56·7	64·2
63—Nelson	32	25	28	18	16·5	22·5	35	35	28	51	57·5	66·2
64—Trail	30·7	25	21·7	18·7	14·7	23	36·7	34	25	55·8	62	66
65—New Westminster	30·6	25	21·1	14·4	12·5	21·2	35·2	35·6	33·6	50·4	56·3	68
66—Vanvouver	32·7	24·7	24	14·5	13·5	22·5	39·4	37·2	31·9	51·9	57·1	74·2
67—Victoria	31·9	23·8	22·6	15·7	14	24·1	35·6	33·2	30	54·4	59	67·6
68—Nanaimo	31	24	23·6	17·2	16·9	26·4	38	36	30	53·1	58·6	71·1
69— Prince Rupert	33·3	26·7	22·7	14·6	11·7	19·4	35	38·3	34·1	54·2	60	68·6

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 14c. to 18c. per quart.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1926

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (Kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19·9	**30·5**	**21·1**	**14·2**	**60·6**	**21·0**	**20·6**	**36·6**	**24·0**	**56·1**	**48·2**	**11·8**	**38·0**	**41·4**	
17·3	**32·5**	.....	.....	**51·7**	**17·9**	**19·1**	**28·7**	**24·8**	**56·8**	**50·6**	**11·3**	**41·8**	**45·4**	
.....	30	.....	.....	60	17·1	15·8	29·4	24·7	57·4	51·8	b12–14	40	45·5	1
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	18·5	27·4	23·8	52·5	49·7	12–13	39·8	42·3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	18	20·3	29	24·5	54	47·5	9	41·1	44·8	3
12	35	25	.....	.....	17·8	16	27·9	25·8	62·3	54·4	a13·3	40·3	45	4
20	.....	.....	.....	50	18·8	19	30·7	26·2	56·3	45	10	47·5	49·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	27·5	24	58·3	55	10	42·3	45	6
12	35	.....	.....	.....	18·1	20	40	24·7	47·1	43·6	8–10	35	39·2	7
16·7	**35·0**	.....	**10·0**	**56·7**	**18·0**	**17·9**	**34·3**	**23·9**	**54·0**	**49·0**	**12·1**	**40·3**	**42·8**	
12	35	.....	10	60	18·1	17·4	37·9	23·5	55	48·6	10–12	43	45·1	8
18	35	.....	10	60	17·3	15	40·1	22·3	58·4	50·6	a13·5	41·8	43·9	9
20	35	.....	.....	.....	18·4	17·8	33·6	24·6	57·5	51·7	12	41·2	43	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18	21·5	25·7	25	45	45	12	35	39	11
15·8	**29·6**	**20·0**	**10·0**	**55·0**	**21·1**	**21·8**	**32·9**	**23·2**	**55·2**	**45·9**	**11·1**	**36·4**	**38·8**	
10	25	20	.....	50	20	20	34·2	23·8	58·5	44·5	12–14	35·3	38·5	12
15–20	30	.....	10	.....	23·3	25	29	23·8	54·5	47·6	13	36	39·2	13
20	.....	.....	12	.....	21·8	19·3	32·5	23	61·6	50·8	12	39	41·4	14
.....	30	15	.....	.....	25	25	.....	22·7	47·8	42·7	10	.....	36·7	15
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	52·5	47	8	.....	36·5	16
.....	.....	15	10	60	20	18	38	23·5	54·6	49·3	10	35·3	39·2	17
.....	.....	.....	8	50	20	20	26·1	23·3	45·8	41·9	10	35·7	39·4	18
15–18	38	30	.....	.....	20·2	21·9	34·9	22·7	61·1	46·1	13	37·4	39·3	19
15	25	.....	.....	60	18·8	25	35·4	23·1	60·8	43·4	11	36·4	39·1	20
19·1	**31·3**	**22·3**	**12·2**	**67·4**	**20·5**	**20·0**	**38·9**	**23·3**	**56·8**	**49·2**	**11·9**	**37·8**	**40·9**	
18	38	24	10	.....	20·8	21	38·9	22	63·9	49·2	11	41	41·3	21
.....	30	25	12·5	.....	22·5	19·6	44	25	51·8	47·6	10	36	40·2	22
15	32–35	20–22	10–20	.....	18·8	18·5	36·2	20·4	55·4	45·1	10	37	40·4	23
20	30	18	.....	.....	20·5	18	37·6	22·6	50·3	46·3	a9	45·8	42	24
20	35	20	.....	60	20	24	38·4	22·8	50·9	47·7	11	35	37·3	25
20	25	25	.....	.....	25	18·8	32·7	24·1	52·5	48	13	38·3	40·1	26
20	.....	19	10	.....	20	22·5	36·4	24·8	49·2	45	10–11·5	38·8	41·3	27
15	25–35	20–25	12·5	72	22·3	18	41·8	23·3	61·1	48·1	a13·3	35·2	40·2	28
22	35	27	.....	.....	21·7	19·7	42	23·4	60·7	52·2	12	38	43·1	29
22	35	30	.....	.....	19·3	19	36·6	21·3	58·9	54·2	12	35·8	39·8	30
18	35	25	.....	75	18·5	17	44·9	22·2	65·2	50·6	13	36·2	40·8	31
20	28	25	15	.....	18·4	16	37·8	21·2	57	48·7	a10·5	36·3	39·8	32
15	33	20	12	.....	20·6	20·3	37	23·4	55·7	50·5	a11·8	39	40·5	33
20	30	25	.....	.....	23	17·8	41·9	23·5	61·8	49·1	10–11	38·2	39·5	34
.....	.....	23	.....	60	20	18	32·2	21·8	53	46·3	10	38·1	40·5	35
20	.....	22	.....	.....	19	23	40	20·7	51·3	50·8	10	34·3	38·6	36
20	35	25	15	.....	21·3	22·5	37·7	22·5	56·6	45·3	12	37	40·1	37
.....	.....	20	.....	60	18·8	18·3	39·9	23	54·8	49·2	10	38·2	40·2	38
20–25	30	.....	10	50	20·6	19·7	45·9	23·4	53·7	51·2	10	40·7	40·8	39
18	30	20	12	.....	20	24·3	37	24·3	51·7	46	12	39·7	40·5	40
20	35	28	15	.....	23·6	21·3	45·1	23·3	58·9	52·5	15	35·3	42	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·5	22·5	47·1	24·8	53·8	52·5	a12	41·3	42·9	42
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	34·2	22·1	49·5	47·5	12	38·8	41	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21·5	36·9	24·3	57	52·3	12	35	39	44
.....	25	25	10	75	18·3	21·6	32·2	25·3	61	49·4	15	39·7	42·4	45
.....	30	15	.....	75	21·6	23·3	40·3	25·7	59·7	50·7	13	40	44·6	46
.....	25	20–25	.....	.....	18·3	19	26·7	24·3	65	46·8	a14·3	.....	42·4	47
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	21·3	23	45·8	23·3	53·8	47·5	13	36·5	40	48
18	30	18	9	.....	19·6	17	36·4	26·4	60	54·2	a14·3	37·5	43·1	49
15–20	30	20	.....	80	21	17·7	43·9	25·1	70	51·9	a14·3	34·7	41·4	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**18·7**	**36·6**	**23·8**	**49·2**	**42·7**	**11·0**	**34·4**	**37·9**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	18·1	40·3	22·5	56·8	45·2	12	35·7	38·8	51
.....	30	18	.....	.....	.....	19·3	32·9	25	41·5	40·2	10	33·2	37	52
26·7	**30·0**	**15·7**	.....	.....	**25·7**	**23·6**	**33·9**	**25·3**	**51·7**	**45·2**	**12·0**	**34·1**	**40·1**	
25–30	30–35	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	32·8	25·3	53·3	46·3	13	34·2	39·9	53
25–30	25–30	13–15	.....	.....	25	22·5	28·3	24·6	48·8	43·7	10	33·8	41·1	54
25	30	15	20	.....	24·7	22·9	33·3	25·6	52	43·2	12	34	39·6	55
.....	30	18	.....	.....	27·5	23·8	41	25·7	52·5	47·5	13	34·2	39·8	56
24·6	**28·3**	**18·3**	**20·0**	.....	**24·1**	**23·3**	**37·0**	**25·8**	**54·1**	**46·5**	**11·1**	**34·9**	**40·9**	
30	30	20	20	.....	23·3	26·7	36·1	28·3	50	44·4	11	34·3	42·8	57
25	30–35	20	.....	.....	25	25	30·6	28·3	50	46·7	a12·5	36·7	43·8	58
20	23–25	.....	15	.....	21·9	22·9	33·8	23	60·6	49·4	a11·1	34·4	39·4	59
30	30	15	25	.....	24·5	21·9	41·1	23·4	57·3	46·7	11	35	38·3	60
18	25	18	20	.....	25·7	20	43·6	26·2	52·5	45·5	10	33·9	40·3	61
22·8	**27·7**	.....	**18·6**	.....	**23·0**	**21·9**	**38·9**	**25·1**	**61·1**	**48·9**	**13·7**	**40·8**	**45·2**	
30	30	.....	18	.....	25	25	42·9	25·8	52·5	50	a12·5	.....	42·5	62
25	30	.....	20	.....	23·7	23·7	39·6	25	60	50	a14·2	42·5	45	63
25	25–30	.....	20	.....	24·4	22·3	31·8	25·5	63·4	50·6	15	40	45	64
25	30	.....	15	.....	21·7	22·5	40·2	24	59·5	47·5	13	40·6	44·7	65
22·5	25	.....	.....	.....	21·7	18·4	38·4	23·6	60·5	47·3	13	39·2	44·3	66
17	29	.....	20	.....	22·5	20·5	33	23·6	63·9	51·7	a14·3	42·8	47·5	67
15	25	.....	.....	.....	21·3	20	42·1	27	62·4	50	a13·3	40	47·5	68
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	23·3	22·5	43	26·3	66·9	44·3	a14·3	40·7	45	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**7·6**	**18·3**	**5·3**	**5·8**	**11·0**	**12·7**	**16·3**	**17·0**	**16·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·8**	**8·1**	**17·5**	**5·8**	**6·4**	**9·9**	**14·5**	**18·6**	**18·3**	**17·3**
1—Sydney	32	8	17·8	5·8	6·6	10	13·9	18	17·8	17·4
2—New Glasgow	29·9	8	17·1	5·6	5·8	10·6	14·3	18·5	17·8	17·3
3—Amherst	29·4	8	17·7	5·5	6·3	9·8	13·3	19·6	19·1	16
4—Halifax	31·3	8	18	5·8	6·5	9·6	16·8	17·1	17·3	16·7
5—Windsor	32·7	8·3	17·5	6·3	6·9	9·5	14·3	20	19·6	19·5
6—Truro	29·7	8	17	5·7	6	9·6	14·5	18·1	17·9	16·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	26·7	7·4	19·1	5·4	5·9	10·3	15	17·2	17·1	18·2
New Brunswick (average)	**31·2**	**8·7**	**18·0**	**5·4**	**6·0**	**10·9**	**14·7**	**16·5**	**16·6**	**15·8**
8—Moncton	34·4	9·3	18·3	5·8	6·4	12	13·8	17·7	17·5	16·1
9—St. John	30	8·7	19	5·3	5·6	10·9	15·5	15·4	15·9	14·6
10—Fredericton	30·4	8·7	16·7	5·3	5·8	10·6	14·3	15·5	16·1	15
11—Bathurst	30	8	18	5·2	6	10	15	17·3	16·7	17·3
Quebec (average)	**28·7**	**6·4**	**17·7**	**5·3**	**6·2**	**9·3**	**13·1**	**15·1**	**16·8**	**15·5**
12—Quebec	28·6	7·5	18·1	5·5	6	10	13·4	15·4	17·8	16·6
13—Three Rivers	29	6	18·1	5·6	7·5	9·3	14·7	14·9	18·9	15
14—Sherbrooke	29·2	8	17·9	5·2	6	9·9	13	16·9	17·3	14·2
15—Sorel	25·7	6	17·3	4·5	5·8	9·1	11·4	14·8	16·9	16·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	26·7	5	17	4·9	6·4	9·7	12·8	14·9	15·6	15·1
17—St. John's	30	5·3	17·7	5·2	6·8	9·8	14·6	14·8	16·1	17
18—Thetford Mines	30·2	6·7	17·2	5·7	6·3	7·8	12·7	15·4	17·8	16·1
19—Montreal	30·7	5·3-8	17·8	5·5	5·5	10·1	12·2	14·4	15·5	14·7
20—Hull	28·1	6·7	17·8	5·8	5·7	8·4	13	14·1	15·7	14·6
Ontario (average)	**31·0**	**7·3**	**17·9**	**5·0**	**5·7**	**11·6**	**13·2**	**15·8**	**16·0**	**15·4**
21—Ottawa	32·5	7·3-8	18·8	5·9	6·2	11·1	11·5	15·7	16·2	14·9
22—Brockville	27·9	6·7	16·2	5·7	5·4	10·8	11·8	16·8	15·9	15·7
23—Kingston	29·1	6·7	15·6	5·3	5	9·8	11·8	14	13·9	13·5
24—Belleville	29·6	6·7	17·5	5	5·3	11·5	12·9	14·4	15·3	14·7
25—Peterborough	29·2	7·3	17·4	4·7	5·1	12·3	13·1	15·5	15·8	15·3
26—Oshawa	35·9	7·3	16	4·3	5·7	12·6	12·8	15·8	15·4	14·4
27—Orillia	29·9	6·7	19·6	4·8	5·9	11·1	12·6	16·3	17	15·4
28—Toronto	34	7·3-8	18·6	4·9	5·5	10·8	12·1	15·3	15·2	15
29—Niagara Falls	33·7	7·3	19	5·5	6	13·1	15·1	15·6	16·7	16·3
30—St. Catharines	27·4	7·3	17·7	5·5	5	11·4	12·8	14·7	14·5	14·5
31—Hamilton	33·2	7·3-8	17·5	4·6	5·2	11·1	12·1	15·1	15·1	14·6
32—Brantford	30·3	7·3	17·7	4·5	5·1	12·2	12·8	14·5	15·3	15·2
33—Galt	30·9	7·3	18·7	4·8	5·3	12·9	13·8	15·8	15·9	15·2
34—Guelph	28·3	7·3	18·4	4·6	5·6	12	12·8	15·4	15·1	15·4
35—Kitchener	31·7	7·3	18·7	4·4	5·3	12	12·7	15·6	16·1	15·1
36—Woodstock	29·3	7·3	17·6	4·4	5·2	11·1	13·3	14·4	15·4	14·8
37—Stratford	30·4	7·3	18·4	4·9	5·9	12·4	13·2	15·8	15·6	15
38—London	32·8	7·3-8	18·8	4·7	5·5	12	13·2	16·1	16·2	15·4
39—St. Thomas	29·9	7·3	18·9	5·0	5·3	12·8	13·7	16·5	16·5	15
40—Chatham	30·9	6·7	18·3	4·3	5·5	11·8	14·4	15·2	15·3	14·3
41—Windsor	30·4	8	18·9	4·8	5·6	12·1	14·8	15·5	16	15·9
42—Sarnia	31·9	6	18·8	4·5	5·3	11·8	14·6	17·7	16·8	16·3
43—Owen Sound	32·7	6·7	18·8	4·6	5·5	11	14·5	16·3	16·8	16·1
44—North Bay	31·3	5·8	15	5·2	6·5	10·8	12·1	15·3	15·9	15
45—Sudbury	30·2	8	16·5	5·2	7·6	11·7	15	16·9	18	15·7
46—Cobalt	32	8·1	18·7	5·7	7·5	12·5	14·6	19·3	20	19·1
47—Timmins	32·1	8·3	15·5	5·3	5·7	10	13·8	16·3	15·7	16
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·4	8	19·2	5·2	6·2	12·5	14	15·6	15·5	15·8
49—Port Arthur	30	7·3	18·6	5·5	5·6	9·9	12·8	16·6	17·1	15·9
50—Fort William	30·8	7·3	18·8	5·4	5·1	12	11·8	16·8	16·6	15·8
Manitoba (average)	**30·6**	**6·7**	**17·6**	**5·3**	**5·5**	**12·0**	**12·7**	**19·0**	**18·3**	**18·4**
51—Winnipeg	31·1	7	19·7	5·3	6	12·5	12·7	18·7	19	18·3
52—Brandon	30	6·4	15·5	5·3	5	11·4	12·6	19·3	17·6	18·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**30·8**	**8·0**	**18·7**	**5·4**	**5·5**	**10·7**	**12·8**	**18·0**	**18·8**	**18·4**
53—Regina	30·4	8	20	5·4	5·5	11·8	12·9	18·4	19·2	18·4
54—Prince Albert	30·6	8	18·7	5·1	5·7	8·6	11·8	18·5	18·3	18·7
55—Saskatoon	31	8	16·3	5·4	5·7	11·2	13·9	17·7	19·5	18·2
56—Moose Jaw	31·1	8	19·7	5·7	5·2	11·1	12·4	17·4	18·2	18·2
Alberta (average)	**31·1**	**8·2**	**18·0**	**5·5**	**5·5**	**11·5**	**10·0**	**15·5**	**19·1**	**18·5**
57—Medicine Hat	32·2	7·4	18·5	5·4	6·6	11·9	10·8	16·1	21·8	19·6
58—Drumheller	33·3	7·4	19	5·6	5·3	12·5	10·3	15	17·7	17·7
59—Edmonton	28·2	8	18·8	5·5	4·8	10	9·1	14·6	18·1	17·6
60—Calgary	32·6	8·4	15·4	5·5	5·2	11·6	9·5	15·7	18·5	19·5
61—Lethbridge	29	10	18·2	5·3	5·7	11·6	10·1	16·3	19·3	18·3
British Columbia (average)	**32·2**	**8·9**	**21·1**	**5·7**	**6·1**	**10·6**	**9·5**	**16·3**	**17·9**	**17·3**
62—Fernie	34·3	8·3	20·3	5·3	5·8	12·5	11·7	16·3	17·9	17·9
63—Nelson	31	10	17·5	5·8	5·5	11·4	9·6	16	20	19·4
64—Trail	30	9·3	16·8	5·7	5·2	10·5	8·9	15	18·2	18·7
65—New Westminster	32·2	8	23·9	5·8	6·1	9	8·1	15·7	16·6	15·7
66—Vancouver	32·7	8	23·1	5·8	6	9·7	8·6	15	16·5	15·1
67—Victoria	32·1	8·9	22·3	5·5	6·4	9·9	9·2	15·8	17·5	15·8
68—Nanaimo	32·1	8·9	21·2	5·6	6·7	10	9·6	17·3	18·2	16·7
69—Prince Rupert	33·5	10	23·3	5·9	6·7	11·5	10·6	19·1	18	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1926

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$	cents	$	cents	
8·0	**4·7**	**1·921**	**38·9**	**22·6**	**19·9**	**15·7**	**18·8**	**18·6**	·828	**28·9**	**·680**	**45·6**	
8·2	**5·1**	**1·682**	**33·4**	**22·2**	**19·4**	**16·3**	**19·4**	**19·7**	**·871**	**32·2**	**·769**	**54·2**	
7·8	5·3	1·85	35·6	27·4	20·4	17	20·4	20	·867	29·8	·817	58·3	1
7·6	5·2	1·467	30	26·7	19	16·5	19·8	18·5	·83	32·4	·707	50	2
7·9	5·3	1·379	24·8	17·5	18·8	15·9	18	20	·90	31·3	.....	57·5	3
8·5	5·2	1·964	40·2	26·5	18	16·7	19·2	19·3	·838	31·3	·708	55	4
9·2	5·3	1·863	36·3	15	21	16·3	20	20	·90	33·3	·863	.....	5
7·9	4·5	1·567	33·3	20	19	15·4	18·9	20·1	·89	35	·75	50	6
7·3	5	1·313	25·6	20	20	14·8	18·3	18·8	1·00	30·7	·65	55	7
8·1	**4·7**	**1·454**	**31·4**	**22·2**	**18·6**	**17·9**	**18·5**	**19·5**	**·795**	**30·1**	**·701**	**45·2**	
8·6	4·5	1·386	28	25	18·3	17·2	18·7	19·7	·833	35·8	·775	43·8	8
7·6	4·2	1·66	37·1	25	17·5	18·7	18·4	19·2	·783	28·6	·598	44·3	9
8·9	4·4	1·603	33·6	16·6	19·5	18	19·5	19·1	·814	29·8	·73	43·8	10
7·3	5·7	1·167	26·7	.....	19	17·5	17·3	20	·75	26·3	.....	49	11
7·5	**5·7**	**1·668**	**32·9**	**26·4**	**17·7**	**15·7**	**18·7**	**18·4**	**·907**	**28·4**	**·742**	**43·8**	
7·9	6·4	1·554	31·6	30	19·3	17·4	19·8	19·8	·871	28·8	·85	45·3	12
7·5	7·3	1·558	32·3	24	19·3	16·6	19·2	20·1	·989	28·8	·77	44·5	13
7·9	5·6	1·575	30·5	20	19·2	16·6	19·4	20·1	·92	32	·685	45	14
7·3	5·3	1·425	31	16	15	14	18·3	15·3	·883	28·3	.....	41	15
7·1	5·2	1·464	27·1	.....	14·3	15	16	14·4	·875	25	·675	41	16
7·5	5·8	1·818	35	39·3	19·3	14·2	20·5	20·8	·975	28·3	·70	46	17
6·7	5·4	1·259	27·6	.....	18·6	16·7	19·4	17·3	·907	32·5	·85	45	18
7·5	5	2·113	39	29·9	18·3	14·9	18·4	18·3	·945	26·9	·707	40·6	19
7·7	5·7	2·25	42	25·8	16·4	15·5	17·1	19·7	·80	24·8	·698	45·5	20
8·4	**4·9**	**2·252**	**45·0**	**21·8**	**18·9**	**15·6**	**18·2**	**18·3**	**·827**	**27·6**	**·658**	**42·0**	
8·6	5·8	2·30	43·5	29·6	18·2	15·7	18·6	20·6	·843	30·8	·65	45·5	21
7·8	6·3	2·29	47·1	23	.....	16·7	18·3	19	·913	29·6	·713	43	22
7·8	5·1	2·29	43·2	23·1	18·5	15·4	17·8	18·4	·832	24·8	·63	42·9	23
8·1	5·7	2·25	45·6	19·4	.....	16·9	17·3	17·6	·856	26·9	·653	41·6	24
8·4	4·5	2·15	40	17	19	15	17·4	17·9	·838	28	·618	38·6	25
8·4	4·8	2·413	44·3	21·7	15	15	17·7	18·3	·82	26·7	·645	43·3	26
8·8	5·2	1·88	35·6	21·7	.....	15·5	18·3	17·8	·888	26·7	·673	39·8	27
7·8	4·5	2·39	46	24·4	15·5	13·8	17·3	16·5	·743	25·7	·626	39	28
9·3	4·4	2·37	49·4	15	.....	17·3	19·3	19·2	·97	29	·80	43	29
8·8	4·6	2·39	47·9	19	.....	14	18·6	16·3	·816	24	·646	41	30
8·7	4·5	2·60	47·9	21·5	23	15·3	17·7	15·4	·698	24·5	·555	42	31
7·7	4·6	2·04	44·2	16·5	.....	14·4	16·7	15·4	·705	27·5	·60	38·6	32
8·3	4·3	2·39	46·9	18·5	.....	14·8	17·4	18	·82	25	·64	41	33
7·6	4·7	2·18	47·2	25	.....	15	17·4	17·3	·784	25·3	·62	40·1	34
8·2	4·7	2·17	42·5	21·3	.....	15·6	16·6	16·4	·85	25·8	·63	38·6	35
7·8	5·6	2·57	49	17·5	.....	14·4	17·1	16·6	·76	28·3	·60	37·8	36
8·3	4·9	1·86	43·2	22·1	15	15·9	18·4	16·1	·849	27·3	·617	40·5	37
7·7	4·3	2·54	45·4	19	.....	13·9	17·7	16·4	·80	28·7	·656	41·3	38
8·9	4·9	2·42	46·3	18·9	.....	16	18·6	16·8	·878	27·6	·636	43·3	39
7·8	4	2·61	49·4	18·3	.....	16·3	17·8	16·8	·858	29	·702	40·5	40
8·5	4·7	2·77	50·5	23	.....	17	18·2	17·4	·791	30	·744	41·5	41
8·3	4·7	2·22	45	30	.....	16·7	18·3	18·7	·838	29·1	·75	40	42
8·8	4·3	1·39	28·6	16·5	.....	15·8	17·8	18·5	·80	27·5	·667	42·5	43
7·8	4·3	2·01	44·9	.....	18	15·3	18·4	19·4	·81	29	·613	42	44
8·8	6	2·02	49·3	.....	20·8	16·2	18·7	22·2	·883	29·6	·65	47·5	45
9	7·1	2·55	56·7	.....	22·5	18·4	20	21	·958	31	·725	52	46
10	5·7	2·60	55	.....	18·5	15·3	21	20·3	·90	25	·80	45	47
7·8	5·6	2·27	44·1	27	19	15·6	18·6	23	·764	27·1	·643	42·9	48
8·2	4·4	1·83	36·5	28	22·5	15·8	20	20	·786	29·7	·629	42·9	49
9·9	3·8	1·81	34·6	30·5	19	16·4	18·9	20·6	·756	28·1	·60	41·9	50
8·0	**4·3**	**1·295**	**26·7**	.....	**19·4**	**15·6**	**20·1**	**19·4**	**·739**	**29·3**	**·611**	**44·9**	
7·8	4·7	1·54	30·9	.....	21·2	15·6	20·2	19·5	·748	27·5	·591	45·8	51
8·2	3·9	1·05	22·5	.....	17·5	15·6	20	19·2	·73	31	·63	44	52
7·7	**4·5**	**1·834**	**37·3**	.....	**21·6**	**15·7**	**20·3**	**20·7**	**·789**	**30·2**	**·685**	**51·2**	
7·4	4·2	1·723	34·5	.....	21	15·4	19·4	20·2	·772	28·9	·656	49·4	53
7·3	4·8	1·588	32·5	.....	22	14·7	22·5	21·8	·804	32·5	·655	51·7	54
8·1	4·8	2·164	41·1	.....	20	15·1	18·7	19·8	·804	29·9	·685	52·9	55
8·1	4	1·86	41	.....	23·3	17·5	20·5	21	·775	29·3	·742	50·7	56
7·5	**3·6**	**1·663**	**32·6**	.....	**22·0**	**15·6**	**19·6**	**19·1**	**·773**	**28·6**	**·659**	**50·1**	
7·8	3·8	2·13	40·8	.....	24·7	17·5	20	20·9	·783	28·3	·75	55	57
7·8	4·7	1·58	30	.....	21·7	17	19·2	19·2	·817	28·3	·60	48·3	58
6·9	3·4	1·428	27·9	.....	21·5	13·8	18·5	19·1	·73	27	·606	47·2	59
7·2	3·2	1·749	33·6	.....	19·8	14·5	19·6	18·2	·754	27·8	·655	49·8	60
7·7	2·8	1·43	30·5	.....	22·5	15·4	20·5	18·2	·783	31·7	·683	50	61
7·6	**3·6**	**1·816**	**39·9**	.....	**23·5**	**14·4**	**19·3**	**17·1**	**·785**	**30·3**	**·670**	**49·7**	
9·8	3·2	1·73	45	.....	21·7	15·5	20·8	18	·858	31	·70	50	62
7·6	3·1	2·00	47·5	.....	25	14·5	19	17·7	·85	34	·66	51	63
7·4	3·4	2·09	40	.....	25	15·1	18·6	17·2	·84	34	·71	49·2	64
6·1	3·3	1·40	32	.....	21	12·9	18·9	15	·675	27	·65	45	65
6·4	3·2	1·55	34·3	.....	.....	13·7	18·1	15·4	·70	27	·615	47·2	66
6·7	3·5	1·73	35·4	.....	22·1	14·2	18·5	15·6	·752	27·7	·615	47·8	67
8·7	3·8	1·90	38·7	.....	22·5	14·4	19·8	17·6	·76	29	·69	53·3	68
8·4	5·1	2·13	46·3	.....	27	14·5	20·5	20	·846	**32·5**	·72	**54**	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Sugar: Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Sugar: Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, per lb. (kind most sold)	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**61·1**	**72·1**	**27·2**	**15·6**	**3·6**	**55·3**	**59·6**	**12·5**	**7·6**	**16·821**
Nova Scotia (Average)	**8·2**	**7·7**	**67·2**	**71·2**	**29·7**	**12·8**	**4·3**	**61·5**	**44·2**	**13·3**	**8·0**	**16·333**
1—Sydney	8·3	8	67·5	71·4	31·5	15	4·6	71·4	51·4	12·9	7·6	.....
2—New Glasgow	8·2	7·7	67·9	71·9	29·1	13·1	3·9	54·4	36·2	13·7	8·3	.....
3—Amherst	8·1	7·6	68·3	70·6	28·8	11·3	5	55	37·5	13·5	7·5	d17·00
4—Halifax	7·5	7·3	66	70·7	28·8	14	4	64·7	56·7	12·7	7·9	16·00
5—Windsor	8·5	7·8	65	71·3	30	11·4	3·4	64	49·3	13·8	8	.....
6—Truro	8·8	7·9	68·6	71·4	30	12·2	4·6	59·2	34·3	13	8·7	16·00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7·6	7	64·3	72·1	27·2	15·1	3·4	57·1	38·8	13·4	7	15·40
New Brunswick (Average)	**8·0**	**7·5**	**64·3**	**72·8**	**26·0**	**12·6**	**3·7**	**63·6**	**39·6**	**12·7**	**7·3**	**17·125**
8—Moncton	8·1	7·5	67·9	75·4	27·9	12·8	4	64	44·6	14	7·9	g18·00
9—St. John	7·7	7·4	65	67·7	26	12·4	3·9	67·5	35	13·1	7·1	16·50
10—Fredericton	8·5	8·1	64·4	73·9	25·4	12·2	3·3	58·8	39·2	11·5	7	16·00
11—Bathurst	7·7	7·2	60	74·2	24·5	13	3·5	64	.....	12·3	7	18·00
Quebec (Average)	**7·4**	**7·0**	**59·8**	**69·3**	**26·5**	**13·9**	**3·6**	**52·4**	**66·9**	**11·2**	**7·0**	**16·298**
12—Quebec	7·2	6·8	60·2	73	26·6	16·1	3·4	53·3	68	11·2	7·4	16·50–17·00
13—Three Rivers	7·8	7·3	62	72·3	25·6	14·5	3·9	50	67·5	11·2	7·3	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	6·8	62	70	27	14	3·1	48	64	11·1	6·7	16·75–17·35
15—Sorel	7·3	6·8	54·3	54·4	26	11·7	4·3	51	70	10·7	6·9	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·8	57·5	68·6	26·3	12	3·9	52·5	80	10	6·9	15·50–16·00
17—St. John's	7·6	7·1	60·7	70	26·7	13·4	3·5	55	63·3	13·7	6·6	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·7	7·2	65	71·4	28·6	14·4	3·6	51·3	59·2	11·5	7·2	f16·50–17·00
19—Montreal	7·1	6·8	61	71·6	25·5	15·2	3·3	55·5	67·3	11·2	6·7	e16·50–18·00
20—Hull	7·4	7	55·8	72·1	26·3	13·5	3·2	55	62·5	10·5	6·9	e16·75–19·50
Ontario (Average)	**7·9**	**7·7**	**62·1**	**72·9**	**26·3**	**13·7**	**3·5**	**54·3**	**59·6**	**11·8**	**7·3**	**16·334**
21—Ottawa	7·4	7	62·2	71·1	26·3	12·7	3·6	64·3	58·9	11·4	7·2	e16·75–19·50
22—Brockville	7·9	7·5	60·8	72·5	26·7	13·8	4	55·8	63·3	11·8	6·9	16·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	57·2	66·7	25·8	12·8	3·8	56·3	57·8	10·8	7	15·50
24—Belleville	7·6	7·6	63·1	71·6	24·8	13·6	3·9	57·5	66·6	11·6	6·9	16·00
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·4	63·9	69·2	26·9	14·8	3·6	56·4	57·1	11·1	6 5	15·75
26—Oshawa	8·2	8	63·3	77	25	12·5	3·7	58·3	60	12·2	6·9	16·00
27—Orillia	7·8	7·6	68	71·6	25	14·6	3·3	54	50	12·2	7·7	16·00–16·25
28—Toronto	7·3	7·3	62	72·1	24·4	12·2	3·3	52	50·8	10	6·5	15·50–16·00
29—Niagara Falls	8·1	7·7	65·8	78·3	27	13·9	3·5	55	63·8	11·9	7·6	g14·50–15·00
30—St. Catharines	8·1	8·1	61·4	75·1	24·2	11·8	3·6	53·1	56	11	6·9	g15·50–16·00
31—Hamilton	7·1	6·9	62·5	71	24·6	11·4	3·1	54·5	62·1	10	6·5	15·50
32—Brantford	7·5	7·2	61	71·7	24·6	12·8	3·1	51·5	60·8	10·9	6·9	15·50
33—Galt	7·7	7·4	63·1	72	24·9	13·6	3·4	55·6	60	10·2	7	15·50–15·75
34—Guelph	7·7	7·4	60·4	72·4	25	12·7	3·7	51·3	53·3	11	6·7	15·50–16·00
35—Kitchener	7·9	7·9	50·6	70·8	25·3	13	4	53·3	63·8	10·9	6·6	16·00–16·50
36—Woodstock	7·4	7·2	67	72	25	12·7	3·4	55	65	11	6·5	16·00
37—Stratford	7·8	7·6	60·5	72·1	25	13·6	3·1	59·1	55	11·6	7·9	15·50–16·00
38—London	7·7	7·5	63·8	75·8	25·5	14·4	3·8	58·1	50·8	11·6	7·4	16·00–16·50
39—St. Thomas	8·2	8	66·2	73·5	26·5	13·8	3·5	59·6	63·6	12·3	7·8	16·50
40—Chatham	7·5	7·4	55·8	68·7	25·8	13·1	3·4	55·7	68	11·9	7·3	15·50
41—Windsor	7·7	7·5	60·1	72·7	26	14·1	3·1	57·2	58	10·2	7·1	g16·00–17·00
42—Sarnia	8·2	7·9	63·8	75·8	27	13·3	3·2	43·3	78·3	12	7·4	16·50
43—Owen Sound	8·4	7·5	66·3	72·5	25·8	12·9	3·5	55	57·5	11·8	8·8	16·00–16·50
44—North Bay	8·5	7·8	67·5	74	27·5	14·5	3·9	56·7	50	15	7·1	16·50
45—Sudbury	8·4	8·3	62	75·5	29	14·7	3·7	50	66·7	14·5	7·6	17·00–17·50
46—Cobalt	9	8·1	64	74·5	30	15	4·2	50	56·7	14·3	8·8	18.50–19·00
47—Timmins	9·7	9·2	62·5	72·5	30	16·7	3·5	45	45	15	7·8	18·50–19·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	8·3	8·3	59·3	74·1	28·6	15·4	3·7	50	66·3	13·3	7·4	16.50–16·75
49—Port Arthur	8·1	7·7	54·3	73·3	27·9	15	3·2	51	65	11·1	7·5	17.00–17·50
50—Fort William	7·8	7·7	64·8	76·3	29·4	15	3·1	53·8	58	12·1	7·5	17·00–17·50
Manitoba (Average)	**8·0**	**7·7**	**58·2**	**71·4**	**28·4**	**13·8**	**3·4**	**49·5**	**57·3**	**13·5**	**7·7**	**20·500**
51—Winnipeg	8	7·7	56·4	72·7	27·6	12·5	3·1	47	50·7	12·7	7·8	19·00
52—Brandon	8	7·7	60	70	29·2	15	3·7	52	63·8	14·2	7·6	22·00
Saskatchewan (Average)	**8·1**	**7·8**	**60·0**	**73·8**	**28·9**	**20·7**	**3·6**	**53·3**	**67·5**	**14·6**	**7·6**	**23·625**
53—Regina	7·9	7·6	61·6	70	28·2	a21·4	3·1	58·1	72·5	14·3	7·9	23·00
54—Prince Albert	8·3	7·9	55	76·8	30·7	a20	3·9	56·7	60	15	7·9	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·9	7·6	62	72·1	28·5	a21·3	3·8	50·7	.....	15	6·6	23·00–25·50
56—Moose Jaw	8·4	8	61·4	76·3	28·1	a20·1	3·7	47·5	70	14·2	7·8	.....
Alberta (Average)	**8·2**	**7·7**	**55·1**	**72·5**	**26·8**	**19·2**	**3·5**	**56·7**	**64·8**	**14·2**	**8·4**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·3	7·8	55	75·2	26·7	a19·4	3·9	64	68	13·6	7·5	g
58—Drumheller	9·3	8·4	50	71·1	26·7	a22·5	3·7	55	65	15	8·3	.....
59—Edmonton	8	7·4	54·3	69·1	26·6	a17	3·2	57·5	61·3	14·3	b9	.....
60—Calgary	7·6	7·5	58·1	72·3	26·6	a17·1	3·1	50·5	61·4	13·1	b7·3	.....
61—Lethbridge	7·9	7·4	58·3	74·6	27·5	a20	3·5	56·7	68·3	15	b10·0	.....
British Columbia (Average)	**7·9**	**7·5**	**57·2**	**71·7**	**29·2**	**23·7**	**3·8**	**55·2**	**67·1**	**13·1**	**9·1**	**16·833**
62—Fernie	8·9	7·5	60	73·1	28·3	a19	3·9	60	71·7	12·5	b8	.....
63—Nelson	8·2	7·6	59	74·8	27·5	a29·3	3·7	45	60	14·2	b10·0	.....
64—Trail	8·1	7·8	57	69·1	29	a27·5	3·4	54	71·7	13·9	b10	.....
65—New Westminster	7·4	7·1	57·1	67·1	29·3	a20	4·1	56·7	62	13	b10	.....
66—Vancouver	7·3	6·9	56·7	71·2	29·3	a24·3	3·8	55·8	60	12	b8	d16·00
67—Victoria	7·7	7·2	55·9	69·4	28·7	a20·6	3·4	55	61·4	12·2	b7	d16·50
68—Nanaimo	7·6	7·6	58	74	29·5	a24	4	60	66·7	12·5	b10	.....
69—Prince Rupert	8·3	8	54	74·5	31·9	a25	4·3	55	83·3	14·4	b10	d18·00

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Welsh coal. e. The higher price for Welsh coal. f. Welsh and Scotch coal. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1926

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, (600), per box	Rent: Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c	c.	$	$	
10·410	**13·423**	**12·114**	**14·510**	**8·942**	**10·970**	**9·775**	**31·5**	**13·1**	**27·417**	**19·560**	
9·110	**12·758**	**9·050**	**10·200**	**6·050**	**6·900**	**6·000**	**34·3**	**14·8**	**22·417**	**15·083**	
7·45	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·00	6·00	.....	33·35	15	16·00-20·00	10·00-14·00	1
7·35	14·50	.....	.....	.....	c8·00	c6·00	35	15	20·00	14·00	2
9·00	12·50	9·00	10·00	8·00	.....	6·00	32	15	10·00-15·00	5·00-10·00	3
11.00-11·50	11·60-13·50	12·00	14·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	15	30·00-40·00	20·00-25·00	4
.....	10·50-11·50	10·00	11·00	5·00	6·00	c4·00	35	15	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	5
10·00-11·00	16·00	8·25	9·00	4·25	5·50	.....	35	14	20·00-28·00	16·00-18·00	6
10·50-11·00	13·25	12·00	13·00	7·50	8·50	c9·00	32	15	19·00-26·00	10·00-14·00	7
11·013	**12·917**	**10·875**	**12·375**	**7·000**	**8·583**	**6·200**	**32·0**	**13·3**	**27·000**	**19·250**	
g10.00-12.50	g13·50	g10·00	g12·00	g8·00	g9·00	g	g30·34	15	30·00-45·00	20·00-25·00	8
11·00-13·00	11·00-13·50	13.00-16.00	14·00-17·00	6·00-8·00	7·50-10·00	8·00-9·00	30-32	10	20·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	9
8·00-12·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	7·00	.....	c4·80-6·40	30	13	25·00	18·00	10
10·80	.....	8·00	10·00	6·00	8·00	4·50	35	15	18·00	15·00	11
10·144	**14·208**	**13·810**	**15·712**	**9·524**	**11·314**	**11·188**	**30·6**	**13·2**	**23·000**	**14·875**	
10·00	13·00	c14·67	c14·67	c12·00	c12·00	c12·00	30	15	27·00-32·00	.....	12
9·00-10·00	14·00	10·00	18·00	8·00	12·00	c8·13	30	13	20·00-25·00	12·00-15·00	13
12·00	14·00	12·00	14·00	10·00	12·00	.....	35	12	18·00-20·00	16·00-18·00	14
9·00	.....	c14.67-17.33	c16·00-18·67	c10·67	c13·33	10·00	30	15	14·00-15·00	7·00-10·00	15
.....	.....	.....	c16·67	.....	c12·00	.....	30	10	18·00-20·00	10·00-12·00	16
8·50	.....	12·00	14·00	8·00	c10·00	c12·00	27-28	12·5	k23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	17
9·90	15·50	.....	c12·00	.....	c9·00	.....	30	15	16·00	11·00	18
12·00-14·00	12·50-16·50	16·00	17·00-18·00	10.00-12.00	12·00-13·00	c16·00	35	10-12	25·00-40·00	16·00-25·00	19
9·25	13·50-15·00	c16·00	c17·23	7·00	9·00	c9·00	28	15	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	20
11·156	**12·792**	**12·977**	**15·799**	**9·893**	**12·488**	**11·314**	**29·4**	**12·1**	**28·696**	**20·883**	
9·25	13·50-15·00	13·00	15·00	8·00	10·00	7·50	35	15	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	21
10·50	.....	.....	c16·00	.....	c11·20	.....	30	15	18·00-20·00	12·00-16·00	22
9·25-12·00	13·50	13·00	16·00	11·00	14·00	c14·00	30	12	18·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	23
11·00	.....	12·00	13·00	10·00	11·00	10·00	28-30	10	25·00-30·00	20·00-25·00	24
9·00	12·00-13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	7·00	25	10	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	25
.....	14·00	15·00	16·00	11·00	12·00	c13·00	27-30	10	m20.00-35.00	m18.00-25.00	26
9·50-13·00	13·00	11·00	12·50	8·00	.....	c7·72	30	10	18·00-25·00	13·00-15·00	27
12·00	10·50-12·50	17·00	18·00	13·00	14·00	13·00	30	9-10	30·00-40·00	22·00-23·00	28
g	g11·50	g	g	g	g	g	g30	13	25·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	29
g10.00-13.00	g12·00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	12	30·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	30
9·00	12·00-13·00	15·00	15·50	12·00	12·50	12·00	25	9	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	31
9·00-11·00	13·00	15·00	17·00	11·00	13·00	c8·348	28-30	10	20·00-35·00	12·00-25·00	32
8·00-10·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	c12·00	28	12·5	25·00	16·00-20·00	33
13·00	10·75-12·50	15·50	16·50	10·50	11·50	c9·00	25	10	24·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	34
10·00	10·00-13·00	16·00	18·00	12·00	14·00	.....	28-30	8·3	35·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	35
11·00-13·00	13·00-14·00	12·00	16·00	7·50	12·00	c10·67-16·00	25	10	20·00	15·00	36
10·00-14·00	12·00-13·00	16·00	17·00	15·00	16·00	c12·00	28	10	30·00-40·00	19·00-25·00	37
10·00-13·50	12·00-13·00	.....	c18·00	.....	c11·25	c12·00	26-27	14	30·00-45·00	17·00-30·00	38
10·50-11·50	11·00-13·00	14.00-15.00	c16·00-20·00	.....	.....	c20·00	28	15	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	39
10·00-11·00	12·00	.....	c20·00	.....	c18·00	c9·00-15·00	28	12	25·00-30·00	20·00-25·00	40
g11·50	g13·50	g	c & g26·00	g	c & g22·00	c & g18·00	g25	12	40·00-50·00	30·00-35·00	41
12·00	14·00-15·00	.....	18·00	.....	.....	14·00	30-32	15	25·00-35·00	20·00-30·00	42
7·50-10·00	10·00-13·00	12·00	14·00	6·00	9·00	5·00-10·00	30	11·7	15·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	43
12·50	.....	10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	35	13·5	30·00-35·00	18·00-20·00	44
12·00-14·00	15·00	.....	c15·00-17·25	.....	c10·50-15·00	c12·75	30	15	n	25·00	45
12·00	11·00-12·00	13·00	c15·00	13·00	c12·00-15·00	.....	27-30	15	22·00	14·00	46
16·50	16·00	10·00	12·75	6·00-6·50	10·50	.....	35	12·5	p	25·00-35·00	47
8·00-12·00	11·00	8·50	13·00	6·50	11·00	c6·50	30	15	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
9·50-13·50	13·50	10·00	c12·00	9·00	c10·00	.....	35	13·3	25·00-40·00	15·00-30·00	49
9·00-13·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	10·00	11·00	.....	33	13·3	25·00-40·00	15·00-30·00	50
12·000	**14·750**	**11·000**	**12·125**	**7·250**	**8·750**	.....	**33·8**	**15·0**	**35·000**	**24·500**	
11·50-12·50	15·50s	10·00	11·50	6·50	8·50	.....	30-35	15	35·00-50·00	25·00-35·00	51
12·00	14·00	12·00	12·75	8·00	9·00	.....	35	15	25·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	52
9·938	**18·000**	**8·000**	**11·875**	**8·500**	**10·500**	**12·333**	**34·4**	**14·5**	**35·000**	**23·750**	
9·00-12·00	17·00	.....	14·00	11·00	10·00-12·00	13·00	35	15	30·00-50·00	30·00	53
h8.00-9.50	19·00	i6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	.....	35	13·1	25·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	54
10·00-11·00	20·00	i9·50	10·50	9·00	10·00	10·00	30-35	15	35·00	25·00	55
h10·00	16·00	.....	c & i 15·00	.....	c14·00	c14·00	35	15	35·00	20·00	56
6·688	**15·125**	.....	.....	**10·000**	**11·000**	.....	**32·5**	**13·0**	**29·375**	**20·125**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	15	25·00	17·50	57
h6·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·00	.....	35	10	r	r	58
h5·00-6.00	16·00	.....	.....	8·00	c6·00-8·00	.....	30	...	35·00	25·00	59
h6·00-11.50	12·50-16·00	.....	.....	12·00	14·00	c13·00	35	15	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	60
h5·00-7·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	30·00	18·00	61
10·233	**12·150**	.....	.....	**9·500**	**10·417**	**5·337**	**35·4**	**13·7**	**25·813**	**20·125**	
6·25-6·75	.....	.....	.....	12·00	16·00	5·00	40	15	20·00	18·00	62
9·75-11·75	13·00-15·50	.....	.....	9·00	11·75	c7·50	40	15	20·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	63
9·00-11·00	14·50	.....	.....	9·00	10·75	.....	40	15	30·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·75-11·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·75	35	15	18·00-20·00	12·00-14·00	65
10·75-11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	7·50	4·50	30	9	29·00	25·00	66
10·55-11·50	9·00	.....	.....	8·00	c10·00	c4·77	28	15	18·00-22·00	15·00-17·00	67
s7·70-8·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	35	13·3	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	68
12·00-14·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	12	30·00-40·00	20·00-30·00	69

to 15c. more per gallon than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as $40.00 per month. m. For new tenants $30–$35 and $20–$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35.00. p. Mining company houses $20, others $40–$60. r. Company houses $10–$20. Others $30–35. s. Delivered from mines.

(Continued from page 1242)

Regina, New Westminster and Vancouver. Butter averaged slightly higher, dairy at 38 cents per pound and creamery at 41.4 cents per pound. Prices in most localities advanced, except in British Columbia where declines occurred in several cities. Cheese was slightly higher in the average at 30.7 cents per pound, declines in some localities being offset by advances in others.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Oct. 1926	Nov. 1926
Total Index 236 Commodities	**236**	**102·3**	**131·6**	**178·5**	**199·0**	**209·2**	**243·5**	**171·8**	**151·9**	**153·3**	**157·7**	**161·2**	**151·1**	**151·5**
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111·6	149·8	215·4	220·2	234·4	287·6	178·2	137·2	138·2	169·5	171·5	150·8	162·3
II.—Animals and their Products	50	102·5	119·9	155·8	179·4	198·7	204·8	154·6	139·8	137·6	134·6	152·5	142·3	142·8
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97·8	133·3	196·8	269·9	281·4	303·3	165·0	183·7	204·1	193·2	187·9	156·5	155·8
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·5	156·9	159·2	156·5	155·5
V.—Iron and its Products	26	97·7	151·8	220·2	227·3	201·8	244·4	185·7	157·4	167·5	154·8	147·1	145·1	145·7
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96·2	137·3	146·2	144·2	135·6	137·7	98·6	100·2	95·4	99·8	108·0	98·1	97·7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	16	94·5	102·2	126·8	144·9	163·8	197·5	205·4	187·1	182·5	177·8	177·2	175·8	174·5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products	13	103·0	123·1	154·8	187·3	185·4	223·3	184·7	165·6	163·8	154·8	156·8	157·7	157·8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products)	36	110·6	143·4	207·7	212·3	232·5	258·2	164·2	133·3	125·3	127·0	166·7	152·3	155·2
II.—Marine	8	98·8	107·1	136·2	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	137·6	130·6	156·3	162·8	151·9	149·9
III.—Forest	21	94·3	100·1	122·4	139·4	171·6	241·6	202·5	171·0	178·5	156·9	159·2	155·5	155·5
IV.—Mineral	67	95·8	121·5	153·2	166·1	167·8	196·2	175·6	158·3	156·4	151·5	151·1	148·8	147·6
All raw (or partly manufactured)	107	104·2	133·4	178·4	189·2	206·0	244·0	168·4	146·9	142·9	155·5	160·2	151·8	153·0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	129	101·0	130·4	175·5	196·9	204·4	242·0	180·0	154·1	156·4	158·4	157·0	150·6	149·2
Classified according to Purpose:														
I.—Consumers' Goods (Groups A and B)	**98**	**101·3**	**120·6**	**154·0**	**172·8**	**191·7**	**226·1**	**174·4**	**151·9**	**151·9**	**150·6**	**164·4**	**158·7**	**158·7**
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco	**74**	**105·6**	**132·3**	**177·1**	**193·3**	**207·6**	**244·4**	**170·7**	**146·5**	**149·7**	**151·2**	**170·5**	**155·5**	**157·0**
Beverages	4	101·7	125·2	144·4	197·5	218·2	249·7	176·0	202·7	228·7	236·6	244·1	233·1	224·6
Breadstuffs	8	110·6	144·4	214·1	224·4	216·6	261·2	186·9	137·9	126·9	177·6	161·2	164·0	160·8
Chocolate	1	102·0	112·0	108·0	104·0	131·6	183·2	109·2	96·0	96·0	96·0	104·0	116·0	116·0
Fish	8	98·8	107·1	136·8	172·5	177·5	173·5	142·3	137·6	130·6	156·3	162·8	151·9	149·9
Fruits	8	101·6	124·2	149·8	173·5	221·6	249·4	218·6	194·2	189·7	187·5	167·5	154·6	184·1
Meats, Poultry and Lard	12	103·7	118·9	163·3	200·8	204·1	209·2	152·7	129·0	126·8	120·9	142·1	153·9	146·9
Milk and Milk Products	11	100·0	119·5	149·1	165·1	192·8	203·0	167·8	139·8	148·2	137·7	159·0	137·1	139·5
Sugar, refined	2	115·4	171·6	189·6	208·4	237·2	408·3	213·3	176·1	229·8	176·1	143·0	143·0	143·0
Vegetables	10	122·9	210·0	323·3	232·3	245·4	431·1	170·0	122·7	158·7	131·4	316·3	200·4	209·7
Eggs	2	104·4	120·0	155·2	174·4	197·6	213·1	159·7	194·9	171·8	183·2	201·2	153·2	173·3
Tobacco	2	108·0	117·6	124·9	154·7	204·1	227·0	206·5	206·5	206·5	216·5	216·5	216·5	216·5
Miscellaneous	6	99·3	119·6	159·5	213·0	248·4	283·8	186·9	169·0	167·0	159·3	147·0	150·6	153·0
(B) Other Consumers' Goods	**24**	**96·0**	**105·8**	**124·8**	**146·9**	**171·6**	**203·1**	**179·2**	**158·5**	**154·5**	**149·9**	**156·8**	**162·7**	**160·8**
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear)	11	105·3	128·5	156·0	181·3	232·5	260·2	186·3	160·6	159·9	156·7	150·9	152·8	152·8
Household equipment	13	93·0	98·6	114·9	136·0	152·3	185·0	176·9	157·8	152·8	147·7	158·7	165·9	163·3
Furniture	3	102·8	107·3	145·0	189·1	245·3	323·4	249·4	219·6	228·2	194·8	194·8	194·8	194·8
Glassware and pottery	3	99·7	203·2	224·3	247·4	336·9	490·6	461·6	363·2	274·7	263·3	321·6	321·3	321·3
Miscellaneous	7	92·9	97·9	114·0	135·0	150·6	182·3	174·8	156·2	151·6	146·7	157·5	164·8	162·2
II.—Producers' Goods (Groups C and D)	**146**	**103·4**	**130·7**	**197·4**	**195·0**	**206·2**	**241·9**	**167·3**	**143·3**	**142·5**	**153·8**	**148·8**	**144·1**	**143·2**
(C) Producers' Equipment	**15**	**94·4**	**101·1**	**126·3**	**146·0**	**164·6**	**197·1**	**206·5**	**188·0**	**185·2**	**181·2**	**180·7**	**182·0**	**180·4**
Tools	4	98·1	117·8	163·4	203·9	216·6	264·5	248·0	211·6	216·0	204·2	204·2	204·2	204·2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies	8	94·5	99·9	123·7	142·1	161·5	194·1	206·4	187·9	184·4	180·6	180·7	182·3	180·8
Miscellaneous	4	92·3	133·2	190·4	242·3	242·2	268·6	200·5	186·5	199·5	192·3	177·4	169·4	164·4
(D) Producers' Materials	**131**	**104·4**	**133·9**	**182·9**	**200·3**	**210·7**	**246·8**	**163·0**	**138·5**	**137·9**	**150·8**	**145·3**	**140·1**	**139·2**
Building and Construction Materials	32	93·8	103·8	130·7	150·5	175·0	214·9	183·2	163·0	167·3	151·5	152·7	147·8	147·7
Lumber	14	91·1	92·3	110·7	130·4	163·8	206·4	180·0	161·2	167·4	146·1	149·6	148·0	148·0
Painters' Materials	4	102·2	159·4	219·4	264·3	303·2	313·7	173·3	182·6	192·5	190·8	189·5	169·6	169·6
Miscellaneous	14	100·0	128·2	174·2	191·9	192·4	227·7	192·6	165·8	164·9	162·0	157·6	145·4	145·0
Manufacturers' Materials	**99**	**106·8**	**140·8**	**194·9**	**211·7**	**218·8**	**254·0**	**158·4**	**132·9**	**131·3**	**151·2**	**143·6**	**138·3**	**137·3**
For Textile and Clothing Industries	21	96·2	134·2	195·3	274·1	286·8	310·2	157·3	189·6	212·4	196·9	190·0	152·1	151·6
For Fur Industry	2	72·4	83·0	138·2	237·3	445·6	477·5	264·4	270·1	264·3	218·0	270·1	397·4	420·6
For Leather Industry	6	102·8	137·6	167·8	146·6	217·4	176·3	98·0	114·3	88·6	98·4	103·4	89·4	92·8
For Metal Working Industries	27	95·0	145·0	175·8	174·9	155·1	173·0	123·2	117·0	117·4	114·2	117·0	110·0	110·2
For Chemical Using Industries	7	110·8	167·9	211·5	230·6	184·0	208·7	184·8	158·8	153·9	153·5	151·9	162·8	161·1
For Meat Packing Industries	4	110·0	120·9	165·8	195·4	180·2	186·6	114·3	95·4	89·8	96·1	110·4	106·3	99·9
For Milling and other Industries	9	114·6	153·8	244·3	252·7	261·7	280·7	177·7	126·0	112·6	182·0	156·9	160·3	158·4
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials	23	108·4	138·6	177·3	188·8	209·9	295·8	186·7	147·5	152·3	158·6	150·5	147·8	148·7

Bread was unchanged in the average at 7.6 cents per pound, the only change reported during the month being a slight increase at Calgary. Soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were unchanged. Canned vegetables were steady. Beans advanced slightly, averaging 8 cents per pound, as compared with 7.8 cents in October. Onions continued to decline, being down from 5 cents per pound in October to 4.7 cents per pound in November. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Potatoes, which had averaged lower each month since August, advanced somewhat in November, being $1.92 per ninety pounds, as compared with $1.86 in October and $2.74 in August. Higher prices were reported from most localities in the Eastern provinces, while in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia prices were, for the most part, lower. Evaporated apples declined from an average of 20.4 cents per pound in October to 19.9 cents in November, Prunes, raisins and currants were unchanged. Anthracite coal averaged $16.82 per ton in November, as compared with $16.87 in October Bituminous coal advanced from $10.12 per ton in October to $10.41 in November. Higher prices were reported from Halifax, Truro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Woodstock, Windsor, Sudbury, Port Arthur and Fort William. Coke was little changed at $13.42 per ton. No change occurred in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged $1.41 per bushel, as compared with $1.43½ in October. The high price for the month was $1.47⅛ per bushel reached on the 9th, and the low $1.33¼ per bushel reached on the 30th. Poor export demand, large stocks on hand and the prospects of competition from Australia and the Argentine were said to be factors contributing to lower prices. Among the coarse grains flax seed declined from $1.94 per bushel to $1.91 and yellow corn from 92 cents per bushel to 84 cents; while Western oats rose from 58 cents per bushel to 59⅔ cents; Ontario oats from 46¾ cents per bushel to 49⅓ cents; Ontario barley from 60⅔ cents per bushel to 62 cents; and rye from 87½ cents per bushel to 89 cents. Flour at Toronto declined from $8.21 per barrel to $8. Shorts were up from $30.85 per ton to $32. Malt advanced from $1.08 per bushel to $1.12. Raw sugar advanced from $4.08½ per hundred to $4.14⅔. Coffee declined from 26 cents per pound to 25 cents. Potatoes at Montreal advanced from $1.39 per bag in October to $1.65 in November, and at Toronto from $1.90 per bag in October to $1.95 in November. Prices, however, at St. John, N.B., were lower, being $2.25-$2.50 per barrel as compared with $3-$3.50 in October. Pepper advanced from 30 cents per pound to 36 cents. Bananas at Montreal were up from $3 per bunch to $4, and oranges from $7 per case to $7.25. Prices of cattle were lower, due, it was said, to the liberal supplies. Western cattle at Winnipeg were down from $5.93 per hundred pounds to $5.66, and choice steers at Toronto from $6.67 to $6.37. Hogs at Toronto declined from $12.35 per hundred pounds to $11.33, and choice sheep from $6.75 per hundred pounds to $6.31. In dressed meats beef, hind quarter, declined from 15 cents per pound to 14½ cents. Veal declined from 23 cents per pound to 22 cents; mutton from $11 per hundred pounds to $10; and hogs from $18.80 per hundred pounds to $17.81. Bacon was down from 35 cents per pound to 32 cents; smoked ham from 31-35 cents per pound to 29-33 cents; and mess pork from $36 per barrel to $33.50. Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 35 cents per pound to 37 cents, and creamery prints at Toronto from 37 cents per pound to 39 cents. Lard was down from 17 cents per pound to 16½ cents. Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh at Montreal being up from 52-55 cents per dozen to 60-65 cents, and storage at Toronto from 39-40 cents per dozen to 42 cents. Raw cotton at New York continued to decline, averaging 12.9 cents per pound as compared with 13.2 cents in October. The low price for the month was 12.6 cents reached on the 6th, and the high 13.1 cents on the 17th. Flax fibre was down from 20-25 cents per pound to 18-22 cents. Raw silk at New York declined from $6.05 per pound to $5.85. Wool prices showed a decline, ranging from 1 cent to 2 cents per pound. Pig-iron at Montreal advanced slightly to $27.70 per ton. Steel billets rose from $28-$43 per ton to $29-$44. In non-ferrous metals copper fell from $16.15 per cwt. to $15.75; copper sheets from 21¾ cents per pound to 21½ cents; copper wire from 14.2 cents per pound to 13.8 cents; zinc from $8.92½ per cwt. to $8.85; lead from $8.15 per cwt. to $8; and solder from 41¾ cents per pound to 41 cents. The price of silver was slightly higher at 54½ cents per ounce, as compared with 54 cents in October. Gasoline declined from 26½ cents per gallon in October to 24½ cents in November.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) base period 1867-77=100, was 131.0 in October, 2.3 per cent above the previous month's level. Foodstuffs declined 2.1 per cent, increases in price of vegetable food being more than offset by declines in animal food and sugar, coffee and tea. Materials rose 5.4 per cent, there being a rise of 17.1 per cent in minerals, with a decline of 4.7 per cent in textiles and a slight increase in sundries.

The Board of Trade index number on the base 1913=100, was 152.1 in October, an increase of 0.8 per cent. Foods rose 2.6 per cent with advances in all groups, and non-foods showed practically no change. There were advances in iron and steel and other metals and minerals, a marked decline in cotton and slight declines in other textiles and in miscellaneous articles.

Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 178 in October, an increase of 9.9 per cent for the month. The principal change was an advance in fuel and lubricating oil from 179 to 284, or 58.6 per cent. There were advances also in vegetable foods, fodder, metals, and wood and paper, and declines in textiles and clothing and chemicals. Other groups showed no change.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of Statistique Générale, on the base July, 1914=100, was 767 in October, a decline of 4.6 per cent. Domestic goods showed no change and imports declined 11.4 per cent. Foods declined slightly and materials declined 6.6 per cent.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Director General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 178 in September, a decline of two points for the month. Foods declined one point, with lower prices for vegetable foods and advances in animal foods and the miscellaneous food group. Industrial materials declined 3 points, with declines in metals and the chemical and miscellaneous group, and no change in textiles and leather or in construction materials.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Department of Commerce, on the base average prices in 1913=100, was 148 in October, an advance of two points for the month. Slight advances were shown by vegetable foods, animal foods, feed and forage, fuel and lubricating oils, iron and metals, and lumber. The groups fertilizer, pulp and paper, hides and leather and rubber goods showed no change, and the remaining groups—mortar, brick, cement and glass, textiles and chemicals showed slight declines.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 149 in September, an advance of one point from the August level. Foods advanced three points, cereals and sugar and "other foods" rising while pulses declined. Non-foods rose one point, with advances in oil-seeds, textiles other than cotton, hides and skins, and the miscellaneous group, declines in cotton manufactures and metals and no change in raw cotton.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, showed no change in October. Foods advanced one point, clothing declined one point and fuel and lighting and house rent showed no change.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of the Government Statistician, on the base 1909-13=1,000, was 1618 in September, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month. There were declines in vegetable foods and animal products, advances in textiles, metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals, and no change in wood and wood products.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1,000 was 1634 in August as against 1631 (revised figure) in May. Food and clothing declined somewhat while rent, fuel and light and sundries advanced.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices, (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was $12.7835 as of December 1, which marked a small frac-

tion of 1 per cent gain over the November 1 number. There were advances in only three of the groups, provisions, metals and building materials, no change in fruits, and slight declines in all the remaining groups.

Dun's index number (showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities) was $187.746 as at December 1, showing a very slight decline as compared with the figure for November 1. There were advances in meats, dairy and garden products, "other food," metals, and miscellaneous. These were a little more than offset by the declines in breadstuffs and in clothing.

The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913=100, was 148.1 in November, as compared with 147.4 in October, the most noticeable changes were a rise of 7.1 per cent in fuels and a decline of 2.2 per cent in textile products. The figures are averages of weekly index numbers. The *Annalist* weekly index number of wholesale food prices, on the base average of 1890-1899=100 was 199.617 at the middle of November, compared with 201.213 at the middle of October.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 161.8 in October, showing an increase over the September level, 161.3, of about 0.3 per cent. Except for shelter, which was unchanged, all elements showed slight increases.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

"Check-off" under terms of agreement is upheld

The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in a decision rendered during November, sustained the judgment of the Pictou County Court in the matter of the fees collected from the members of the One Big Union by the Acadia Coal Company on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America. The One Big Union of Stellarton had obtained an injunction restricting the Company from making a deduction from the wages of its members by means of the "check-off." A protest against the injunction was made by the district officers of the Mine Workers, who contended that in accordance with the signed agreement between their union and the Company all the employees were members of the Mine Workers' Union and were therefore liable to a deduction from their wages for union dues. The Acadia Company, in order to protect itself, continued to deduct dues from the One Big Union men, but kept the money in the bank until the courts could give a decision in the case. The case was first tried in the Pictou County Courts and the United Mine Workers' contention was sustained. The One Big Union appealed to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and while the case was under consideration dues were still being deducted and kept aside by the Company.

The Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower court and disallowed the appeal.

By this decision $15,000 held by the Acadia Company reverted to the United Mine Workers. Fifty per cent of this amount goes to the International Union as per capita account; thirty per cent to the district executive exchequer and twenty per cent to the Stellarton United Mine Workers' local treasury.

Damages under Fatal Accidents Act not Affected by Provision for Dependants by Stranger

An employee of a dairy company in Ontario was killed by a motor car under circumstances entitling his dependants, a widow and infant child, to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province. The widow's claim having been allowed, the Board proceeded under section 9 of the Act to take action against the owner of the motor car. Section 9 deals with accidents in which a workman is injured under such circumstances as entitle him or his dependants to an action against some person other than his employer. It provides as follows:—

(2) If an action is brought and less is recovered and collected than the amount of the compensation to which the workman or his dependants are entitled under this Part the difference between the amount recovered and collected and the amount of such compensation shall be payable as compensation to such workman or his dependants.

(3) If the workman or his dependants elect to claim compensation under this Part the employer, if he is individually liable to pay it, and the Board if the compensation is payable out of the accident fund, shall be subrogated to the rights of the workman or his dependants, and may maintain an action in his or their names against the person against whom the action lies, and any sum recovered from him by the Board shall form part of the accident fund.

In accordance with subsection (3) the Board in this case was "subrogated to the rights of the workman or his dependents," and began an action against the defendant. The defendant failed to appear, and judgment was signed against him for damages. The widow's election to claim compensation under the act was made on June 19, 1925. On July 22, 1925, the defendant's father, desiring to help in supporting and educating the in-

fant child and to make provision for a substantial benefit to accrue to her upon attaining the age of 21 years, entered into a bond for $5,000 with the widow and the brother of the deceased workman as trustees, the condition being that the obligor should pay to the trustees the sum of $365 annually during the child's infancy, and should pay to the child herself $4,000 on her coming of age. The question arose whether the provision voluntarily made by the defendant's father could be given consideration in assessing the amount of damages under the Fatal Accidents Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, chapter 151 (The latter act, which corresponds to the Fatal Accidents Act of Great Britain, 1846, known as "Lord Campbell's Act" was amended in 1911, by a provision that future insurance premiums should not be taken into account in assessing damages). On this point the judgment said that the defendant could not benefit from his father's kindness to the widow and child. The assessment must be what it would have been if it had been made immediately after the workman's death. It was not the death, but the goodwill of the defendant's father that gave the widow and child the rights they acquired under the bond. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs for $4,500.

—(Ontario—Workmen's Compensation Board et al, versus Rutherford).

Characteristics of Inexcusable Fault in Connection with Accidents

A workman employed by the Canadian National Railways in the Province of Quebec was proceeding along the railway track with other workmen in a hand car when the car was struck by a train, causing him serious injuries. He brought action against the employer for compensation to the amount of $7,060, alleging inexcusable negligence on the part of the railways, as the foreman should have been aware of the approach of the train. The Superior Court, in giving judgment, pointed out that while the Privy Council had never defined "inexcusable fault," that courts of Quebec, while formulating no definition, had laid down three rules to govern the determination of culpability: (1) the act complained of, whether one of omission or commission, must be shown to be voluntary; (2) the resulting danger must be shown to be apparent; (3) the fault must be shown to be without adequate excuse. "One of the characteristics of inexcusable fault," the judgment proceeded, "is knowledge of the risk, accompanied by culpable and intentional negligence and carelessness regarding the safety of the workmen, and that it should have the character of wilfulness and an element of malice." In the present case there was no evidence of malice or wilfulness on the foreman's part in exposing his men to a danger which he himself shared, but a mistake has been made by him through ignorance of the immediate danger. The plaintiff however was judged to have received injuries which resulted in disability amounting to 30 per cent of his earning power, and was awarded $1,553.60 in compensation.

—(Quebec—Sheehan versus Canadian National Railways, Limited).

Lien for Materials Furnished is Independent of Registration

A lumber company in Saskatchewan which had supplied materials for the building of an hotel, brought action against the owner to enforce a mechanics' lien. The trial court allowed the claim, with interest on the amount due at 8 per cent per annum. The owner appealed, and the Court of Appeal confirmed the judgment of the lower court, but reduced the rate of interest from 8 to 5 per cent. The owner alleged that the claim for the lien was defective as it had not been regularly registered, citing section 23 of the Act as follows:—

"Every lien, a claim for which is not duly registered under the provisions of this Act, shall cease to exist at the expiration of the time hereinbefore limited for the registration thereof, unless in the meantime an action is commenced to realize the claim or in which the claim may be realized under the provisions of this Act. . . . . .

"Provided however that claims may be registered and actions commenced after the time hereinbefore limited for so doing, and that the failure to register such claim or to commence such action within the times mentioned in this and secton 22 shall not defeat such lien except as against intervening parties becoming entitled to a lien or charge upon such land whose claim with respect to said land is registered prior to the registration of such lien or as against an owner in respect to payments made in good faith to a contractor after the expiration of said period of thirty days and before any claim or lien is registered or notice thereof given to the owner."

Interpreting this section in its application to the case the Appeal Court said:—"This lien, as between the materialman and the owner to whom the materials were furnished, does not depend for its validity upon registration. Registration is only necessary for the purpose of preserving the priority of the lien claimant. If a person, without notice of the existence of a lien, acquired an interest in land against which there is an unregistered lien and registers his title to such interest, such person would have priority over the lienholder to the extent of that interest. But where there is no intervening party, the lien is as valid without registration as with it."

—(Sask.—Beaver Lumber Company versus Curry, et al).

"Fair Wage Clause" Upheld in New York

The Contractors' Association of New York recently took exception to a new form of contract used by the Board of Transportation in inviting tenders for certain contracts for public work. The contractors challenged the constitutionality of the section of the State law providing for the payment of "the prevailing rate of wages" on public works, and asked for an injunction restraining the Board from making use of the new form of contract containing this clause. The judge of the State Supreme Court who was appealed to, in refusing the injunction, held that the insertion into the contract of the prevailing rate of wages provision was "not only proper but mandatory." He ruled that the board's method of determining the prevailing rate by taking the standard wage within the boundaries of New York City to be "a working rule designed to secure an intelligent application of the statute." He held also that the arbitration clauses of the contract constituted a legitimate way of expediting the work and saving delays. The judge further pointed out that the New York Court of Appeals had disposed of the argument that the statute was too indefinite to be retained as a definition of public policy when the same point was raised against the emergency rent laws on the grounds that what constituted a "reasonable rent" was too uncertain. It was more difficult to determine such rentals than prevailing wages, he said.

According to the Justice, the 1905 amendment to the State constitution was intended to set at rest all doubt as to the right of the legislature to "regulate and fix" wages and hours on public works. Wages had not been fixed, he stated, because they fluctuated, but it was the duty of public officers to determine the prevailing rate from time to time and regulate wages accordingly.

No Recovery Under Lump Sum Contract on Failure to Perform

The owner of a house contracted with a firm of plumbers to furnish and install a furnace to heat the house, but found that the furnace when installed failed to heat several of the rooms. He refused to pay for the work and the plumbers sued for the price of the furnace and installation. The trial judge dismissed the action, holding that as the plaintiffs had not fulfilled their contract they could not recover on it.

On appeal being taken in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal the trial judgment was affirmed. Counsel for the plaintiffs contended that even if they could not recover the full contract price, they were entiled to the price, less whatever sum might be necessary to make the furnace effective. In support of this contention the decision in the case *H. Dakin and Company versus Lee* (1916) was cited as having established the following principles: "Where a builder has supplied work and labour for the erection or repair of a house under a lump sum contract, but has departed from the terms of the contract, he is entitled to recover for his services, unless (1) the work that he has done has been of no benefit to the owner; (2) the work he has done is entirely different from the work which he has contracted to do; or (3) he has abandoned the work and left it unfinished."

After reviewing various decisions in similar cases the Court laid down the following rule as applicable in the present case:—"Where a plaintiff has supplied work and labour and materials for the erection, improvement or repair of a house under a lump sum contract, but has not complied in all respects with the terms of the contract, the first question to determine is, can it be said that the plaintiff has substantially performed the contract? That is, has he performed, though it may be in a defective manner, every term which goes to the essence of the contract? If not, he cannot recover, either on the contract or on a *quantum meruit*, unless there is evidence from which it can reasonably be inferred that the defendant accepted the uncompleted work and impliedly agreed to pay for it; or unless the plaintiff's failure to complete was due to the wrongul act or default of the defendant. If it can be said that the plaintiff has substantially performed his contract, although defectively, he is entitled to maintain an action upon it and to recover the contract price, less such sums as may be required to complete the work in exact accordance with the contract."

Applying this rule the court found that the plaintiffs had not performed the essential terms of their contract, the heating of the house not having been effected. It was understood that the defendant was willing to pay as soon as the contract should be performed.

—(Saskatchewan-Lacroix brothers and Company, Limited, versus Cook.)

Employer not a Builder not Liable for Compensation in Building Industry

The Sisters of Charity of the Montreal General Hospital (Grey Nuns) undertook in 1925 the construction of an extension to their asylum at Valleyfield and were acting as their own contractors. An employee on this work who

was operating a barrow loaded with building materials lost his balance and fell down from a height of 45 feet, sustaining injuries which caused his death. The father of the deceased claimed that this son was his sole support and asked for damages to the amount of $3,050. The Court decided that the community was not engaged in the building industry and that it did not come under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Further, as the action taken could not be changed to a common law action, he non-suited the plaintiff with costs. (A similar case was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, in which the owner, who was supervising construction for himself, but was not engaged in building as a business, was held not to be subject to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act).

—*(Quebec-Boyer versus The Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal).*

Constitutional Amendments in Nova Scotia

Certain questions were submitted to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court on October 23, 1926, under the Constitutional Questions Act, to determine the tenure of office of members of the Legislative Council and the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to increase the number of members of the council and to dismiss such members, with a view to bringing about the abolition of the Legislative Council.*

The questions submitted were as follows:—

1. Has the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, power or authority to appoint in the name of the Crown by instrument under the Great Seal of the Province so many members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia that the total number of the members of such Council holding their offces or places as such members would (*a*) exceed 21; (*b*) exceed the total number of the members of said council who held their offices or places as such members at the Union mentioned in section 88 of the British North America Act?

2. Is the membership of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia limited in numbers?

3. Is the tenure of office of members of the said Council appointed thereto prior to May 7, 1925, during pleasure or during good behaviour or for life?

4. If such tenure is during pleasure is it during the pleasure of His Majesty the King, or during the pleasure of His Majesty represented in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia.

These questions were discussed at length by the supreme Court judges, the answers being to the following effect:—

Question 1. Harris, C. J., and Chisholm, J., answer both (a) and (b) in the affirmative Mellish and Carroll, J. J., answer (a) in the negative and as to (b) that the number of appointments may be increased to 21 but not to exceed that number.

Question 2. Harris, C. J., and Chisholm, J., answer that the number at present constituting a full council is 21, but the number can be increased at any time by appointments by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mellish, J., answers that the number is limited to 21. Carroll, J., agrees that the number is limited to 21 but says that the *Legislature* has power and authority to make any change it desires.

Question 3, Harris, C. J., Chisholm and Carroll, J. J., answer that the tenure of office of a legislative councillor is during pleasure. Mellish, J., answers that all legislative councillors hold office for life but any 7 may be dismissed at the pleasure of the Crown on the advice of His Majesty's Imperial Council.

Question 4. Harris, C. J., and Chisholm, J., answer.—During the pleasure of His Majesty represented in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia acting by and with the advice of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia. Mellish and Carroll, J. J., answer that the power of dismissal is vested in His Majesty acting by and with the advice of His Imperial Council.

E.B.

* An Act affecting the constitution and powers of the upper house was enacted by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 776), amending the act "of the Constitution, Powers and Privileges of the House." The amending act provided that "every member of the Council hereafter appointed shall hold his seat in the Council for the term of ten years from the date of his appointment, provided that where any such member attains the age of seventy-five years his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant." The act further provided that public bills other than money bills and bills dealing with the constitution, powers and privileges of the House, may become law without the concurrence of the council in three successive sessions. As originally introduced the bill would have enabled the lower house to abolish the Council without the concurrence of the upper house by passing the bill at three consecutive sessions of the Assembly.

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